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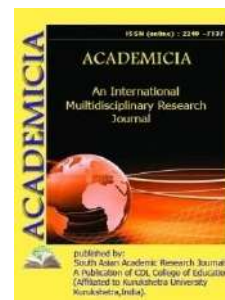
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The vision of the journals is to provide an academic platform to scholars all over the world to publish their novel, original, empirical and high quality research work. It propose to encourage research relating to latest trends and practices in international business, finance, banking, service marketing, human resource management, corporate governance, social responsibility and emerging paradigms in allied areas of management including social sciences , education and information & technology. It intends to reach the researcher's with plethora of knowledge to generate a pool of research content and propose problem solving models to address the current and emerging issues at the national and international level. Further, it aims to share and disseminate the empirical research findings with academia, industry, policy makers, and consultants with an approach to incorporate the research recommendations for the benefit of one and all.



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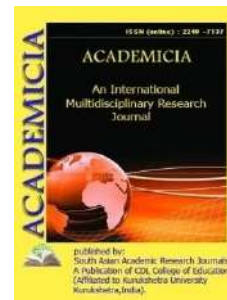
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## IMPACT OF MICRO-TEACHING ON TEACHING PRACTICE PERFORMANCE OF 2ND YEAR PRIMARY EDUCATION STUDIES (P.E.S.) STUDENTS IN IGNATIUS AJURU UNIVERSITY OF EDUCATION

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### ABSTRACT

*The study was carried out to examine the impact of micro teaching on primary education studies (PES) students' teaching practice performance in Ignatius Ajuru University of Education. In order to achieve this purpose, three research questions and three hypotheses were formulated to guide the study. The design for the study was an experimental design using a randomised experimental and control groups. The population of the study consisted of 57 PES students of 2018/2019 academic session. A sample size of 57 PES student's comprising 28 females and 29 males was used for the study. Purposive sampling technique was used since all the PES students were included in the study. An instrument (score sheet) titled "Ignatius Ajuru University of Education Teaching Practice Assessment Sheet" was used for data collection. Mean and standard deviation were used for answering research questions while independent t-test was used for testing the hypotheses at .05 level of significance. The findings of the study showed that there is significant difference in the teaching practice performance of PES students exposed to micro teaching and those not exposed to micro teaching. The findings also showed that there is no significant difference in the teaching practice performance of male and female PES education students exposed to micro teaching. The findings further showed that there is no significant difference in the teaching practice performance of male and female PES students not exposed to micro teaching. Based on the findings of the study, it was concluded that micro teaching does positively impact on PES students' teaching practice performance in Ignatius Ajuru University of Education. It was recommended that Head of unit of micro-teaching practicum session should*

*create a special display session to enhance student teachers' performance in educational board's management during teaching practice*

**KEYWORDS:** *Hypotheses, Micro-Teaching, Experimental*

## INTRODUCTION

Teachers are the most important people, especially in the lives of students. They point the way to student's future, give them the needed knowledge and show them the proper way to live right. Teachers who are able to do this are those who went through proper teacher education training in higher institutions and had acquired special and specific teaching skills in colleges of education, institutes of education etc.

Teacher education according to Moon (2010) includes educational policies, the procedures involved in training teachers, and the provisions made to prepare and equip would be teachers with the attitudes, knowledge, behavior and skills they need to perform their tasks effectively and efficiently in the classroom, school and society. In Nigeria, trainee teachers study one or two academic subjects and the way to teach them and educational courses simultaneously. This combination leads to a combined bachelor's degree and teaching qualification and with this, teachers are thus qualified to teach those subjects in either primary or secondary.

Allen (2012) stated that teacher education includes four elements which are:

- a. Generally improving the background of would- be teachers.
- b. Helping trainee teachers to acquire and increase their knowledge and understanding of the subjects they are to teach.
- c. Help them understand learners and their learning.
- d. Help them acquire and develop practical skills and competencies.

In teacher education, trainee teachers go through rigorous teaching sessions (practices) to enable them acquire teaching skills and to enhance the already acquired ones. This process is called Micro-teaching.

Micro-teaching is a faculty developed technique for training teachers and was founded in the mid-1960s at Stanford University by Dwight W. Allen. It is an organized practice teaching which is aimed at giving trainee teachers and in – service teachers confidence, support, and feedback by allowing them try out among friends and colleagues a short segment of what they plan to do with their students. It is considered one of the most effective tools in bridging the gap between theory and practice of teaching (Adedapo, 2013; Ghanaguru, Nair and Yong, 2013).

It is a scaled down teaching encounter in terms of time, class size (number of students) and teaching complexity (Ike, 2017). Wordu (2019) defined micro-teaching as a teacher education technique which allows teachers and trainee teachers learn and apply clearly defined teaching skills to properly prepared lessons in teaching sessions that takes 5-10 minutes to a small group of 5-10 trainee teachers and/or teacher's colleagues often with an opportunity to watch their performance on a video tape. Both male and female trainee teachers partake in the micro teaching process.

Shukla, (2017) affirmed that male pre – service teachers perform better than female pre – service teachers. The advantages of microteaching are numerous. It has the advantage of allowing the



pre-service teachers to practice specific teaching strategies in a supportive, non-threatening laboratory environment. It also enables them to receive immediate detailed feedback to reinforce their didactic skills. In view of the fact that the microteaching lessons are short, they are focused on teaching strategies rather than content (Ike, 2017).

Another advantage of microteaching is that it emphasizes training for mastery of teaching activities such as skills, teaching methods and curriculum selection. Remesh (2013), Adewoyin (2007) and Ajibade (2009) submitted that microteaching makes student teachers concentrate on specific teaching behaviours and helps perform better in their teaching practice. They choose and master a skill at a time. It is after mastering a skill that they choose another one until they are able to master and integrate all the microteaching skills. There is opportunity for a student teacher that is unable to master a skill adequately to re-teach the lesson until perfection is achieved.

According to Wordu (2019), some importance of micro-teaching are that:

- a. It helps trainee teacher build up more skills and self-confidence through continuous practice.
- b. It improves both verbal and non-verbal skills of trainee teachers.
- c. It helps students develop self-esteem.
- d. Students master specific teaching skills.
- e. Helps students understand how classes work generally.

Micro-teaching practices prepare the students for teaching in real classroom situations as they go for teaching practice in different schools.

Micro-teaching is based on the following principles:

- i. One skill at a time: skills are viewed one at a time.
- ii. Small scale: students prepare a short lesson plan
- iii. Continuous practice: students are required to repeat the teaching of their planned lesson several times. This helps them to remedy their faults and improve on their skills.
- iv. Instant feedback: students get immediate feedback as soon as they finish teaching from classmates and master supervisor on their performance.
- v. Opportunity for self -evaluation: through the comments and critique from others, students are able to look at their performance from different perspectives and assess themselves.
- vi. Continuous efforts: by continuously practicing, students acquire more skills and develop good teaching styles for themselves.

The essence of this micro-teaching is to prepare the trainee teachers for effective teaching during teaching practice. Agluzor (2017) stated that teaching practice is the length of time that trainee teachers spend teaching at a primary and secondary schools as part of their training with the purpose of providing them with the opportunity to apply their pedagogical knowledge. This is to help them master their teaching skills, and to enable each student to plan, execute and evaluate their teaching styles and methods of their distinct areas, to learn to cooperate and collaborate with in-service teachers and their fellow students in their school of practice.

Teaching practice is a compulsory program for all teachers in training in a higher institution which must be included on the school curriculum. It plays a very important role in the preparation of would-be teachers. It gives practical experience to all teachers in training and for a student to

meet the requirement for an award of certificate in education, he/she must go through the teaching practice program (Joe Project store, 2018).

During teaching practice, students are usually paired with experienced in-service teachers whose responsibility is to guide and oversee the activities of the trainee teachers in the school. What experience and skills these trainee teachers acquire during their teaching practice experience becomes the bedrock on which they would build their professional identity. It is therefore important that supervisors from the university be competent, knowledgeable and concerned persons to be able to help them achieve the full range and qualities of a teacher which is vital to their professional growth and development (Agluzor, 2017).

In Nigeria, universities of Education, Colleges of Education and the Institutes of Education seek to produce graduates capable of teaching pupils at the primary school level. The course Primary Education Studies (PES) introduces students to the core subjects that elementary school pupils study, which include basic mathematics, the sciences, social studies and language arts. The discipline seeks to introduce key concepts that underpin the subjects taught at the primary education level and is designed to give students insights into the nature of Education as a field of study and the disciplines, concepts and themes that inform Primary Studies in Education. PES is a discrete area of study.

In addition to introducing the PES students to the process of exploring key concepts such as learning, development, identity, culture, curriculum, inclusion, ideology and diversity, students are also introduced to the evolving political and social arenas in which the study of primary education is located and its epistemological roots. (University of Ilorin 2020) The course is structured to develop student's knowledge and understanding of child development and learning.

It focuses on the development of the body, language, cognition and social and emotional aspects. It provides students with theories for educational development and learning, and relate these to aspects of learning and teaching. Students are also taught to consider individual factors that impact on child development and learning such as health, environment, personality and self-esteem.

Undergraduate students take courses in each of the areas mentioned before to gain a mastery of their foundation, they take additional courses that introduces them to the best teaching methods for such level of learning. PES students also learn the fundamentals of early childhood education, child's growth and development, instructional strategies, as well as curriculum planning,

By the end of the course, they will be certified with key teaching strategies and a working knowledge of childhood psychology, both of which are major aspects of childhood education. they will be able to demonstrate the understanding of the mental, social, and physical changes in children, and apply these to curriculum development. U.k. Essay (2019) Demonstrate the ability to improvise learning and instructional aids using local materials pupils are familiar with. Akbar, I., Muhammad R., Nuning K., Dian U. S. and Agung P. (2019), these capabilities will position them as a specialist in the instructors of children through the formative years of their lives and they are awarded a Bachelor of Education degree in Primary Education Studies at the end of the course.

**Purpose of the study**

The main purpose of this study was to examine impact of micro teaching on PES students' teaching practice performance in Ignatius Ajuru University of Education. Specifically, the objectives of the study include:

1. Find out the difference in the teaching practice performance of PES students exposed to micro teaching and those not exposed to micro teaching.
2. Find out the difference in the teaching practice performance of male and female PES students exposed to micro teaching
3. Find out the difference in the teaching practice performance of male and female PES students not exposed to micro teaching

**Research Questions**

Two research questions were raised to guide the study:

1. What difference exists in the teaching practice performance of PES students exposed to micro teaching and those not exposed to micro teaching?
2. What difference exists in the teaching practice performance of male and female PES students exposed to micro teaching?
3. What difference exists in the teaching practice performance of male and female PES students not exposed to micro teaching?

**Research Hypotheses**

Two hypotheses were postulated to direct the study:

1. There is no significant difference in the PES students teaching practice performance when and when not exposed to micro teaching.
2. There is no significant difference in the male and female PES students teaching practice performance of those exposed to micro-teaching
3. There is no significant difference in the male and female PES students teaching practice performance of those not exposed to micro-teaching

**METHODOLOGY****Research Design**

An experimental research design was used for this study. The design is suitable for this study because it comprises of random assignments of participants into the control group and experimental group. The design determines the effect of treatment on dependent variables.

**Population of the Study**

The population of the study consisted of 57 PES students of 2018/2019 academic session.

**Sampling**

A sample size of 57 PES students comprising 29 females and 28 males was used for the study. Purposive sampling technique was used since all the 2<sup>nd</sup> year PES students were included in the study.

The researcher randomly assigned the 2nd year PES teaching practice students into the treatment group and Control group. This was done by representing all the students with numbers on piece of papers written “1 and 0” which were put in a hat and thoroughly shaken together. The number tagged “1” represented the number of students to belong to the treatment group while “0” represented those to belong to the control. The experimental group had 16 females and 13 males while the control group had 13 female and 15 males. After assigning the students into control and treatment groups, the experimental group only were treated to micro teaching experience. The exercise took place twice a week for four weeks, thereafter, both groups were posted to schools for teaching practice.

### Research Instrument/Method of Data Collection

A score sheet titled “Ignatius Ajuru University of Education Teaching Practice Assessment Sheet” was used for data collection. The trainee students were observed while teaching during their teaching practice and their performance ticked / scored on the score sheet. The score sheet measured performance of teaching practice students in the areas of preparedness, presentation, classroom management, communication skills, use of instructional materials, evaluation as well as trainee teachers productivity. The instrument has maximum score of 100 marks.

### Results and Discussion of Findings

**Research question 1:** What difference exists in the teaching practice performance of PES students exposed to micro teaching and those not exposed to micro teaching?

**TABLE 1: MEAN AND STANDARD DEVIATION OF THE DIFFERENCE IN THE TEACHING PRACTICE PERFORMANCE OF PES STUDENTS EXPOSED TO MICRO TEACHING (EMT) AND THOSE NOT EXPOSED TO MICRO TEACHING (NEMT)**

Group	n	Performance Statistics		
		$\bar{x}$	SD	Mean Diff.
EMT	29	64.59	5.72	2.80
NEMT	28	61.79	5.37	

Table 1 shows the difference in the teaching practice performance of PES students exposed to micro teaching and those not exposed to micro teaching. The result indicated that the students exposed to micro teaching performed better ( $\bar{x} = 64.59$ ,  $SD = 5.72$ ) than those not exposed to micro teaching ( $\bar{x} = 61.79$ ,  $SD = 5.37$ ). The implication of the mean difference of 2.80 is that exposing students to micro teaching is a more effective way of enhancing their performance than not exposing them to micro teaching.

This supports the submission of Ramesh (2013), Adewoyin (2007) and Ajibade (2009) who submitted that microteaching makes student teachers concentrate on specific teaching behaviours and helps them perform better in their teaching practice.

**Research question 3:** What difference exists in the teaching practice performance of male and female PES students not exposed to micro teaching?

**TABLE 3: MEAN AND STANDARD DEVIATION OF THE DIFFERENCE IN THE TEACHING PRACTICE PERFORMANCE OF MALE AND FEMALE PES STUDENTS NOT EXPOSED TO MICRO TEACHING**

Gender	n	Performance Statistics		Mean Diff.
		$\bar{x}$	SD	
Male	15	60.60	5.25	2.55
Female	13	63.15	5.38	

Table 3 shows the difference in the teaching practice performance of male and female PES students not exposed to micro teaching. The result indicated that female students not exposed to micro teaching performed better ( $\bar{x} = 63.15$ ,  $SD = 5.38$ ) than their male counterparts ( $\bar{x} = 60.60$ ,  $SD = 5.25$ ). The implication of the mean difference of 2.55 is that female students not exposed to micro teaching perform better than their male counterparts.

**Hypothesis 1:** There is no significant difference in the PES students teaching practice performance when and when not exposed to micro teaching.

**TABLE 4: SUMMARY OF INDEPENDENT T-TEST ON THE DIFFERENCE IN THE PES STUDENTS EXPOSED TO MICRO TEACHING (EMT) AND THOSE NOT EXPOSED TO MICRO TEACHING (NEMT)**

Group	n	$\bar{x}$	SD	Df	$t_{cal}$	$t_{tab}$	Sig.	Decision
EMT	29	64.59	5.72	55	1.90	2.01	0.06	Retain: $H_{01}$
NEMT	28	61.79	5.37					

Table 4 indicates that  $t_{cal} = 1.90$ ,  $df = 55$ ,  $t_{tab} = 2.01$ , and  $p = 0.06$ . Therefore, since  $t_{cal} < t_{tab}$  and  $P > 0.05$ , then the result implied that there is no significant difference in the PES students teaching practice performance when and when not exposed to micro teaching. Hence, null hypothesis one is retained at the 0.05 level of significance.

**Hypothesis 2:** There is no significant difference in the male and female PES students teaching practice performance of those exposed to micro-teaching.

**TABLE 5: SUMMARY OF INDEPENDENT T-TEST ON THE DIFFERENCE IN THE MALE AND FEMALE PES STUDENTS TEACHING PRACTICE PERFORMANCE OF THOSE EXPOSED TO MICRO-TEACHING**

Gender	n	$\bar{x}$	SD	Df	$t_{cal}$	$t_{tab}$	Sig.	Decision
Male	13	61.69	5.74	27	-2.72	2.05	0.01	Reject: $H_{02}$

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Female	16	66.94	4.65
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**Hypothesis 3:** There is no significant difference in the male and female PES students teaching practice performance of those not exposed to micro-teaching.

**TABLE 6: SUMMARY OF INDEPENDENT T-TEST ON THE DIFFERENCE IN THE MALE AND FEMALE PES STUDENTS TEACHING PRACTICE PERFORMANCE OF THOSE NOT EXPOSED TO MICRO-TEACHING**

Gender	n	$\bar{x}$	SD	Df	$t_{cal}$	$t_{tab}$	Sig.	Decision
Male	15	60.60	5.25	26	-1.27	2.06	0.22	Retain: $H_{03}$
Female	13	63.15	5.38					

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Table 6 indicates that  $t_{cal} = -1.27$ ,  $df = 26$ ,  $t_{tab} = 2.06$ , and  $p = 0.22$ . Therefore, since  $t_{cal} < t_{tab}$  and  $P > 0.05$ , then the result implied that there is no significant difference in the male and female PES students teaching practice performance of those not exposed to micro-teaching. Hence, null hypothesis three is retained at the 0.05 level of significance. This is not in line with Shukla, (2017) who affirmed that male pre – service teachers perform better than female pre – service teachers.

Table 5 indicates that  $t_{cal} = -2.72$ ,  $df = 27$ ,  $t_{tab} = 2.05$ , and  $p = 0.01$ . Therefore, since  $t_{cal} > t_{tab}$  and  $P < 0.05$ , then the result implied that there is significant difference in the male and female PES students teaching practice performance of those exposed to micro-teaching. Hence, null hypothesis two is rejected at the 0.05 level of significance.

## CONCLUSION

Based on the findings of the study, it was concluded that micro teaching does positively impact on PES students' teaching practice performance in Ignatius Ajuru University of Education.

### Summary

1. It was recommended that Head of unit of micro-teaching practicum session should create a special display session to enhance student teachers' performance in educational boards management during teaching practice.
2. The importance of micro teaching should be made known to all teachers in training by Faculty and the micro teaching unit.
3. The Faculty and department should ensure that every students goes through micro teaching practicum before they are sent out to schools for their teaching practice proper.



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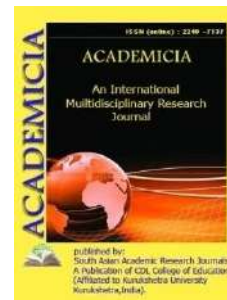
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## **SOME PROBLEMS OF RESEARCHING THE KARAKALPAK FOLK EPOS “SHARIYAR” IN THE ASPECTS OF PEDAGOGICAL AND PHILOLOGICAL SCIENCES**

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### **ABSTRACT**

*As every people distinguish their national identities for the first turn, by their native language, territorial wholeness, economical tendencies, which determine their way of life, their national mentality: customs and ceremonies, national values, cultural heritages which are considered as reflexion of the spiritual-aesthetic cognition of people including wealthy oral folk artistic creative works which distinguish their national identity difference from genetically close peoples. One of the such spiritual values of our people is the Karakalpak national folk epos “Shariyar”. The epos is the encyclopedic work including the above qualitative properties and social-political views of our people, their language, history, literature, ethnography and all other empirical types of science and knowledge about society and nature. The epos also can be functioned as a valuable basis of ethno pedagogical views of the Karakalpak nation. So the article is devoted to studying and discussing the national epos “Shariyar” in the aspect of pedagogical and philological sciences. Besides, in the revealing of the pedagogical value of the epos “Shariyar” the author exchanges socially aesthetic ideas with prominent scholars: academicians J.Bazarbaev one of his best teachers, philosopher Q.Dawletova and M.Nurmuxammedov, I.Sagitov, Q.Maqqetov, O.Aleuov, T.Otebayev, philosophical aesthetic ideas of distinguished Karakalpak literary geniuses Ajiniyaz Qosibayuli, Berdimurat Gharghabayuli, I.Yusupov and others. So, as the author reliably believes Karakalpak folk works, including the national folk*

*epos “Shariyar” are considered as the dawn of Karakalpak philosophical and aesthetic ideas and the formation of their social consciousness and social being.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Epos And Public Education And Upbringing, The National Folk Epos “Shariyar”, Philological Research Of The Epos, The Study Of The Epos In The Aspect Of Pedagogical Sciences, Problems And Tasks.*

## INTRODUCTION

At the time while due to immediate strengthening of the influence of globalization directions the remaining of the self-determination, spiritual values of every nation and people turn into a big problem. It is very important problem to develop young generation's ideological spiritual culture, their creative thinking aimed to their free mentality, establish their consciousness, detailly saying. It is very essential to give them morals, intelligence, labour experience, aesthetic upbringing them fit for conditions of technogen civilization.

Certainly, it goes without saying those types of upbringing, for the first turn, should be the modern pedagogical sciences based on scientific theoretical points of views. However, these modern types of upbringing and education both their methods and skills should be carried out and based onto public and national forms, namely, onto thousands years long experiences and traditions of the public and ethno pedagogics. Because, public pedagogics plays an particular role in the upbringing of the personality, including the young generation who must be brought up as future followers of our civilized social system, who worthily can continue the course of their predecessor aimed for further prosperity of their Motherland, faithfully carrying out their civil duties, displaying the high qualities as diligence, fairness, humanity, love for his/her native land decency solidarity.

Scholars who research such characteristic features of the ethno pedagogics that are peculiar to the definite groups of people, ethnic groups point out in their scientific works that it's closely related with folk customs and traditions, religious and cognitive thoughts of the world and universe, the examples of material and spiritual culture, national language, national territory, economical living conditions which are peculiar to definite nation and people [2, p.3].

As the definite nation or people differs from others by its such ethnic features their ethno pedagogics also differs from each other and has their own definite peculiarities. That is why some scholars taking into consideration these explain that “the people is an originally existing nation, or from the ethnic point of view it is considered as a main nation”. (a definite nation with its own national – ethnic characteristic features – **authors**)

So, folk pedagogics functions as a means of upbringing the young generation In the spirit of such national peculiarities and motivate them to distinguishing their native people's custom and traditions, national ,mentality and values, their native country, generally national identity. So, in its turn according to their civic responsibilities they always are ready to grow up as faithful sons and girls sincerely loving their Motherland, respecting global progress, intelligent and honest in the fulfilling their holy duty in the name of Motherland.

In this case, thousands yeas long cultural heritages comprising best examples of folk pedagogics and ethnopedagogics, including folklore works play a particular role in the educational and upbringing process. Because these heritages gathers together a great deal of various pedagogical

factors of establishing of the human as a personality and one can find in them valuable methods of upbringing of ideals for society.

### MAIN PART

From this point of view, the Karakalpak folk epos of “Shariyar” also plays an important role in the appearance of educational views in the folk ethnopedagogics.

It is to the point out that a great deal of scientific researches were carried out on the theory and history of pedagogics, the process has been continuing.

Namely, the recent international scientific research activities on the problems of folk pedagogics and national values folklore and religious sources, literary-artistic heritage of great thinkers and scholars allamas (Islamic influential figures – authors) and word smiths and dedicated to upbringing problems of youth which were held in Uzbekistan, including Karakalpakstan, are the clear examples asserting the importance of these activities [5].

Rightly, the epos “Shariyar” is one of the Fir products of the Karakalpak people’s oral creativity. That’s why the epos can be naturally and logically chosen as an object of scientific researches in various aspects of folklore and theory of literature. So before researching the epos “Shariyar” is the aspect of pedagogical science. We must get introduced with some facts how it had been researched in the literary and folkloristic aspects.

From this point of view when we go through the history of the epos “Shariyar” we realize that the epos hasn’t been researched in any of the aspects about which we wanted to have our discussions. Because, up to our days the study of the epos “Shariyar” hasn’t crossed the boundaries of forewords to its editions, epilogues [6] or episodic views in discussions done for asserting some data [3], I some articles written as reviews [8].

However, the above works can be functioned as motivations, basic materials for developing ideas for further philological and pedagogical researching the epos “Shariyar”. Well, they comprise an enormous scientific –theoretical basis for further developing by our scholars. Nevertheless, the ideas of Independence encourage us to assess our spiritual heritages as “Shariyar” at their true value, appreciating their idea and content, upbringing significance. These problems were not only included in the of discussions of the folklore but they are also concerned to deal with pedagogical issues, too. Thus we decide to offer some of our opinion on the research problems of the epos of “Shariyar” in the aspect of pedagogics.

If the observe the epos “Shariyar” from the points of view ethnopedagogics and modern theory of pedagogics, history of pedagogics we first realize that the scientific works of our famous tutor, an academicians J.Bazarbaev and O. Alewov can be functioned as a base in the theoretical and methodological aspects. Namely, the textbook “Adeptaniw” written by J.Bazarbaev’s and Q.Dawletova’s joint authorship and its whole content comprise the idea that moral upbringing is based on national values and national customs and traditions. They have made a great contribution to our educational system including “Adeptaniw” (Ethics) as a special subject into the academic curriculum of schools, colleges, lyceums and etc.

Therefore, every highly qualified specialist who is interested in the course of upbringing, as it is stated out in the textbook, must be detailly aware of national values and national customs and traditions, which are thought to young generations in the family, at schools beginning from

preschool stage up to higher educational establishments and in the social environment. One of the special chapters in the textbook is devoted to the problems of labour upbringing as an integral part of the upbringing in general. One of the prominent scholars in pedagogical science O.Alewov's works are straightly connected with the history of pedagogics, to creative activities of the people and ethnopedagogics. As the scholar properly states out of the folk customs and traditions, particularly, the collections of knowledge belonging to mathematics, astronomy, botany, philosophy, ethics, aesthetics, psycho-pedagogical sciences etc. Those knowledges complied as centuries old intellectual experiences of the people are presented in O.Alewov's works as decided conclusions and confirmed concepts and nations.

As the scholar asserts, every epos of the Karakalpak people ("Alpamis", "Edige", "Qirqqiz", "Shariyar" "ErZiywar", "Qoblan" etc.) beginning from the birth up to the growing up of the main character (hero), i.e. up to the fulfilment his/her heroic deeds, comprise the whole period of upbringing experience of the personality (individual). In those eposes there are used some pedagogical factors of which are characteristic to becoming of different human images or of establishing of an ideal hero who has long been reflected in the dreams of people. According to this peculiarities Karakalpak eposes are considered as peculiar schools having their own methods and results on the course of upbringing the ideal heroes on national purposes [2, p. 11].

## CONCLUSIONS

Though the above opinions expressed by the mentioned scholars do not concern the epos "Shariyar" itself they can function as a scientific-theoretical and methodological basis of the research of the epos.

Nevertheless, in the recent period "Shariyar" and some pedagogical points of views mentioned in the epos appear in the press and mass media as discussions on the epos's educational and upbringing, theoretical and practical significance and as disputations on ethic, educational, aesthetic and ecological peculiarities of its whole content. All these facts confirm the actuality and worthiness in further researching. The publications of A.T.Pazilov's [9], M.B. Sabirova's [10] and some other authors' special articles [11] on the epos are also worth supporting. Getting encouraged by these facts and interested in the subject of the topic we also believe that the cause of researching the epos "Shariyar" in the educational and upbringing aspect is one of the problems waiting for its complete decision.

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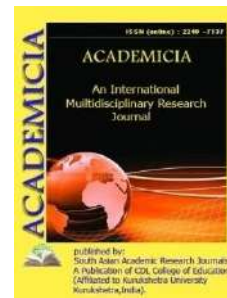
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## DEVELOPMENT OF COMPOSITION OF WEAR-RESISTANT WHITE PIG IRON WITH A STABLE STRUCTURE OBTAINED BY THE CASTING METHOD

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### ABSTRACT

*The article presents an analysis of research work in the field of producing castings from white alloyed cast irons with the required complex of mechanical, physical-mechanical and special properties. It is shown that the work is usually aimed at developing technologies to control the formation of the required macro and microstructure of alloys through the choice of the optimal composition, preparing the melt for pouring into molds (smelting, refining, modifying, pouring temperature, high-temperature melt processing), with stable structure obtained by casting.*

**KEYWORDS:** *The analysis of research works, castings, the white cast iron, mechanical, physical mechanical, properties, macro and microstructures of alloys, a casting method, smelting, refinement, modifying, filling temperature.*

## INTRODUCTION

White cast iron is a type of cast iron, which in its composition contains carbon compounds called cementite. This metal got its name due to its characteristic white color and gloss, which is clearly visible at the break. This shine is manifested because, in the composition of such cast iron, there are no large inclusions of graphite. In percentage terms, it is not more than 0.3%. Therefore, it can only be detected by spectral or chemical analysis.



### *Structure and types of white cast iron*

White cast iron consists of a so-called cementite eutectic. In this regard, it is divided into three categories:

1. Hypoeutectic, alloys in which carbon does not exceed 4.3% of the general structure. It turns out after full cooling. As a result, it acquires the characteristic structure of such elements as perlite, secondary cementite, and ledeburite;
2. Eutectic, alloys in which the content of carbon equals 4.3%.

– Hypereutectic white cast iron. The content of carbon exceeds 4.35% and can reach 6.67%.

The internal structure of white cast iron is an alloy of two elements: iron and carbon. Despite the high-temperature production, a fine-grain structure is retained in it. Therefore, if a part made of such metal is broken, a characteristic white color will be observed. In addition, in the structure of a hypereutectic alloy, for example, of hard grades, cementite is always present in addition to perlite and secondary cementite. Its percentage may approach 100%. This is characteristic of the eutectic metal. For the third type, the structure is a composition of eutectic and primary cementite.

One of the varieties of such similar alloys is the so-called bleached cast iron. Its basis is a core, gray, or high-strength iron makes. The surface layer contains a high percentage of such elements as ledeburite and perlite. Try to obtain the effect of bleaching up to 30 mm in depth, using a method of fast cooling. As a result, the surface layer turns out from the white color, and further casting consists of ordinary gray alloy.

Depending on the percentage of alloyed additives, the following types of white cast iron are distinguished:

- Low-alloyed (they contain doping elements no more than 2.5%);
- Medium-alloyed (the percent of similar elements reaches 10%);
- High-alloyed (in them the amount of the alloying additives exceeds 10%).

As alloying additives, common elements are used. Thus, obtained alloyed white cast iron acquires new, predetermined properties [1].

The properties of cast products from alloyed white cast irons are determined by the structure of the metal matrix and the carbide phase. The presence of primary carbides in the structure has a negative effect on the properties. In [2,3], it was established that one of the sources of primary hyper eutectic carbides in chromium cast irons is high-carbon ferrochrome, used for smelting high-chromium cast irons.

Researches of influence of different brands of a ferrochromium on structure and wear resistance of high-alloyed cast iron showed expediency of use when smelting high-chromium cast iron of low-carbon grades of ferrochrome. Properties of such cast iron are higher in comparison with cast iron, melted on ferrochrome with more high content of carbon. For improvement of structure and properties of castings by authors temporary regime of processing of fusion when using in a blend for melting of different grades of ferrochrome is recommended a term.

An important factor in the formation of the structure and properties of castings is the temperature of casting cast iron into molds. In [3], rational temperature intervals for casting iron into molds were determined, which prevented the appearance of a zone of columnar crystallites, an undesirable morphology of carbides, the formation of a burn, and in some cases, hard to crack.

Speed of cooling is the most essential factor defining characteristics of primary cast structure of white wear-resistant cast iron. Speed of cooling of casting changes crystallization parameters - the speed of formation of the centers and line speed of growth of crystals. This technological indicator of casting is defined by the casting thickness; type of a casting mold, temperature of filling, and the structure on a surface, and in the center of casting, especially massive is not identical. According to the author [3], it makes 0.5-200 °C/min. Thereof the structure and properties of the same composition of cast iron at production can significantly change of castings of different configurations from it, weight, wall thickness. Knowledge of nature of the change of these properties allows us to manage the final cast structure of alloys and to predict their properties.

Thermo temporary treatment( TTT) promotes the crushing of carbides that leads to an increase in abrasive and shock and abrasive wear resistance of cast iron, at an insignificant lowering of heat resistance. The simultaneous increase in all the special properties of TTT does not contribute.

The mutual influence of the heat storage ability of the form and temperature of melt holding during TTT on the structure and properties of cast iron is established. With an increase in the heat storage capacity of the mold, the degree of influence of the holding temperature increases. The exposure temperature exerts the greatest influence on melts poured into a chill mold, where a significant increase in the fraction of carbides with an area of less than 10  $\mu\text{m}^2$  and a decrease in the fraction of large carbides with an area of more than 20  $\mu\text{m}^2$  occur.

### Research methods

In work [2], the influence of a wall thickness of castings from cast iron of the different brands, which are filled in sandy-argillaceous forms and pig-iron chill molds, is studied. It is shown that an increase in the thickness of a wall of casting (reduction in the rate of cooling) leads not only to the enlargement of carbides, but also to increase in dendrites of primary austenite and distances between carbides in a eutectic. It reduces the properties of cast iron.

The author of [4] established that the greatest increase in the functional properties of molded products can be achieved by complex modification of the melt with active elements, and it is desirable that they have a different mechanism of action on the melt, i.e. were inoculators, inhibitors, and inversors.

The authors of [1–5] noted that the influence of the cooling rate on the abrasive wear resistance of the studied cast irons manifests itself mainly through the dispersion of the cast structure and the possibility of obtaining quenching structures immediately after casting. This turned out to be possible because of a correctly selected chemical composition of alloys, in which the capabilities of each of the alloying elements were effectively used to form the necessary structure.

The dependence of heat resistance of the cast iron on the quantity entered calcium - a strontium carbonate, Silico calcium, a ferrobore and a ligature of BFT-1 has pronounced extreme character with a maximum at a strictly certain amount of the entered additive [6.7]. The greatest indicator of abrasive wear resistance corresponds to cast iron exposure temperature at 1470 °C, and shock and abrasive - at a temperature of 1420 °C. And indicators of shock and abrasive wear resistance decreased in comparison with the indicators received at impact on cast iron only of TVO. Heat resistance also increased, and to the greatest indicators of scale resistance and a growing resistance of samples there correspond temperatures of exposure of fusion of 1420-1470 °C.

The author [8] has studied that white vanadium cast iron with an inverted structure has a rare combination of high mechanical and operational properties, which allows them to be used for the manufacture of parts operating under high loads (including dynamic) and significant adhesive wear. By the strength properties, these cast irons are not inferior to many structural alloy steels, have increased ductility, usually not typical of white cast irons, but at the same time retain the main advantages of white cast irons. When the content of manganese cast iron in vanadium is about 2% C and 6–7% V, a change in the manganese content from 4.5–7.3% substantially affects the mechanical properties of cast iron. Maximum strength is achieved at approximately 13% MP ( $\sigma_B = 840$  MPa). The same composition also corresponds to an unusually high ductility for white cast iron ( $\delta = 8\%$ ), while the hardness of cast iron varies slightly (HB293-311). The main feature of vanadium manganese cast irons is unusually high ductility. For comparison, it is sufficient to note that the relative elongation of white high-chromium cast irons is 0.2-0.4%.

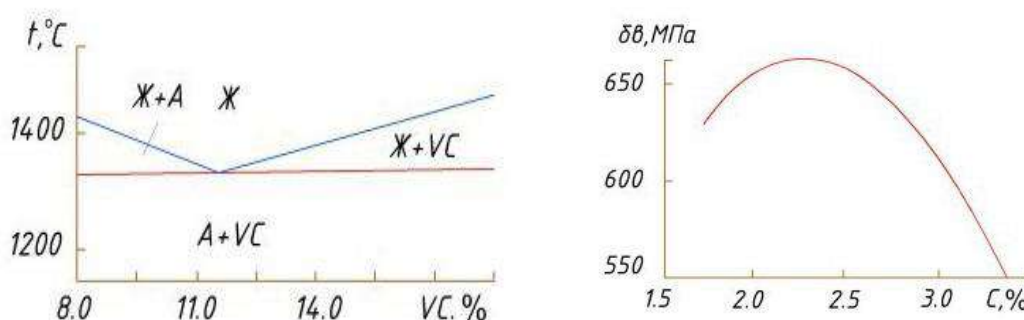
Based on the analysis and for the conditions of the State Enterprise “Navoi Mining and Metallurgical Combine” (NMMC), we have studied the effect of vanadium alloying of cast iron on the properties and structure of white cast iron.

At the content of 1.5 — 2.0% V the cast iron crystallizes purely white with the lowest strength properties. At vanadium content, more than 2% in the structure of cast iron appear sections of an eutectic A+ VC that leads to a sharp increase of durability which reaches the maximum values at

full inversion of a microstructure (at 11-12%V). The hardness of cast iron increases when alloying with vanadium, reaching a maximum at 7-9% of V (~ HB 500), and then decreases because of considerable reduction of a total quantity of carbides in structure a little when replacing the cementite with carbides of vanadium.

Fig. Figure 1 shows the effect of carbon on the strength of cast iron with a completely inverted structure (i.e., with A + VC structure). There is an inflection on the curve with a maximum corresponding to 2.2% C. In the upper part of this figure, a section of the quasi-binary section Fe-VC of the Fe-C-V diagram is shown. It is clear that the maximum strength corresponds to the composition of the eutectic A + VC, which confirms the conclusions of the work on the possibility of composite hardening in eutectic quasi-binary alloys. Apparently, the appearance of a second maximum strength in this system can be expected for steels containing about 0.8% C and 3% V as a result of dispersion hardening during the cooling of castings or their heat treatment.

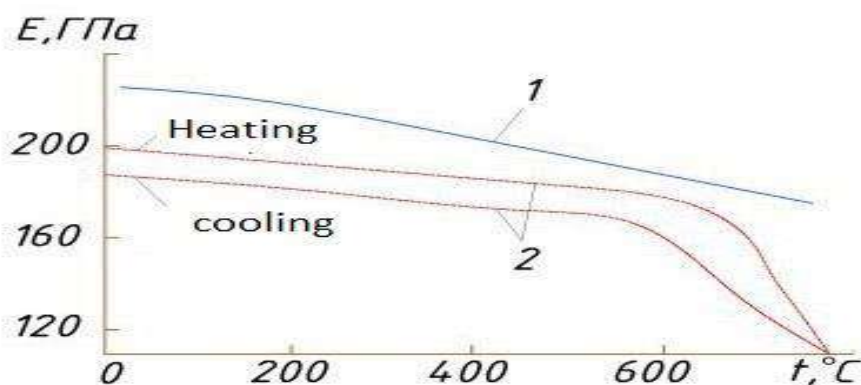
The microstructure of vanadic white cast iron is thermodynamic steady therefore thermocycling with transition through a critical interval or near it does not cause irreversible phase transformations. Change of elastic modulus of vanadic cast iron at their heating and cooling (fig. 2) demonstrates to it. High values of normal elastic modulus and total absence of a hysteresis curve attract attention. The experimental points defined when heating and cooling a sample laid down on the same curve. For comparison in the same drawing, the temperature dependence of normal elastic modulus of unalloyed white cast iron (a shaped curve) is shown.



**Fig. 1. The effect of carbon content on the strength of vanadium white cast irons with a completely inverted structure**

Vanadium white cast irons have high strength properties. Therefore, cast iron with a content of 2.8% C and 10% V has  $\sigma_B = 630$  MPa with a hardness of HRC50. However, such cast iron is poorly machined and, unlike cast irons proposed by Japanese researchers, does not have a significant elongation at fracture. Reducing the carbon content in cast iron to 2.2-2.3% provides the most favorable combination of properties, with more economical alloying of cast iron.





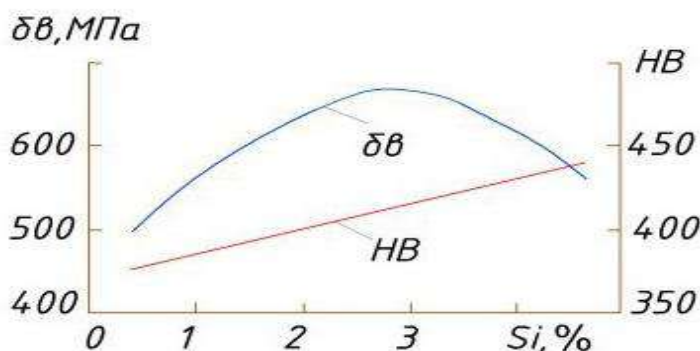
**Fig. 2. Change in the normal elastic modulus of vanadium cast iron during heating and cooling (1) in comparison with unalloyed white cast iron**

Significantly affects the properties of vanadium cast iron additional alloying. The effect of silicon was studied with its content in cast iron up to about 5% (Fig. 3). The maximum strength corresponds to ~ 2.5% Si. A further increase in the silicon content in cast iron causes significant embrittlement and a decrease in strength. Hardness increases almost linearly with increasing silicon concentration.

## CONCLUSIONS

An increase in the durability of cast iron is reached when alloying with nickel. It is connected with the influence of nickel on the structure of a metal base of cast iron. At the cast iron containing 2.3% of C; 7.2% of V; 2% of Ni,  $\sigma_B = 600-700$  MPa, HRC 42-45. The maximum durability is reached at 3.0 — 3.5% of Ni, a hardness maximum at ~ 4% of Ni. The difference in the position of extreme points of dependencies of durability and hardness is caused by the change of cast iron structure: at the content, about 4% of Ni eutectic carbides of vanadium are spheroidized that leads to decrease in durability but influences the hardness of cast iron a little.

The highest rates of mechanical properties are received at complex alloying of cast iron with vanadium (~ 4%), silicon (— 1.5%) and copper (~ 1.5%) at the lowered carbon content (2.2%):  $\sigma_B$  up to 850 MPa, relative lengthening  $\delta = 1.0-1.5\%$  with a hardness of HB of 390-430. On separate samples, 6 reached 2.5%.



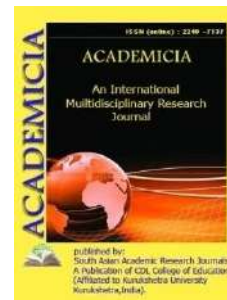
**Fig. 3. Influence of silicon content on durability and hardness of vanadic white cast iron**



Additional alloying of vanadium cast iron with silicon and copper can significantly reduce the content of vanadium without a noticeable decrease in properties. Therefore, cast iron with a content of 4.1% of V; 1.5% of Si and 1.4% of Cu are not inferior in terms of mechanical properties to cast iron with 7% of V and 1.5% of Si without copper. When the vanadium content varies from 4.0 to 7.7%, the hardness of cast iron changes little.

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## KARAKALPAK FOLK EPIC "SHARIYAR" AND SOME ISSUES OF ITS STUDY

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### ABSTRACT

*The article is devoted to the study of the genesis, genre and form peculiarities, national character of the epos «Shariyar», that is an epic work of Karakalpak folklore. The subjective points of view on these issues have been discussed. In conclusion, the author of the article to value objectively the national heritage, taking into account the ideas of national independence on the example of the epos «Shariyar».*

**KEYWORDS:** *Creative Heritage, Epos «Shariyar», Genesis, Peculiarities Of The Genre, Historical Genesis Of Typology, Typology And National Peculiarities.*

### INTRODUCTION

Today is almost a hundred years since the emergence of the science of Karakalpak folklore. Along with the development of folklore, the field of epic studies also developed. At the end of the 30s of the last century, famous folklorists were born in Karakalpakstan. Doctors of sciences, professors, academicians such as N.Dauqaraev, Q.Ayimbetov, N.Japaqov, I.Sagitov, M.Nurmuhammedov, Q.Maqsetov, S.Bahadirova, Yu.Paxratdinov, K.Allambergenov, A.Alimov, A.Aliev, A.Tajimuratov, M.Nizamatdinov, J.Khoshniyazov and others have made an invaluable contribution to the development of Karakalpak folklore. A traditional school of this science has been formed in Karakalpakstan. The study of epics was systematically established. In particular, a comprehensive study of the epic "Shariyar" has begun.

A version of the epic "Shariyar" was written in 1939 by H.Tajimuratov and K.Abibullaev from Abdireyimzhyrau, a resident of Chimbay district. During these years, this epic was widely promoted and studied, along with the epics "Qiriqqiz (Forty girls)" and "Maspasha", which have no alternative in other nations.

The epic "Shariyar", which was promoted as a heritage of the Karakalpak people, as a Karakalpak folk epic, was recognized among the Russian and fraternal peoples. The Kulametzhyrau version of the epic was translated into Russian by the famous poet Sergei Severtsev and published in Moscow in 1971. In 1977, the People's Writer of Uzbekistan and Karakalpakstan, the famous translator Muhammad Ali translated it into Uzbek.

The rich epic "Shariyar" from ancient times to the present day has been performed only by Karakalpak zhyrovs. Despite its prevalence among all strata of the Karakalpak people, there are various conflicting views in our folklore to this day on the issues of the epic. The gradual rise of such ideas amazes us.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Such contradictory views dominate mainly around the following issues:

1. Genesis of the epic, about the source of origin;
2. About the genre feature of the epic;

Some scholars say that the content of the epic "Shariyar" was based on the fairy-tale plots of other peoples, and that this epic appeared in the Khorezm period of the Karakalpaks, in the XVIII-XIX centuries.

Scholars who have put forward such an idea believe that plots similar to the «Shariyar» epic are found in the Turkish fairy tale «Dilrukesh» and in Ossetian and Kazakh folk tales. Of course, we think these ideas are unfounded. The Karakalpak folk epic "Shariyar" in the form of a full epic was formed only by the Karakalpak people. This epic is the national epic of the Karakalpak people.

There is no doubt that such opinions are subjective opinions expressed unilaterally. The reason is that the mythical concept is the most ancient form of human thinking. The epic "Shariyar" is also based on a mythical fairy tale. Therefore, this epic is "the heritage of the Karakalpaks from the most ancient times" [1, pp. 103-105].

The idea that this epic belongs only to the Karakalpak people is already emphasized in Karakalpak folklore in the scientific works of such scientists as N. Daukarayev, K. Ayimbetov, M. Nurmahamedov, I. Sagitov, K. Maksetov, A. Alimov, and it has become a scientific axiom.

Plots similar to the folklore of one nation can also be found in the folklore of another nation. This process testifies to the historical-genetic, historical-cultural ties of these peoples.

“Therefore, it is difficult to say that the Turkish fairy tale Dilrukesh, as well as Ossetian and Kazakh fairy tales, are derived from the content of the Karakalpak epic, or that the Karakalpak folk epic Shariyar is derived from these tales. However, their genetic relationship cannot be ruled out [2, p. 82].

Such plot similarities and typology of images do not deny that they are a separate national work. On the contrary, this fact “serves as a basis for emphasizing that the source of a number of works of the peoples of Central Asia is the same” [3, p. 87]. It is completely wrong to say that the epic "Shariyar" passed through the repertoire of storytellers of Khorezm to the repertoire of Karakalpak zhyraus and became orally popular and underwent some changes during a series of processing "[4, p. 44].

This idea is not the word of someone who understands folklore, including epic. Because there is no need to include this thesis in the genesis and evolution of the Karakalpak folk epos "Shariyar". Because, "the epic was created orally by Karakalpak epic poets, long before it appeared in written form in the XVIII century in Khorezm" [4, p. 49].

In fact, long before the XVIII century (since ancient times) a large group of Karakalpaks (Edil-Jayik, Turkestan, Syrdarya group) brought the epic to Khorezm. The epic was continued from the oral form of the great epic, and later the epic was created from the epic. Based on such a process, small story variants of the epic emerged. The transliteration of oral epics in this way, or their transformation into narrative variants, is a long-standing national epic process in the folklore of the Turkic peoples.

For example, in the Middle Ages (IX-X centuries) among the Turkic peoples living on the banks of the Syrdarya, the songs of Korkytata appeared orally. Later, in the 15th century, the poems of Korkytata were written among the Oghuz Turkic peoples in the form of "KitabidedeKorkud". This is a fact known to all folklorists. Moreover, storytelling is not only a process of Khorezm culture. It is a kind of creative art that has long been characteristic of most Turkic peoples, including Karakalpaks.

According to many zhyrau and informants, the Karakalpaks also had written copies of the epic "Shariyar". It is believed that copies of such books were published in Kazan, Ufa, and Emba editions and distributed to many Turkic peoples, including Karakalpaks (Vestnik of AS KazSSR, Almaty, pp. 30-35).

Most importantly, the Karakalpak folk epic "Shariyar" has been popular among the people since two or three hundred years ago, and even since ancient times. During these periods it was traditionally performed by the folk zhyraus without interruption. Even today, it has become one of the favorite repertoires of young zhyraus. Dozens of variants of the epic "Shariyar" are preserved among the Karakalpaks, such as Nurabylla, Oteniyaz, Qulamet, Esemurat, Qiyas, Abireyim, Jumabayzhyrau. This in itself proves how beloved the epic was.

For example, consider the genealogy of one of these zhyraus—Oteniyazzhyrau. The genealogy of the Oteniyazzhyrau school is as follows:

Oteniyaz - Bekimbet - Erpolat - Saypulla - Duysenbay - Aytuar - Syban - Tumenbay - Shangut and Jiyenzhyrau.

Jiyenzhyrau school:

Jiyenzhyrau (XVIII century) - Muyten (XVII) - Dospanbet (XVI) - Asankaygy (XV) - SoppaslySypyrzhyrau (XIV) and Korkytata (IX-X centuries). Thus, the roots of the Karakalpak folk epic "Shariyar" in the Karakalpak national folklore area date back to ancient times.

This Zhyrauschool and art, which has been going on for a long time, is still preserved only among the Karakalpak people.

Therefore, a leading specialist in the study of Karakalpak epics, a well-known folklorist K. Maksetov said about the school and tradition of this epic in the 60s of the last century: "The Karakalpak zhyraus in Bukhara must have had a great influence on the performers of Uzbek epics" [5, p. 55].

The role of the epic "Shariyar" in folk ethnopedagogy is also important.

The epic "Shariyar" is, first of all, a wonderful example of folk art.

To date, the epic has not been the object of special research in the field of pedagogy, folklore and literature.

Well-known pedagogical scientist O.Aleuov conducted a number of studies on folk art and ethnopedagogy. According to the scientist, in customs and traditions, especially in folklore, knowledge in the field of mathematics, astronomy, botany, philosophy, ethics, aesthetics, psycho-pedagogy and other sciences, which are important for the social life of the people, is accumulated. This knowledge, formed on the basis of centuries-old intellectual experience of the people, is of great importance in educating young people.

According to the scientist, each heroic epic of the Karakalpak people ("Alpamys", "Edige", "Qyrqyz", "Shariyar", "Qoblan", "ErZiyuar", etc.) is a unique educational experience. The epics use various pedagogical factors of the formation of a person and describe the ways and means of cultivating the ideal person that the people dream of. From this point of view, each epic of the Karakalpak people is the experience of the people and its results, which has its own method of educating the hero [6, p. 11].

The textbook "Adeptanyw" co-authored by academician J. Bazarbaev and professor K. Dauletova emphasizes that the basis of moral education is national values and national traditions. The book emphasizes the need for every specialist interested in educational work and every trainee must to know the national values, national customs and traditions [7].

It is clear that the above opinions of these scholars will certainly be a methodological guide in the study of the epic "Shariyar".

In recent years, a number of scholars engaged in pedagogical research have focused on the educational ideas in the epic "Shariyar", in particular, on the issues of decency, intelligence, aesthetics and environmental education in the epic. Special articles by A. Pazylov [8], M. Sabirova [9] and E.Allambergenov [10] have been published in this regard.

## CONCLUSION

Therefore, it is no exaggeration to conclude that on the basis of the epic "Shariyar" appeared another epic in the XVIII century. It also does not contradict the criterion of an objective assessment of the people's property on the basis of scientific conscience. One of the most important issues in the field of modern Karakalpak folklore is to eliminate the shortcomings in the various assessments of the genre, formal features of the epic "Shariyar" and to draw some conclusions on this issue.

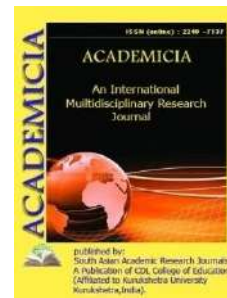
Also, the study of educational views in the epic "Shariyar" is one of the issues that need to be addressed in modern pedagogy.

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## DIALOGUE IN ABDULLA ORIPOV'S POETRY AND ITS FORMS OF EXPRESSION

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### ABSTRACT

*This article examines the art of creating dialogue in Uzbek poetry. The subject is studied on the example of Abdulla Aripov's work, the scientific analysis of dialogic imagery and philosophical interpretation in poetry, the peculiarities of lyrical genres and the poet's artistic skills.*

**KEYWORDS:** Art, Dialogue, Poem, Poet, Monologue, Lyrics, Aesthetic Perception, Artistic Attitude, Our Sacred Religion and Hadiths,

### INTRODUCTION

Fiction is an art that reflects the feelings of the human heart, dreams and desires, so it reflects the creative aesthetic ideal, the position of life. In this regard, poetry is of particular importance. Indeed, in recent years, Uzbek lyric poetry has created a number of works of artistic discovery that glorify life, human life and its destiny, glorifying its value through colorful poetic forms. In them, the poets demonstrated their creative originality in various themes and tones, creating new aesthetic principles.

It is well known that poetry, the heart of the poet, is a unique world formed from his spiritual experiences. That is why the reader discovers a new world when he reads poems created at a high level. In addition, every artist, first of all, as a child of his people, artistically interprets his dreams, desires, pains and aspirations in different forms. Regarding the peculiarities of lyric poetry, Jamal Kemal states in his research: "Under what conditions does lyricism appear? Lyric arises in the context in which a person recognizes his identity, perceives himself as a person, sees himself as a person within the universe, and looks at the external, objective world through the windows of his personal world. Man compares his identity with the world, sometimes opposes it, sometimes notes that he is connected to the outside world. But he will never completely forget

himself in front of the world. Singing the unity of the world, the whole, the inspiring moments, the highest points of the spiritual frenzy, the poet's personality reveals his identity.” [1, 86-87]

Therefore, the study of works created in lyrical genres and the study of universal qualities in their content, as well as the analysis of the essence of dialogical thinking in the creation of poetry is one of the important tasks of literary criticism.

### THE MAIN PART

It should be noted that in lyric poetry the essence of concepts always seems to be based on abstraction. The degree to which this complexity is reflected is provided by the continuity of communication between emotion and perception. It also takes the lead in the content of the idea imposed on the aesthetic object by the creator. Most importantly, the depth of the artistic relationship and the possibility of aesthetic perception ensure the uniqueness of the artistic interpretation. In this process, the apparent dialogical thinking between the world and man in the creative mind plays a special role in the formation of the poem. As Professor H. Umurov noted, “Artistic dialogue is the main requirement for the interpretation of the situation, the imagination – to “force” the reader to go from its open content to its hidden essence” [2. 66], through dialogues in poetic works, the ability to concisely express the character, psyche and interests of the protagonist increases.

In poetry, the forms of verbal expression are closely related to each other. However, in it the artistic conditionality rises to the forefront. In the lyrical interpretation, the balance of emotion and consciousness strives for relative creative independence, further clarifying the essence of the matter. It should be noted that in poetry, the gradual development of artistic speech is manifested as a complex process, in which the diversity of forms of transition (monologized dialogue – dialogized monologue) is observed. The degree of freedom embodied in literary analysis and aesthetic perception sometimes brings the management of verbal expression to the forefront, and sometimes brings rhetorical melody to the forefront. Nevertheless, in a lyrical expression, the monologue of consciousness is the basis for the description of the relationship.

### RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

“The Eastern style of dialogical thinking has existed, first of all, in certain traditions since ancient times. The subsequent revelation of the Qur'an as an address to the Prophet (peace and blessings of Allaah be upon him) also led to the development of dialogical thinking. In addition, the roots of the debate genre in Eastern literature are connected to this. So, the stages of the historical formation of the dialogue are connected with the history of universal thinking ...” [3. 62]

In this sense, the poems of A. Aripov acquire originality with the interpretation of universal problems, their various artistic forms and methods of expression. The poet excels in ensuring the balance of form and content in the details of events of his sublime poems. In this regard, “Abdulla Aripov embodies poetic types through poetic descriptions. “Abdulla Aripov embodies poetic types through poetic descriptions. reveals the characteristic features of the species in the life situations in which they are manifested. But he describes these situations extremely succinctly. The desire to create such genres stems from the powerful didactic direction in Abdulla Aripov's poetry. The poems end with bright spiritual conclusions. The poet is openly

engaged in upbringing. He believes that poetry should be seriously and firmly involved in education". [4. 27]

In Abdulla Aripov's poetry, a person's self-awareness, his virtues and vices, his destiny, and the whole complexity in general are artistically interpreted. In the series of poems of the poet "Book of Hajj" religious and enlightenment issues are expressed in a unique way. In particular, in the poem "Gossip" there are the following lines:

*Do 'zax yo 'llaridan o 'tarkan Rasul,  
Atrofiga ko 'z tashlar edi damodam.  
Kimdir faryod solib yig 'lardi nuqul,  
Otashda yonardi o 'zga bir odam.*

While passing through the ways of Hell, the Messenger,  
He looked around quickly  
Someone was screaming and crying,  
Another man was on fire.

*Yo 'lning kanorida – shundoq sarhadda  
O 'limtik yer edi allaqanday zot.  
Nogoh Rasululloh boqib hayratda,  
Jabroilga dedi: – Bu kimdir, hayhot! [5.216].*

On the side of the road - on that border  
It was a deadly place.

The Messenger of Allah, may Allah bless him and grant him peace, looked at him in astonishment.

He said to Gabriel, "Who is he?"

In this poem, the essence of human life is described in the balance of the transient and eternal world. This calls on a person to understand the essence of issues such as his life, lifestyle, understanding of what is halal and what is haram. It should be noted that in this poem, the poet did not focus on the person who, in the eyes of the Messenger of Allah, was neither crying ("Someone was crying and crying") nor burning in the fire ("Another person was burning in the fire"). It is clear that they have lived their lives in a way worthy of it. That is why he is suffering in hell. However, the fact that the Messenger of Allah, may Allah bless him and grant him peace, did not understand the fate of "some person" standing on the ground of death ("Who is he!") Astonishes the reader even more. According to the poem, "On the side of the road - on such a border", that is, not even in hell, the poet describes the identity of this man in the language of Gabriel:

*Jabroil aytdikim: – Bunda har kimsa,  
Jazosin olgaydir qilmishiga xos.*

*O'limtik yeguvchi bul banda esa,*

*Umrin g'iybat bilan o'tkazgan, xolos [5.216].*

Gabriel said, "Everyone in this,

He will be punished according to what he has done.

And this slave in the place of death,

He spent his life gossiping

These images reflect the poet's high level of thinking and artistic skill. So, gossiping and slandering people is an unforgivable sin. After all, the act of knowingly committing a sin by knowingly committing a wrong deed is something else entirely. This is often mentioned in our sacred religion and hadiths.

The specificity of a particular poet's lyric is always measured by his tendency to explore the psychological aspects of the human phenomenon. This dimension paves the way for the deepening of interpretation - the formation of a poetic type. Unexpected and extremely extraordinary philosophical observations give rise to new logical ideas. The desire to change the artistic development of the character, both spiritually and intellectually, defines the essence of the poet's artistic research. In it, the image of the poet and the image of the lyrical hero are intertwined. The inculcation of a perfect mind, understanding and psyche in the form of images, the strengthening of the vital and logical foundations of the artistic character, the attempt to find the features of the expression of the essence determine the direction of the poet's poetry. Practical confirmation of these ideas can be seen in the poet's poem "Treasure":

*Ulug' bir alloma o'tdi olamdan,*

*Elu yurt kuzatdi bag'rini tig'lab.*

*Shogirdlar bukchayib so'ngsiz alamdan,*

*Olimni tuproqqa qo'ydilar yig'lab.*

A great scholar passed away,

The country watched with a sigh.

The disciples bowed down in agony,

Weeping, they buried the Scholar in the ground

*Dedilar: – U edi nodiri davron,*

*Tafakkur qasriga bo'lolgan zina.*

*Dedilar: – Bir keldi bundayin inson*

*Ketdi uning bilan tengsiz xazina [5.208].*

They said, "He was the rarest of our time."

He was a staircase to the Palace of Thought

They said, "Such a man came once."

Gone is the unparalleled treasure with him

Just as every person has a soul, a heart, every work, including poetry, has its own spiritual world. This is based on the individual and unique spiritual and intellectual potential of the poet. In this sense, what elevates the poem to a higher level is the culture of artistic thinking that has built up this spiritual-psychological thinking power. After all, the nature of the poet's style of thinking also determines the style of the work of art. It can be said that this inner, emotional feeling and intellectual scale formed the heart of the poem.

*Kimdir oxir dedi: – Dunyoda, yohu,*

*Behikmat hodisa yo 'q ekan rosti.*

*Nechog'lik shafqatsiz haqiqatdir bu,*

*Xazinaning joyi chindan yer osti [5.208].*

Someone finally said: - In the world,

It is true that there is wisdom in everything.

How cruel is this truth,

The location of the treasure is really underground

The idea of dialogue in the poem is presented in a completely different way. Using the phrase “They said” in the picture, the poet hides the author of the speech. The “How Cruel Truth” in the poem creates a harmony of life and artistic truth that poetically affirms that “the place of the treasure is truly underground”. Putting a scientist in the ground is actually a huge loss! Consequently, he took with him an incomparable spiritual and enlightenment wealth. The suffering of the disciples begins with the same speech. At this point, the syntactic method, which determines the specificity of the style, ensures the stability of the poet's heart experiences.

“Poetry, as a social phenomenon, originates from the spiritual essence of human. In this sense, the present state of human, the transformation of human into man, is connected not only with the external factor - the process of external conditions, but also with the internal factor - the human race, the manifestation of the spiritual essence in him in the social form. That is, sociality is not a label affixed from the outside, but an essence that exists in the innate core of man, and as a result of his long evolutionary path, humanity has acquired today's civilization. And poetry is one of the manifestations of this essence.” [6. 14].

Therefore, dialogues in poetry often arise on the basis of monologue speech. In the content of the poem, it is more important to point to its essence than to the details. The thickness of the mental analysis and the breadth of the imaginary field invite the reader to deep reflection. “Abdulla Aripov in his works tried to express the human psyche and difficulties with artistic depiction of the dreams and aspirations of our people. In his poetry, the poet sings about the psyche of the individual and society, the world and human worries, dreams, hopes, happiness. For this reason, the interpretation of universal values such as kindness, justice, beauty plays a key role in the works of the poet. In particular, the ideas of humanity and patriotism form the basis of the poet's work”. [7, 11].

It is obvious that the inner contradiction determines the nature of the character, which in turn makes the spiritual-moral virtues and vices the law of artistic closeness an inevitable phenomenon. In fact, consistency and integrity are complementary concepts, the foundation of which is determined by internal contradictions. The connection between the processes of life and creation is based on the continuity of the criteria of social, philosophical and spiritual values.

“Thought and content in Abdulla Aripov's poetry is also a passion to know the person, the time, the mysteries of the universe. In his poems, thought is, first and foremost, truth, suffering, wonder and amazement in the face of a thousand and one contradictions of the world. The meaning and content in the poet's poems expresses a belief in goodness and beauty, hatred of all forms of evil and wickedness. The ideas and feelings in Abdulla Aripov's poems reveal to him the secrets of nature, time and history. Therefore, new ideas and content occupy a high position in his poetry, and poetic images, means of expression, symbols and metaphors also serve the impact of the content or essence, which was not invented by any poet”[8, 12-13].

The above description is reflected in all the poems of A. Aripov included in the series “Book of Hajj”. The balance of form and content is perfectly reflected in the poet's work. The poem “Child” in this series describes how a father overcomes his spiritual torture in any case for the sake of his child's perfection.

*Bir kuni ranjitdi otani farzand,*

*Ota o‘z uyidan bosh olib ketdi.*

*Lekin Alloh mehri bo‘lib sarbaland,*

*Ota Makkatulloh vasliga yetdi...*

One day the child offended the father,

Dad left his house.

But God is merciful,

Father went to Makkah al-Mukarramah

*Ka'bani sig'inar ekan keksa chol,*

*Armonin oshkora aytdi olamga.*

*Dedi: – Ibodatim bo‘lsa ham uvol,*

*Faqat saodat ber o‘sha bolamga [5.205].*

While worshipping the Ka’bah, the old man,

He openly expressed his pain to the world.

He said, "Even if my prayers are in vain."

Just bless that child

“Poetry reflects the secrets of the human heart. The mysterious side of the human heart is that it comes into the world in a state of conquest from the beginning. That is why it does not weep for bread, it does not weep for honor. The heart is the ambassador of the unseen within us. It obeys



the will of that unseen. And poetry is a kind of conversation between our ambassadors.” [9, 33]  
– Rahimjon Rahmat, a literary critic.

These poems have a certain effect on a person, encourage him to draw his own conclusions from the content of the work. The poet's poetry is of special importance with its richness, depth of thought, originality of artistic expression. Whatever the subject of the poet's poems, all of them are artistically interpreted in a way that amazes the reader about the problems of the whole of humanity. One of the typical themes of A. Aripov's work is women's anthem. In this regard, the poet's poem “Mother” is of particular importance:

*Ka'ba qopqasida turgan, ey posbon,*

*Avval onalarning ochgin yo'llarin.*

*Onalar poyiga tiz cho'k o'shal on,*

*Tavof qil, ko'zga surt, o'pgin qo'llarin* [5, 189].

Standing in front of the Ka'bah, O guard,

Make way for your mother first

When you kneel at your mother's feet

Circumambulate, rub her eyes, kiss his hands

It should be noted that in this poem, the guard at the gate of the Ka'bah, which is considered to be the most sacred place for Muslims, is also addressed to circumambulate the mothers and show them respect. In this sense, in this poem, the poet has created a unique artistic expression in describing how great and honorable Mothers are. In general, in the poems of A. Aripov, the qualities and flaws of human behavior are reflected. In the poems of the poet, man is interpreted as a great creator, possessor of infinite understanding, as well as a ruthless power that literally reflects these qualities.

As the literary scholar N. Rakhimjanov noted, “The main task of literature is to protect people, to glorify people, to discover inhuman flaws and human qualities in them. Revealing the secrets and deeds of the devil in the heart of man and Allah ” [10, 16] A. Aripov's poetry fully confirms these ideas.

In the analyzed poems we can see an important principle inherent in the work of A. Aripov. In it, the harmony of the reality of life with the reality of the soul has found its unique artistic expression, perfectly preserved.

In the poet's work, the realistic expression of life events, realities of life, in-depth analysis of human behavior is clearly visible. This determines not only the strength of social activism in the poet's work, but also the darkness of the artistic and philosophical meanings in his poems.

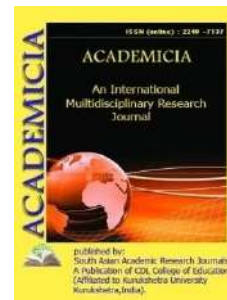
## CONCLUSION

From the above ideas and examples it can be seen that dialogue and monologue in poetry raise the accuracy of expression to the level of the leading method. The system of semantic-syntactic relations significantly deepens the social practice of speech influence. It is noteworthy that in this case, the rhetorical form, expressed through the individual style of the creator, paves the way for the expansion of artistic perception.

“Lyrics make a beautiful, delicate contribution to the artistic heritage, inspiration and vocabulary of mankind. Its innumerable richness shines like bright stars on those arduous paths that have traversed human society for centuries.... The question of how to start and when to finish a poem depends on the poet's skill in choosing a composition [1. 80-81]. In this sense, the essence of the dialogical interpretation in the poems of A. Aripov is dominated by reflections on the meaning of human life and the essence of life, the artistic study of the philosophical foundations of human dignity. As can be seen, in his poems the poet shifts the relationship between the world and man to a form of communication, focusing on the socio-psychological factors of humanity and inhumanity manifested through human behavior. In each form of communication in the poems, different views of the semantic-syntactic communication system are mixed. The set of forms of speech acquires an essence that is directly and indirectly related to the connection of non-literary factors. The diversity of rhetorical relationships in expression ensures the clarity of meaning.

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## WAYS TO REDUCE THE ECONOMIC CRISIS IN UZBEKISTAN IN THE CONTEXT OF A GLOBAL PANDEMIC

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### ABSTRACT

*It is known that in the current global coronavirus pandemic, the economy of all countries is in crisis. According to a report by the International Monetary Fund, the world economy is projected to shrink by at least 3 percent this year. In such a global context, Uzbekistan also intends to use all opportunities to maintain economic stability and ensure that incomes do not decline. Necessary measures are being taken in a timely and timely manner, on a network-by-sector basis.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Economic Crisis, Global Pandemic, Uzbekistan*

### INTRODUCTION

The decree of the President of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev "On additional measures to support the population and businesses during the coronavirus pandemic" has become relevant.

The decree outlines a number of measures to provide additional support to those who have lost their main source of income, vulnerable groups and businesses in the fight against the spread of coronavirus infection. According to the document, from April 1, 2020 to October 1, 2020 the following benefits and privileges is given.

As deductible expenses in the calculation of income tax on funds and goods (services) provided free of charge to individuals in need of social support by the "Mahalla" Fund, the "Sakhovat va Komak" Fund, the "Mercy and Health of Uzbekistan" Fund and their territorial subdivisions considered. Also, these goods (services) are exempt from value added tax and are not subject to turnover tax. Only by the end of 2020, excise taxes on alcohol, including wine and beer, as well as gasoline, diesel fuel and the current rates of excise tax on the sale of gas to final consumers will be maintained.

## THE MAIN PART

The crises that have befallen humanity in the past have been mainly economic and, to a certain extent, have had a negative impact on social life. Today's global pandemic crisis is characterized by socio-economic equality.

WHO President Tedros Aden Gebreigus warned at a daily briefing at the organization's headquarters in Geneva that if quarantine measures are not removed urgently, it could lead to a global economic slowdown.

It is no secret that this situation, which is happening all over the world, naturally affects Uzbekistan as well. In the first quarter of this year, the economic growth rate in the country decreased by 1.6% compared to the same period last year. In addition, the volume of investment has decreased significantly. This was stated in the report of the Ministry of Economic Development and Poverty Reduction on the current state and expected trends of the Uzbek economy. In the second quarter of 2020, the economic growth rate was 4.1%, a decrease of 1.6% compared to the same period last year (5.7%).

This environment also causes a number of problems in Uzbekistan and exacerbates some of the existing problems in the industry. Therefore, the government of our country pays special attention to the elimination of problems related to quarantine, including unemployment and food security.

Uzbekistan has developed unique ways to address the common problems that have arisen in the context of a complex pandemic. A number of important decrees and resolutions were adopted by the head of state and the government. On this basis, the Anti-Crisis Fund was established under the Ministry of Finance. Tax deadlines for individuals and legal entities engaged in the economy have been delayed, and some businesses have been exempted from paying taxes until the end of this year. A number of benefits were provided to businesses and manufacturing enterprises, some debts were delayed, fines for receivables were suspended, audits were canceled by the end of the year, and a number of other benefits were provided to reduce losses caused by the coronavirus pandemic.

At a video conference on May 7, President Shavkat Mirziyoyev proposed to define the classification of regions at the district and city levels as the situation with the coronavirus in the country improves and changes for the better. In this regard, in accordance with the statement of the meeting of the Republican Special Commission on May 8, 2020, the analysis of the prevalence of coronavirus infection in the country, the dynamics of treatment (recovery) of patients with the disease were divided into categories at the district and city levels.

In this case: in the "yellow" and "red" regions, districts (cities) where coronavirus infection is not detected at all are included in the "green" category;

If a coronavirus infection is detected in any district (city) of the "green" or "yellow" category, the relevant district (city) itself is transferred to the "red" category without changing the category of the entire region. This measure is also in the context of a global pandemic. can be seen as a solution to the incoming general economic and social problems in a consistent and step-by-step solution.

As noted above, the problem of unemployment and food is one of the main high-risk problems in Uzbekistan, as well as in other countries.

It is no secret that many businesses have ceased operations. Unemployment of employees in the country began to manifest itself mainly in the service sector, ie the service sector - aviation, railways, tourism, hotel chain, catering, etc. - has almost ceased to exist. In the "green" areas, as a result of the gradual easing of quarantine regulations, the activities of the service sector are being revived, which will reduce unemployment and prevent the decline in self-sufficiency of production workers.

However, our compatriots working abroad have returned and their chances of returning are limited. About 3 million Uzbek labor migrants work in Russia and Kazakhstan, and some of them are still in our country due to the pandemic. It should be noted that currently 12-15% or 4-5 million people in our country live in poverty. Most of these are also those who do not have decent jobs and are unemployed.

In this regard, in order to partially reduce unemployment and meet the daily needs of the population, 200 billion soums were allocated from the Anti-Crisis Fund to the Public Works Fund under the Ministry of Employment and Labor Relations of Uzbekistan. These funds will be used to provide employment in the event of a pandemic. In order to organize the systematic and targeted use of funds, the staff of the Ministry has been going to the regions and providing practical assistance in attracting citizens to public works. It provides close practical assistance to district administrations and citizens in solving problems.

The food problem is one of the most serious problems in our country caused by the impact of the coronavirus pandemic. While this is due to the partial "suspension" of work during quarantine, the closure of borders is another problem associated with the disruption of international relations, the decline in freight services and the exchange of goods and services. The epidemiological situation and quarantine in many countries of the world have completely stopped agricultural work. Many countries use administrative and economic restrictions to ensure food security. As a result, Uzbekistan's partners have also stopped selling goods and services to our country. For example, Russia has banned the export of wheat until July 1. It has also temporarily suspended exports of rye, barley and corn, citing the need to meet the country's domestic needs. Kazakhstan has set a quota of 200,000 tons of wheat and 60,000 tons of flour per month for its neighbors Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan and Afghanistan until August 1. The export of onions, garlic, rye, turnips, rice, cereals, grains, buckwheat, millet, whole grain flour, refined buckwheat, soybeans, sunflower seeds outside the territory of the Eurasian Economic Union is prohibited until June 30. The main producers of these products are Russia and Kazakhstan. Ukraine has banned the export of buckwheat until July 1 this year. Asian countries have set quotas on exports of legumes and rice.

In general, all countries of the world have begun to develop measures to address the food problem in the first place. One of the ways to solve the problems of unemployment and food security is through the efficient use of land. To date, the government has allocated 350 billion soums from the state budget for the implementation of new projects in the field. Practical measures are being taken to double the production of fruits and vegetables and livestock, to establish family cooperatives for cattle breeding, to encourage each family to raise 500,000 soums for the period of poultry farming.

Of course, at a time when the lives of the entire population of the country are at home, what else can be an important factor in living a full life other than benefiting from gardening and agriculture in rural areas? The majority of our labor migrants from Russia, Kazakhstan and other countries live in rural areas. Given the closed borders between the countries, the temporary consideration of international labor migration, it would be expedient to use the land efficiently, with the active participation of migrant workers who are temporarily unemployed in the process of agricultural production.

On April 8, 2020, the President held a video conference on food security, horticulture development, and on April 14 to deepen this issue and further increase food production, which is a great crisis for the representatives of agriculture and food industry. He stressed that this is a period of testing and, in itself, a wide range of opportunities, and showed ways to take urgent measures in this regard, because more than 80 percent of the demand for food in our country is met through agriculture.

It is known that agriculture in our country has great potential, such as increasing incomes, employment, complete elimination of food insecurity, as well as the export of fruits and vegetables to foreign countries. The Uzbek people have always been leaders and high achievers in agriculture, horticulture and entrepreneurship. Depending on the geographical location, climate, agricultural potential of each region, all kinds of fruits, There is an opportunity to grow melons and agricultural products in our country.

In this regard, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev chaired a meeting on April 24 to discuss issues of employment and economic activity. President Shavkat Miromonovich Mirziyov said that "... the most important issue is the uninterrupted supply of food to the population and maintaining price stability in the domestic market. One of the big reserves in this regard is the range of orchards and vineyards. "

In these video selectors and decrees and resolutions adopted to alleviate the situation, a number of priorities have been set for the population, especially agricultural workers. What are these?

First of all, in order to effectively use the available irrigated and arable lands in our country, to ensure that each inch of land is harvested as much as possible three or even twice, the effective use of all opportunities in this regard is a global pandemic requirement.

Second, the selection of crops suitable for each region, the creation of new high-yielding varieties, the increase in the number of greenhouses based on new methods, innovative technologies, special attention to the efficient use of land. It is important to form these measures throughout the country.

Third, increase the number of pedigree and productive livestock, increase the productivity by distributing imported livestock adapted to the conditions of our country in all regions.

Fourth, development of new lands, development of seed production, establishment of cultivation of imported seeds in the conditions of Uzbekistan and production of mineral fertilizers in appropriate conditions.

Fifth, the export of fruits and vegetables instead of agricultural products, mainly grain and agricultural products, which enter the country through imports.



Sixth, to pay special attention to the issue of animal feed, pastures for fodder storage, preparation of mineral fertilizers for agricultural crops.

Seventh, to give wide access to livestock, poultry, fishing, silkworm breeding, beekeeping, home-based work in order to keep all segments of the population employed at home.

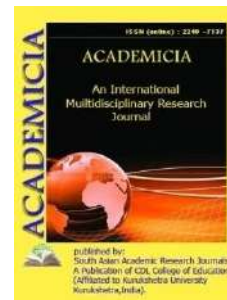
Eighth, to develop measures to finance all activities as much as possible, mainly at the expense of entrepreneurs' own funds, on the basis of soft loans provided by commercial banks in case of lack of opportunities.

## CONCLUSION

By implementing the above-mentioned activities, it is possible to sufficiently eliminate the crisis in the global pandemic, allowing every family to have a source of income. The most important thing is to ensure that our domestic market has enough of the necessary products for food in the first place.

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## INDIGENOUS DYNASTIES IN THE SUGHD OASIS IN THE EARLY MIDDLE AGES

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### ABSTRACT

*This article describes the division of the Sughd Confederation within the Western Turkic Khanate into historical and geographical regions, the dynasties involved in political governance, the political role of local titles, and the military and political ties established between Sughd and the Khanate. During this period, some Sughd administrations retained the rule of local dynasties, while others established the rule of dynasties related to the khanate.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Sughd, Western Turkic Khanate, system of government, local dynasties, Zhao dynasty, titles, Chinese chronicles.*

### INTRODUCTION

The Sughd oasis, which consists of several historical geographical regions in the basins of the Zarafshan and Kashkadarya rivers (Central Uzbekistan), was first conquered in the early Middle Ages by the Hephthalites (420-565) and then by the Turkic Khanate (552-744), Samarkand, Kushaniya (Kattakurgan), Ishtikhan, Fay, Maymurg, Kabudon, Panch (Panjikent), Kesh (Shahrisabz), Nakhshab (Nasaf / Karshi) and dozens of vassal kingdoms. If we look at the written monuments of that period (Chinese, Byzantine, Sogdian, Arabic-Persian) and numismatic materials, it is clear that some of these kingdoms were ruled by local dynasties and some by dynasties related to the Turkish Khanate.

The establishment of the khanate's dominance in the Sughd oasis dates back to the mid-560s, when the oasis consisted of several large and small oasis kingdoms - Samarkand, Panch - Maymurg, Kabudon, Fay, Ishtikhan, Kushaniya, Kesh and Nakhshab, had its own local dynasty, but was ruled by political-administrative structures subordinate to the Hephthalite state. After the conquest of Sughd by the Khaganate, this order was almost preserved, except for the change of dynasties in some kingdoms, and the Turkish and Turkic-Sughd rulers directly or indirectly

related to the Khaganate came to power. The annexation of Sughd to the Turkish Khanate took place almost without a fight, and as the Khanate occupied the lands, they clashed with the armies of the Hephthalite state. There is no record in the written sources of any of the local rulers in Sughd resisting the khanate or engaging in serious disputes. During this period, the ethno-cultural ties between the Sogdian and Turkic peoples in the oasis intensified, and a peculiar state of “Turkish-Sughd symbiosis” emerged.

### THE MAIN PART

In the early Middle Ages, the Sughd oasis had 8 historical and geographical regions, almost all of which had their own ruling dynasty, which were named as follows (the oasis is given in this order, depending on its position in political life):

Samarkand

Kesh

Panch-Maymurg








Nakhshab



Kushaniya

Ishtikhon

Kabudon

Fay

Each of these historical and geographical regions had its own territory, ruling dynasty, political and administrative center - the capital, coinage (with some exceptions), the symbol of power - the emblem, army, title system, and so on. In particular, in Samarkand - *Ikhshid*, in Kesh - *Ikhrid*, in Nakhshab - *Ispahbod*, in Panj - *Afshin*. The rest did not receive written source information on what title the managers held. Also among them were the rulers who minted their coins: Samarkand, Kesh, Nakhshab, Panch [1. 167-181, 119-129]. The remaining 4 governments have suppressed their coin or vice versa has not yet been fully determined. Apparently, they used Samarkand coins in trade and other economic relations. However, only 4 of the 8 kingdoms have a symbol of power: Samarkand - , Kesh - , Nakhshab - , Panch -  ( ,  ). At the same time, there are  stamped coins printed in the Sughd oasis, but the exact ownership of which is not fully determined, and it is assumed that they were minted in Samarkand, Kabudon or Panch [2. 251-256]

Among the Sogdian coins whose origins are still unknown is the stamp , which is considered by many researchers to be the “Sumitan coin” and around it *nny'by't smyδ* [24. 175-176], as well as the Sogdian inscription *r'mcytk r'mcytk βγγ* “Divine Ramchitak”. Coins bearing the  stamp may also be the Kushaniya or Ishtikhon coins and symbols of authority mentioned above. The fact that these coins were found in Miyonkol (Akdarya - Karadarya range) near the more historical Ishtikhon and Kattakurgan districts, where there are several villages called Miton, allows us to see this [24.176-177].

However, it is difficult to give a definite opinion on the matter at this time, as the coins do not contain the name of a definite ruler, nor have they been sufficiently studied as a historical source.

The form of governance of the Sughd oasis in the early Middle Ages is mainly explained by most researchers as follows:

Sughd, governed in the form of a confederation, consisted of a number of independent small estates, including small administrations, including Kesh (until the middle of the 7th century)[3. 34-36] and later Samarkand (from the second half of the 7th century to the second half of the 8th century). Performed [4. 29, 38]. At the same time, the Sogdian confederation was first semi-independent under the Hephthalites and then under the Turkish Khanate, and independent under its own internal administration. These two kingdoms (Samarkand and Kesh) were politically superior to the others, had the status of the central authority of the Sughd confederation, were recognized in the international arena, acted on behalf of the whole Sughd, and in time united all the Sughd kingdoms against one external enemy. These rulers also played an organizing role in the performance of ceremonies related to faith and other issues.

Small estates (villages and relatively large administrative units, i.e. rustaks) were governed by a local governor with the title of peasant[24. 39], who was subordinate to a ruler sitting in the central city of a particular monarchy. At the same time, such rulers were subordinated to a ruler with the title of Ikshid, the central governing body of the Sughd Confederation[24. 49-51].

The following attributes can be found in the main sources of written information on the relationship between the 8 kingdoms and the khanate in the Sughd oasis, which came under the control of the Turkish khanate in the mid-560s and was under the control of the Western Turkic khanate for almost 170 years:

*Samarkand* - the marriage of representatives of the local dynasty to the Western Turkic khagans between 576-630;

*Kesh* - Ibi Shabolo Shehukekhan (\* Elbi Ishbara Yabguhoqan), a Western Turkic khan in the early 640s married to Shi (Kesh) and He (Kushaniya) in Sughd among a number of oasis rulers[5. 287];

*Panch-Maymurg* - In the 640s, the Western Turkish ruler Dulu Hakan invaded Kangyuy (Sughd) and overthrew the Mi (Maymurg) rule[5. 90]. Also, in the early 720's, the arrival of the Turkish king in Panch, the sending of a "label" to the local ruler Devashtich[7. 115, 117];

*Nakhshab* - the location of the Khanate's landing in the Kazbion (Caspian) district of the Nakhshab dynasty in the 580s[8. 140-142];

*Kushaniya* - A 640-year-old building with a two-story building at the center of the He (Kushaniya) administration, with Chinese emperors on the north wall, Turkish khans and Indian rulers on the east wall, and Byzantine and Iranian rulers on the west wall. bowing to them in the morning and starting their work.

In the relatively small kingdoms of Sughd, such as Ishtikhan, Kabudon, and Fay, there is almost no written information on what political events took place in connection with the khanate.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

During the period from the conquest of Sughd by the Turkish Khanate to the fall of the Khanate from the stage of history, there was a change in the administration of some of the rulers in the oasis. The local dynasty was replaced by a new dynasty founded by representatives of the khanate, while in some the local dynasty continued its rule. As mentioned above, according to Chinese chronicles, when the Khanate invaded the Amudarya-Syrdarya region, most of the oasis rulers belonged to the ruling dynasty of the Zhao dynasty, which included *An* (Bukhara), *Tsao* (Kabudon), *Shi* (Choch), and *Mi* (Maymurg). , *He* (Kushaniya), *Xosyun* (Khorezm), *Maodi* (Bitik or Vardona?), *Shyshi* (Kesh), *Kan* (Samarkand), among which the Samarkand dynasty was the central dynasty [5. 310]. According to the chronicles, the dynasty in the Sughd oasis, which included Samarkand, Maymurg, Kushaniya, Kesh, and Kabudon, belonged to the Zhao dynasty. Among them, Samarkand for some time occupied a central position not only for these administrations, but also among the related dynasties of neighboring or nearby areas, such as Chach, Bukhara, Khorezm..

Located in the southeastern part of the Sughd oasis, Kesh, which for some time also controlled Nakhshab, is reported to have been the leader in the Sughd oasis, along with Samarkand. For example, the Tan-shu chronicle mentions that Shi (Kesh) ruler Dijche was the first to send an ambassador to China in 605, built a city called Tsishi (Kesh), became a powerful ruler, and his territory reached several thousand li. the ruler Shashebi (Shishpir) is said to have sent an ambassador to China [6. 316]. Probably because Kesh was politically strong and claimed dominance in the oasis, sending an ambassador to China, as mentioned above, in the early 640s, the Western Turkish Hakan Ibi Shabolo Shehukehan (\* Elbi Ishbara Yabguhaqan) attacked Kesh along with several other kingdoms [10. 287].

The extent to which Kesh had political influence in the Sughd oasis, i.e., whether its control was over the whole oasis or part of it, has not been fully determined. In any case, we can see its superiority in the example of its closest neighbor Nakhshab. According to the Tan-shu chronicle, *Nashebo (Nakhshab), also known as Kichik Shi (Kesh), is subordinate to Shi (Kesh)*” [6. 316]. However, there is some evidence that Kesh has tightened its grip on Samarkand for some time. The Samarkand coins of the middle of the 7th century bear the name “Ixshid Shishpir” of *šyšpyrMLK*, and according to some researchers, he was originally a ruler of Kesh. The reason is that in Chinese chronicles the name of *Shashebi*, who sent an ambassador to China in 642 as the ruler of Kesh, is also restored as Shishpir. In addition, the traditional Samarkand stamp (𐰽𐰺𐰍) and the Kesh stamp (𐰽𐰺𐰍) will appear on the coin minted in the name of Shishpir [3. 510]. After that, this situation continued in some of the coins minted in Samarkand, and only when the representatives of other dynasties came to power in Samarkand, the Kesh stamp was replaced by another stamp. In particular, in the coins of Tonga, Avarkhuman, Ukkart-chamuk, along with the traditional Samarkand, there is a stamp in the form of 𐰽𐰺𐰍 [3. 511-513, 520] , on the coins of the next Samarkand rulers, such as Tukaspadak, Tarhun, Gurak, Turgar, this stamp will be replaced by another stamp in the form of 𐰽𐰺𐰍 [3. 514-519].

In our opinion, in the first half of the VII century Samarkand and Kesh were claiming political leadership in the Sughd oasis. However, there is no information in the written sources that there was any military conflict between them. In addition, Samarkand's control over the oasis is widely

acknowledged, as evidenced in the Tan-shu chronicle, where two local rulers who ruled Samarkand in 590,620 were married to Western Turkic kings, “subordinated to the Turks” and dominated the rest of the surrounding kingdoms[ 10. 311].The Chinese monk Xuanzang, who passed through the oasis in the 630s, also emphasized that Samarkand was the strongest of the rulers here, with several thousand armies, and that a number of countries not only in the vicinity but also in the West were subject to it[11. 127-128].

One of the local rulers in the Sughd oasis was Panch (Panjikent). It is located one or side by side with Maymurg, and often both are seen as a single dominion.The Panch government claimed the central government of Sughd shortly after Samarkand and Kesh.This is confirmed by some information about *Mi* (Maymurg) and some information in the Sughd documents of Mount Mug[12. 364–372].Unlike Samarkand, *Mi / Mimoxe* (Maymurg) has repeatedly clashed with the Khanate.As mentioned above, in the 640s, the Western Turkish ruler Dulu Hakan attacked *Kangyuy* (Sughd) and overthrew the *Mi* (Maymurg) rule[10. 287].

At this point, it is necessary to pay attention to other information that will clarify the issue.In particular, among the Sogdian coins, coins minted with the toponym Maymurg have not yet been found, on the contrary, coins in the form of pncy with the name Panch form a large group[13.127-131].This also confirms the idea that Maymurg and Panch were the only political association within the Sughd Confederation.

The eastern part of Sughd, or rather the administrative and political unit covering the eastern and south-eastern regions of the upper basin of the Zarafshan River, can be considered to have existed in various language sources of its time under the names of Maymurg or Panch.In fact, these toponyms, which differed in geographical location, were applied to a single territory and represented a single dominion, but in some cases were understood as separate geographical areas. Chinese chronicles, Sogdian epigraphic monuments of the Sogdian diaspora found in East Turkestan and Northeast India (Old Letters of the 3rd-4th centuries AD, Chinanchkand (Turfon) document of 639, Upper Indian / Shatial rock inscriptions, etc.)without mentioning the name Panch, always mentioning the toponym Maymurg [30. 120], in contrast, the use of the name Panch in reference to this area in the Mughal Sogdian documents suggests that for some time both toponyms were applied geographically and politically to the same area.Indeed, the fact that the Sogdian documents created in this area include the names of large places such as Samarkand, Ustrushona, and even the names of small villages around Upper Zarafshan and Urgut, as well as the absence of the name Maymurg, confirms this idea.

Panch-Maymurg dynasty was under Samarkand control on the eve of the Arab invasion, and the situation seems to have changed since then.The Tan-shu chronicle mentions that the ruler of Samarkand Gurak (710-738) appointed one of his two sons, *Doge* (Turgar), as Tsao, and his second son, *Mochjo* (Bek-chor), as *Mi* (Maymurg) ruler.

Small rulers such as Kabudon and Ishtikhan in the northern and north-western regions of the Sughd oasis also played a special role in the political life of the oasis.Chinese chronicles state that the rulers of Sughd, such as *Mi* (Maymurg-Panch), *Middle Tsao* (Kabudon), and *Western Tsao* (Ishtikhan), bordered on Ustrushna [14.312-313]. The chronicles mention three kingdoms under the name of Tsao, and although the distinction between them in “Bei-shi” and “Suy-shu” is not clear, in “Tan-shu”, each of them is mentioned separately and is a neighbor to the other. the role of the dominions, the center of control, and the boundaries are mentioned.According to the



report, the center of the administration of the “Western Tsao” - Ishtikhan was the city of Sidikhin (Ishtikhan) and the center of the “Middle Tsao” - Kabudon administration was the city of Gadichjen [14.312-313]. The Kabudon dynasty, i.e., the Middle Tsao dynasty, is bordered on the west by the *western Tsao* (Ishtikhan), and Ishtikhan is shown to be bordered on the south by *Shi* (Kesh) and *Bolan* (Nakhshab?). It can be seen that the southern borders of Ishtikhan stretched for a long time, and the vast steppe zone between Central Sughd-Samarkand and its environs and South Sughd-Kesh and Nakhshab belonged to it.

Middle Tsao, or Kabudon, is located north of Kan (Samarkand) and is recorded as the southern neighbor of East Tsao-Ustrushona. The name of the Kabudon dynasty is also mentioned differently in Chinese chronicles at different times, with Bei-shi saying that “*Gabudan is located in the northwest of Sivangin (Samarkand) and its ruler lives in Gabudani*”, and Xuanzang mentions it as Kienputana stands out.

In Arabic sources, *Kabudon is seen as Kabudonjakas*, 2 farsakhs (16 km) north of Samarkand, and it is a small monarchy in the northern direction from Samarkand to Ustrushna [15. 144]

Researchers equate *Kabudonjakas* in Arabic sources with today's *Gubdin* [16. 146]. According to the researcher, the place of Kabudon rule, first equated by V. Tomashek with Gubdin or Kabud, was the same as Kabudanjakas, which in Arabic sources is 2 farsakhs north of Samarkand, and today its traces are preserved in the name of Gubdan or Gubdun village [17. 85]. W. W. Barthold believed that the village of Kabud was on the site of the present-day village of Besh-ariq [16.146].

Ishtikhan and Kushaniya (Kattakurgan), located in the north-west of Samarkand and in the west of Ustrushna, are not among the Samarkand rusts as separate administrative units. Ishtikhon was 7 farsakhs northwest of Samarkand and Kushaniya 12 farsakhs. The city of Afarinket or Faranket, 5 miles from Samarkand, is believed to have been built in the 7th century by Afarun, the younger brother of the Samarkand ruler Gurak [16. 146-147]. This is confirmed by the fact that the ruler of Samarkand Gurak (710-738) appointed one of his two sons - *Doge* (Turgar) as Tsao, and the second son *Mochjo* (Bek-chor) as the ruler of *Mi* (Maymurg) in “Tan-shu”.

Although it is not clear in the chronicle which of the three Tsao rulers mentioned above was Tsao, who was appointed to rule Ghurak's son, the researchers consider him to be with Ishtihan. This opinion is also supported by the fact that in Arabic-Persian sources there are reports that after the defeat of the Arabs, the rulers of Samarkand moved their headquarters to Ishtikhan [16. 146-147]. Although Ishtikhan's rule was a little farther from the center, Samarkand, than in Kabudon and Maymurg, the dynastic closeness between them was much stronger than the others. This is confirmed by the fact that Samarkand Ikhshid Gurak appointed his eldest son Turgar (738-750) to rule Ishtikhan. The dynastic closeness between the two kingdoms apparently dates back to the early seventh century. In particular, the Suy-shu chronicle mentions that the land did not have its own ruler, and that the ruler of *Kan* (Samarkand) appointed his son *Ugyan* to rule Tsao (Ishtikhan) [14. 287]. O.I. Smirnova estimates that this event took place in 600-620 [19. 424-116].

The rule of Fay (فی) of Sughd is not mentioned in Chinese sources, but on the basis of data from Arabic sources it is possible to have some idea about it. In Arabic sources, Fay is mentioned as the area between Ishtikhan and Kushaniya. According to Tabari, Fay is a separate ruler, whose ruler is called the “King of Fay” [24. 244]. Fay was later interpreted as Pay, Poy. Today, it is not

difficult to understand that the word Fay is the core of the toponyms Payariq, Narpay / Nahri Pay ("River of Fay") in one of the districts of Samarkand region. Probably, the second part of the name of Jambay district in Samarkand region is also connected with Fay / Foy. However, the fact that today Payariq, Narpay and Jambay, the names of rivers, districts and various districts in Samarkand region, are located in different places, raises the question of which region the historical Fay rule belongs to. Because Jambay is close to the city of Samarkand, in its north, Payarik is in its north-west, near Kabudon, and Narpay is far from Samarkand, in its north-west, near the rule of Kushaniya (Kattakurgan). It should be noted that there are some views on this issue. According to W. W. Barthold, Fayni can be equated with one of the cities of Sughd, which is found in medieval Muslim sources in the form of Rabinjan or Arbinjon[20. 148].

It appears that Fay is located much to the south-west of Kabudon and also to the south-west of Ishtikhan. The present-day remnants of the Fay name, Payariq and Narpay, are located in different areas, the first of which is close to Kabudon and the second to Kushaniya. However, it should be noted that the historical-geographical names have changed over time, sometimes expanding and covering a number of areas, and sometimes, conversely, narrowing and applied to a small area. Information on Fay's political history is relatively rare. In Tabari's account of the events of the 720s (first quarter of the eighth century), the ruler of Fay is referred to as the "Turkish Khagan". O.I. Smirnova describes him as a ruler named Turkhokan, not a Khagan[24. 40]. In fact, it is unlikely that the Fay ruler, who was a small ruler, called his title "khagan", in particular, "khagan of the Turks". During this period, not only Fay, but also the Sughd confederation to which he belonged were part of the Turkish khaganate, and none of their rulers ruled with the title of "khagan", which is the highest title. At that time, the title belonged only to the chief ruler of the Turkish Khanate. If we take into account that in all the scenes of this work of Tabari related to the general ruler of the Turks who fought against the Arabs, he represented the ruler of "Khagan", It turns out that the Fay ruler in his work called the "Turk- Khagan" either as a result of some misunderstanding, or because the ruler called himself by this name out of respect for the chief suzer - the Khagans.

## CONCLUSION

In the early Middle Ages, especially in the first decades of the Khaganate, the Sughd oasis consisted of 8 oasis kingdoms - property, each of which had its own administrative apparatus. Among them, Samarkand acted as the central government and had much stronger control over small kingdoms such as Ishtikhon and Maymurg. This is most evident in the fact that the rulers of Samarkand had their own residence here or appointed princes under their rule. At times, Kesh also claimed a similar position, but his control had more scope over Nakhshab.

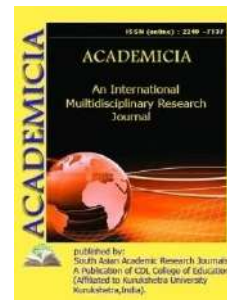
Changes in the governing system of the Sughd oasis in the early Middle Ages are also reflected in the coins belonging to the oasis rulers here. With the exception of the Kesh rule, the coin-money system of the oasis's major rulers, Samarkand, Panch, and Nakhshab, seems to have synthesized Sogdian and ancient Turkic traditions. In particular, the presence of the title "Khagan" in the coins of Samarkand, on the one hand, indicates the deep political relationship with the Khaganate, on the other hand, indicates the high political position of Samarkand compared to other governments. By the second half of the seventh century, the rise of the political position of the Panch dynasty was reflected not only in written sources, but also in the

coin-money system. In the first years of the establishment of the khanate in Sughd, there was a change of dynasty in Nakhchivan, which is also reflected in the coins of this government.

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## SERVICE QUALITY EXPECTATIONS TOWARDS MULTI-UTILITY VEHICLE SEGMENT IN INDIA

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### ABSTRACT

*The research is an attempt to identify the service variables expected from service providers and perceived by the owners' of Multi-utility (MUV/MPV, Multi-Utility/Multi-Purpose) vehicle segment compared to other- (Hatchback, Sedan, Mini-van, and Mid-size) vehicle segment. Quality service will in future determine brand establishment, repurchase and recommendation. Result indicate significant difference in expected and perceptual quality from service providers. To increase product footprint, continuous service quality gaps identification and bridging is to be done. Considering this question as hypothesis, data is collected from the segment owners' and owners' from other vehicle segment to gauge the difference of expectation. To minimize the gap, first, gap must be identified. This study made an attempt in this direction. Findings will help service providers and vehicle manufacturers to design and formulate service strategies considering consumer expected one's irrespective of vehicle segment.*

**KEYWORDS:** MUV/MPV Vehicle; Perceived Service Quality; SERVQUAL; Service Gap; Service Determinants.

### 1. INTRODUCTION:

Indian Automotive industry has been at the forefront for decades now. Contribution to GDP is around 7-6%, and as per Automotive Mission Plan (AMP) 2016–26, its contribution is projected to increase to 12%. India is expected to emerge as the world's third-largest passenger vehicle



market by 2021. (PWC, India, May, 2019). Giving an tremendous opportunity to grow and invest. Recent government policies of make in India, have made it attractive destination for production and exports. However, the rising disparity of income among the Indian automotive consumers of tech oriented vehicles with advanced features for environment pollution control on one hand and economical vehicles with low ownership and maintenance cost on the other, have stressed the need to be at the forefront of after sales service quality. Indian markets traditionally been for small cars, with economical milage and maintenance. Changing times have, however emerged with new segments and new consumer expectations within vehicle, as income of Indian populas is growing steadily. Challenge was always their with Indian geographic conditions, and demography. Passenger car market in India is 13% (SIAM India, 2018).

Minivan is an American English expression to depict a sort of van, by and large either

two-box or one box plans for most ludicrous inside volume – and is taller than a vehicle, hatchback, or a station wagon. Around the globe, minivans are called multireason vehicles (MPVs), multi-utility vehicles (MUVs), human transporters or human movers. MPVs are if all else fails amid 1.6– 1.8 meters (5 ft 3 in– 5 ft 10 in) tall, which is around 20 cm (8 in) taller than a vehicle, hatchback, or station wagon. The engine is mounted close to the front edge of the van, and its parts are amassed upper than in other vehicle types to keep front shade length. The back shade may be short as in a hatchback or long like in station wagons, changing the payload space versus plan balance. A Multi-Purpose Vehicle (MPV) does precisely what it embarks to do: conveys a family in as much solace as a normal car has the space to equal an expansive SUV and is similarly as viable as the family hatchback. To put it plainly, the MPV has turned out to be well known basically because of the way that they are an incredible incentive to the normal value touchy Indian purchaser.

Examination by J.D. Power (Oct. 24, 2018) on meeting desires for more youthful customers for Car dealerships in India, discovers affinity to return or prescribe the dealer for post-guarantee service is lower among more youthful customers than among those more established ones, for example 45% of more youthful customers state they would 'certainly' prescribe merchant and return for post-guarantee service, contrasted and 55% of more established customers. India's populace is to be most youthful by 2020, said Kaustav Roy, Regional Director at J.D. Power. This will additionally draw in progressively number of adolescents to vehicle dealerships and which is basic to comprehend the necessities of this arrangement of customers as far as accommodation, speed and straight forwardness. At that point, it will be better position to meet the desires for this arrangement of populace through predominant service and improve dedication structure dealers' viewpoint. Buyers' younger than age 30 and youthful anticipate a superior quality service occurrence with their automobile being adjusted, as per J.D. Power 2018 India Customer Service Index (Mass Market) think about. This is critical, as more youthful customers who visit dealerships for service is going up. The investigation additionally finds these more youthful customers have higher desires for the service forms executed from dealerships than increasingly develop ones. ([www.jdpower.com/business/about-us/press-release-info](http://www.jdpower.com/business/about-us/press-release-info), 2018). With the household incomes of Indians increasing, they are opting for more expensive cars with better styling and more features. The amount of people with added throwaway income is bound to amplify. The sizeable amount of young population is on the rise, who will be potential buyers for these new models launched. (India P. T., 2012)



With the Indian market developing, there will be new segment and sub-segments that will rise. The market will have specialty segments transforming into volumes market. With respect to the MPV, SUV space, the market was dependably there, however there were very few alternatives accessible. The numbers plainly show that SUVs and MPVs are hot today and they are eating into the vehicle sections and they are just going to develop. (Thakkar, 2012)

This data and information put forth the questions that are investigated;

1. What service aspect or attribute the vehicle owners' give more attention to?
2. What is the gap in service provision which is widening?
3. What is particular service aspect or combination which consumers think as quality service?

Automobile industry is specifically service industry, that is, it is dependent upon the service provision by the service providers in the industry. The need for the service quality will go on increasing with the increasing number of ownership for the vehicle in the country. The numbers suggest the growth in the MUV/MPV segment in India. This in particular gives rise to become qualitatively different in service segment, to be apart from the competitors. Further the aspects of brand identification, dependability, brand reput, will certainly be more focused within coming days.

## **2. Theoretical background and hypothesis development:**

There is immense gap found in expected and perceived quality for the elements like reliability, responsiveness and empathy. Updates are customary in meeting transport focus as demonstrated by affirmation time by improving the advancement used to give service. Settlement of business vehicle clients need a thought and attempts ought to be made to make service open at advantageous time. In case there should develop an occasion of individual vehicle clients the gap among expected and perceived service quality is decreasing as the service focuses are getting more client driven at any rate the improvement in responsiveness have still much extension for change. (Ambekar, March, 2013). Focus on reliability and assurance dimension of SERVQUAL model helps companies for development of attitudinal loyalty and profit in long term in particular of service industry. (Rakesh Belwal, 2018). It is seen that age, gender and pay levels seriously affect the service impression of respondents. In the investigation another issue in the impression of service quality is time, service desires are met and outperformed and the current clients' when all is said in done have an inspirational frame of mind towards their organization merchants and specialists. (Gnanasundari, Feb, 2014). For online transportation services, three best suited aspects are perceived cognitive, ease of use, and perceived website innovativeness. Meanwhile, the three lowest criteria are compensation, trust and perceived risk. (Shilvia L. Br. Silalahi, 2017). Study on integrated retail services like malls indicates service gap in consumer expectation and service standards, safety aspect of service model is having biggest gap. Further, integrated service providers are considered not only shopping places but also the leisure providers. Major factors of service quality expected are caring, physical entities, location, and competition, where caring is considered most important by consumers', followed by space for malls, next the appearance, and working hours. Inferior indicator is product price charged at this shopping outlet showing biggest service gap. (Chen Y.-H. , 2011). For services in public health care in Romania, the biggest gap for expected and perceived services is observed to be for tangibles dimension followed by responsiveness dimension and reliability dimension. Now these

dimensions mentioned here will differ with difference in service provided to the consumers' and will have to be defined according to the service business aspect provided. Managers however can be benefited if resources are limited and they are ready to invest where there is service gap for improvement. (Victor Lorin Purcarea, 2013). Study on export credit service providing bank of Turkey shows that it does not meet the expectations of its customers. Nevertheless irrespective of the firms operation in different sectors have similar service quality perceptions and expectations referring Turk Exmi bank's service quality. (Sibel Dinç Aydemir, 2011). For logistics service sector study in Malaysia, there is relationship between satisfaction and dimensions of service quality in Islander logistics service providers. There is positive gap between the expectation and perception of the customers towards the service provision. (Nor Atiqah Aima Roslana, 2015). Perceived value plays a partial mediating role between the service quality and customer satisfaction constructs. The conclusion by the study conducted in Indonesian airline services. Further, perceived value plays mediating role for service quality and service satisfaction, meaning the time, energy and money invested by customer and what is received in return. (Raditha Hapsari, 2016). Integrating SERVQUAL dimensions with extension innovation method, a study for service quality of enterprises helped analyze the difference between the perceived service level of the customer and expected service level to reduce customer loss, gain new customers, and promote the sustainable growth of corporate profits. (Ziwei Cai, 2018).

Satisfaction/dissatisfaction of the client is been surveyed utilizing standard quantifiable gadgets, and an endeavor is been made to discover reason(s) of dissatisfaction by applying essential driver examination. Current execution of the organization focus isn't found satisfactory. Essential proposition contain been completed and service focus has begun executing them for the development in present service quality estimation. The standard motivation behind this examination is to gauge current service quality part of a vehicle dealership in an Indian city. The examination concentrated on just a lone factor of disappointment for example delays in development. As different segments have not been considered, the aftereffects of this examination are restricted. (Rajnish Katarne and Satyendra Sharma, Jan-2010).

Every one of the elements considered in the examination have huge impact on the general fulfillment of the customers'. In any case, in this investigation, customers' dimension of fulfillment is moderate for the vast majority of the qualities, aside from limits, occasional offers and Delivery period. Additionally, fulfillment levels for valuing traits, (for example, Car value, limits and service charges) are by and large lower than item related properties. Therefore, Statistical computations have been supplemented with an investigation so as to feature those credits where directors need to give more consideration. (Archana Singh, May, 2013). There is fundamental gap found in Expected and Perceived quality for the parts like Reliability, Responsiveness and Empathy. Redesigns are regular in meeting transport center as per ensure time by improving the progress used to give associations. Settlement of convoy vehicle customers need an idea and tries should be made to make association available at solid time. On the off chance that there ought to emerge an event of individual vehicle customers the opening among expected and saw association quality is lessening as the association centers are receiving more customer driven at any rate the development in responsiveness have still much expansion for change. (M. C. Vijayakanth Urs, Oct, 2014). The outcomes show that great relationship exists between service quality measurements (dependability, sympathy, confirmation, responsiveness and substantial quality) and consumer loyalty. The enlightening outcome uncovers that clients'

recognition towards service quality dimension gave is reliably higher than their desires. This infers predictable exertion is expected to support and improve the service quality dimension rendered to the clients to be productive. (Tat A. R., 2014). Nonstop advancement in service quality is important to build consumer loyalty, devotion, maintenance, piece of the overall industry and benefit. Vehicle proprietors hope to get magnificent nature of service not just while the obtaining procedure is going on, however even after the vehicle has been bought. The present clients hope to get updates when their vehicles' occasional service is expected, to probably book an service arrangement effectively and to get customized treatment. This implies so as to hold a current client and let him repurchase again later on, it is essential that their desires are met not exclusively to the base standard yet past what is required. So as to accomplish this, it is basic to be extremely near the clients, constantly tune in to their voice and stay up with the latest data about their future needs, desires and observations. (Kanina M. A.-S., 2014). Waiting time has to be minimized, clients lean toward for Diesel Vehicles, consequently more diesel autos can be fabricated, rate of administration can be diminished, Company ought to improve the vibe of the administration stations. Generally speaking customers were happy with the administration dealership with upgrades anticipated. (K. J. Vinodini, 2014).

This implies, service satisfaction is dependent on consumer expectations fulfilled by the service providers. It should be on grounds of continuous evaluation of the services provided and specifically identifying the gaps, which consumers expect and service dealers lag in providing those. Can this be said with all vehicle segments or particular segment of vehicles? Thus, it can be hypothesized that;

**H<sub>0</sub>:** There is no difference in perceptual quality gap of the service providers.

### 3. METHODOLOGY:

The research is diagnostic- inferential; the data is collected prominently from primary sources.

The objective of the study is to find the service gap perceived and received at the service center by the owners' of MPV/MUV vehicle segment and owners who own and use vehicles other than this segment, viz. (Hatchback, Sedan, Mini-van, Mid-size etc.). Study is conducted in Satara district, state of Maharashtra, India.

The focus of the study is to measure the service quality gap, in particular MUV/MPV segment vehicle service providers. The customers who have purchased the vehicles in this segment category within Satara district comprise of the samples. Data is collected from 400 vehicle owners' in the MUV/MPV category of 42099 taken from Motor Transport Statistics of Maharashtra (RTO) and 60 owners of (Hatchback, Sedan, Mini-van, Mid-size etc.) vehicle segment.. The selection of samples is done by convenient sampling. The sample size was calculated using 'Yamane and Taro's' formula for finite population. The data collection was done through structured schedule. Same schedule was executed on two different vehicle category segment owners. Schedule was pretested on 50 samples within MUV/MPV category for content measurement to ensure valid, clear and appropriate measurements. 'Statistical Package for Social Sciences' was used to analyze and test the hypothesis of the study. Descriptive analysis and 'Wilcoxon signed ranks test', was utilized to analyze the data and test hypothesis.

The variables identified and used are based on the SERVQUAL determinants of service quality. Schedule is used to ask the questions for *current* service they get from center and *ideally* what they expect it should be.

Data is collected on Likert type agreement scale of 1-4, for strongly disagree, disagree, agree and strongly agree, on service attributes of their current vehicle center and ideal service center for five service variable questions on;

Sr.	Variables	SERVQUAL Determinants
1	Time taken to service	<i>Responsiveness</i>
2	Cost transparency	<i>Integrity</i>
3	Staffs' helpful nature	<i>Attentiveness/helpfulness</i>
4	Quality of service and	<i>Competence</i>
5	Cleanliness after service	<i>Cleanliness/tidiness</i>

Ref: (Johnston, 1995)

The reliability of the above mentioned five variables on the scale is found 0.909 for ideal service center and 0.888 for current service center.

The test applied for hypothesis testing is Wilcoxon on 'signed ranks'.

#### 4. Research Findings:

**TABLE 1. MUV/MPV VEHICLE STATISTICS FOR 'AGREEMENT RATING' TOWARDS 'SERVICE QUALITY', (N=400)**

Sr.	Service Quality	Current Service Center		Ideal Service Center	
		Mean	Std. Deviation	Mean	Std. Deviation
1	Time taken to service	2.38	.855	3.13	.907
2	Cost Transparency	2.60	.835	2.94	.815
3	Staffs' Helpful Nature	2.78	.924	2.93	.871
4	Quality of service	2.67	.902	3.14	.891
5	Cleanliness after service	2.99	1.005	3.11	.880

**Other vehicle statistics for 'agreement rating'. (n=60)**

Sr.	Service Quality	Current Service Center		Ideal Service Center	
		Mean	Std. Deviation	Mean	Std. Deviation
1	Time taken to service	2.93	.848	3.36	.637
2	Staffs' Helpful Nature	3.24	.625	3.31	.650
3	Quality of service	3.44	.565	3.58	.563
4	Cleanliness after service	3.36	.689	3.42	.563
5	Cost Transparency	3.00	.557	3.20	.637

(Source: Compiled by Researcher)

Table 1 provides the mean rating for vehicle service center by the 400 samples of MUV/MPV vehicle owners' and 60 sample by other vehicle segment owners' for current service center and ideal service center, that is expected it to be.

The mean ratings for the MUV/MPV vehicle current service center range from 2.38 to 2.99, compared to ideal vehicle center range 2.93 to 3.14. So, mean ratings itself show the difference in perceived service quality against expected. This can be seen with respect to other vehicle segment also with mean range from 2.93 to 3.44 for current service center and for ideal service center mean range from 3.20 to 3.58. The difference is clear in perceived service quality against what is expected.

The highest difference is observed for 'Time taken for service' with mean 2.38 against 3.13 and standard deviation of .855 and .907 respectively, followed by 'Quality of service' with mean at 2.67 and 3.14, and standard deviation .902 and .891, then is for 'Cleanliness after service' with mean of 2.99 and 3.11 with standard deviation of 1.005 and .880 respectively, for MUV/MPV vehicle segment vehicles.

Other vehicle segment analysis shows comparatively lower difference for service quality attributes in comparison to current service center and ideal service center.

To find whether there is difference in service provided by service providers for this particular segment vehicles, the non-parametric Wilcoxon 'signed rank' test is used. The results show whether there is significant difference in service provision against what is expected by the vehicle owners'.

**TABLE 2. WILCOX ON 'SIGNED RANKS' TEST FOR SERVICE CENTER ATTRIBUTES IN CURRENT SERVICE CENTER AND IDEAL SERVICE CENTER.**  
(n=460)

Sr.	Ranks				
	Service Center Attributes		N	Mean Rank	Sum of Ranks
1.	Time taken to service - Time taken to service	Negative Ranks	91 <sup>a</sup>	120.98	11009.00
		Positive Ranks	257 <sup>b</sup>	193.45	49717.00
		Ties	110 <sup>c</sup>		
		Total	458		
2.	Cost Transparency - Cost Transparency	Negative Ranks	98 <sup>d</sup>	130.20	12760.00
		Positive Ranks	202 <sup>e</sup>	160.35	32390.00
		Ties	158 <sup>f</sup>		
		Total	458		
3.	Staffs' Helpful Nature - Staffs' Helpful Nature	Negative Ranks	146 <sup>g</sup>	131.09	19139.50
		Positive Ranks	152 <sup>h</sup>	167.18	25411.50
		Ties	160 <sup>i</sup>		
		Total	458		
4.	Quality of service - Quality of service	Negative Ranks	85 <sup>j</sup>	120.65	10255.00

5.	Cleanliness after service - Cleanliness after service	Positive Ranks	202 <sup>k</sup>	153.83	31073.00
		Ties	171 <sup>l</sup>		
		Total	458		
		Negative Ranks	102 <sup>m</sup>	93.99	9586.50
5.	Cleanliness after service - Cleanliness after service	Positive Ranks	118 <sup>n</sup>	124.78	14723.50
		Ties	238 <sup>o</sup>		
		Total	458		
		Negative Ranks	102 <sup>m</sup>	93.99	9586.50

Source :(Compiled by Researcher)

The table 2 shows the wilcox sign test, which answers the question, whether the difference is significantly different from zero, and therefore the observed difference in mean ranks for every service attribute received by customer from current service provider is less, compared to ideally what is expected, and can be generalized.

**TABLE 3. INDIVIDUAL WILCOXON 'SIGNED RANKS' TEST FOR SERVICE CENTER ATTRIBUTES IN CURRENT SERVICE CENTER AND IDEAL SERVICE CENTER (n=460)**

Wilcox on Signed Ranks Test						
Sr.	Service Center expectation Gap	Time taken to service - Time taken to service	Cost Transparency - Cost Transparency	Staffs' Helpful Nature - Staffs' Helpful Nature	Quality of service - Quality of service	Cleanliness after service - Cleanliness after service
1.	Z	-10.623 <sup>a</sup>	-6.933 <sup>a</sup>	-2.237 <sup>a</sup>	-7.789 <sup>a</sup>	-2.885 <sup>a</sup>
2.	Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.025	.000	.004
a. Based on negative ranks.						
b. Wilcoxon Signed Ranks Test						

Source :( Compiled by Researcher)

The table 3 indicates the z-value for each service expected attribute with values of -10.623, -6.933, -2.237, -7.789, and -2.885 respectively.

The result indicates that, what customers ideally expect of the service center towards servicing of the vehicle is much less than they get from their current center. The wilcoxon signed test shows that the observed difference for the attributes is highly different with  $p = 0.000$  for every expected service quality aspect.

This ensures that, null hypothesis is rejected that there is no difference in perceptual quality and actual received quality from the service providers, and alternative hypothesis is accepted that there is difference in perceptual and actual quality of service received.



**TABLE 4. GROUPED WILCOXON 'SIGNED RANKS' TEST FOR SERVICE CENTER ATTRIBUTES IN CURRENT SERVICE CENTER AND IDEAL SERVICE CENTER**  
(n=460)

Ranks					
Sr.	Service Center Expectation Gap		N	Mean Rank	Sum of Ranks
1.	Ideal Service Center - Current Service Center	Negative Ranks	107 <sup>a</sup>	192.02	20546.00
		Positive Ranks	283 <sup>b</sup>	196.82	55699.00
		Ties	70 <sup>c</sup>		
		Total	460		

Source :( Compiled by Researcher)

The table 4 shows the wilcox sign test, which depicts, whether the difference is significantly different from zero, and therefore the observed difference in mean ranks for service received by customer from current service provider is less, compared to ideally what is expected, and can also be generalized in population. The next table indicates the exact result.

**TABLE 5 WILCOXON 'SIGNED RANKS' TEST FOR SERVICE CENTER ATTRIBUTES IN CURRENT SERVICE CENTER AND IDEAL SERVICE CENTER.**  
(N=460)

Sr.	Test Statistics	
	Expectations Gap	Ideal Service Center - Current Service Center
1.	Z	-7.922 <sup>a</sup>
2.	Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)	.000
a. Based on negative ranks.		
b. Wilcoxon Signed Ranks Test		

Source :( Compiled by Researcher)

The table 5 shows the Z value of -7.922 with 2 tailed significant of 0.000, which is smaller than  $p = 0.05$ . This means that the hypothesis is rejected that there is no difference in perceptual service quality gap of the service providers and alternate hypothesis accepted that there is difference in service quality received than what customers ideally expect.

## 5. DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION:

### *Practical Significance:*

The above tables 2,3,4,5 indicate that, there is significant difference in service expected by vehicle owners' and what they receive from service providers. Definitely there is gap observed from above test, which indicate that service providers need to pay attention in terms of service provision, which owners' feel is not upto there expectation. To keep pace with the changing market and service situations the service providers need to think in this direction on 'how to satisfy the perceived needs of the vehicle owners', to sustain in the market.

**CONCLUSIONS:**

The paper describes and discusses the perceived service quality gap among SERVQUAL based variables for Multi-Utility vehicle segment taken into totality as a quality service. It analyzes the association of considered variables with (Hatchback, Sedan, Mini-van, and Mid-size) vehicle segment apart from multi-utility segment. Introduction raised three questions that are elaborated;

*What service aspect or attribute the vehicle owners' give more attention to?*

The service attributes given attention to service variables taken for study are;

1. Cleanliness after service for MUV/MPV segment, followed by Staffs' helpful nature and Quality of service. (Table 1.)
2. Quality of service for (Hatchback, Sedan, Mini-van, and Mid-size) vehicle segment, followed by Cleanliness after service and Quality of service. (Table 1.)

*What is the gap in service provision which is widening?*

The widening service gap with respect to service variables for both vehicle segment;

1. Staffs' helpful nature (Table 3.) and
2. Cleanliness after vehicle service. (Table 3.)

*What is particular service aspect or combination which consumers think as quality service?*

1. The particular service aspect which consumers think as quality service in both the segments is 'Cleanliness after vehicle service. (Table 1.)

**6. LIMITATIONS AND FUTURE RESEARCH:**

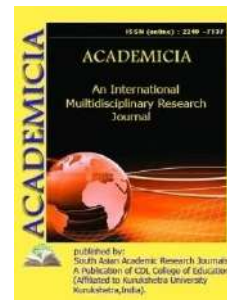
The study was limited to perceived service quality gaps identification and association for MUV/MPV vehicle segment and vehicles in (Hatchback, Sedan, Mini-van, and Mid-size) segment. The sample drawn for study is primarily from owners' of vehicles from few vehicle segments. Therefore, caution should be practiced before generalizing the findings of study to other segments of vehicles. Additionally, what is lacking is the only consideration of service attributes for vehicle. Future research should study the other service quality determinants mentioned in SERVQUAL dimensions. Further research can be on specific segments of vehicles, like SUV and MUVs. Also additional dimensions with respect to strategic resource identification and utilization from designing service perspective to be cost and value oriented offering can be considered.

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## THE LEADER OF THE DANCERS

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### ABSTRACT

*This article covers the life and work of Abdugaffor Kadyrov, the leader of the real dance in the Andijan region of the Republic of Uzbekistan. His man-made dance moves are still inherited from the master. In 1973, at the folklore festival in Russia, we visited the ensemble "Chashma" and the ensemble "Andijan Regiment" in Shahrihan, Andijan region. I participated in it as a singer. Gaffor aka Kadyrov was the artistic director. Gaffor aka took part in the festival with the dance "Dilxiroj" and made a great impression on the festival participants and the Romanian people. Today, the work of art "Papuri" was created by Gaffor aka and GulomjonRuzibaev in those days, ie in the 1970s. The combination of Uzbek, Uyghur, Tajik, Kyrgyz and Turkmen, Khorezm, Bukhara, Samarkand yalla and lapars created by the artists of our region at all events in Uzbekistan is an example of the creative work of these two talented teachers.*

**KEYWORDS:** *National character, customs, traditions, field of art, dance art, boys dance, riding movements, hand and foot movements, Andijan dance, chapani, real dance, stage, teacher, unique artist, musician, choreographer, cultural worker.*

### INTRODUCTION

Just as each nation has its own national characteristics, regions and territories also have their own customs, traditions, and way of life. There are also peculiarities in the field of art, which are clearly visible in the art of dance. While the Karakalpak equestrian movement is predominant in the boys 'dance, the arm and leg movements in the Khorezm boys' dance are performed very quickly and in an unusual way. In Andijan dance, chapanism, the combination of sharp movements with slow movements, and the harmony of actions to the melody ensure its popularity.

There are a lot of guys in Andijan who really dance. He made a great contribution to the development of youth dance, staged many unique dances such as "Andijan Regiment", "Crows",

"Youth Dance", "Dilkhijro", "Kichkina", "Lagan Games", "Algeria", our teacher, a unique artist, There is no one who does not know the musician and choreographer, Honored Worker of Culture of Uzbekistan AbdugafforKadyrov. He was born on March 28, 1938 in the city of Andijan. I met Gaffor aka in 1957 in the House of Culture, which consists of various circles called "Station of Young Naturalists", which opened on the outskirts of the park named after Navoi in Andijan. When I was 7 years old, I started participating in the music club of this cultural center. Rukiyakhan Zahidova was one of the first women musicians to lead this circle. Gaffor aka was a student of Ruqiyakhanaya at that time. He was a good circle man, a good dancer, and one of the masters of dance, especially the boys, who knew dance perfectly. Any event held in different cities and districts of our region would not have been possible without the participation of Gaffor aka.



**IN THE PHOTO: ABDUGAFFOR KADYROV (THIRD FROM LEFT)**

Later, he prepared and led ensembles on behalf of the Andijan region at all ceremonies in Tashkent, the capital of Uzbekistan. Because he knew better in which city, district and village there was a talented musician, singer, askiyachi, and entertainer.





**IN THE PHOTO: ABDUGAFFORKADYROV (CENTER) DANCING "ANDIJAN POLKA"**

## METHODS

I have witnessed one more thing, if Fattohkhon Mamadaliev, Gulomjon Ruzibaev, Abdugaffor Kadyrov would have created a work that everyone would admire. For example, the World Youth Festival in Moscow in 1956, the annual exhibition "Hello, Talents" in Uzbekistan, the harvest holidays can not be imagined without the work of these people. As I remember yesterday, Gaffor aka was presented on the TV show "Marhabo, talantlar" in 1972. His dance "Andijan polka" and Gulomjon Ruzikulov's "Gul sayli" were staged and skillfully performed by Adolat Abdullaeva. All the dances performed to the Kashgarchai Mongol dugoh and "Uffora" and to the popular song "Kargalar" belong to the works of Abdugaffor aka.

In 1973, at the folklore festival in Russia, we visited the ensemble "Chashma" and the ensemble "Andijan Regiment" in Shahrihan, Andijan region. I participated in it as a singer. Gaffor aka Kadyrov was the artistic director. Gaffor aka took part in the festival with the dance "Dilxiroj" and made a great impression on the festival participants and the Romanian people. Today, the work of art "Papuri" was created by Gaffor aka and GulomjonRuzibaev in those days, ie in the 1970s. The combination of Uzbek, Uyghur, Tajik, Kyrgyz and Turkmen, Khorezm, Bukhara, Samarkand yalla and lapars created by the artists of our region at all events in Uzbekistan is an example of the creative work of these two talented teachers.

In Pakhtaabad district of our region, the Uyghur ensemble formed by the teacher hafiz, Honored Worker of Culture of Uzbekistan YunuskoriYusupov also regularly participated and used more traditional Uyghur yalla and lapars performed by them. I also participated in ensembles led by Gaffor aka at the World Folklore Festival in Bulgaria in 1978 and in Spain in 1984. The

melodies that the master taught for trumpets and horns resounded loudly in the streets of Spanish cities and made a great impression on the Spaniards.

I had many conversations with Gaffor aka. In one of those conversations: “When I was a child and a teenager, Odilbek was a trumpet player in Andijan and Rustam was the son of Metar. These people were the masters of all trumpet masters in Uzbekistan. I, - says Gaffor aka, - would walk next to this Odil "metar" and play a circle and a neighbor. I learned melodies and doira methods from difficult trumpet instruments, and later I taught them to doira players such as Pulatjon Tulakov, Nematjon Magirov, Maqsud Haydarov. ”

Alisher Meliboev from Asaka, Mirvali from Boz and Abdulaziz from Andijan district and many other students were taught the secrets of dance. His children Abdukahhor, Abduvahid, Hakimjon, Mirzo Kadyrov mastered the secrets of his father's art, although they worked in different fields.

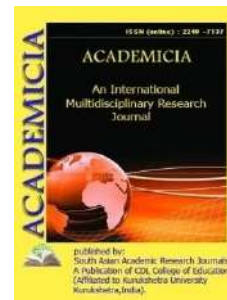
Gaffor aka was a very simple, humble, kind and cheerful person by nature. His life was also humble and mediocre. His eyes were dark, he had served so many people and had asked nothing of government officials. Being the father of 9 children, he did not ask for a plot of land or a reward. However, Mirza Khodjaevich Muhitdinov, the third secretary of the regional committee, ie the deputy head of the region for socio-political and ideological affairs, who was the head of the region at that time, was aware of Gaffor aka's services to our government and people for many years. With this in mind, in the 1970s, a Moskvich car and later a four-room apartment in the Klara Tsetkin district of Andijan were allocated.

## CONCLUSION

Abdugaffor Kadyrov was awarded the title of "Honored Cultural Worker of Uzbekistan" for his fruitful work. At the end of his life, the teacher fell ill for a long time and died on November 27, 1999 in Andijan. May Allah bless their Hereafter?

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## ANCIENT MUSIC ART

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### ABSTRACT

*This article gives you a brief overview on ancient music. When and where did the art of music originate? How did it form and develop? What factors played a role in the development of the art of music? It is a well-known fact that people have always been interested in such questions. Different peoples have different legends and myths about it, as well as fairy tales and epics in the form of oral creations. The unique idea that the art of music originated in the universe by the power of the Creator was also put forward. The Roman military, which had marched victoriously to many countries and states, had a large military orchestra for hundreds of years. In the families of Roman and Greek aristocrats, their children were conditionally educated in music and dance, and the teacher who taught them was considered to have great prestige in society and among the people. At the same time, the art of ancient music flourished.*

**KEYWORDS:** *The art of music, archeological research, scholars, the period of primitive society, religious ceremonies, military marches, drawings, mourning, military marches, gods, shepherd melodies and songs, Ancient Greece, Ancient Egypt, ethics and theoretical treatises, Olympus, Orpheus, Famirid, Mars.*

### INTRODUCTION

When and where did the art of music originate? How did it form and develop? What factors played a role in the development of the art of music? Such questions have long been of interest to mankind. Different peoples have developed various legends and myths about it, as well as fairy tales and epics in the form of oral creations. The original idea that the art of music came into being through the power of the Creator was also put forward.

Many scholars, based on ethnographic and archeological research, argue that the art of music was formed in the time of primitive society, directly related to the process of work and rest, religious ceremonies and military campaigns.

Archaeological excavations have shown that there are many genres of music, such as mourning ceremonies, military marches, gods, shepherd tunes, and songs performed at funerals laid the foundation.

## METHODS

We see that during the development of the East (V-III millennia BC) music became an integral part of culture. The palaces of ancient Egypt, Syria, Sumer, Babylon, India, and China could not be held without music. Music is seen as a miraculous force influencing living beings, gods, nature and the universe with divine and magical powers.



At the beginning of our century, many religious, moral, and theoretical treatises on music emerged. Often, perceptions of all the small pieces of music, including the speaker, the base of the curtain, the tone, and the musical instruments, are interpreted in place of explicit symbolic and symbolic meaning. The palace compares the simple songs, dances, and sayings of the common people, as opposed to the high-class and delicate music of the palace.

Gradually, a circle of professional musicians was formed and schools developed around them. In these schools, which are based on a teacher-student system, the teacher taught his students his philosophical, aesthetic views, theoretical and practical knowledge and skills. It is known that the art of music can be seen in the example of the ancient Greek music culture, which dates back to the V-IV centuries BC.



Concepts about ancient Greek musical culture were formed in the analysis of artifacts found in archeological excavations, ancient written sources, literary monuments, and special musical fragments. The development of ancient Greek music covers the period from about two millennia BC to the fifth century BC.

Information about the genres of folk song in ancient Greek music is still available. In particular, "georgiki" - peasant songs, "epitalama" and "gimenei" - wedding songs, "trena" - mourning songs, "embateria" - travel songs, "skolii" - round songs and a number of other types of songs have taken a wide place in the practical life of the Greeks, which, in turn, is a sign that folk music has developed to a certain extent.



In ancient Greek music, songs in honor of the gods had a special place. For example, "peana" and "noma" - Apallon, "parfenii" and "yupingi" - Artemis, "difiramb", "iobax" and "fallik'-Dionysus", "iula" - Demetra, "metroa" - Kibela and others there were songs performed in honor of a number of gods. The earliest sacrificial rites were spondy, a syncretic genre that consisted mainly of music and dance.



The first artists to create and perform music were called "aed", who simultaneously acted as poets, composers, singers, and jomavoz (accompanied by a stringed instrument). The works of famous musicians are mentioned in ancient Greek legends (Olympus, Orpheus, Famirid, Mars) and epic poems (in Gomeming's Odyssey, Demodocus and Femi).

The archaic period of ancient Greek music (VII-VI centuries BC) is associated with the following famous names: Terpandr, Archilox, Arion, Tirteus, Alkman, Stesixor, Sappho, Alkey, Anacreont, Mimnerm, Ivica, Pindara, Vakhilid.

Different genres develop in the period of new forms: avlodic and kyfarodic names (songs accompanied by kyfara and avlos), avletic and kyfaristic names (plays for avlos and kyfara solo), elegy, hyporhema (decorated with dance movements). song), epinephrine, and so on.

The classical period of ancient Greek music (V-IV centuries BC) is a mature stage in the development of the genres of tragedy and comedy.



Although few musical specimens of ancient Greek music have survived, information about them is preserved in Homer's poems, ancient jugs, terracotta statues, palace utensils, and paintings on mausoleum walls. It should be noted that the Greek people were very skilled dancers, often performing attractive dance moves to the accompaniment of a wind instrument - avlos. Their magical and charming voices are adorned with songs sung, stringed instruments - lyre and kafara sounds.

Professional and talented singers, who sang ceremonial sayings and legends, were highly respected and respected among the people. If physical strength and will were demonstrated at the Olympic Games, a special competition for singers, musicians and poets was organized at the Pythian Games. Many artists were rewarded with laurel wreaths, the symbol of victory, only if they participated in the Pythagorean Games and won competitions like the Olympic Masters.

One of the greatest achievements of ancient culture was the ancient tragedies, which included drama and poetry, music and dance. The tragedies of Aeschylus, Sophocles, and Euripides were especially famous in the world. Today, it is impossible to imagine the development of world and European drama and music theaters without their names. The great tragedians Aeschylus, Sophocles, Euripides, and the comedian Aristophanes played an important dramatic role in music in their masterpieces.



The choral lyricism, which made a breakthrough in the language of music during this period, is reflected in the creative pursuits of Greek literary figures and playwrights - Timofey, Phrynia, Crax, Melanippi. It was during the Hellenistic period (from the second half of the 4th century BC) that ancient Greek music became widespread in the Mediterranean.



Ancient Greek music used lettering and instrumental notation. Although Greek music developed in a monotonous form, harmonic intervals were created by the singing of musical instruments.

Tetrachords were the basis of the ancient Greeks' fret thinking, and the musical connections of sounds were understood in the context of the quartet's unique composition. It is known that various musical instruments were widely used in the practice of ancient Greek music:

- String group - lyre, kifara, forminga, kinir, barbiton, lirofenix, sambika, spadix, psalterium, magadis, pectida, epigony, nabl;
- Air group - different types of avlos (bombiks, borim, kalam, gingr, nigs, glue), syringes (single, double and multi-pipe) and truba (salpinga, keras);
- Percussion group - tympanum, cistern, kimval, crotal, psifir, roptr.



The Alexandrian mechanic Ktesibi (III-II centuries BC) invented the first aquatic organ - the hydraulos. In ancient Greece, the fields of music theory and musical aesthetics also flourished perfectly. Pythagoras and the Pythagorean school of science have scientifically explained a number of acoustic laws of music. In his scientific research, Aristoxen studied the empirical-auditory sense of space and sound. Subsequent research in music theory -

Nicomachean, Claudius Ptolemy (I-II centuries BC), Aristide Quintilian, Porphyry, Allipius (III-IV centuries BC). The ethical issues of music, as well as the concept in this area, have been studied by a number of ancient scholars. Among them are the researches of Plato and Aristotle.

It is worth noting that during the heyday of ancient Greece, the foundation stone was laid for the development of European art culture. To this day, we use many of the musical concepts and terms that have been used and used in those long periods. In addition, the meaning of the word "music" is derived from its root "muse", which is often compared to the name of the daughters of Zeus, the main god of the ancient Greeks.



The formation of ancient Roman art culture was directly linked to the succession of these traditions (Etruscan, Greek, Hellenistic) and the breadth of the Roman state (late 3rd century BC to 5th century BC).



Ancient Roman culture developed relatively independently, and the country has very little knowledge of music. During this period, household musical-poetic genres (songs such as ceremonies, weddings, rounds, dhikr), mainly wind instruments, military music played on rog and trumpets, as well as the sayings of "salio" and "arvaliyali brothers" were popular.

From the 5th century BC onwards, there was a tendency in the art of the Roman state to adapt to Greek art (especially in the setting of this mythological theme, the teaching of Greek in rhetorical schools, the purchase of Greek art objects, etc.).



In Rome, as in Greece, the art of performing poetic works (the Horatias, Virgil's eclogues, the poems of Ovid) accompanied by tibia and kafara instruments was widely promoted. Among the most widely used instruments are various types of harp and lyre, hydraulos (aquatic organ), kimval and





others.

The solo dancer and the accompanying choir and a large group of various musical instruments, which took part in the Pantomime Theater, played an important role in the development of the field of instrumental music in the future.

Ancient Roman culture, in contrast to Greece, deviated from its democratic development and now developed in the form of a spectator - a relaxed form. The great interest in the hedonistic concept of music led to the development of amateurism among the Roman aristocracy (Emperor Nero organized "Greek competitions", in which he also participated as a singer and infidel).



At the end of the first century BC, Emperor Domitian organized "Capitol competitions" among poets, singers, and musicians, such as the Greek "Pythian Games." Well-known musicians of the Roman Empire - Anaxenorus, Tigelli, Menecrates, Mezomed, Terpnus, Diodorus - became famous.

Expanding its power and kingdom, music was a socially significant event in the cultural life of ancient Rome (the heyday lasted from the 3rd century BC to the 3rd century AD). The art of music, forms and genres have accompanied all celebrations and ceremonies, ancient and popular gladiatorial wrestling, circus and theater performances, and the art of pantomime.

## CONCLUSION

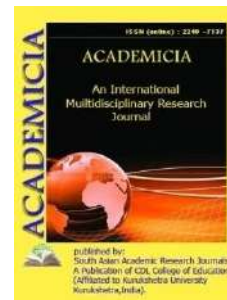
The Roman military, which had marched victoriously to many countries and states, had a large military orchestra for hundreds of years. In the families of Roman and Greek aristocrats, their children were conditionally educated in music and dance, and the teacher who taught them was considered to have great prestige in society and among the people.



The disintegration of the ancient Roman Empire into eastern and western parts (395), followed by the collapse of the western Roman state (476), marked the sinking of the ancient state. Christianity brought a new culture, a new way of thinking, a new ideological world to the Roman Empire. This culture was radically different from the culture of "paganism." It combines the development of Ancient Roman music with the first Christian music from the 2nd century AD. This marked the beginning of a new era in the history of European music, which was recognized as the Middle Ages.

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## VAPOR PHASE CATALYTIC HYDRATATION OF ACETYLENE

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### ABSTRACT

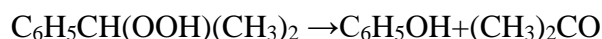
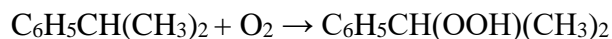
*In the study, the catalytic hydration reaction of acetylene in the presence of catalysts based on local raw materials was carried out under stationary conditions in a flow reactor made of stainless steel with a diameter of 25 mm and a height of 1000 mm. The reaction products were analyzed chromatographically. In the presence of the created fluoride catalyst, the conversion of acetylene is 75-80%, the yield of acetaldehyde is 93%, the yield of acetone is 2.5%. The reason for the high activity of cadmium-zinc-aluminum catalysts is explained by the fact that they form the active center of ox fluorides on the surface of the catalyst. The effect of temperature, volumetric velocity, acetylene: water ratio, etc. on acetaldehyde yield in the presence of the selected catalyst was studied. When the effect of temperature was studied in the range of 300–440°C, an increase in acetylene conversion and a decrease in acetaldehyde selectivity were found with increasing temperature. X-ray studies have established that cadmium-chromo-fluoro-aluminum catalysts have high activity in polymorphic-crystalline state.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Acetylene, hydration, catalyst, acetone, acetaldehyde.*

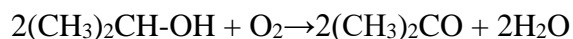
### INTRODUCTION

Currently, acetone is mainly obtained in the industry by the following methods [1-2, 26]:

- 1) Propan directly and indirectly;
- 2) In the Kumol method. This method consists of 3 steps:



3) Acetone is obtained by oxidizing isopropanol at 450-650 ° C in the presence of copper, silver, nickel, platinum catalysts:



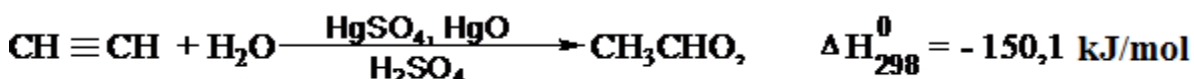
Acetaldehyde is obtained by dehydrogenating ethanol, oxidizing ethylene, oxidizing C<sub>3</sub>/C<sub>4</sub> hydrocarbon fractions, and catalytically hydrating acetylene.

Currently, the cheapest and most promising method of obtaining acetone and acetaldehyde for the Republic of Uzbekistan is the catalytic hydration of acetylene. Because today NAVOIAZOT JSC has pyrolysis equipment with a production capacity of 30,000 tons of acetylene per year [3-7].

Today, the global demand for acetone, acetaldehyde, vinyl chloride and vinyl acetates is growing day by day. Therefore, it is important to develop cheap and effective methods of obtaining acetone and acetaldehyde.

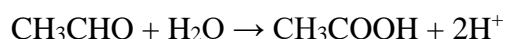
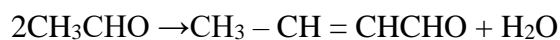
Currently, effective catalysts with high activity have been obtained for the production of acetylene by catalytic hydrochlorination of vinyl chloride and chloroprene [8-9], acetylation of vinyl acetate [10-14] and hydration of acetone and acetaldehyde [15-25].

The reaction for the production of acetaldehyde by catalytic hydration of acetylene was discovered in 1881 by MG Kucherov and has been used in industry for the production of acetaldehyde [1-2]:



The reaction is strongly exothermic and does not return to 3000S. At temperatures above 3000C, the equilibrium shifts towards the decomposition reaction of acetaldehyde.

The following additional reactions take place in the synthesis of acetaldehyde from acetylene:



Oxides and salts of various metals, including phosphates, tungstates, vanadates, molybdates, chromates, have been tested as catalysts for this process. Among all tested catalysts for the catalytic hydration of acetylene to acetaldehyde, the CdHPO<sub>4</sub>·Ca<sub>3</sub>(PO<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub> cadmium-calcium phosphate catalyst, developed by Yu.A.Gorin and S.M.Momozon, exhibits high activity and stability [1]. This catalyst is active at 350-400<sup>0</sup>C and regenerates with air and water vapor at 400-450<sup>0</sup>C. The process is carried out under conditions of water vapor: acetylene volume ratios 7-10: 1. At this time, the conversion of acetylene is 45-50%, acetaldehyde yield is 89%, croton aldehyde yield is 6-7%. Also in this process acetic acid (0.5-1.0%), acetone (0.3%) and various additives are formed. The activity of the catalyst decreases as a result of the formation of resinous products and carbon (coke). Therefore, after 70-100 hours of catalyst operation, the

temperature is raised to 400-4100S. The catalyst is then regenerated. The productivity of the catalyst is 140-216 kg/(m<sup>3</sup>·cat·h) on acetaldehyde.

Disadvantages of this catalyst: rapid loss of its activity, low selectivity, low product yield, thermal instability, etc. [1-2].

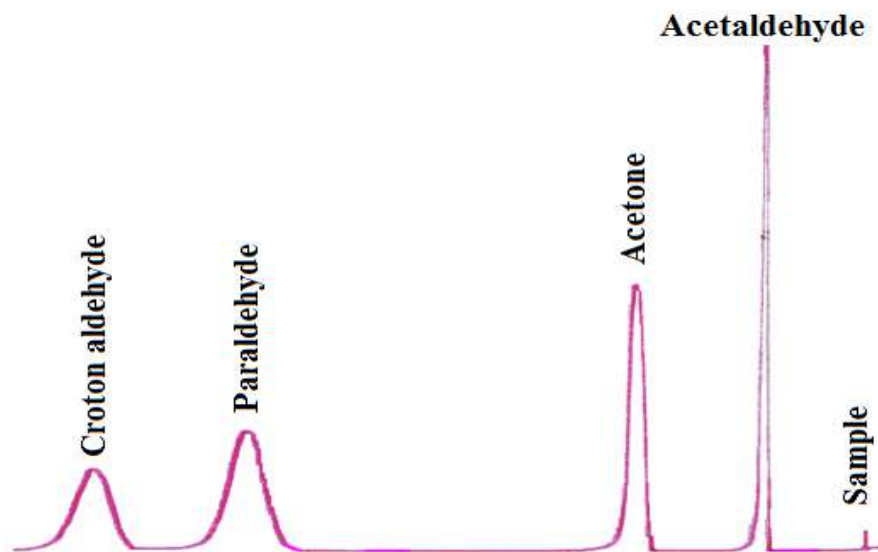
The aim of the work is to create high-activity catalysts for the catalytic hydration reaction of acetylene on the basis of local raw materials, to study the kinetic laws of the process.

### EXPERIMENTAL PART

The specific surface area of the sample obtained was calculated by the BET method, the mean size of the mesentery by the BJH method. The spatial composition was studied by diffractometer DRON-3 (CuKα radiation) by X-ray diffraction method. The dispersion properties of the catalyst were examined under a scanning electron microscope (JSM-6510 LV). The catalytic activity of the obtained sample was studied in the hydration reaction of acetylene.

Experiments on the catalytic hydration of acetylene and its derivatives in the vapor phase were carried out under stationary conditions in a stainless steel reactor with a diameter of 25 mm and a height of 1000 mm.

The qualitative and quantitative composition of the reaction products was studied by gas-liquid chromatographic method under the following optimal conditions. Stationary phase 15% Apiezon-M in Tsvetochrome, column thermostat temperature 100°C, carrier gas nitrogen consumption 40 ml / min, detector - DIP. The duration of the analysis is 12 minutes. Quantitative analysis was performed using the internal standards method.



**FIGURE 1. CHROMATOGRAM OF THE PRODUCTS OF THE CATALYTIC HYDRATION REACTION OF ACETYLENE**

The quantitative composition of the reaction products was determined by the following formula.

$$C = \frac{K_i S_i}{\sum_{i=1}^n K_i S_i}$$

$K_i$  - the correction factor,  $S_i$  - the peak surface area of the determined components,  $\text{mm}^2$ .

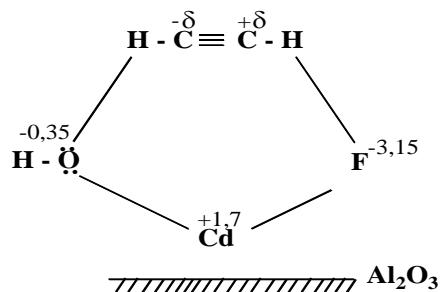
## EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS AND THEIR DISCUSSION

Fluoride catalysts with high activity, selectivity and efficiency, high selectivity, thermally stable were selected by the suspension method on the basis of local raw materials. In the presence of the selected catalyst, the conversion of acetylene is 75-80%, the yield of acetaldehyde is 93%, the yield of acetone is 2.5%. As can be seen from Table 1, the given catalysts ensure high acetylene conversion. Their stability is 1.5-2.0 times higher than that of cadmium-calcium-phosphate catalyst. The catalyst promoted by up to 5.0% aluminum fluoride has sufficient activity, mechanical strength and stability. A catalyst containing 10% to 20% cadmium fluoride ensures high yields of acetaldehyde. When the reaction is carried out at 300-420°C, the yield of acetaldehyde is 90% relative to the acetylene that reacts. Additional products include acetone, 3-oxybutanal, croton aldehyde, butanal, ethyl acetate, and paraldehyde.

**TABLE 1. COMPOSITION AND PROPERTIES OF SYNTHESIZED CADMIUM-FLUORINE-ALUMINUM CATALYSTS (T = 723 K)**

Catalyst components, mass %	Specific surface area, $\text{m}^2 / \text{g}$	Operating time before regeneration, daily	Productivity, g / kg, cat · h	Conversion of acetylene, %
$\text{CdF}_2 - 20; \text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 - 80$	220	96	110	95
$\text{CdF}_2 - 15; \text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 - 85$	165	120	85	82
$\text{CdF}_2 - 11,2; \text{AlF}_3 - 2,8$ $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 - 86$	135	140	91	90
$\text{CdF}_2 - 15; \text{AlF}_3 - 5$ $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 - 80$	151	155	100	92
$\text{CdF}_2 - 10; \text{AlF}_3 - 10$ $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 - 80$	183	130	88	94
$\text{CdF}_2 - 5; \text{ZnF}_2 - 10$ $\text{AlF}_3 - 5; \text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 - 80$	201	160	84	86

The reason for the high activity of cadmium-zinc-aluminum catalysts is explained by the fact that they form ox fluorides on the surface of the catalyst. Ox fluorides, on the other hand, form active centers on the catalyst surface. Ox fluorides cause the polarization of acetylene and water molecules:

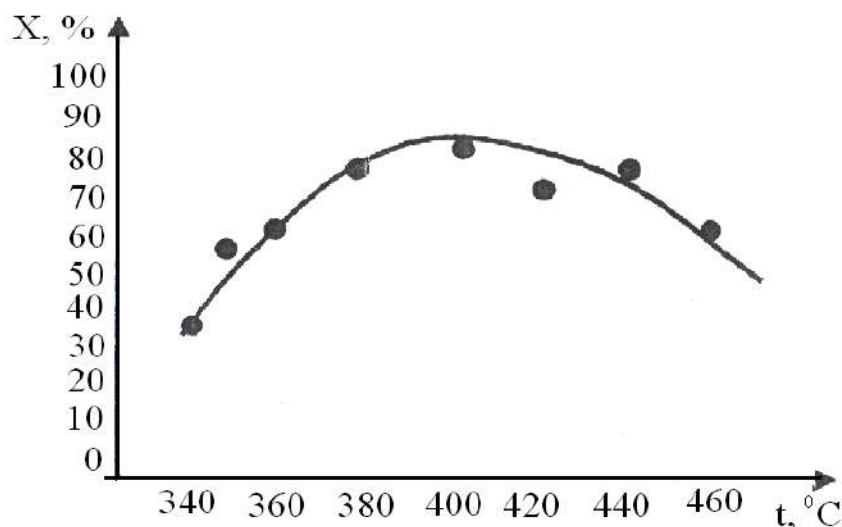


**FIGURE 2. ACETYLENE ON THE SURFACE OF AN OXYFLUORIDE CATALYST  
POLARIZATION MODEL OF THE MOLECULE**

The active particles react to form vinyl alcohol. Vinyl alcohol is isomerizes to acetaldehyde.

During the promotion of catalysts prepared by suspension on the basis of cadmium and zinc fluorides and other compounds, the formation of hydroxyfluorides with the following composition:  $\text{Cd}(\text{OH})\text{F}$ ,  $\text{Zn}(\text{OH})\text{F}$ ,  $\text{Al}(\text{OH})_2\text{F}$ ,  $\text{Al}(\text{OH})\text{F}_2$  was studied by radiographic analysis. the formation of hydrofluorides was found to lead to an increase in catalyst activity.

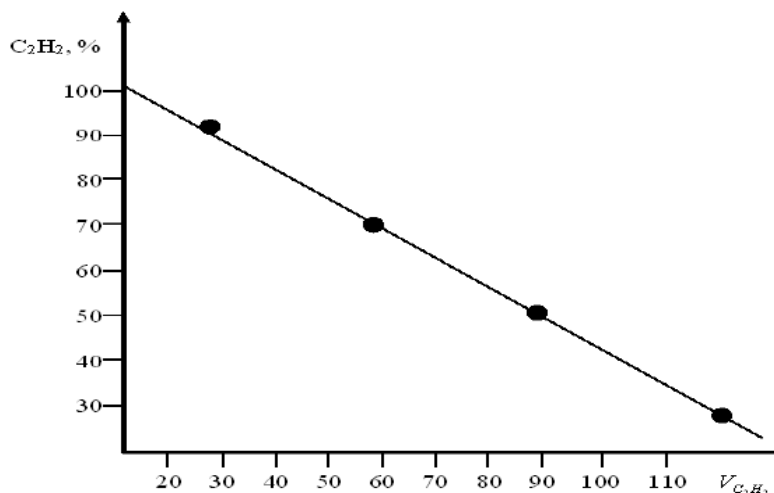
Kinetics of the catalytic hydration reaction of acetylene. The effect of temperature, volumetric velocity, acetylene: water ratio, etc. on acetal-dehydrate yield was studied. When the effect of temperature was studied in the range of 300–4400S, an increase in acetylene conversion and a decrease in acetaldehyde selectivity were found with increasing temperature. The study of the effect of temperature on acetaldehyde yield showed that the relationship between reaction reaction temperature and temperature in the range of 360–440°C is extreme and the yield has a maximum value at 400°C (Figure 3).



**FIGURE 3. THE EFFECT OF TEMPERATURE ON ACETALDEHYDE YIELD**

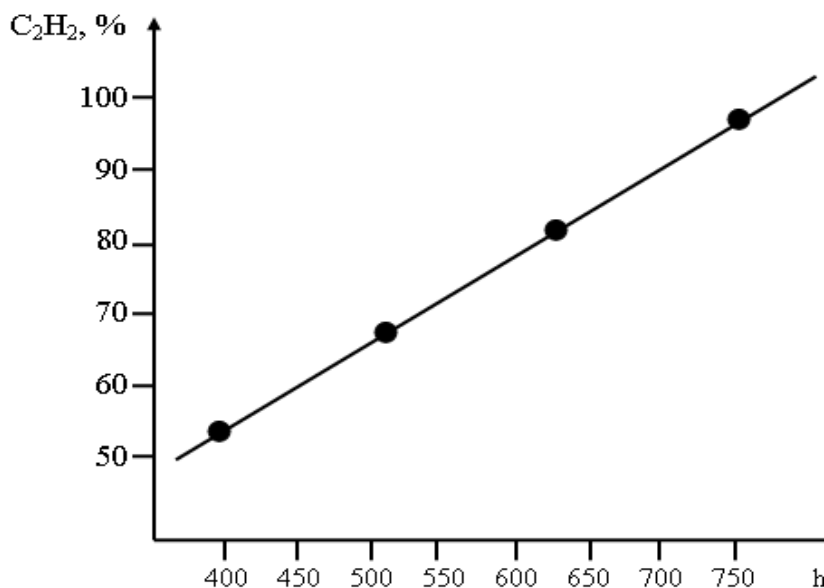
To maintain acetylene conversion at a constant 80–85%, the temperature was increased to 10°C for 15–20 h. The effect of acetylene volume rate on acetaldehyde yield and acetylene conversion was studied in the 50–120 h<sup>-1</sup> range.





**FIGURE 4. EFFECT OF ACETYLENE VOLUME RATE ON ACETYLENE CONVERSION**

Acetylene conversion and acetaldehyde yield decreased when the volumetric rate of the acetylene and water vapor mixture was increased from 250 to 500  $h^{-1}$ . The influence of temperature, catalyst size, reactor parameters and catalyst layer heights on the technological parameters of the process was studied.



**FIGURE 5. INFLUENCE OF CATALYST LAYER HEIGHT ON ACETYLENE CONVERSION RATE**

The effect of the catalyst layer height on the conversion rate of acetylene is shown in Figure 5:

The ratio of the height of the catalyst layer to the diameter of the reactor is 50-60, and the volumetric velocity of acetylene is 50-60  $hours^{-1}$ . Under these conditions, the catalyst №4 (Table

2) operates for 120 hours with constant activity, after 16-24 hours of regeneration, the catalyst fully recovers its activity.

Studies have been conducted on the selection of polyfunctional mixed catalysts for the catalytic hydration reactions of acetylene to acetaldehyde and acetone. As a result, a cadmium fluoride and chromium (III) oxide catalyst soaked in aluminum oxide promoted with aluminum fluoride was selected for the acetaldehyde production process. The composition and properties of the synthesized catalysts are given in Table 2. The hydration reaction of acetylene results in the formation of acetaldehyde or acetone, depending on the composition and nature of the catalyst used under the same conditions. In particular, in the presence of cadmium fluoride catalyst containing 18 %  $\text{CdF}_2$ , 2,0 %  $\text{AlF}_3$ , 5%  $\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_3$ , 75 %  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$  acetylene reacts at 360-440oS in the ratio: water = 1: 3-1: 5. The addition of zinc oxide or fluoride (№5 catalysts) to the cadmium-chromium-aluminum catalyst ensures the selectivity of the catalyst and directs the acetylene hydration reaction towards the formation of acetone.

**TABLE 2. PROPERTIES AND COMPOSITION OF SYNTHESIZED CATALYSTS**

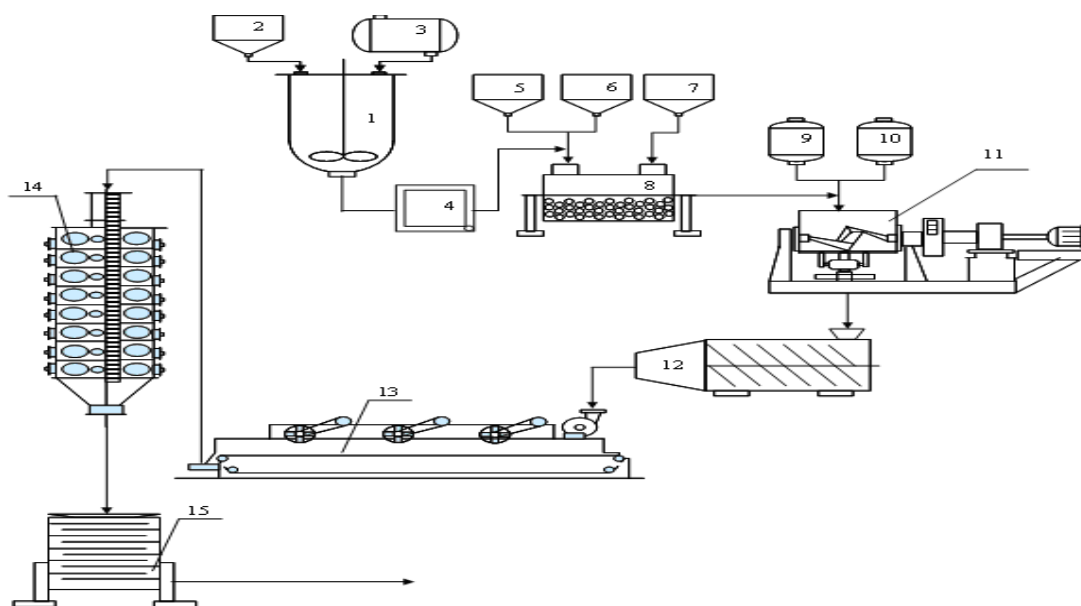
№	Content, mass %	Specific surface area, $\text{m}^2/\text{g}$	Processing time before regeneration, hours	Expected product yield, %	
				$\text{CH}_3\text{CHO}$	Acetone
1	$\text{ZnO} - 20$ ; $\text{AlF}_3 - 3$ $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 - 77$	135	72	10	82
2	$\text{CdF}_2 - 20$ ; $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 - 80$	186	96	75	5
3	$\text{CdF}_2 - 18$ ; $\text{AlF}_3 - 3$ $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 - 79$	210	96	82	3
4	$\text{CdF}_2 - 18$ ; $\text{AlF}_3 - 2$ $\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_3 - 5$ ; $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 - 75$	225	120	83	1,5
5	$\text{ZnO} - 18$ ; $\text{CdF}_2 - 2$ $\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_3 - 5$ ; $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 - 75$	165	120	3	86

As can be seen from Table 2, the yield of acetone in the presence of № 5 catalyst was 86%, and the pre-regeneration time was 120 hours. This indicates that the most suitable among the selected catalysts are zinc oxide, cadmium fluoride, chromium (III) oxide storage catalysts. Therefore, the effect of temperature on acetone yield in the presence of this catalyst was studied. The yield of acetone formation, the selectivity increases to 698 K. When the temperature exceeds 698 K, the yield of acetone formation and the selectivity of the process decrease due to the conversion to other substances.

The production of cadmium-chromium-fluorine-aluminum catalyst consists of the following main stages: line for acid treatment and activation of expanded clay; mixing and forming line; thermal treatment of the catalyst.

For acid treatment and activation is carried out in a reactor equipped with a mechanical stirrer. The calculated amount of expanded clay is sent to the reactor (1) and a certain amount of 10% sulfuric acid is sent there. The components are stirred for 1 hour, washed, and then the mass is dried at 95 ° C for 3 hours (2).

At this time, the mill (8) grinds coal, zinc oxides and iron. The mixture of components is sent to the mixer (11) and, with vigorous stirring,  $\frac{3}{4}$  part of the aqueous solution of the peptizer is added (we use an aqueous solution of extraction phosphoric acid as a peptizer). Stirring continues until a homogeneous mass is obtained.



**FIGURE 6. TECHNOLOGICAL SCHEME FOR THE PRODUCTION OF CADMIUM-CHROMIUM-FLUORINE-ALUMINUM CATALYST**

1 - mixer-activator; 2 - bunker for expanded clay; 3 - tank for 10% sulfuric acid; 4 - drying cabinet; 5, 6, 7 - containers for iron oxide, zinc and coal; 8 - ball mill; 9, 10 - containers for extraction phosphoric acid and distilled water; 11 - lazy mixer; 12 - molding machine; 13 - conveyor dryer; 14 - shaft calcining furnace; 15 - vibrating screens

Pre-prepared carrier - activated acidic expanded clay, after drying, is crushed in a mill (8) and sent to a mixer (11) for mixing with the rest of the components and then amount of peptizer is added. Stirring continues for 30 - 40 minutes, after which the mass is sent to the molds (12). For this, a screw molding machine has been selected, which allows to obtain granules with a diameter of 6 - 8 mm and a length of 8 - 10 mm. The granules exiting the granulator contain 20 - 25% moisture. Drying of the contact mass is carried out in a dryer (13) at  $100 \pm 5^\circ\text{C}$  for 5 hours.

Heat treatment of the catalyst is carried out in a drum-type furnace (14), while the flue gases and the raw material of the pellets must pass through the furnace in counterflow. The initial temperature of calcination is  $200^\circ\text{C}$ , the temperature is raised by  $50^\circ\text{C}$  every 30 minutes. up to  $450 - 500^\circ\text{C}$ . After calcining, the catalyst is sifted out for discard (14) and sent to the finished product warehouse.

The processing of tree data according to equations (1) - (3) show that the thermal decomposition of the cadmium-chromium-fluoro-aluminum catalyst obeys equation (3).

$$\ln \left[ \frac{1}{(1-\alpha)^{2/3}} \cdot \frac{d\alpha}{dT} \right] = \ln \frac{k}{g} - \frac{E}{RT} \quad (1)$$

$$\ln \left[ \frac{1}{\alpha^n / 1 - 2} \cdot \frac{d\alpha}{dT} \right] = \ln \frac{k_0}{g} - \frac{E}{RT} \quad (2)$$

$$\ln \left[ \frac{1}{\alpha(1-\alpha)} \cdot \frac{d\alpha}{dT} \right] = \ln \frac{k_0}{g} - \frac{E}{RT} \quad (3)$$

where  $\alpha$  - degree of development, calculated on the curved TG woodcutogramme, A - parameter, depending on the mechanism of the reaction speed of the formation of the formation and geometry of the seed; E, R - energy activation and gas.

X-ray studies have established that cadmium-chromo-fluoro-aluminum catalysts have high activity in polymorphic-crystalline state.

## CONCLUSION

In the study, the catalytic hydration reaction of acetylene in the presence of catalysts based on local raw materials was carried out under stationary conditions in a flow reactor made of stainless steel with a diameter of 25 mm and a height of 1000 mm. The reaction products were analyzed chromatographically. In the presence of the created fluoride catalyst, the conversion of acetylene is 75-80%, the yield of acetaldehyde is 93%, the yield of acetone is 2.5%. The reason for the high activity of cadmium-zinc-aluminum catalysts is explained by the fact that they form the active center of ox fluorides on the surface of the catalyst. The effect of temperature, volumetric velocity, acetylene: water ratio, etc. on acetaldehyde yield in the presence of the selected catalyst was studied. When the effect of temperature was studied in the range of 300–440°C, an increase in acetylene conversion and a decrease in acetaldehyde selectivity were found with increasing temperature. X-ray studies have established that cadmium-chromo-fluoro-aluminum catalysts have high activity in polymorphic-crystalline state.

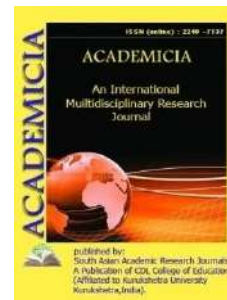
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## THE ACTOR WHO CREATED THE KINGS Ashurov Marufjon Abdumutalibovich\*

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### ABSTRACT

*This article covers the life of Asad Ismatov, who was born in Andijan. He is distinguished by the uniqueness of his man-made roles. In the 1930s, Asad Ismatov played the role of mayor in Gogol's comedy The Inspector General. Umar Abdullayev, who played the role of Khlestakov at the time, recalls: "Asad Ismatov and Abbos Bakirov played the role of governor. While Abbos aka was known for his size, appearance and demeanor, Asad Ismatov was known for his skill.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Uzbek Art, Talented People, Theaters, Theaters Of The Capital, Master Actors, The World Of Cinema, The Role Of Kings, Living King, Character, Majesty, Uprightness, Originality, Fans Of Art, Great Talent.*

### INTRODUCTION



The Andijan theater has brought mature, great and talented people to Uzbek art. Abbos Bakirov, Lutfikhanim Sarimsakova, Saib Khodjaev, Tukhtasin Jalilov are among them. People's Artist of Uzbekistan Asad Ismatov also grew up as an actor at this school, and since 1936 he has created impressive images in the theaters of the capital and in the world of cinema.

Asad Ismatov (1907-1953) - Soviet Uzbek actor in theater and cinema.

Actors of the Andijan Theater (1924-1935). Since 1936 in Tashkent, actor Tashkentskoy film studio.

#### Filmography

- 1937 - Klyatva
- 1939 - Azamat - Umar
- 1940 - Asal - Rizaev; On further zastave
- 1941 - Na zov vojdy - chairman of the collective farm

- 1943 - Nasreddin v Bukhara - teapot Ali
- 1945 - Takhir and Zukhra - Babakhan
- 1947 - Alisher Navoi - Hussein Baykara
- 1948 - Doch Fergany - Brigadier Djabbar-ata
- 1951 - Pakhta-Oy - Bobo-Mekhnat

Rewards and premiums

- People's Artist of the Uzbek SSR (1948)
- Stalinsk Prize of the Second Step (1948) - for the role of Hussein Baykary in the film "Alisher Navoi" (1947)

## METHODS

We all know that Asad Ismatov played the role of Hussein Boykaro in the film "Alisher Navoi". At that time, the role of Alisher Navoi was played by famous actor Razzoq Hamroev. According to the actors, when the film was ready, a group of famous film directors, actors and film critics came from Moscow and after watching the film, they decided to change the name of the film to "Hussein Boykaro" instead of "Alisher Navoi". Indeed, Asad Ismatov played the role of kings so skillfully that we could see a living king in his interpretation. The reason for this was that Asad aka's



character, strength, upright posture, and manner of speaking were all astonishing in their naturalness. Playing the role of Khan Babakhan in the film Tahir and Zuhra, he amazed fans of art abroad with his originality and sharpness of influence. There is only human glory in these images that is unique to the interpretation of great talents. Alisher Navoi director Kamil Yormatov said of Asad Ismatov's outcry during the filming of the film about the death of Hussein Boykaro's grandson Momin Mirzo: "Everyone around me couldn't stop crying, and I cried." It was at this point that he became so engrossed in the image of the king that he even split the Chinese porcelain hummus, which was in fact very expensive in the khan's palace, with his sword. If you pay attention, he revealed the crisis of the Timurid dynasty while preserving the true image of the king.

In the 1930s, Asad Ismatov played the role of mayor in Gogol's comedy The Inspector General. Umar Abdullayev, who played the role of Khlestakov at the time, recalls: "Asad Ismatov and Abbos Bakirov played the role of governor. While Abbos aka was known for his size, appearance and demeanor, Asad Ismatov was known for his skill. Asad Ismatov had a great influence on Abbaskhan aka's development as an actor. Abbos Bakirov considered Asad aka as his teacher and mentioned his name with respect. He is said to have played many of his roles in those years as a backup to Asad Ismatov, relying on the teacher's interpretation.

In the heart of Andijan, until recently, there was a grape market. There was a river flowing around it, and many teahouses along the river banks were famous for their crowds. Across the

valley, even from the Tashkent side, there was a crowded park with the songs of hafiz and musicians and the Askiyas.

Asad Ismatov's childhood was spent under the influence of art magic. It is said that he used to bring tea to artists, powerful scholars, scientists and fuzalas who came to the teahouses, serve them and learn from them the secrets of behavior and art, acting skills.

In 1924, Asad Ismatov began acting in the modern Andijan Theater, which was restored under the name of the troupe "Umid". He works as a director and director in the theater. In May 1928, Asad Ismatov created the image of Bahrom in the play "Farhod and Shirin". The main roles in the play were played by Muhiddin Qoriyokubov as Farhod, Tamarahonim as Shirin and Gavhar Rahimova as Mehinbonu. The meeting with the famous poet of that time, theatrical figure Muhiddin Qoriyokubov was an important event in the life of Asad Ismatov. He played the role of Suleiman in the play "Arshin mol olan" directed by M.Koriyokubov. The creative tour of the Uzbek State Theater in Andijan, which was formed this year as the largest ensemble after the impressions of Moscow and Baku, especially the performances of Abror Hidoyatov, had a strong impact on Asad Ismatov. While Asad Ismatov played the roles in Abror Hidoyatov's interpretation in Andijan, some people took his majestic demeanor and eloquence as an imitation of Abror Hidoyatov. Theater critics and Asad Ismatov's fans say: "Assad has a tendency to imitate Abror. If his tendency increases again, he makes a mistake. Abror is a famous actor, Assad is not a copycat of Abror, he has to find his way. He has enough talent, ability and style of performance, and he has confidence in that. " This confidence gradually began to find an answer.

## CONCLUSION

Asad Ismatov was born in Andijan in 1907 and died in 1953 in Tashkent. He devoted 29 years of his short life to art. In 1948 he was awarded the title of "People's Artist of Uzbekistan" and the state award.

May the Hereafter be prosperous.

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## THE ROLE OF HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES ON IRANIAN NURSES'S JOB SATISFACTION:A STUDY IN IRAN

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### ABSTRACT

**OBJECTIVE:** The purpose of this study was to identify the HRM practices, which affect job satisfaction (JS) of nurses from the nature of work in private and public hospitals. **BACKGROUND:** In most hospitals, a manager has been appointed with responsibility for quality improvement. Nurses, the largest professional group within health service, are expected to providing good quality care. How can nurses provide such care without satisfaction of their work? If administrators identify factors influencing nurses' JS in hospitals and implement strategies to address these factors, the quality of health service will increase. **METHODS:** The researcher created a questionnaire in 3 parts regarding to HRM facets, demographic data, and JS about the nature of work for deeper investigation. The sample was 400 nurses, from 10 private and public medium size general hospitals, chosen randomly. **RESULTS:** The results indicate that HRM practices in the all facets directly affected on the JS of nurses. Although  $\chi^2$  test demonstrated HRM practices in public hospitals were better than private hospitals, the total JS of nurses was the same in both public and private hospitals. Among the various components of the nature of work, nurses of this study were most dissatisfied with their wards staffing adequacy (78.5%, 47.5%). This was followed by overtime (65%, 52.5%), equipments (61%, 40.5%), Non- nursing duties (78%, 68%) in public and private sector respectively. Total dissatisfaction with the nature of work was (28.3%). Also, the total JS was very low (9.3%) in both public and private hospitals. **CONCLUSION:** The findings have implications for nurse

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*managers and hospital administrators for planning and implementing effective health policies that will meet the unique needs of their staff and organizations.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Human Resource Management (HRM) Practices, Job Satisfaction, Nurses, Public And Private Hospitals*

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## INTRODUCTION

The importance of Human Resource Management (HRM) has increased these days because management can achieve the organizational objectives only with the co- operation of the people working in the organization. Without the efficient use of human resources, management can never accomplish organizational objectives. Therefore, creating and maintaining a motivated workforce is the central responsibility of management everywhere.<sup>1</sup> Human resource management is a strategic and coherent approach to the management of an organization's most valued assets- the people working there who individually and collectively contribute to the achievement of its goals<sup>2</sup>.

The study of HR practices and activities gives the extent of success or failures of policies and practices. Research of human resource management provides an understanding of practices, policies that are successful and those which are not, what changes are necessary and in what area of personal management.<sup>3</sup> Management needs information on employee job satisfaction in order to make sound decisions, both in preventing and solving employee problems. A typical method used is a job satisfaction survey. It is procedure by which employees report their feelings towards their jobs and work environment.<sup>4</sup> Today human resource managers want to know how to have satisfied employees, not why employees should be satisfied. Moreover, hospitals have a key role in health promotion, environmental concern, social human resources, and the creation of patient oriented service and management.<sup>5</sup>

Hospital organization presents a number of unique human resources management challenges. Managing human resources is the real challenge of hospital managers. Human resource management contributes to the creation of sound organizational climate characterized by opportunities for growth, fair distribution of work, reward and harmonious relationship. Quality care begins with HRM.<sup>6</sup>

Medical errors and adverse events in hospitals are common and many of them are potentially avoidable. In addition to their capacity to harm patients, these potentially avoidable outcomes can increase the length and cost of stay adding considerably to the economic difficulties of hospitals.<sup>7</sup> Customer satisfaction is the key to retain customers likewise job satisfaction is important for keeping staff nurses on the job. Job satisfaction in staff nurses should be of great concern to any health services organization.<sup>8</sup> Organizational features can affect how staff views their quality of work life. Determining staff perceptions about quality of work of life is an important consideration for employers interested in improving employee job satisfaction.<sup>9</sup>

The nature of the work, refers to characteristics of the work itself and includes the extent to which well-defined procedures are utilized, the nature of the workflow, peak and nonpeak patient loads, the presence or absence of teamwork, the complexity of treatments, equipment functioning and downtime, interruptions and competing tasks, and the physical/cognitive requirements for performing the work.<sup>10</sup> The work environment in which nurses provide care to patients can determine the quality and safety of patient care.<sup>11</sup> As the largest health care workforce, nurses



apply their knowledge, skills, and experience to care for the various and changing needs of patients. A large part of the demands of patient care is centered on the work of nurses. When care falls short of standards, whether because of resource allocation (e.g., workforce shortages and lack of needed medical equipment) or lack of appropriate policies and standards, nurses shoulder much of the responsibility. This reflects the continued misunderstanding of the greater effects of the numerous, complex health care systems and the work environment factors.

High turnover has been recognized as a problem in many service industries, including health care.<sup>12</sup> In U.S. hospitals, nursing turnover has been reported to range from 15 percent to 36 percent per year.<sup>13</sup> These turnover rates are much higher than those for other health care professionals, which are estimated to average 2.3 percent per year.<sup>14</sup> Past estimates of the cost to replace one medical-surgical registered nurse (RN) range between \$30,000 and \$50,000; and replacement costs for critical care nurses are closer to \$65,000.<sup>15</sup> More recently, Jones<sup>16</sup> estimated the total turnover costs of one hospital-based RN to range from \$62,000 to \$67,000 depending on the service line. While these cost estimates rely on nurse manager reports of decreased productivity, clearly there are avoidable organizational monetary and human costs related to high turnover of desirable employees. Using multiple databases in an academic medical center, other analysts found the low-end estimate for the cost of employee turnover accounted for greater than 5 percent of the annual operating budget.<sup>17</sup>

Clearly, understanding organizational aspects that promote a stable workforce is important. Improving the environment in which nurses work may engage current professionals in developing innovative models of care delivery that will help retain and nurture future generations of nurses. Most important, improving the work environment may also improve the quality and safety of patient care.

It is only possible to provide efficient and high quality health services by highly satisfied health care personnel in hospitals, including nurses. For this reason, determining the job satisfaction level of nurses, finding the factors that affect their job satisfaction, and putting measures into effect in response to these factors will increase efficiency in hospitals.<sup>18</sup> In the health care sector, the core process is the patient care pathway, which provides a framework for nursing staff to manage the patient from admission through to discharge.<sup>19</sup>

Nurses are the largest professional group within health service organization.<sup>20</sup> They are expected to provide good- quality care by diagnosing and treating human responses to health and illness and empower their clients by moving them toward an independent, self-regulated, healthy life.<sup>21</sup> Studies show that nurses' job satisfaction levels were related to patient satisfaction with nursing care delivery.<sup>22</sup> Job satisfaction in staff nurses should be of great concern to any health services organization.<sup>23</sup>

Job satisfaction is an important issue to both employers and employees. Herzberg's theory of motivation correlates job satisfaction with extrinsic and intrinsic conditions. In nursing, job satisfaction is especially important because of the intrinsic aspects of the work and its potential to improve patient care.<sup>24</sup> Hospital executives and nurse administrator, as well as staff nurses, may see job satisfaction as important in its own right.<sup>25</sup>



## OBJECTIVES

The aim of this study was human resource management practices and job satisfaction of nurses with the nature of work in private and public hospitals of Tehran, Iran. Specific objectives of this research were the following:

- I. To identify the HRM practices which affect nurses' job satisfaction of nurses with the nature of work in private and public hospitals' in Iran.
- II. To measure and compare the level of nurses' job satisfaction with the nature of work in private and public hospitals' in Iran.

## METHODS

In the job satisfaction literature, many studies emphasize that job satisfaction is composed of many components and that is unreliable to use scales to measure satisfaction level with only one aspect of a job. In accord with this view, the researcher used a job satisfaction scale that measures satisfaction with different aspects of a job. The researcher created a questionnaire in 3 parts regarding to HRM facets, demographic data, and JS about the nature of work for deeper investigation.

The questionnaire was validated using the content validity technique. A total of five experts holding clinical administrative positions reviewed this questionnaire for appropriateness, usages of words, and item structure experts also examined whether each item was assigned to appropriate scale. The questionnaire was modified, incorporating the experts' comments. The test-retest method (2 weeks apart) was used for the stability reliability analyses. A total of 10 full-time nurses from the same ward participated in this reliability test. The test-retest correlation coefficients on items ranged from 0.81 to 0.96. In this way the questionnaire was valid and reliable for this study.

The researcher had chosen *general medium size* hospitals (100-299 beds) for the study. The sample was 400 nurses, from 10 private and public medium size general hospitals, chosen randomly. These selections of hospitals and nurses strived to create a sample that included homogenous hospitals and nurse groups while representing the majority of target population.

Data were analyzed using Statistical Program for the Social Science (SPSS 16.0) for windows. Data were coded and entered into personal computer for analysis. Descriptive statistics were used for data checking and correction. Frequency distribution and measures of central tendency and variances were assessed for the relevant continuous variables. Demographic variables were examined for relationship with values about study's independent variable (age group, ---) and dependent variable (job satisfaction). Pearson's chi-square, parametric and non-parametric analysis were used in this study. Alpha was set at  $p \leq 0.05$  for all data analyses unless otherwise indicated.

## RESULTS

Total sample size contained 400 nurses in both public and private hospitals. Of these, 84.8% were female, the majority of nurses (26.5%) were aged 26-30, 62% were married, 29% were staying with parents, 81% did not have any dependents and 10.3% had 1-2 dependents, 64% of married nurses had 1-2 children and 28% did not have any children, 34% had 1 child below 7 years, 96% had a B.Sc. degree in nursing, 33.8% had 1-5 years work experience while 23.7% had 16-30

years work experience, 38.6% were employed for 1-5 years and out of them 31.9% was belonging to private hospitals and 6.6% was belonging to public hospitals, 49.5% had permanent employment, out of them 30.3% permanent nurses were in public hospitals and 19.3% were in private hospitals, while 38% had temporary employment, 30.8% of them were in private, and only 7.3% were in public hospitals, 92% were full time, 51% of nurses were working 1-5 years in their current hospitals, and 39.3% of nurses were working in their current wards for 6-12 months.

The position of the majority of nurses' (77.5%) was staff nurse, 50.3% of nurses worked in critical wards (ICU, CCU...), 77.7% of nurses believed that their wards were below the level of standard staffing (out of them 45.2% was in public and 32.5% was in private hospitals), 82.3% of nurses worked only in one nursing position, 38.8% had 1-60 hours per month over time working, 43% of nurses had rotating shift work (out of them 32.3% in public hospitals) and 25.3% day shift, 19.5% of nurses had 13 and more than 13 night duty shifts (out of them 5.0% in public and 14.5% in private hospitals). In both of public and private hospitals 37.0% of nurses had rental residence, 70.8% of nurses' residences were at a far distance from hospitals, 33.3% were using bus for going to hospitals, and in public hospitals 16.3% were using hospital service. Also 39.0% of nurses attended for 1-5 workshops (out of them 25.8% in public and 13.3% in private hospitals), 42.3% attended 1-5 seminars (out of them 23.5% in public and 18.8% in private hospitals), and 33.3% of nurses attended 1-5 conferences (out of them 19.5% in public and 13.8% in private hospitals).

Among the various components of the nursing work environment, nurses of this study were most dissatisfied with their wards staffing adequacy (78.5%, 47.5%). This was followed by overtime (65%, 52.5%), equipments (61%, 40.5%), Non-nursing duties (78%, 68%) in public and private sector respectively. (see table II).

The total satisfaction was 9.3%, and the total dissatisfaction in both public and private hospitals was 28.3%. In public hospitals 36.0% of nurses were dissatisfied with the nursing work environment and 8.0% were satisfied, but in private hospitals 10.5% were satisfied and 20.5% were dissatisfied. The relationship between nursing job satisfaction with the nursing work environment and type of hospitals was significant (Pearson Chi-Square=11.884, df=2, p=0.003). It means nurses who worked in private hospitals were more satisfied with the nursing work environment than public hospitals, or nurses in private hospitals were less dissatisfied than public hospitals. (see table & figure I)

HRM practices in public and private hospitals for *salary and fringe benefits* were (21% negligible, 57.5% little), (31% negligible, 49% little), *staffing philosophy, clerical work; floating and rotation shifts* (16% negligible, 50.5% little), (17% negligible, 46% little), *professionalism; interdisciplinary relationship; public committees* (8% negligible, 30% little), (7.5% negligible, 57.5% little), *staff development* (11% negligible, 44.5% little), (31% negligible, 50.5% little) and *administration support* (8.5% negligible, 19.5% little), (11% negligible, 33% little) respectively. In addition, fundamental differences in the organization structure and rules in private hospitals, as compared to the public hospitals could account for some of the observed differences. Total HRM practices for public and private hospitals were 36% poor, 50% medium, and 13.5% good. Also **overall nursing job satisfaction** (despite all the parameters) was the same in both public and private hospitals.

## DISCUSSION

Although the job satisfaction with the nature of work is very low in both private and public hospitals, differences in job satisfaction and dissatisfaction between public and private hospitals might be due to differences in the working conditions. Workload, work scheduling, equipments (instruments), nursing staff adequacy, non – nurse staffing adequacy, non –nursing duties and visiting hours in the private hospitals were better than the public hospitals and only job stability in public hospitals was better than private hospitals ( *see table II* ).

As long as public hospitals under staff their nursing units, nurses are required to float from unit to unit and the mandatory overtime caused more job dissatisfaction from this kind of nature of work. The literature studies show that there is a significant relationship between work conditions and job satisfaction. It then becomes clear that the hospital management will have to pay more attention to improving the working condition of nurses than in the past for both public and private hospitals.

Although Pearson Chi-Square test indicated HRM practices in public hospitals were better than private hospitals and the difference between HRM practices in public hospitals and private hospitals was 100% significant, the total job satisfaction and overall job satisfaction of nurses was the same in both public and private hospitals.

## CONCLUSION

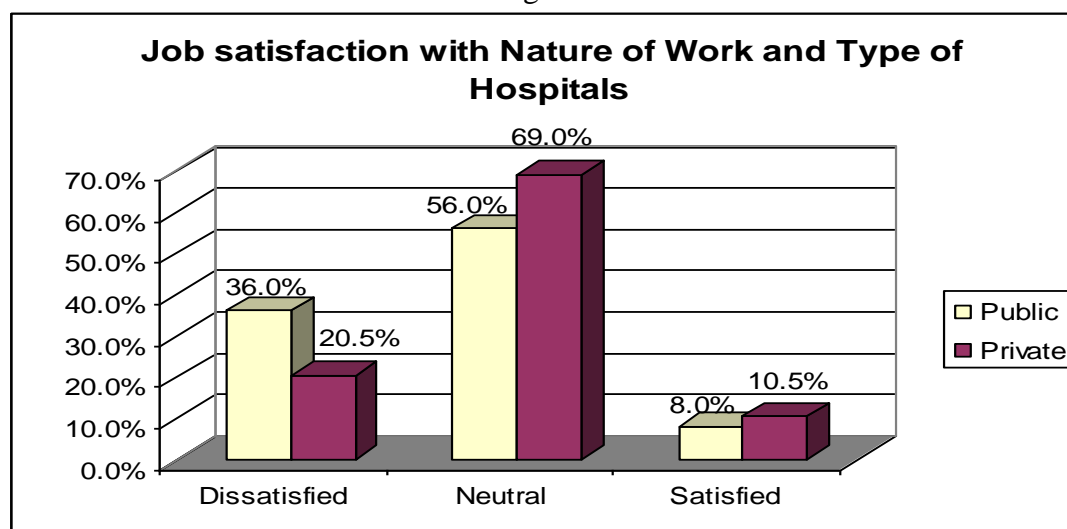
In conclusion, there are many factors that contribute to dissatisfaction in the work place. Many variables within each factor make achieving satisfaction for every individual a very difficult task. Nurses who worked in private hospitals were more satisfied (or less dissatisfied) with the **nature of work** than public hospitals. Among the various facets of HRM practices such as salary and fringe benefits, staffing philosophy: clerical work; floating and rotation shifts, professionalism; interdisciplinary relationship; public committees, staff development, and administration support, we found that when the total HRM practices and all the facets of HRM practices are great, the job satisfaction of nurses is high, and also vice versa. Thus HRM practices in the all facets directly affected the job satisfaction of nurses.

The findings of this study could guide to nurse managers and hospital administrators for planning and implementing effective health policies that will meet the unique needs of their staff and organizations, and also will raise administrators' awareness and may inspire them to take steps to improve the level of job satisfaction of nurses. Human factors are the application of scientific knowledge about human strengths and limitations to the design of systems in the work environment to ensure safe and satisfying performance. Improved job satisfaction results in the less turnover, better quality patient care, less physical and mental injuries to health care staff, and betterment of entire organization. Therefore, it seems rethinking and reorganizing of the all hospital managers about their organization is necessary.

**TABLE: I- RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN NURSING JOB SATISFACTION WITH THE NATURE OF WORK AND TYPE OF HOSPITALS**

Satisfaction with Nature of work			Type of Hospital		Total
			Public	Private	
Dissatisfied	Count		72	41	113
	% within Type of Hospital		36.0%	20.5%	28.3%
Neutral	Count		112	138	250
	% within Type of Hospital		56.0%	69.0%	62.5%
Satisfied	Count		16	21	37
	% within Type of Hospital		8.0%	10.5%	9.3%
Total	Count		200	200	400
	% within Type of Hospital		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Figure I

**TABLE: II- RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN NURSING JOB SATISFACTION WITH NATURE OF WORK AND TYPE OF HOSPITALS**

Nature of work		dissatisfied		neutral		satisfied		significance
		Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	
Nature of nursing work	public	83	41.5	15	7.5	102	51	***
	private	78	39	11	5.5	111	55.5	***
Work load	public	154	77	9	4.5	37	18.5	P=.021
	private	129	64.5	23	11.5	48	24	+
Hours of work	public	131	65.5	15	7.5	54	27	***
	private	107	53.5	22	11	71	35.5	***
Working long shift	public	160	80	21	10.5	19	9.5	***

	private	148	74	23	11.5	29	14.5	***
Overtime	public	130	65	37	18.5	33	16.5	***
	private	105	52.5	59	29.5	36	18	***
Working weekend of	public	137	68.5	37	18.5	26	13	***
	private	130	65	41	20.5	29	14.5	***
Number weekends of	public	125	62.5	41	20.5	34	17	***
	private	118	59	52	26	30	15	***
Working at night	public	119	59.5	40	20	41	21	***
	private	119	59.5	45	22.5	36	18	***
Working holidays on	public	138	69	41	20.5	21	10.5	***
	private	132	66	43	21.5	25	12.5	***
Working scheduling	public	86	43	45	22.5	69	34.5	P=.001
	private	47	23.5	53	26.5	100	50	+
Variety of hours required to work	public	70	35	71	35.5	59	29.5	***
	private	49	24.5	90	45	61	30.5	***
Flexibility at work	public	68	34	54	27	78	39	***
	private	58	29	50	25	92	46	***
Job stability	public	61	30.5	51	25.5	88	44	+
	private	102	51	36	18	62	31	P=.001
Equipments (Instruments)	public	122	61	27	13.5	51	25.5	P=.001
	private	81	40.5	34	17	85	42.5	+
Staffing adequacy	public	157	78.5	15	7.5	28	14	P=.000
	private	95	47.5	28	14	77	38.5	+
Non-nurse staffing adequacy	public	148	74	19	9.5	33	16.5	P=.000
	private	64	32	40	20	96	48	+
Rotation to other wards	public	105	52.5	61	30.5	34	17	***
	private	119	59.5	57	28.5	24	12	***
Working at this ward (only one ward)	public	37	18.5	43	21.5	120	60	***
	private	27	13.5	31	15.5	142	71	***
Working environment	public	63	31.5	34	17	103	51.5	***
	private	52	26	31	15.5	117	58.5	***
Safety measures	public	109	54.5	28	14	63	31.5	***
	private	88	44	34	17	78	39	***
Feeling of accomplishment of nursing care	Public	30	15	24	12	146	73	***
	private	18	9	21	10.5	161	80.5	***
Contribution in quality care to patients.	public	21	10.5	19	9.5	16	80	***
	private	12	6	14	7	174	87	***
Non-nursing duties	public	156	78	16	8	28	14	P=.039

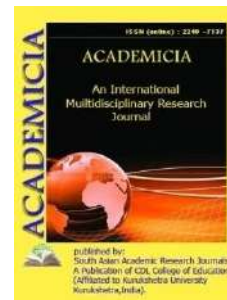
	private	136	68	35	17.5	29	14.5	+
Visiting hours by Dr.	public	77	38.5	47	23.5	76	38	***
	private	97	48.5	46	23	57	28.5	***
Visiting hours	public	90	45	40	20	70	35	P=.035
	private	62	31	56	28	82	41	+
Uniform	public	49	24.5	29	14.5	122	61	***
	private	57	28.5	27	13.5	116	58	***

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## KIND IN AVESTO - AS A CRITERION OF TEACHER SPIRITUALITY

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### ABSTRACT

*The article analyzes the problems of improving the spiritual qualities of students in the study of the general disciplines of biological education using Avesto sources on the formation of spiritual competence and gives recommendations.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Avesto, teacher, Movaraunnahr, Khorosan, Khorezm, "lagomza" (water the horse), "zin zadan" (saddle the horse), "kamarbastan", "good thought, good word, good deed".*

### INTRODUCTION

Avesto is a written encyclopedia of the peoples of the East. In it, the criterion of a perfect person as the virtue of perfection is expressed in the form "a good thought, a good word, a good deed." As well as scientifically substantiated questions, what qualities a teacher of kindness should possess - a teacher, what should be the pedagogical process and pedagogical activity in the Avesto language.

We gave many lectures on the history of pedagogy as a science of education, its history is Greek (paydogogos) — parenting, the first foundation stone was laid in Greece in the 5th-4th centuries BC. The textbook "History of Pedagogy", created by Russian scientists, contains one or two proposals on the development of science and culture in Greece under the influence of Eastern and Roman culture. But what source, when? There were no answers to the questions.

### Main part

According to Uzbek scholars such as Hamidjon Khomidi, Avesto originated in ancient Khorezm, Alexander the Great, who conquered most of the world, burned most of the original Avesto and took the rest to Greece. It turned out to be recorded by his fellow countrymen. It is based on the fact that Avesto, like many other disciplines, has perfect ideas about the education system.

Historical data show that education and upbringing in the regions inhabited by the peoples of Movarounnahr and Khorasan were somewhat developed. Among all tribes and clans, the custom of “lagomza” (watering a horse), “zin zadan” (saddling a horse), and “kamarbastan” was strictly observed. Ancient sources and testimonies in Avesto show that in the learning process all the knowledge necessary for everyday life was taught.

For example, in communities involved in livestock farming, children were mainly trained in the following professions and skills: girls had to be able to twist wool, spin, knit, sew and wool, and boys had to know how to feed, fertilize and give birth to cattle.

They needed to know how to care for camels, horses, drive them, drive herds to distant pastures, protect cattle from predators, robbers and 32 military operations. After the formation of these skills, girls aged 15 and boys aged 17 passed the “lagomza” and “zin zadan” exams. As a result, they reached puberty, learned to live, became a “cadbonu” (housewife), “kadhudo” (head of the family), took a shepherd colony and won the right to ride horses and camels.

However, in the tribes involved in crafts, agriculture, and horticulture, young people went through the Kamarbastan custom. At the same time, the elders of the tribe examined each young man in addition to his father’s profession in military knowledge, horseback riding, wrestling, “kitchen-wardens” (overcoming all kinds of obstacles, heights) (apparently, special attention was paid to military education ...?).

Special schools were opened under the auspices of the temple and “otashkada”, madrassah-type educational institutions were created and their educational system was developed; subjects such as mathematics, astronomy, medicine, history, jurisprudence and hygiene became more and more involved in the educational process; Particular attention was paid to the spiritual development of youth.

On the one hand, they are taught the basics of Zoroastrianism, the charms of Ahuramazda and the teachings of Zoroastrianism in all respects, and on the other hand, they should always remember three good deeds - good work, good words, good deeds; Deviation from three atrocities, namely, from poor work, from bad words and bad deeds. A pious man who received the blessing of the Master wore a white cloth robe, shirt, and thin silk belt.

Avesto defines the responsibilities of educators, teachers and mentors and has repeatedly stated that they have the most important burden of society. As a result, teachers were divided into “good” and “bad” teachers, depending on how well they mastered their knowledge, attitude to the profession, eloquence, resourcefulness, dedication, laziness, indifference and irresponsibility. On the other hand, Zoroaster is said to have taught all pure people the sciences that Yazdan commanded, “teaching them the paths of good so that they can distinguish between good and evil and direct them on the right path.” For: “Whoever fought the evil mind, he followed the path of Ahuramazda.”

So, in Yashta Zoroaster is praised as the leader of teachers who instill in the human soul the true word, pure faith, honest intention, “because Spitamon Zoroaster is the only person in the world who listens to the teachings of Yazdan” and he eats “Mazdo” songs into people's ears and Oshi.

Good teachers bring up “healthy children, brave and wise boys and girls who know different languages that can protect people from disasters, a generation that can see a good future, a bright life with a clear eye.” That’s why we applaud teachers as “categories of people who teach

spirituality in cities and villages across the country and who, through their commitment to this path, bring new rules to the home.”

Every Mazda-loving teacher should lead people along the right path, lead them along the path of goodness, instill a love of life in the hearts of young people. “Now I am a teenager, and when I reach puberty, reading and studying in the hands of my teacher, I will raise the earth like a wheel, and the sky like a shield with both hands.” Even parents beg Yezdan to give them a developed, well-educated child. “Give me a well-educated, business-like boy who will show the world the glory of my home, my village, my city and my country,” one of the memoirs says.

Avesto emphasizes the need to pay special attention to raising girls in several places: “Let girls begin to study more seriously than boys. because when they are in the parents ’house they will have to arrange and decorate the father’s house and when they marry, they will have to take care of their children, the next generation, as the future mother. In accordance with this belief, our ancestors paid serious attention to the relationship of education with practice.

Workshops, land of officials (land of waqfs), dispensaries (clinics), sanatoriums (hospitals) and pharmacies at that time served as a place for internships. At the request of each doctor, including the surgeon, did not begin treatment of the patient without retraining and advanced training at least three times.

Good teachers and educators have always followed this order. They taught people to instill knowledge in their minds, enlightenment in their hearts, optimism in their eyes, acquire a profession in their hands, give, do the right thing, tell the truth, work in good faith.

A poor teacher with his indifference, ignorance, illiteracy and lack of diligence in improving his profession, knowledge and skills not only prevents the minds of the young generation and people as a whole, but also corrupts their minds, weakens their attitude to life and work, weakens their faith and spiritually depletes them.

“In truth, a bad master makes life unhappy, ignorant people consider great, and deprives the great men and women of the blessings of Yazdan. With their incorrect teachings, they deprive people of a better job, and with incorrect teachings they drive people out of their way of life and make them worse”.

Communication of Zoroaster with God — The narrative of the history of Miraj also contains comments about good and bad teachers. “An inept, bad teacher cannot get rid of evil in the heart of his student, O Yazdan! Protect me from a bad teacher, ”Zoroaster said.

## CONCLUSION

So, the pedagogical ideas and the educational system were laid down in Avesto. Zoroastrian philosophy about nature and society in the cradle of humanity, life and the universe, the absolute essence and man, the imperfection of the material world - constant mobility, professionalism in human perfection, the role of spirituality, the influence of material existence on the human mind and its echo, existence, classification of elements are very deep and clear thoughts. In it, in the first place is high morality, creativity - human dignity and honor.

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# METHODOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF USING A QUANTUM-MECHANICAL POTENTIAL WELL WITH IMPERMEABLE WALLS TO EXPLAIN THE RAYLEIGH-JEANS LAW USING A COMPUTER EXPERIMENT

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## ABSTRACT

*The article presents the Methodological aspects of using a quantum mechanical potential well with impermeable walls to explain the Rayleigh-Jeans law using a computer experiment. In this regard, it should be noted that the methodological issues of a deeper study of this law, as well as its relationship with other classical and quantum laws, should be given due attention, obtaining the maximum amount of material for a deeper study of various branches of physical science.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Physics Teaching Methodology, Rayleigh-Jeans Formula, Debye Model, Computer Experiment.*



## INTRODUCTION

It is known that the Rayleigh-Jeans law was obtained for the radiant emissivity of an absolutely black body in the framework of classical physics based on the theorem on the equal distribution of energy over degrees of freedom and the concept of an electromagnetic field as an infinite-dimensional dynamical system. The law correctly describes the low-frequency part of the spectrum, and when considering the high-frequency part of the spectrum leads to absurd results. It was shown that when comparing the results of this law and Planck's formula, it becomes possible to qualitatively assess the limits of applicability of classical and quantum physics. Along with this, it should be recognized that the Rayleigh-Jeans law is a correct and elegant law derived from classical ideas. Therefore, when teaching courses in optics, atomic physics, quantum mechanics, etc., a certain time is given for deriving the Rayleigh-Jeans formula and its interpretation. However, experience shows that in most cases in the law under consideration the main emphasis is placed on its shortcomings, even the absurdity of the results obtained at high frequencies. In this regard, it should be noted that the methodological issues of a deeper study of this law, as well as its relationship with other classical and quantum laws, should be given due attention, obtaining the maximum amount of material for a deeper study of various branches of physical science. In this matter, the main pillar of every teacher should be a computer experiment.

The study of the issue clearly showed that when giving lectures on the laws of equilibrium thermal radiation, as a rule, the main attention is paid to the formation of standing electromagnetic waves systems and their statistics in the selected cavity. At the same time, the fact that, when deriving his formula, Rayleigh proceeded from the principles of classical statistics, one of the foundations of which is the theorem on the uniform distribution of energy over the degrees of freedom, is mandatory. Moreover, it is sometimes noted that when calculating the number of standing waves  $dN_k$  for which the wave vector modulus ranges from  $k$  to  $k + dk$ , the great physicist Rayleigh, in his article "Remarks upon the law of complete radiation", published in the Philosophical Magazine in mid-1900, forgot to put the number in his formula 8, equal to the number of octants in  $k$ -space (Jeans did everything correctly). However, and this is the main thing, when deriving the law, the temperature dependence of the frequencies was not taken into account and, as a result, for the unit volume of the emitting body and for the number of standing electromagnetic waves the two possible polarizations, whose frequencies fall in the wave range from  $\omega$  to  $\omega + d\omega$ , were equal  $dn_\omega = \frac{\omega^2 d\omega}{2\pi^2 c^3}$ . Due to the dependence of energy on the number of degrees of freedom, the factor  $kT$  appears.

A computer experiment demonstrating the graphical dependence of the absolute blackbody's emissivity on the frequency  $\omega$  really shows the absurdity of the Rayleigh-Jeans law at high frequencies (i.e., long waves) corresponding to the near infrared, visible, and ultraviolet regions.

On the other hand, in the study of atomic physics and quantum mechanics, special attention is paid to the so-called stationary problems, one of which is the study of the behavior of a microparticle placed in a potential box with impermeable walls [1]. Moreover, by solving the stationary Schrödinger equation for a one-dimensional potential well of width  $a$ , wave functions (eigenfunctions of the Hamilton operator) are easily obtained  $\psi_x = \sqrt{\frac{2}{a}} \sin \frac{\pi n x}{a}$  and energy values

of microparticles with mass  $m$  (eigenvalues of the Hamilton operator)  $E_n = \frac{\pi^2 \hbar^2}{2ma^2} n^2$  ( $n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$ ). The Rayleigh-Jeans law for energy (energy density) gives an expression proportional to  $\omega^2$ , and for a particle in a potential well the energy is proportional  $n^2$ . At the same time, between the frequency  $\omega$  and the quantum number  $n$ , there is a simple relation that is obtained from the expression  $\lambda_n = \frac{2a}{n}$  or  $\omega_n = \frac{2\pi c}{\lambda_n} = \frac{\pi c}{a} n$ . Consequently, for a microparticle located in a potential well with impermeable walls, the formula  $E_n = \frac{\hbar^2}{2mv^2} \omega^2 (v - \text{particle velocity})$  similar to the Rayleigh-Jeans formula  $u(\omega, T) = \frac{kT}{\pi^2 c^3} \omega^2$ , and differing from each other by the factors facing the value  $\omega^2$  ( $k$  denotes the Boltzmann constant).

The data obtained clearly indicate the causes of the appearance of the "ultraviolet disaster" in the Rayleigh-Jeans law. The main reason in the two cases considered is related to the possibility of an unlimited increase in the frequency  $\omega$ .

Using a computer experiment, it can be shown that the Rayleigh-Jeans formula and the formula for the energy of an electron placed in a potential box give approximately the same results at an electron velocity  $v = 2.55 \cdot 10^6$  cm / s for a temperature  $T = 3000$  K. To demonstrate the experiment using the Mathematica computer algebra system, use the following commands:

$$c = 3 \cdot 10^{10}; k = 1.38 \cdot 10^{-16}; h = 6.626 \cdot 10^{-27};$$

$$T = 3000; m = 9.1 \cdot 10^{-28}; v = 2.55 \cdot 10^6;$$

$$\text{Plot}[\{kT \frac{\omega^2}{\pi^2 c^3}, \frac{h^2}{2mv^2} \omega^2\}, \{\omega, 10^{14}, 10^{16}\}]$$

It should be noted that currently in the world a high-level general-purpose programming language Python is widely distributed, aimed at increasing the productivity of a program developer and having a large amount of useful functions. As experience has shown, the systematic use by a teacher during lectures and when conducting computer experiments, both Mathematica and Python, has led to a significant increase in students' interests in modern programming languages, as well as the capabilities of computer technology.

In Python, the above Mathematica expression is written like this:

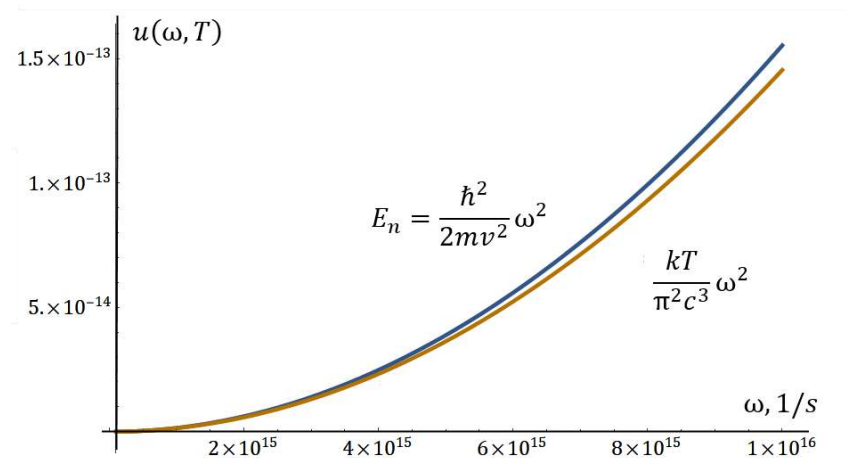
```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import numpy as np
om = np.linspace(10**14, 10**16, 100)
c = 3 * 10**10
k = 1.38 * 10**(-16)
h = 6.626 * 10**(-27)
T = 3000
m = 9.1 * 10**(-28)
mu = 2.55 * 10**6
```

```
plt.figure()
plt.plot(om, k*T*om*om / (np.pi**2 * c**3))
plt.plot(om, h**2 * om*om / (2 * m * mu**3))
plt.show()
```

The resulting picture for the temperature  $T = 3000$  K is shown in the figure. The difference in the graphs of the two dependencies is related to the choice of speed  $v$  (with a suitable choice of speed  $v$ , you can get one line). It should be noted that according to the Maxwell distribution, the average thermal velocity of an electron at  $T = 3000$  K should be equal to

$$\langle v \rangle = \sqrt{\frac{8kT}{\pi m}} = 3.4 \cdot 10^7 \text{ cm/c}$$

and its value is an order of magnitude different from the value obtained by us.



Dependency graph  $E_n = \frac{h^2}{2mv^2} \omega^2$  and  $u(\omega, T) = \frac{kT}{\pi^2 c^3} \omega^2$  from frequency  $\omega$ .

Note that in dielectric crystals with a simple structure, the so-called normal vibrations of the atoms of the crystal lattice also obey similar laws [2]. So, in the well-known Debye model, the density function of the modes of normal vibrations (i.e., standing waves) in the three-dimensional case has the form

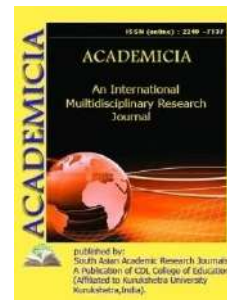
$$D(\omega) = \frac{V}{2\pi^2 v^3} \omega^2$$

and this function also depends  $\omega^2$ . In this case, the discreteness of the atomic crystal structure, namely the lattice constant, which is the minimum value for the wavelength and, accordingly, the maximum frequency, saves from a phenomenon such as "ultraviolet catastrophe"  $\omega_{max}$  excited normal vibrations.

Thus, using the appropriate interpretation of a computer experiment, a visual demonstration of the classical Rayleigh-Jeans law and the quantum phenomenon of micro particle motion in a potential well with impermeable walls, as well as collective vibrations of the crystal lattice of solids, can be carried out. Using this or similar computer experiments from a single point of view, one can clearly demonstrate the existence, on the one hand, of a deep in content unity between the laws of the quantum and classical worlds, and on the other hand, the presence of fundamental differences between the phenomena of macro- and micro worlds.

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## SYSTEM OF INTEGRATED METHODOLOGICAL SUPPORT OF VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

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### ABSTRACT

*The article describes the system of integrated methodological support of vocational education, it is necessary to be able to create a comprehensive methodological support, material and technical and living conditions for the successful implementation of the educational process. At the same time, students feel a high level of responsibility for the results of their work. At the same time, students adequately master the pace and pace of the production process, as well as modern technological equipment. Students will have a high chance of mastering the methods of work of the leaders and initiators of educational production.*

**KEYWORDS:** Vocational Training, Methodological Support, Production, Method, Exercise, Tool, Didactic Tool, Program, Plan.

## INTRODUCTION

In the process of vocational education, the main issues of training materials are covered in all topics of the curriculum in the educational-methodical complex of training of future specialists. The complex provides for all stages of the vocational education process, the formation of new methods of activity, the application of previously learned methods of activity and self-monitoring and drawing conclusions.

Work is carried out to ensure the teaching and production activities of teachers of vocational education, the use of various means of education, taking into account their didactic functions and generalized learning situations. It is necessary to achieve the implementation of all educational, educative and developmental functions of the vocational education process. Economic factor, safety, sanitation, hygiene and environmental requirements must be taken into account.

Comprehensive methodological support of vocational education consists of educational methodical documents: curricula; vocational training program; list of educational and production works; the group's production plan; student transfer schedule; production practice program; educational-technical and educational-technological requirements for educational-production works.

Teaching aids for students: original, mock-up or visual aids; technical means of information transmission; Exercise devices and devices; guided maps; guidance-technological and technological maps, etc.

Didactic tools for a teacher of vocational education: special methodology for the profession; information materials on the profession; methodical developments on the topics of the curriculum; a set of instructional and technological maps for educational and production work; methodological developments for the organization of jobs, etc. [1].

## Main part

The means and types of training used in vocational education may include:

Types of didactic tools of vocational education:

1. Textbooks and manuals. Contains the necessary information on the techniques and technology of work in the profession, recommendations on working methods and rules, information on control methods and tools. It is an important source for independent study and repetition of materials of general and special subjects for the conscious mastery of the materials of vocational education courses.
2. List of tasks and assignments. Allows students to quickly assign assignments to analyze production situations, solve problems and plan, perform laboratory-practical work.
3. References. It is a source of information necessary for the implementation and planning of training and production activities. The reference allows you to develop the ability to use the literature. References are used to solve problems, independently design technological processes and design devices.
4. Visual aids (posters, drawings, photos, tables). Transmission of information in pictorial, tabular, graphical and numerical forms. The appearance, internal structure, and working principle



of the objects, processes, and events being carried out allow for the teaching of specified quantitative and qualitative indicators.

5. Models. The principle of motion makes it possible to study the interaction of parts and the kinematics of mechanisms in motion. There is an opportunity to practice the methods of storage and management of mechanisms.

6. Models (details). Provides accurate information on the scale ratio, interconnection, location, assembly, technical requirements for the manufacture of parts of the objects under study, appearance, structure, shape, size and color.

7. Screen guides (movies, movie clips, videos). Sheds light on processes and situations as they develop. It is a means of demonstrating the ways of performing labor actions (deeds). It allows you to learn new techniques and technologies, advanced methods of work. It allows you to slow down the pace and rhythm of the movements being studied, to demonstrate its elements without moving, to repeat the movements being mastered several times as needed.

8. Diafilms, diapositives, slides. It allows you to create a system of interconnected images in accordance with the logic of the study material, is an independent source of information. The methods of creating a visual image of the methods of labor movements and equipment maintenance are studied.

9. Transparencies. The overhead projector allows you to display the image, flat models in magnified form. An image of the objects being studied and their parts, drawings, tables, as well as modeled forms of processes and events are displayed.

10. Original instruction manuals. It allows you to get a clear idea of the appearance, structure, interaction of parts, properties, quality requirements of the objects under study, as well as mastering the methods of their application, management and adjustment.

11. Didactic materials and documents, working drawings, technical requirements, task cards, generalized error table, assessment criteria for students to work in the classroom. Allows students to quickly submit a variety of in-class and out-of-class assignments, self-monitoring materials, instructional and reference materials. Allows individualization of the educational process.

12. Voice recording. It allows you to play various sound characteristics (noise, knocks, rhythms, etc.) of the machine, mechanism and apparatus operating through the tape recorder. There will be special lessons and exercises on the development and demonstration of methods of diagnosis and adjustment of machines and mechanisms by hearing, the development of technical hearing skills of students.

13. Exercise equipment and devices. Model the structure and functions of technical facilities, ensure the interaction of theory and practice, bring students closer to the actual production conditions, avoiding the risk of accidents and breakdowns, the ability to repeat and perform different operating modes of technical facilities, taking into account complex working conditions and accidents helps to develop methods of self-control.

14. Exercise equipment. Allows you to master the methods of performing work in light conditions, allows you to manage the description of the requirements for their performance. They provide quick control over the correctness of execution as well as self-control.

15. Guided maps. Includes guidelines and explanations on the types of work and the sequence of work methods, as well as the technical requirements.

16. Guided technological maps. Explains the technological sequence, guidelines, technical requirements, tools and modes of work in relation to technological transitions in the performance of work of a complex nature.

17. Pedagogical programming tools (PDV) of computer technology. It allows you to individualize the learning process in a dialogue mode with the computer, to model the pace of development of processes and events. It is an independent source of information.

This set of didactic tools serves to conduct vocational education at a high level, to increase the effectiveness of the work of a teacher of vocational education in the formation of professional skills and competencies in students [2].

Vocational education teachers carry out their activities with the following types of documents:

#### A. Planning documents:

- List of laboratory-practical, educational and production work (for all groups)
- Industrial training plans for all groups studying in the workshop (laboratory) in the planned month;
- Methodological and comprehensive supply plan for the normal course of production training (practice) in the workshop (laboratory);
- Work plan of topics on the curriculum of industrial training;
- industrial training curriculum;
- Schedule of exchange of students for jobs;
- Work plan for the days when the teacher of vocational education does not conduct industrial training (practice);
- The content and list of inspections carried out in the workshop (laboratory);
- Equipment plan of the workshop (laboratory);
- Thematic plan of work of technical creative circles;
- Plan of independent methodical work;
- Perspective educational work plan for the whole educational process of the study group, annual educational work plan, monthly educational work plan (teachers of vocational education attached to the group).

#### B. Identification documents.

- Security magazine;
- Journal of mastering, continuation and implementation of the educational program;
- Journal of production plans of groups in the workshop of industrial training.

The teacher of vocational education records the implementation of the plans of production activities of the study groups in the basic enterprises (compiles the order, table, statement) [3].

#### V. Reporting documents.

- The list of laboratory and practical classes on the implementation of the plan of production activities of students in the workshop (laboratory) of industrial education;
- quarterly report on their work;
- Report on the implementation of the plan of equipment of the workshop (laboratory);
- Report on the educational work carried out in the group; (Vocational education teacher attached to the group.)
- Semi-annual and annual report on group mastering and attendance (vocational education teacher attached to the group).

The level of knowledge, professional skills and abilities of students and its quality depends in many respects on the proper organization of the educational process, planning and preparation for classes [4].

Planning is part of the preparation, and the planning documents reflect the results of the teacher's preparation for the lesson.

The main documents for planning vocational education are:

- A) List of educational and production work on the profession;
- B) One-month training and production training plan of the group;
- V) Vocational training lesson plan;
- G) Perspective theme plan.

A. List of training and production work by profession. This list is maintained by a senior instructor along with a production training instructor. In any vocational education program, students will be shown what methods and types of work they know in the educational process, to what extent they have mastered it. That is why the list of educational and production work on the profession is compiled together with the senior teacher of the educational institution together with the teacher of vocational education.

The basis for compiling the list of educational and production work is the selection of work objects where students acquire the necessary skills and abilities in the profession [5].

The following requirements must be observed when choosing training and production work:

- Work should be professional;
- The skills and competencies acquired by students in carrying out educational and production work should be in accordance with the curriculum;
- The work should be in accordance with the level of complexity, accuracy and requirements for their quality, the level of professionalism of students at this stage of education and their level of technical knowledge;
- The selected training and production work should be gradually complicated, both within one topic and from one topic to another;

- The chosen educational and production work should be different in terms of form, configuration, volume of materials, technical requirements, methods used, time spent, etc. This allows the formation of a wide range of professional skills and competencies in the performance of various methods, operations and actions of work [6].

Educational and production work is selected from the orders of base enterprises, production orders of vocational education authorities, as well as repair of equipment, equipment and facilities in training workshops, production of visual aids and instruments for rooms and laboratories.

In the initial period of training, it is advisable to use training and production work on operations. For each work included in the list of educational and production work is developed educational and technical documentation: drawing, technological map. The drawing must be drawn in accordance with the technical requirements, clear, accurate in size, with permits (permissible deviations). It is expedient to specify on the technological map the dimensions of the work piece, the equipment used, devices, measuring instruments, processing plans, processing time and instructions for the performance of work [7].

B. The group's one-month training and production training work plan. This is a production activity plan. In this case, the plan determines the exact content of a group of students' educational and production tasks, the sequence of their implementation and organization.

It is based on a list of educational work, curriculum and industrial training program for one month.

V. Lesson preparation plan of vocational education.

V.1. Preparation of vocational education teachers for lessons. Preparation for the training consists of three stages, namely:

1. Prospective preparation, preparation for the academic year and the transition to the next topic;
2. Prepare to study the topic. Each stage of preparation involves the teacher's personal training, the preparation of teaching materials and tools, and the planning of the learning process;
3. Current preparation is preparation for the next lesson.

V.2. Preparation of a vocational education teacher for the academic year

Personal training:

- study of professional descriptions of the profession, plans and programs of vocational education, technical and pedagogical literature;
- Participation in pedagogical conferences and schools of advanced practice, advanced training in advanced enterprises;
- Participate in the admission of students to the college and the group in the process of sending students to the profession;
- Preparation of samples of educational and production work;

Preparation for training equipment:

- Preparation for the academic year of training workshops, laboratories, training and production sites, as well as jobs for teachers of vocational education in the classroom, in accordance with the requirements of the norms and rules of labor protection;
- Preparation and repair of devices, equipment, manuals and technical means of education.

Learning process planning:

- Participate in the preparation of the list of educational and production work and future plans of educational work of the group, development of plans of educational and production activities, time (development) standards and technical requirements for educational and production work, as well as comprehensive educational and methodological support of vocational education;
- Development of educational and technical documentation, written instructional documents and assessment criteria.

V.3. The readiness of a vocational education teacher to study a topic.

Personal preparation. Study of methodical and technical literature and information materials on the subject.

Preparation or development of written instructional documents, comprehensive interdisciplinary assignments, and homework assignments on topic materials.

Readiness for educational equipment. Identification of training and production activities related to the training material of the subject, selection of materials and preparation of special equipment.

Checking the availability of teaching materials, training and technical documentation used in the study of the topic and preparing them for use.

Learning process planning. Analysis of teaching materials of special and general disciplines studied by students and related to the subject material.

Divide topic materials into sub-topics and lessons, define lessons, lesson content and purpose. Creating a long-term thematic plan for the study of the topic.

Develop an exchange schedule for student jobs, types of work, and so on.

V.4. Lesson preparation of a vocational education teacher.

Personal preparation. Study of advanced experimental materials, methodical and technical literature and information materials on the subject of the course.

Prepare to demonstrate work methods on the job.

Readiness for educational equipment. Preparation and inspection of materials, special equipment and other equipment for training and production work in the classroom.

Preparation of educational and technical documents, visual aids and technical means of education for use in the lesson.

Learning process planning. Analyze the results of the previous lesson, determine the topic, purpose and content of the next lesson.

Determining the structure of the lesson and the timing of each of its components. Identify the content, methods and techniques of conducting introductory instruction. Creating a lesson plan and the text of the introductory instruction, assigning homework to students.

It is desirable for each group of teachers of vocational education to have a long-term work plan, which includes the number of lessons, topics, training and production, didactic and logistical support, interdisciplinary, advanced methods of work (tools and equipment) and homework is brought.

G. Perspective-thematic plan of professional (model form) education.

Profession: Master of construction of highways, artificial structures, airfields. Phase 2 of the course. The curriculum of vocational education was approved in the 2002-2003 academic year.

Topic №3. Methods of calculation of road surfaces and conditions of their design 2 hours.

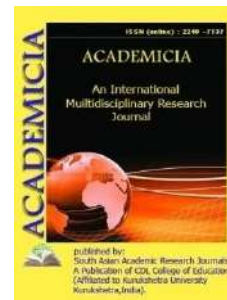
## CONCLUSION

During the training, the teacher of vocational education must correctly set the methodological support, and the student must understand the importance of the issue and be interested in it. In this case, the purpose of the lesson is formed as a necessity, the student moves his thinking, memory, imagination and knowledge to achieve this goal.

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## THE EFFECT OF MULBERRY SILKWORM FEEDING RATE AND SHARPLY CHANGING AIR TEMPERATURE ON THE TECHNOLOGICAL AND ECONOMIC EFFICIENCY OF COCOONS

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### ABSTRACT

*The development of silkworms as a result of changes in agrotechnics in the silkworm farms as a result of a sharp deterioration of environmental factors during the feeding of silkworms in the industrial base and breeding farms engaged in silkworm breeding in the country, Based on the prolongation of the worm period, changes in the activity of silkworms, the impact on the quality and productivity of cocoons was negatively affected, and the economic efficiency was 306,000 soums, profit 61,200 soums, net profit 58,140 soums and profitability 25%.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Experience, Silkworm, External Environmental Factors, Variant, Feed, Feeding, Worm, Silkworm, Live Cocoon, Dry Cocoon, Silk Productivity, Variety, Technological Indicators, Cocoon Weaving, Cost-Effectiveness, Level Of Profitability.*

### INTRODUCTION

The silk industry in Uzbekistan is one of the most important sectors of the agro-industry, which has the potential to significantly increase the export potential of this sector. Timely implementation of a number of agro-technical measures, as well as the introduction of new innovative developments in order to increase the export potential of cocoon raw materials

produced in the country, with special emphasis on improving its quality, quantity, variety and technological performance, is of great scientific and practical importance.

On further development of the silk and silk industry in the country for the last 3 years, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on March 27, 2017 "On the organization of the Uzbek Silk Industry Association", PP-2856 and March 20, 2018 "On additional measures for further development of the silk industry" No. PQ-3616, No. PQ-3910, No. PQ-4047, No. PQ-4411, No. PQ-4567 and the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated August 11, 2017 "On measures for integrated development of the silk industry in 2017-2021 The adoption of Resolution No. 616 "On the program of measures" has set specific tasks for scientists and specialists in the field.

In turn, according to the International Sericultural Commission (INSERCO) in 2018, compared to 2012, the selling price of silk products increased by an average of 17.0% or 5 times from \$ 15.8 / kg, from 2017 to 50-75.5 The demand for natural silk fibers in the world market is growing.

Based on the above current problems and tasks, it is necessary to conduct extensive research and innovation in this area, paying special attention to the cost-effectiveness of technological quality indicators such as cocoon spinning and silk fiber fineness, as well as the yield of raw cocoons.

### **Research materials and methodology**

The research was conducted at the Department of Silk and Mulberry of Tashkent State Agrarian University, at the enterprises of "Agro Pilla" LLC, farms and farms specializing in silkworm breeding.

Experiments were conducted on Ipakchi-1 and Ipakchi-2 hybrids, in which the silkworm silkworm productivity and quality of cocoons based on the process of air exchange in the silkworm with changes in the amount of feed, feed quality, feeding area of the silkworm and a number of scientific studies have been conducted to study how it affects technological performance. To conduct the experiment, 12 variants were arranged, 4 repetitions were generated in each variant, and 200 worms were fed in each replication. Silkworms in the comparative variants were fed 100% (at the rate of 1000 kg of leaves per box of worms) and fed at a moderate temperature of 25-26°C. The humidity in the cage was 65-75% in all variants.

Samples were taken from worms infected and killed during the feeding period and the disease was monitored by microscopic analysis. According to the variants, the worms were collected according to the cocoon wrapping and maturation of the cocoons and stored in the established order. the weight and silkiness of the shell of the collected live cocoons, as well as the technological properties and reliability of the live and dry cocoons were determined. The figures from the studies were reworked in the style of PF Rokitsky (1969).

Research results. In the analysis of the study of the impact of environmental factors on the activity of the silkworm silkworm, it became necessary to study the extent to which these processes affect the technological and economic efficiency of the cocoon.

The final results of scientific research in the field of cocoons and their evaluation would not be complete without the technological performance and cost-effectiveness of dry cocoons. Based on the established requirements, the length of the silk fiber, the fineness of the yarn and the amount

of silk in the cocoon were determined in the cocoons of the experimental Ipakchi 1 and Ipakchi 2 hybrids. It is known that the world market and industrial enterprises are focused on increasing the technological performance of demandpilla. Therefore, the extent to which environmental factors affect the silkworm's technological performance was studied (Table 1).

**TABLE 1 IMPACT OF MALNUTRITION AND TEMPERATURE FLUCTUATIONS ON WORM FEEDING ON COCOON TECHNOLOGY (2017)**

Options for feeding worms at different feed amounts and temperatures	Output of silk products, %	Raw silk output, %	Coating of cocoons, %	Total length of cocoon fiber, m	Continuous spinning of cocoon fiber, m	Thinness of cocoon fiber, m / g
100% feed	51,4	38,9	77,0	1161	703	3110
75% feed	43,2	31,3	64,1	975	588	2567
50% feed	34,9	26,2	51,7	807	481	2149
Feed at 25-26 <sup>0</sup> C	51,4	38,9	76,9	1162	703	3110
Feed at 20-21 <sup>0</sup> C	44,9	34,3	65,4	984	608	2618
Feed at 28-29 <sup>0</sup> C	42,6	32,9	62,5	951	591	2569

The analysis of the data in Table 1 shows that the technological parameters of the cocoons obtained as a result of the care of silkworms in different amounts of feed and air temperature were different. It was found that the technological properties of cocoons are strongly influenced by the lack of nutrients in the care of worms and the fact that the temperature is below or above normal.

First, let's look at how the output of raw silk in cocoons varies. The silkworms produced 38.9% of the raw silk from the cocoons in the 100% nutrient variant, while the silkworm cocoons produced 75.3% of the silkworm cocoons, or 31.3% or 7.6% of the cocoons, and 50% of the silkworms. , Which is 6 percent, a decrease of 12.6 percent compared to the option fed with the normal feed.

We see that the output of raw silk from cocoons also changes dramatically when silkworms are fed at temperatures below or above normal. For example, when silkworms were fed at low temperatures (20-21 ° C), the yield of raw silk from cocoons was reduced by 11.9% compared to silkworms fed at moderate temperatures (38.9%), and by 15.5% at high temperatures.

Continuing to analyze the other data in the table, the cocoon density was 64.1% in the 75% feed-fed variant and 51.7% in the 50-fed variant, which is 16.8% higher than in the 100% feed-fed variant (77.0%). A decrease of 32.9 percent was found.

It has been found that when silkworms are fed, the temperature fluctuates abnormally and that the cocoons also have an effect on the worming properties during air exchange. In particular, the worm infestation was 76.9% at moderate temperatures, which was 65.4% at low temperatures and 62.5% at high temperatures. was found to be less than the absolute percentage.

The above data show that the lack of nutrients during the feeding period and changes in temperature from the norm have a negative impact on the technological performance of the cocoons grown.

Of course, cost-effectiveness is important for a crop to be grown. In this regard, our research has studied the amount of feed given to silkworms and the impact of sharply changing temperatures in worms on the economic efficiency of processes such as silkworm and its silkworm activity, as well as cocoon technology.

First of all, it has been proved that the amount of feed given to silkworms and the maintenance of a normal air temperature in the feeding of worms are of great practical importance for production.

**TABLE 2 INFLUENCE OF FEEDING SILKWORMS AT DIFFERENT RATES AND COOKING AT DIFFERENT TEMPERATURES ON COST-EFFECTIVENESS INDICATORS**

№	Indicators	Unit of measurement	100% supply	50% supply	Difference: + many; - less
1	Box 1 is the total amount of cocoons taken from the worm	кг	70,0	42,0	28,0
2	The average purchase price of 1 kg of live cocoon	сѣм	8200,0	8200,0	x
3	Total live cocoon value (income)	сѣм	574000,0	344000,0	+230000,0
4	The amount of live cocoons obtained in addition	кг	28,0		+28,0
5	1- The amount of extra dry cocoon obtained from box worms	кг	10,2		+10,2
6	Purchase price of 1 kg of dry cocoon	сѣм	30000,0	30000,0	x
7	Cost-effectiveness from box 1 worms	сѣм	306000,0		+306000,0

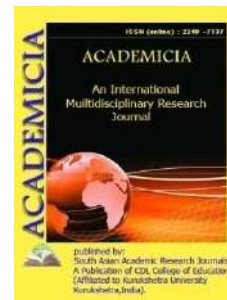
Experiments show that giving worms a normal amount of leaves (1200 kg per box), as well as obtaining an additional 28 kg of cocoons per box compared to 50% of leaves due to malnutrition, can significantly increase the income of wormers.

The conclusion from the above analysis is that silkworms have the potential to produce an additional 28 kg of live cocoons when cared for with an adequate 100% feed. If we convert 28 kg of live cocoons (28 kg: 2.74) into dry cocoons, we get 10.2 kg of dry cocoons, and if we take

into account that the average purchase price of 1 kg of dried cocoons (2017) is 30,000 soums, we can get an economic benefit of 306,000 soums. As a result, the profit is 61,200 soums, the net profit is 58,140 soums, and the profitability rate is 25.0 percent.

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## PROBLEM OF CREATIVE INDIVIDUALITY AND MAIN HERO IN BAYRON AND CHULPON'S LYRICS

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### ABSTRACT

*It is difficult to overestimate the importance of the creative personality of the writer in the literary process of various historical and cultural periods of society, since it is a highly important component of any art. In such a statement, almost all researchers are unanimous. Nevertheless, this problem has remained underdeveloped for many decades. This was largely explained by the fact that not only in Uzbek, Russian literary criticism, but also Western European, the practice of studying the creative personality of the writer in isolation from the laws of development of literature and the literary process as a whole was affirmed. This article gives information about the lyrics of great English poet George Byron and Uzbek poet Abdulhamid Chulpon and the reflection of creative individuality in their works.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Creative Personality, Author, Biography, Individuality, Contemporary World Literature*

### INTRODUCTION

At the end of the 20th century study of the author's personality, his spiritual potential, the psychology of creativity, the fate of art and the artist in the historical process as a holistic principle became central and determining among the many problems of modern literary criticism. The idea of personality in contemporary world literature is one of the actual problems



concerning the concept of the world and man. In recent decades, writers working in the genre of historical prose to some extent influencing the fate of their people have begun to show great interest both in the decisive moments of their historical past and in significant historical figures. For this reason, at the present stage of the humanization of social life, there is increasing attention to the problem of studying the mentality of individual peoples and to their most significant representatives, who embody the characteristics and outlook of the nation. This trend is a condition for the harmonious development of personality and the evolution of modern human knowledge. Creativity of great thinkers and writers as a mirror reflects the phenomena and events, manners and way of life of the people. In other words, the images of prominent personalities make it possible to most fully recreate the real picture of the socio-political life of a particular era, to comprehend the peculiarities of national self-awareness and to discover the spiritual foundations that connect entire generations.

This article shows the interpretation of creative individuality in Byron and Chulpon's lyrics.

## MAIN PART

### METHODS

The study of the problem of creative personality in literature began in the late 1920s and early 1930s and gained relevance in the XXI century, when the study of ways to express creative activity and reflect the author's personality, the artist's image and psychological characteristics. A special contribution to such studies was made by Russian and other scholars as Arnaudov A.M, Bakhtin M.M., Bocharov A., Vinogradov V.V., Vysochina E.I., Ginzburg L. Ya., Zainalova S.D., Kedrina Z.S., Lenoble. G.M., Likhachev D.S., Lotman Yu.M., Osmanova 3.G., Petrov V.M., Petrovsky AB, Silaev A.S., Surovtsev Yu. I., Khrapchenko M.B and others.[3] The authors of scientific and fiction have repeatedly appealed to comprehend the image of a creative person in their works. The legacy of such different philosophers as Aristotle, Bart, Bergson, Bacon, Hegel, Güsserl, Kant, Plato, Sartre, Foucault and many others also express their own interpretation of this problem in one form or another. The creative personality of the author brightly shown in the lyrics of the outstanding English poet George Gordon Byron.

The name of George Gordon Byron is known in the world literature as the representative of Romantic age in English literature. He took the title of lords, which was inherited by his great uncle and became the participant of the House of Lords. He made his speech about the actual problems of English society. Byron's works were peculiar even for his time. Some critics called him a "grim egoist." [7] In his poems, he assigned a special place to himself. At the same time, the poet clearly saw that romantic ideals do not correspond to reality. For this reason, his poems were full with sullen notes. Studying a brief biography of George Byron, we can see that he was a passionate, indifferent person to any injustice.[7] He was deeply concerned about social issues not only in his native England, but also abroad. Personal individuality brightly expressed in the poems of the famous Uzbek jeweled poet Abdulhamid Chulpon. He was a gifted person who left a noticeable mark in the history of Uzbek jeweled literature. With an abundance of literary references, with the enormous popularity of his works in the Uzbek readership, he remains practically known only by name outside his native language area. The quantity, and often the quality of the translated works of the poet is completely inconsistent with the value of this author in the history of Uzbek poetry and the scale of his poetic talent. His contribution is known as with poetry as with his prose. He translated many valuable works of Great Russian and foreign

writers from Russian into the Uzbek languages. His translations helped the Uzbek readers to be acquainted with Shakespeare's tragedies.

## RESULTS

Creative personality was expressed with enthusiasm in the creation of Byron and Chulpon. In 1803, during the holidays, the fifteen-year-old Byron met Mary Chavort, who aroused a great and strong feeling in him. Byron then could not have foreseen how deep his love would turn out. A few months before his death, he wrote in one of the letters: "... in my early youth I fell in love with the niece of Mr. Chavort ... and at one time it seemed that both families would be reconciled thanks to our union (the poet's grandfather killed on duel of one of the Chaworths. - RW). She was two years older than me and we spent a lot of time together in her youth. She married a man from an old and respectable family, but her marriage was unhappy, like mine ".[1] Byron dedicated a number of poems to Mary Chavort, but he conveyed his suffering and love for her in the poem "Dream" written in 1816, especially exciting. The poem begins with the following lines:

*Our life is twofold: Sleep hath its own world,  
A boundary between the things misnamed  
Death and existence: Sleep hath its own world,  
And a wide realm of wild reality,  
And dreams in their developement have breath,  
And tears, and tortures, and the touch of Joy [2]*

The author begins the poem by making the statement that sleep contains its own universe, different from what we consider to be the actual universe. The alliteration "a wide realm of wild reality", factoring in that really anything could happen in a dream. Dreams come from the mind, the soul and the subconscious. The other alliteration that could be caught was "tears, and tortures, and the touch of joy;" this line seems to be covering a wide variety of emotions such as sadness, anger, and happiness which brings me back to feeling like sleep's universe is limitless; there's the possibility you could feel any and every emotion.

*They make us what we were not -what they will,  
And shake us with the vision that's gone by,  
The dread of vanished shadows -Are they so?  
Is not the past all shadow? -What are they?  
Creations of the mind? -The mind can make  
Substances, and people planets of its own  
With beings brighter than have been, and give  
A breath to forms which can outlive all flesh [2]*

Within this stanza, we can notice a bit of personification. The author says, "They make us what we were not" and "shake us with the vision that's gone by" to explain that our dreams are involuntary and when we dream, they almost make us into a different person in which we do things that we would not normally do. Dreaming can bring up your past, present, or future so a simple dream could bring up something unexpected or unwanted from your past and take one back to a place of hurt, anger, happiness, or sadness. Lord Byron is explaining dreams as a vision or shadow that disappears to never return. The speaks of "creations of the mind" which is exactly

what dreaming is, and goes on to say that when one dreams it can be absolutely anything, as he says, “The mind can make substances, and people planets of its own” as if that actually makes sense but it does not matter because in dreams nothing ever has to make sense, there are an endless amount of possibilities that our own brains can just drag out of past, future, present or even something that has never happened or your mind unconsciously wishes to happen. Somewhat scary, huh? Seems as if our own brains are somewhat of a safe keeper, keeping things hidden until they pop up out of nowhere on the worst or even very best day. Creative “I” expressed with the feeling towards the poet’s love to Mary Chavort. We can read many poems of Chulpon which are dedicated to love. The creative “I” was expressed in his poems too. He not only turned Uzbek poetry into a tool of national awakening, but also renewed its language and style, form and means. His poem "Soul" became a favorite work of Uzbek youth.

*Ko ‘ngil, senmunchalarnega  
Kishanlاربirlado ‘stlashding?  
Na faryoding, nadodingbor,  
Nechunsenmunchasustlashding?  
Haqoratdilniog ‘ritmas,  
Tubanlikmanguketmasmi?  
Kishanlarparchalanmasmi?  
Qilichlarendisinmasmi[5]*

**This poem was translated by AzamAbidov into the Uzbek language:**

*What is this, my heart, why such –  
With the fetters made you friends?  
Neither wail you have nor much  
Of the cry, and slowly sense.<sup>1</sup>  
  
Abuse will never hurt a soul,  
Will baseness forever leave?  
When will broken be a hobble,  
Swords are cut, but who ‘ll believe?*

When Uzbekistan gained independence, Chulpon's works and lyrical poems returned to the people. Many poets have not been inspired by the poem "Soul" that we quoted above. Talented Uzbek poet RaufParfi wrote a "muhammas" for him.<sup>2</sup>

The same style in Chulpon's poem "Beautiful" the poet's diagnosis through a certain reality is artistic observed in the process of skillful use of art. The poem, which consists of five couplets and thirty lines, is a very beautiful example of poetry that lives up to its name. In the poem when lyrical hero asks the brightest star about his mistress, the star answers that it sees that beauty in a dream and the lover is more beautiful than himself and the moon:

*Qorong ‘ukechadako ‘kkako ‘ztikib,*

*Engyorug' yulduzdanseniso 'raymen,*

*Ulyulduzuyalib, boshinibukub,*

*Aytadir: men unitushdako 'ramen.*

*Tushimdako 'ramen — shunchalargo 'zal,*

*Bizdan-da go 'zaldir, oydan-da go 'zal!'*<sup>3</sup>

AzamAbidov translated the poem into English:

*I look at sky at night in darks,*

*And ask you from the brightest star.*

*That star inclining head remarks:*

*"I always dream of her afar.*

*In my dream she pretty thus -*

*Finer than the Moon and us!'"*<sup>4</sup>

In the last verse of the poem, the same artistic scene, which reminds us of the manifestation of the of the attributes of Allah in the verses, is further defined by the lyrical protagonist's description of himself as "poor":

*Men yo'qsilnabo'lubunisuyibmen?!*

*Uning-chunyonibmen, yonib-kuyubmen.*

*Boshimnizo'rishgaberibqo'yubmen,*

*Men suyub...men suyub...kimnisuyubmen?*

*Men suygan "suyukli" shunchalargo'zal,*

*Oydan-da go'zaldir, kundan-da go'zal!!!"*<sup>5</sup>

*Poor man, how fell in love, me,*

*For her sake I was inflamed.*

*I gave my head to a deal so lovely,*

*And for what so long I've aimed?*

*Thus she's bonny that I fondle,*

*More than moon and sun, best angel!!!"*<sup>6</sup>

Cho'lponshe'rlarinio'qiganharbirkito'bxono'zbilimivasaviyasigako'raxulosachi'qaradi. Jumladan, ushbushe'rda ham lirikqahramon "Go'zal"niso'roqlab, yulduzga, oyga, quyosh-u shamolgamurojaatqiladi. Kim edi u go'zal? Odamtimsolimi, ozodlikramzimi, baxtmiyokitaqdirifodasimi? Xulosaqilish esaharbirimizningo'zimizgabog'liq.

Every reader who reads Chulpon's poems draws conclusions based on his knowledge and level. In particular, in this poem, the lyrical protagonist also asks for "Beauty" and refers to the star, moon, sun and wind. Who was that beautiful one? Is it a symbol of man, a symbol of freedom, happiness or an expression of fate? The answer to the question depends on each of us.

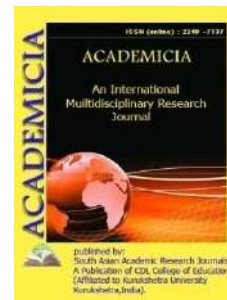
## CONCLUSION

It is noteworthy that in recent literary studies there have been different approaches to the analysis of the works of poets and writers. In particular, the analysis based on the biographical approach is effective. The study of the problem of the creative person and the hero in the works of the

famous poet George Byron and the representative of Uzbek Jadid literature Chulpon is one of the current problems of modern literary criticism. In the poems of both writers, the creative "I" is mixed with the author's "I". We can see that the works of both writers clearly reflect the political and social problems of their time. That is why their works have not lost their fans over the centuries.

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## RESOURCE-SAVING TECHNOLOGY FOR PRODUCING BUILDING MATERIALS USING SOLAR ENERGY

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### ABSTRACT

*In order to eliminate the main shortcomings of the existing scientific and technical solutions for the use of solar energy in the production of building materials, studies were conducted within the framework of a single generalizing energy and resource-saving technology of materials of a multistructure structure. The schemes for controlling the parameters of the coolant in combined solar heat-generating plants are considered. The possibility of energy and resource saving in the production of multicomponent building materials with a multistructure structure by qualitatively and quantitatively controlling the parameters of the coolant and operating modes in combined solar heat-generating installations is shown. The structure-forming factors and their influence on the technical and strength properties of a highly filled cast ash-cement mixture are considered. As a result of studies, it was found that the dispersion process provides free access of water to ash and cement particles, which leads to an increase in the number of hydrated neoplasms and a deeper hydration process.*

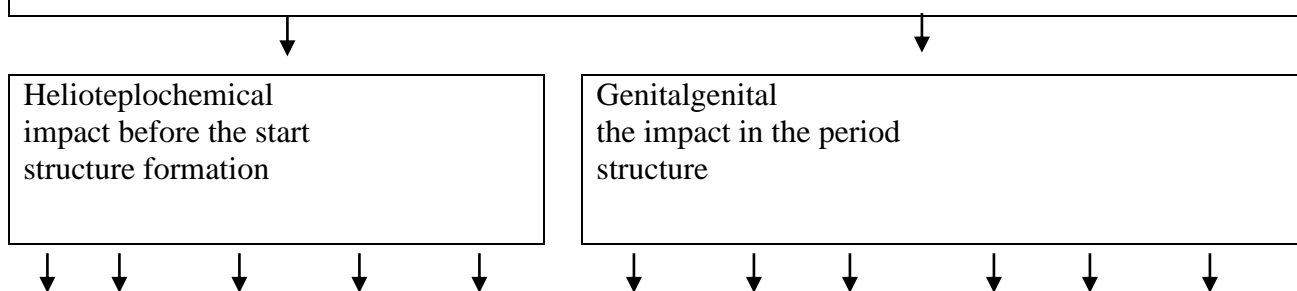


**KEYWORDS:** *Solar Energy, Hydration, Phase Composition, Structure Formation, Ash-Cement Materials, Gel Treatment, Variable Factors, Regression Model, Optimal Technology, Thermochemical Treatment, Heat Carrier, Hydrophysical, Plastometric And Thixotropic Indicators, Pseudo-Optimal Zone.*

## INTRODUCTION

**The relevance of the problem.** Analysis of existing scientific and technical solutions for the use of solar energy in the production of building materials revealed their main disadvantages - the impossibility of the integrated use of solar energy in various technological stages that affect hydration, phase composition and structure formation of ash-cement materials; the lack of a single approach to regulate and ensure the best conditions of the technological process and the stages of its structural formation [1]. In order to eliminate the above drawbacks, studies were conducted within the framework of a single generalizing energy and resource saving technology of materials of a multistructured structure (Fig. 1).

**Energy - and resource-saving technology of construction of fine-grained materials of polystructure structure**



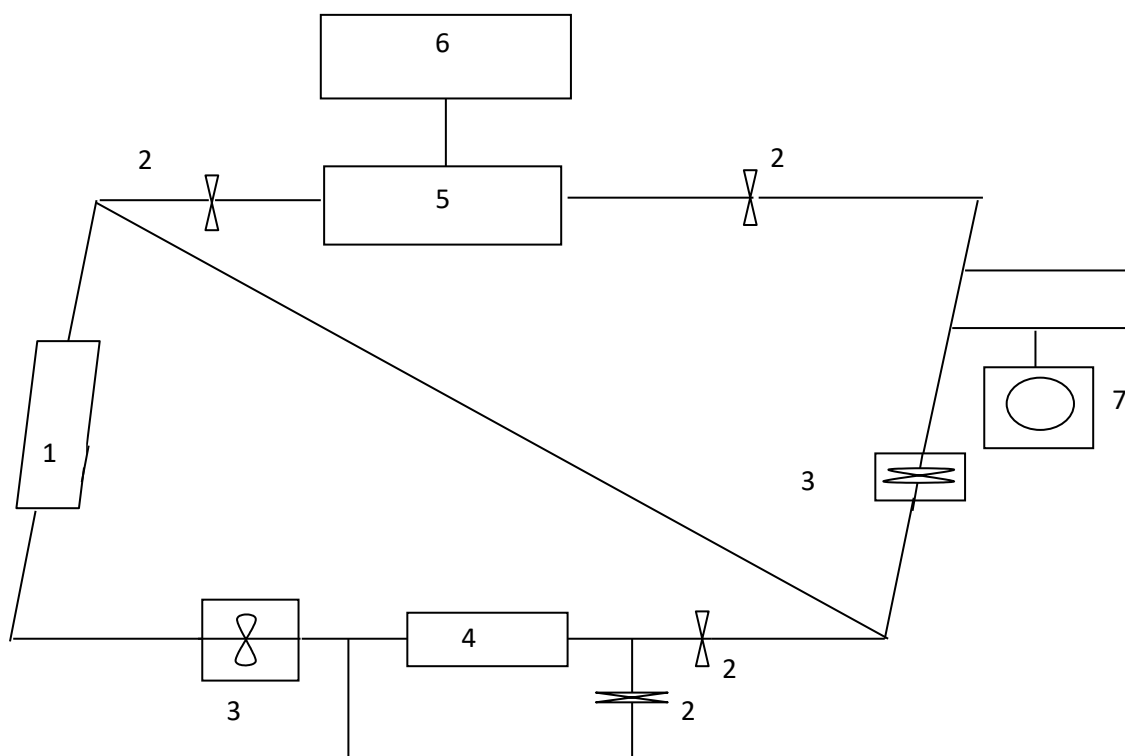
Heating of the shut-off water in solar collectors
<i>The heating components of the compositions in the trays and stacks</i>
Use of modified-plasticizing additives of multifunctional action
The heating of the formwork and the reinforcing frame in the solar heat-generating plants
Mechanochemical activation of composition components in turbulent mixers
Convective-stationary impact using Helio-heat generating units
Convective-intermittent exposure with the help of Helio-heat generating units
Convective-pulsating effect by means of throttle-pneumatic devices
Irradiation of surfaces of composite products using translucent coatings
Intensification of composite product surfaces using solar energy reflectors and concentrators
Application of heat accumulators connected to the surface of composite products

Fig. 1.

The schemes for controlling the parameters of the coolant in combined solar heat-generating plants are considered. The possibility of energy and resource saving in the production of multicomponent building materials with a multistructure structure by qualitatively and quantitatively controlling the parameters of the coolant and operating modes in combined solar heat-generating installations is shown. The developed solar air heat-generating scheme with a solid-state accumulator battery (Fig. 2) consists of a solar air heater 1, control dampers 2, air

blowers 3, a solid-state heat accumulator 4, a solar processing chamber 5, and an additional energy source 6.

### SOLAR AIR HEAT GENERATING CIRCUIT WITH SOLID-STATE BATTERY



**Fig. 2.**

This scheme allows you to increase the efficiency of the installation by eliminating convective heat loss during the shutdown period. The outdoor air pipe is passed through the battery and has a flap at the inlet and outlet. The pipe is perforated in the battery area. Different combinations of the position of the shutters allow to provide different operating modes of the installation, i.e. solar processing only; only battery charging; simultaneously discharging the battery and solar processing, simultaneously charging the battery and solar processing [2,3,4,5,6].

The recommended scheme of a solar installation with a battery of solid filler eliminates convective heat loss during periods of shutdown, and also, due to the possibility of regulating the operating mode of the installation, provides the best process conditions, i.e. to maintain the temperature of the solar treatment in the most favorable temperature regime, which increases the quality of the solar-treated material.

Rational research methods to optimize the regimes of heliothermal treatment for highly refined ash-cement compositions with a fine-grained structure.

It is known that existing linear models inadequately describe the properties of fine-grained composite materials. Therefore, the need arose for planning a second-order experiment, described in the general case by a second-degree polynomial.

For ash-cement systems, the following factors were taken as variable factors: isothermal heating temperature ( $X_1$ ) - in the range of 336 - 368K with a step of 2880; pre-exposure time ( $X_2$ ) 2 - 6 hours; the duration of isothermal heating 8 - 16 hours

The output parameter adopted strength ( $R_{czh}$ ), as the most important indicator for products from ash-cement materials of grades 75 and 100 after heliothermal treatment:

With MTD - 1:

$$R_{czh}^{75} = 5,02 + 1,26X_1 + 0,24X_2 + 1,02X_3 + 0,46X_1^2 + 0,09X_3^2 - 0,58X_1X_3, \text{ MPa};$$

$$R_{czh}^{100} = 5,68 + 1,58X_1 + 0,33X_2 + 0,98X_3 + 0,65X_1^2 + 0,34X_3^2 + 0,17X_1X_2 + 0,27X_1X_3, \text{ MPa}.$$

Analysis of the given mathematical models showed that, according to the significance of the influence on the strength of products made of cement-cement materials, the studied variables are located in the following decreasing row  $X_2 > X_1 > X_3$ .

In order to compare the heliothermal treatment regimes, a regression model was constructed that reflects the optimal heat-chemical treatment technology depending on the coolant temperature ( $X_1$ ) - in the range of 358-418K with a step of 2880; coolant speed - 1-3 m / s; MTD content by weight of C + Z - 0.28-0.32% in increments of 0.02%. It was established that in terms of significance, variable factors are located in the following decreasing row  $X_2 > X_1 > X_3$ .

With MTD - 2:

$$R_{czh}^{75} = 5,42 + 1,38X_1 + 0,62X_2 + 1,31X_3 + 0,72X_1^2 + 0,09X_3^2 - 0,51X_1X_3, \text{ MPa};$$

$$R_{czh}^{100} = 50,02 + 2,1X_1 + 0,52X_2 + 1,04X_3 + 0,69X_1^2 + 0,57X_3^2 + 0,23X_1X_2 + 0,34X_1X_3, \text{ MPa}.$$

With MTD - 3:

$$R_{czh}^{75} = 5,8 + 1,62X_1 + 0,81X_2 + 1,51X_3 + 0,82X_1^2 + 0,12X_3^2 - 0,38X_1X_3, \text{ MPa};$$

$$R_{czh}^{100} = 6,24 + 2,32X_1 + 0,71X_2 + 1,34X_3 + 0,81X_1^2 + 0,82X_3^2 + 0,43X_1X_2 + 0,64X_1X_3, \text{ MPa}.$$

The obtained solutions were used in designing the properties and determining the efficiency of the heliothermal chemical processing of fine-grained ash-cement materials of a polystructured structure of classes B7.5÷B15 (Tables 5, 6).

**TABLE 5 CLASSIFICATION OF ASH-CEMENT MATERIALS AS OBJECTS  
HELIO THERMAL CHEMICAL TREATMENT**

Class	The ratio of W: C	Consumption of materials on 1 m <sup>3</sup> , kg				Surfactant, % by weight of cement	Density, kg / m <sup>3</sup>	Turbulent processing time, min	Compressive strength, R <sup>28</sup> <sub>cp</sub> , MPa		Coefficient of variation in strength, V <sub>p</sub> , %	
		C	Z	I	V				*	**	*	**
B 7,5	85:15	180	1020	51	475	0,32	1316	-	9,1	7,8	20,3	20,8
B 10	80:20	230	920	46	441	0,30	1360	-	11,8	10,3	17,6	19,7
B12,5	75:25	290	870	43	430	0,30	1410	-	14,5	12,7	16,2	18,2
B15	74:26	295	860	42	427	0,30	1530	60	16,5	15,2	12,2	14,6

Note: \* - intermittent heat treatment; \*\* - permanent heat treatment.

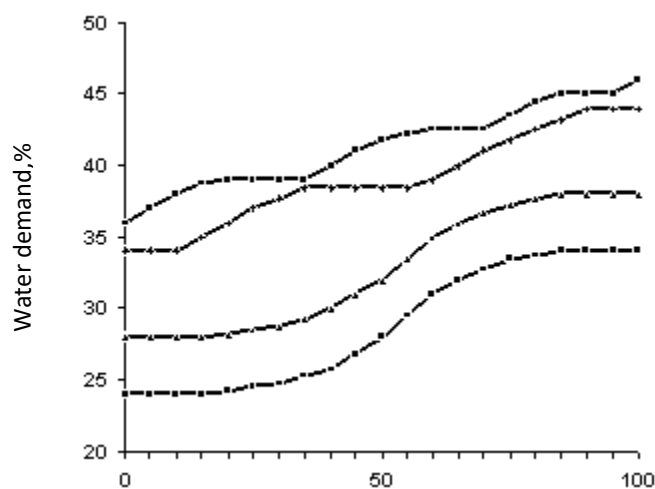
**TABLE 6 PHYSICAL AND TECHNICAL INDICATORS OF ASH CEMENT  
PRODUCTS OF CLASS B7.5**

№	The ratio of components, %			Water consumption, kg / m <sup>3</sup>	MPD supplement		Sediment cone, cm	W / T	Density, kg / m <sup>3</sup>	Compressive strength, through 28 days, MPa
	cement	ash	lime		a type	quantity, %				
1	15	81	4	465	MPD-2	0,30	18-20	0,376	1325	7,9
2	16	80	4	470	MPD-1	0,32	18-20	0,380	1335	8,0
3	18	78	4	462	MPD-3	0,28	18-20	0,380	1350	7,8

The structure-forming factors and their influence on the technical and strength properties of a highly filled cast ash-cement mixture are considered. The cement mixture does not contain large fractions of aggregates and is a highly dispersed filled system [7,8,9,10]. Therefore, it has a highly developed interface between the solid and liquid phases, which contributes to the development of intermolecular adhesion forces and increases the connectivity of the system as a whole, on the one hand, and on the other hand, requires a significant consumption of cement-water gel for coating particles of ash. A sharp increase in water demand is associated not only with the growth of free and adsorption-bound liquids, but also with the high porosity of the ash

particles themselves. The significant water demand of a highly filled ash-cement composition, as shown by our studies, negatively affects its hydrophysical, plastometric and thixotropic indices. At the same time, theoretical studies of the effect of the degree of filling of the mixture on its water demand showed that, contrary to the data on the direct proportional relationship between water demand and ash content, a number of S-shaped curves were obtained in various literature (Fig. 3). The phenomenon we have established requires a radical renewal of existing energy technologies for the production of ash-cement materials of a polystructured structure.

### THE EFFECT OF ADDITIVES ON THE WATER DEMAND OF CEMENT TEST FOR HELIOTHERMAL TREATMENT



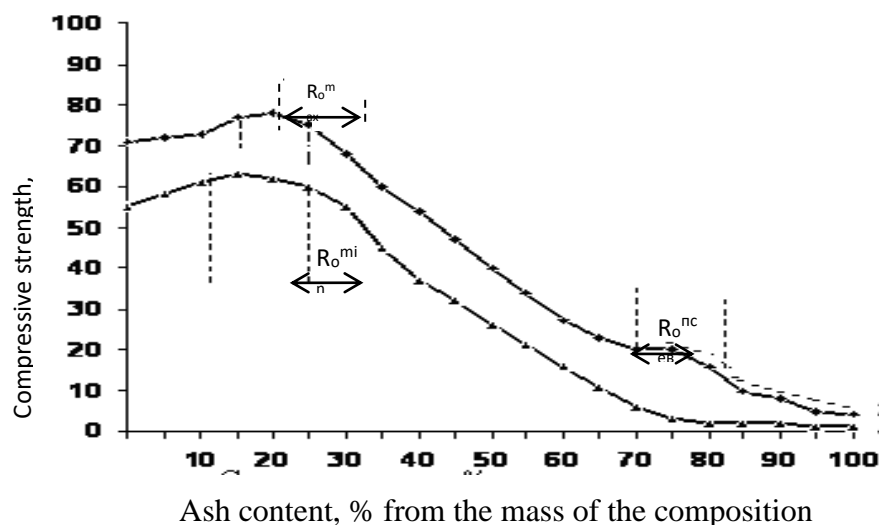
Ash content, populace. %

1 - with the addition of 10% lime; 2 - 5% lime; 3 - no additives; 4 - with the addition of 0.3% MPD-2 **Fig. 3.**

The experiments carried out show that upon mixing the binder and filler with water, an ash-cement system is formed, the curing process of which proceeds at the level of microstructure formation. Its strength properties are determined by the processes occurring during the contact of the solid and liquid phases, and depend on the amount of filler, the physicochemical activity of the surface of the particles, and the regime of heliothermal activation. When the filler content was in the range of 70-80%, an interesting effect was discovered for the first time, namely, the effect of reducing the strength of a highly filled structure (Fig. 4). This site is, apparently, the second zone of "pseudo-optimal" filling [11,12,13,14,15,16].



### Compressive strength of products from ash-cement material at the age of 28 days



1 - no additives; 2 - with the addition of MPD-2(0.3% by weight of mixed binder) **Fig. 4.**

### DISCUSSION

Along with physical processes in the filler-binder contact, the processes of chemisorption coalescence of ash particles with cement also occur. The nature of this interaction depends on the energy characteristics of the particle surface and the increase in contact adhesion, which can only be ensured by a complex - heliothermal and chemical action before and during the formation of multicomponent fine-grained materials with a multistructure structure. It was found that, according to the plasticizing effect, the optimal dosage of additives is in the following decreasing row: MPD – 1 > MPD – 3 > MPD – 2, which is 0.34, respectively; 0.30; 0.26% for highly filled (over 60% ash) ash-cement mixtures [17,18,19,20,21,22].

The optimal content of lime in the above system is 5-6%. The greatest value of compressive strength at 80% filling was achieved with 5% lime with MPD – 1 (15.5 MPa); MPD – 2 (15.1 MPa) and MPD – 3 (13.7 MPa).

Modification of highly filled ash materials with MPD – 1 and MPD – 2 additives without lime under stationary thermal influence does not give such a high effect of increasing strength, however, the data obtained are significant and amount to 11.5 and 12.3 MPa, respectively. It was shown that intermittently-pulsating thermal effect upon the introduction of the MTD additive provides an increase in the strength of the optimally filled ash-cement composition by 25-34%, while the kinetics of energy reduction in the range of 30-60% is observed [23,24,25,26].

It should be noted that for a modified system, the optimal degree of filling shifts upward by 5-6% and amounts to 20-30%. The maximum strength gain is 10-15%. At a temperature of water heated in the solar collector to 305-312K, the modification of ash-cement material with additives provides a 20% increase in bending strength, with an optimum filling of 30%. A further increase in the temperature of the liquid medium and the degree of filling leads to a linear drop, and in this case there is no “pseudo-optimal zone”.

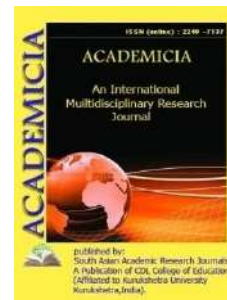
## CONCLUSION

From the point of view of the combined mechanochemical and thermal effects, these phenomena can be explained as follows: at optimal liquid temperature and turbulent mixing, significant velocity gradients appear in the mixture, viscosity decreases, thixotropic properties improve, and dispersion of the system increases. When particles collide, an inert film peels off their surface. The dispersion process provides free access of water to particles of ash and cement, which leads to an increase in the number of hydrated neoplasms and a deeper hydration process.

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## REVIEW ON ROLE OF A RAJA RAO IN ENGLISH LITERATURE

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### ABSTRACT

*After Rao, Indian writings in English started employing magical realism, bagginess, nonlinear narrative and hybrid language to sustain themes seen as microcosms of India and supposedly reflecting Indian conditions. He contrasts this with the works of earlier writers such as Narayan where the use of English is pure, but the deciphering of meaning needs cultural familiarity. He also feels that Indian's is a theme constructed only in IWE and does not articulate itself in the vernacular literatures. He further adds "the post-colonial novel becomes a trope for an ideal hybridity by which the West celebrates not so much Indianness, whatever that infinitely complex thing is, but its own historical quest, its reinterpretation of itself". Some of these arguments form an integral part of what is called postcolonial theory. The very categorization of IWE – as IWE or under post-colonial literature – is seen by some as limiting. Amitav Ghosh made his views on this very clear by refusing to accept the Eurasian Commonwealth Writers Prize for his book *The Glass Palace* in 2001 and withdrawing it from the subsequent stage. The renowned writer V. S. Naipaul, a third generation Indian from Trinidad and Tobago and a Nobel Prize laureate, is a person who belongs to the world and usually not classified under IWE. Naipaul evokes ideas of homeland, rootlessness and his own personal feelings towards India in many of his books.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Magical Realism, Bagginess, Nonlinear Narrative, Evokes,*

### INTRODUCTION

Indian English literature refers to the body of work by writers in India who write in the English language and whose native or co-native language could be one of the numerous languages of India. It is also associated with the works of members of the Indian diaspora, such as V.S. Naipaul, Kiran Desai, Jhumpa Lahiri and Raja Rao, who are of Indian descent. It is frequently referred to as Indo-Anglian literature. (Indo-Anglian is a specific term in the sole context of

writing that should not be confused with the term Anglo-Indian). As a category, this production comes under the broader realm of postcolonial literature- the production from previously colonised countries such as India. Rao, Raja 1909–2006, Indian novelist, Hassan, Mysore (now in Karnataka), as Raja. Rao took his surname as an adult, and was educated in India and France and for many years divided his time among India,

Europe, and the United States. From 1966 to 1980 he was professor of philosophy at the Univ. of Texas at Austin. His novels are considered to be among the finest Indian works written in English. The first, *Kanthapura* (1938), describes the daily life of Indian villages during a revolt against an overbearing plantation owner. Rao's commitment to Gandhian nonviolence is clearly revealed in his description of the peasants' conversion to the principle of civil disobedience. *The Serpent and the Rope* (1960) is a semiautobiographical account of a marriage between intellectuals that is destroyed by philosophical discord. His metaphysical novel *The Cat and Shakespeare* (1965) is a tale of individual destiny. In *Comrade Kirillov* (1976) he examines the political complexities of Indian liberalism, and in *The Chessmaster and His Moves* (1988) he treats the quest for identity in various cultural contexts. Rao's works are profoundly serious, reflecting his abiding concern with the potential clashes between pragmatism and ideals. He published two collections of short stories, *The Cow of the Barricades and Other Stories* (1947) and *The Policeman and the Rose* (1978), and several works of nonfiction, including a biography of Gandhi (1998).

## REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Indian English Literature has a relatively recent history; it is only one and a half centuries old. The first book written by an Indian in English was by Sake Dean Mahomet, titled *Travels of Dean Mahomet*; Mahomet's travel narrative was published in 1793 in England. In its early stages it was influenced by the Western art form of the novel. Early Indian writers used English unadulterated by Indian words to convey an experience which was essentially Indian. Raja Rao's *Kanthapura* is Indian in terms of its storytelling qualities. Rabindranath Tagore wrote in Bengali and English and was responsible for the translations of his own work into English. Dhan Gopal Mukerji was the first Indian author to win a literary award in the United States. Nirad C. Chaudhuri, a writer of non-fiction, is best known for his *The Autobiography of an Unknown Indian* where he relates his life experiences and influences. P. Lal, a poet, translator, publisher and essayist, founded a press in the 1950s for Indian English writing, Writers Workshop. R.K. Narayan is a writer who contributed over many decades and who continued to write till his death recently. He was discovered by Graham Greene in the sense that the latter helped him find a publisher in England. Graham Greene and Narayan remained close friends till the end. Similar to Thomas Hardy's Wessex, Narayan created the fictitious town of Malgudi where he set his novels. Some criticise Narayan for the parochial, detached and closed world that he created in the face of the changing conditions in India at the times in which the stories are set. Others, such as Graham Greene, however, feel that through Malgudi they could vividly understand the Indian experience. Narayan's evocation of small town life and its experiences through the eyes of the endearing child protagonist Swaminathan in *Swami and Friends* is a good sample of his writing style. Simultaneous with Narayan's pastoral idylls, a very different writer, Mulk Raj Anand, was similarly gaining recognition for his writing set in rural India; but his stories were harsher, and engaged, sometimes brutally, with divisions of caste, class and religion. Among the later writers, the most notable is Raja Rao, born in India, now living in the United Kingdom. Rao with his



famous work *Midnight's Children* (Booker Prize 1981, Booker of Bookers 1992, and Best of the Bookers 2008) ushered in a new trend of writing. He used a hybrid language – English generously peppered with Indian terms – to convey a theme that could be seen as representing the vast canvas of India. He is usually categorised under the magic realism mode of writing most famously associated with Gabriel García Márquez. Vikram Seth, author of *A Suitable Boy* (1994) is a writer who uses a purer English and more realistic themes. Being a self-confessed fan of Jane Austen, his attention is on the story, its details and its twists and turns. Vikram Seth is notable both as an accomplished novelist and poet. Vikram Seth's outstanding achievement as a versatile and prolific poet remains largely and unfairly neglected.

Shashi Tharoor, in his *The Great Indian Novel* (1989), follows a story-telling (though in a satirical) mode as in the Mahabharata drawing his ideas by going back and forth in time. His work as UN official living outside India has given him a vantage point that helps construct an objective Indianness. Other authors include Ashok Banker, Manoj Das, Vikram Chandra, Anita Desai, Kiran Desai, Arundhati Roy, Gita Mehta, Chitra Banerjee Divakaruni, Upamanyu Chatterjee, Samit Basu, Raj Kamal Jha, Jhumpa Lahiri, Bharti Kirchner, Khushwant Singh, Vijay Singh, Tarun Tejpal, Amit Chaudhuri, Amitav Ghosh, Vikas Swarup, Anil Menon, Rohinton Mistry, Suketu Mehta, Kiran Nagarkar, Bharati Mukherjee, Vandana Singh, Abhay Kumar, Lakshmi Raj Sharma and Prajwal Parajuly. Vikrant Dutta captures a rare format through his novel in ballad verse "Ode to Dignity"

One of the key issues raised in this context is the superiority/inferiority of IWE (Indian Writing in English) as opposed to the literary production in the various languages of India. Key polar concepts bandied in this context are superficial/authentic, imitative/creative, shallow/deep, critical/uncritical, elitist/parochial and so on.

## **MATERIAL AND METHOD**

The views of Rao and Amit Chaudhuri expressed through their books *The Vintage Book of Indian Writing* and *The Picador Book of Modern Indian Literature* respectively essentialise this battle. Rao's statement in his book – "the ironic proposition that India's best writing since independence may have been done in the language of the departed imperialists is simply too much for some folks to bear" – created a lot of resentment among many writers, including writers in English. In his book, Amit Chaudhuri questions – "Can it be true that Indian writing, that endlessly rich, complex and problematic entity, is to be represented by a handful of writers who write in English, who live in England or America and whom one might have met at a party?"

After Rao, IWE started employing magical realism, bagginess, nonlinear narrative and hybrid language to sustain themes seen as microcosms of India and supposedly reflecting Indian conditions. He contrasts this with the works of earlier writers such as Narayan where the use of English is pure, but the deciphering of meaning needs cultural familiarity. He also feels that Indianness is a theme constructed only in IWE and does not articulate itself in the vernacular literatures. He further adds "the post-colonial novel becomes a trope for an ideal hybridity by which the West celebrates not so much Indianness, whatever that infinitely complex thing is, but its own historical quest, its reinterpretation of itself".

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Jhumpa Lahiri, a Pulitzer Prize winner from the U.S., is a writer uncomfortable under the label of IWE. Recent writers in India such as Arundhati Roy and David Davidar show a direction towards contextuality and rootedness in their works. Arundhati Roy, a trained architect and the 1997 Booker prize winner for her *The God of Small Things*, calls herself a "home grown" writer. Her award winning book is set in the immensely physical landscape of Kerala. Davidar sets his *The House of Blue Mangoes* in Southern Tamil Nadu. In both the books, geography and politics are integral to the narrative. In his novel *Lament of Mohini* (2000), Shreekumar Varma touches upon the unique matriarchal system and the sammandham system of marriage as he writes about the Namboodiris and the aristocrats of Kerala.

## POETRY

A much over-looked category of Indian writing in English is poetry. As stated above, Rabindranath Tagore wrote in Bengali and English and was responsible for the translations of his own work into English. Other early notable poets in English include Derozio, Michael Madhusudan Dutt, Toru Dutt, Romesh Chunder Dutt, Sri Aurobindo, Sarojini Naidu, and her brother Harindranath Chattopadhyay.

During the last four decades this bilingual literary movement has included Richard Kostelanetz, John M. Bennett, Don Webb, Sheila Murphy and many others worldwide and their Indian counterparts. Vattacharja Chandan is a central figure who contrived the movement. Prakaalpana fiction is a fusion of prose, poetry, play, essay, and pictures. An example of a Prakaalpana work is Chandan's bilingual *Cosmosphere* (2011). Some bilingual writers have also made significant contributions, such as Paigham Afaqui with his novel *Makaan* in 1989.

## NATIONALIST NOVELIST

Returning to India in 1939, he edited with Iqbal Singh, *Changing India*, an anthology of modern Indian thought from Ram Mohan Roy to Jawaharlal Nehru. He participated in the Quit India Movement of 1942. In 1943-1944 he coedited with Ahmed Ali a journal from Bombay called *Tomorrow*. He was the prime mover in the formation of a cultural organization, *Sri Vidya Samiti*, devoted to reviving the values of ancient Indian civilization; this organization failed shortly after inception. In Bombay, he was also associated with *Chetana*, a cultural society for the propagation of Indian thought and values.

## CONCLUSION

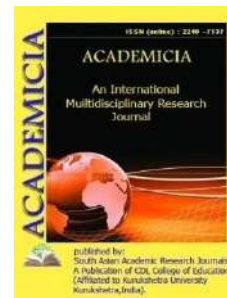
Rao's involvement in the nationalist movement is reflected in his first two books. The novel *Kanthapura* (1938) was an account of the impact of Gandhi's teaching on non-violent resistance against the British. The story is seen from the perspective of a small Mysore village in South India. Rao borrows the style and structure from Indian vernacular tales and folk-epic. Rao

returned to the theme of Gandhism in the short story collection *The Cow of the Barricades* (1947). In 1998 he published Gandhi's biography *Great Indian Way: A Life of Mahatma Gandhi*. In 1988 he received the prestigious International Neustadt Prize for Literature. *The Serpent and the Rope* was written after a long silence during which Rao returned to India. The work dramatized the relationships between Indian and Western culture. The serpent in the title refers to illusion and the rope to reality.<sup>[2]</sup> *Cat and Shakespeare* (1965) was a metaphysical comedy that answered philosophical questions posed in the earlier novels. Their contemporaries in English poetry in India were Jayanta Mahapatra, Gieve Patel, A. K. Ramanujan, Arun Kolatkar, Dilip Chitre, Eunice De Souza, Kersy Katrak, P. Lal, Kamala Das, Adil Jussawalla and Arvind Krishna Mehrotra, among several others. The younger generation of poets writing in English include Smita Agarwal, Makarand Paranjape, Nandini Sahu, Vattacharja Chandan, Arundhati Subramaniam, Ranjit Hoskote, Sudeep Sen, Anand Thakore, Deepankar Khiwani, Vivek Narayanan, Hemant Mohapatra, Jeet Thayil, Mani Rao, Jerry Pinto among others. India's experimental and avant garde counterculture is symbolized in the Prakashana Movement.

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## TRENDS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF COMPUTER ANIMATION IN UZBEKISTAN

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### ABSTRACT

*The creation of animation is perceived in the same positive light in different layers and ages of humanity. Creation of computer animation has its own difficulties. This article provides information on the emergence and development of computer animation in Uzbekistan. Modern computer animation can be 2D (two-dimensional, flat), 3D (three-dimensional, three-dimensional) and even 4D. Each of them can be interactive, which means that the animated environment provides interaction between the characters and the viewer. The effective result of this work for adults is inextricably linked to the fact that the viewer is enriched by the unity of concepts and fantasies, which are maximally formed in the perception of existence and reality.*

**KEYWORDS:** Animation, Cartoon, Animator, Model, 3D Graphics, Computer Animation, 2D Graphics, Creativity, Modern Technologies.

### INTRODUCTION

Improving efficiency in the field of education, production and services in the context of globalization, taking into account the needs, requirements and proposals of competitive personnel, quality products, the most popular type of modern technologies - computer creativity of students, design culture Development is on the agenda as a very important issue. Today, activities in the field of education, production and services are carried out almost entirely with the help of computer technology.

Literally translated from latin, the term "animation" means "soul", the verb "animo" - to revive, inspire, revive. [1]

Animation is a characteristic feature of art that falls into the category of audiovisual art - "animation", "animation" of an artificially created image using various techniques and means.[2]

Animation went first to multiplication and then to complex computer animation. In graphic animation, frames are the successive stages of movement of drawn objects (graphics, shadows (silhouettes)) based on plane dolls and "shifts". Frames in animation - photographs of these three-dimensional objects - dolls, reliefs, plasticine.

There is no object in 3D space. The virtual world is filled with various objects that the user creates in a 3D editor. This applies to 3D characters, buildings, mountains, forests and everything in the virtual world. The process of creating 3D objects is called modeling, and the objects themselves are called models. Unlike a drawing, a 3D model can be rotated and moved in three dimensions, looking in all directions.

## **MATERIALS AND METHODS**

Computer animation (from the English. Animation - animate, revive, the term "multiplication" is widespread in our country) is created using special software on a computer. The importance, wide range and variety of computer animation in creating the visual basis of media (modeling, advertising, video effects in films, etc.) Relevant teaching computer animation, especially for media education.[3]

Modern computer animation can be 2D (two-dimensional, flat), 3D (three-dimensional, three-dimensional) and even 4D. Each of them can be interactive, which means that the animated environment provides interaction between the characters and the viewer. 2D animation can be based on bitmap and vector graphics, but bitmap editors can have methods for processing vector graphics and vice versa. Created from 3D objects in 3D animation-3D-editors. 4D animation is the latest technology based on 3D animation. The main differences are that the viewer can not only see and hear the cartoon, but also feel it. This is achieved by adding new functions to the audience - places move, smells appear, and so on. This new technology is currently used by only a few companies.

Although the world's first animated film was shot using drawing technology, it appeared in Uzbekistan in 1965, in the twentieth century, using puppet technology. Talented directors Y. Petrov and D. Salimov were the father of Uzbek animation. Because the first Uzbek cartoon was created as a result of research and painstaking work of these artists. [5]

By the time of independence, our great story, inherited from our great ancestors, legendary heroes of epic folk art and images of our great ancestors, began to appear on the cartoon screen. The national hero, national character and images are based on the epics of our great thinker Navoi "Hamsa", "Bakhrom and Dilorom" (1996), "Farhod and Shirin" (2010), "Epic of Jaloliddin" (1999), "Alpomish" (1999), "Tomaris" (2002), "Spitamen" (2010), "The Legend of Light" (2011). While in the former Soviet Union, films were shot mainly in the genre of fairy tales, since 1991 the range of genres based on folklore has expanded, such as history, adventure, melodrama, and comedy.

Also, with the advent of new technologies, interest in this art began to grow again. Prior to this, the technology was based on puppetry, painting and paving, as well as computer technology (2D). This technology is implemented directly using the capabilities of a computer. Many computer graphics programs such as Adobe Flash, Adobe After Effects, Adobe Photoshop, Toonz, Toon Bum Studio, Anime Studio, 2D, 3D are useful in this regard. [7]

This technology is highly developed in the animation of the countries of the world of America, France, Japan, Russia. Filmmaking using this technology emerged in the Uzbek tradition in mid-1998. D. Vlasov, who began his career in 1994 as an assistant director and student of the talented artist M. Makhmudov, first appeared in the film "The Adventures of Simboda" (1994) based on an Arab folk tale based on the epic "Bakhrom and Dilorom" by A. Navoi "Hamsa" (1996), "Rabbit Yanchar" (1997), "Pile" (1998), and as a result of his experience he created the first film "Mozart" (1998) on drawing computer (2D) technologies in collaboration with the studio "Irfantastikfilm"

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The film consists of two short stories that give a philosophical understanding of the complex relationship of man with the world and the people around him. The film is called "Mozart" by an Austrian composer, and the performance of the melody in the play is also associated with w. As a result of this film, created as an experiment in computer technology, Uzbek animation has gradually developed in accordance with the times.

The first example of plasticine technology in our country was used in the film "Exogram" (2003) by the fantastic creator of Uzbek animation S. Alibekov. All the details interpreted in the film are made of plasticine, and the essence of the work is expressed in a philosophical genre with a very deep meaning. The effective result of this work for adults is inextricably linked to the fact that the viewer is enriched by the unity of concepts and fantasies, which are maximally formed in the perception of existence and reality. It is also characterized by observing detail and providing hue and light to the material. During this period, the film received a diploma and a special prize at the International Film Festival in Kiev. [5]

Later, the talented artist Sergei Chufarnov, who became interested in this area, continued to make films using this technology. Among them are "Forty Lies" (2007) based on folk tales in "Cat and Demon" (2005), "Hit the Hammer" (2006), "Fairy tales and lazy people" (2008). Several (5) films were shot based on Uzbek animation plasticine technology.

In today's fast-paced animation age, there is a growing interest in the creation of computer-based special effects, films rich in computer animation, and animators and multiplications face serious demands and challenges.

Cinema Production, the first company in Uzbekistan to enrich and develop special effects in the field of cartoons, was officially launched on June 2, 2008. The main activities of this studio are the creation of special effects, which are now being developed in the world cinema, the creation of three-dimensional animated films and commercials. In 2018, the Uzbekkino National Agency, Uzbekfilm Joint Stock Company and the Studio of Popular Science and Documentary Films of the Republic of Uzbekistan created the State Unitary Enterprise Cartoon Studio under the Agency.



As a result of the work done in Uzbekistan to develop the industry, an animated film in 3D with special effects was created. This animated film is based on the poem of the Uzbek national poet A. Aripov "Heavenly Guest, Five Wise Men and a Pure Old Woman" "Heavenly Guest" (screenwriter Yu. Kuchkarov, director M. Makhmudov, artists D. Jalilova, S. Zhumaev, Sh. Rakhmatullaev, S. Karimov, chief animator: Y. Butaev, animators: V. Speransky, D. Kubasov, S. Abdunazarov, D. Dustmukhammedov, designers of models and textiles: V. Uchaev, J. Butaev, R. Pulatov, S. Zhumaev, visualizers: R. Pulatov, D. Kubanov, V. Uchaev).

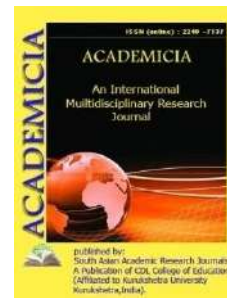
In our country, on the basis of this technology, "Doll Sohibjamol" (2011), "Adventures of Akltoy" (2014), "Rustam and Said" (2015), "Turtle" (2016), "Boynak" (2016) "Kenya Botir" (2017), The Adventures of Matiz (2018), Auto Adventures (2019). [7]

## CONCLUSION

However, despite the fact that the development of animation, computer animation and animation in Uzbekistan has been studied by scientists in various fields, in the context of globalization, increasing the efficiency of education, production and services, taking into account the need, demand and supply of competitive personnel, product quality, the development of the most popular type modern technologies - computer creativity, design culture remains an urgent problem.

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## ALGORITHM OF MATHEMATIC PROCESSION AND CREATION OF AN ALGORITHM FOR DETECTING SEISMIC EVENTS

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### ABSTRACT

*Based on the data of a three-component station, it is possible to use a seismic event detection system to solve problems of recording seismic events, which automatically determines the location of seismic events by analyzing three-component records of one station. Location earthquake centers by instrumental data, despite the fact that the seismological service practices remain in the spotlight on your own, more than half a century old history. Energy saving wave spectrum is located at interval 3-0. 1 Hz is for small group gatherings and modest magnitudes for natural applications. The waves P reach first.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Three-Dimensional, Seismic Equipment, Input Signal-Noise, Polarnaya Coordinate.*

### INTRODUCTION

When making algorithm detections the observer does not have full statistical coverage definition of useful seismic equipment operation, which appears at the input of the system.

Statistics features input data may change over time or all kinds of seismological service tasks may be different for the solution.

Useful ties seismic event signals (earthquakes) transmitted in the form of longitudinal lines R and cross sections Three-dimensional waves that you may find as linearly polarized entry groups of non-dispersing agents. Energy saving wave spectrum is located at interval 3-0. 1 Hz is for small group gatherings and modest magnitudes for natural applications. The waves P reach first. Maximum wave power R usually observed in a band from 0.6 up to 2.0 Hz. their apparent power phase speed along the earth surfaces it makes up from 5-6 km/sec. to  $\infty$  - in the case of

direct sales waves R and about 8 km/sec. Speeds appropriate cross sections waves approximately times less the speed of longitudinal. Maximum power their location in the interval  $0.5 \div 0.01$  Hz. phase frequency speed for these waves are from 3 to 4 km/sec and several others more depending from deep learning buildings [1,2].

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

A function that characterizes the presence of an event that is threshold value excess of useful signal over interference (amplitude response this attribute) is the key one and commonly used in practice processing choices. Useful signal amplitudes from yet carrier power seismic equipment noise measured at a limited site time interval ( $t_j$ ,  $t_k$ )

$$\beta = \frac{1}{\Delta t} \int_{t_k}^{t_j} |A(t)| dt, \quad (1)$$

Where  $\beta$  – power seismic equipment noise in the interval times  $t_j - t_k = \Delta t$ ;

$A(t)$  - is instantaneous value seismic equipment noise.

Actually the analyzer's amplitude control algorithm is a useful signal based on finding intersection point threshold lines and is given by the expression

$$|A_{ti}| = K\beta - \text{signal} + \text{noise} - (1)1 ;$$

$$|A_{ti}| < K\beta - \text{noise} - (0)1 , (2)$$

Where  $A_{ti}$  – instant the value of the input signal in  $t_j < t_k$ ; (1)1 ; (0)1 – solutions amplitude control the analyzer.

On the meter capacity seismic equipment noise and amplitude control the input signal (seismic noise or useful second level signal plus noise) is received analyzer. This choice is allowed detection algorithm intersection points signal with a threshold when triggered amplitude regulation, data obtained in analyzers: regularity, symmetries and frequency.

When either of the signs issues a "input signal-noise" solution, device detections return by time before places of the latter excess data to the original one state of the co-offset.

Useful event-plus noise detector gives a positive value conclusion after what it starts to work the program definitions start time useful events when solving all problem analyzers' input signal. The program defines: the time of the first exceeds the current one-time channel synchronously; produces a descent to the amplitude by phase; equal value capacity seismic equipment noise, and calculates amendment –  $dt \varphi$

Detections of tests on all channels based on the count and question a solution according to the relation

Channels which are usefull  $> 0,5$ .

All analysed channels

Ah also a flag, active according to the expression

$$t_0^n - t_0^m \leq \frac{p}{v},$$

where  $t_0^n - t_0^m$  – start times software events in any way two channels:

p – distance between n – and m- stations;

v- smallest possible speed distribution longitudinal waves.

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Location earthquake centers by instrumental data, despite the fact that the seismological service practices remain in the spotlight on your own, more than half a century old history. The existence of seismic automated groups in which all seismic information moved to the collection and processing data center where it was directly integrated into the car's computing makes it appropriate to reiterate the method of evaluating synchronized earthquakes and errors in evaluation from the point of view of random (instrumental) error.

In most cases by this method definitions coordinates source code is an expression that describes features of waves of seismic operations in space distribution

$$V_j(t_{ij} - t_0) = \sqrt{(x_i - x)^2 + (y_i - y)^2 + (z_i - z)^2} \quad (3)$$

$i = 1, 2, 3, \dots, n$ ,

where  $x_i, y_i, z_i$  – coordinate system i – stations;

$x_i, y_i, z_i$  - coordinates earthquakes;

$t_{ij}$  – time parishes j- Oh seismic activity excitement at i- station;

$t_0$  – time of occurrence events;

$V_j$  - speed j- waves in the environment.

This has advantages and disadvantages that serif approach needs solutions as follows: minimum data of three seismic stations; has the smallest errors in determining epicentral distances, but for this high identification S-waves on the background already occurring events are required. The description of computer processing is correlated with massive errors [3,4].

That's enough two stations, given the high-speed traffic awareness features longitudinal waves. The solution is given expression in the Polarnaya coordinate system

$$(t_{ip} - t_{kp})V_p = p_i \cos \varphi^* \quad (4)$$

$t_{ip} ; t_{kp}$  - opening times P - waves on the i –and k – stations;

$p_i$  – distance between the reference point 0-and i – station;

$\varphi^*$  -azimuth to the epicenter earthquakes relative a line connecting i – and 0-stations.

So as in processing it is presumed that we do not know modification P is the incoming wave in the first step, and also unknown fictitious velocity, from expressions (56) excluded  $V_p$  using the attraction information The 3rd station.

$$\left. \begin{aligned} (t_{ip} - t_{0p}) V_p &= p_i \cos(a_i - \varphi); \\ (t_{kp} - t_{0p}) V_p &= p_k \cos(a_k - \varphi), \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (5)$$

$T_{0p}$  -arrival time P- waves on 0-station reference line;

$a_i$  ;  $a_k$  – angles between direction to the North and axes, connecting elements 0 - or k- stations;

$\varphi$  - Azimuth to the source.

Exclude  $V_p$  and by dividing one equation on other, we get

$$p_k (t_{ip} - t_{0p}) \cos(a_k - \varphi) = (t_{kp} - t_{0p}) p_i \cos(a_i - \varphi). \quad (6)$$

Denoted  $t_{ip} - t_{0p} = \Delta t_{10}$  и  $t_{kp} - t_{0p} = \Delta t_{20}$  going to Cartesian map coordinate system, where

$p_i \cos a_i = y_i$  ;  $p_k \cos a_k = y_k$ ;  $p_i \sin a_i = x_i$ ;  $p_k \sin a_k = x_k$ ;

$x_i$ ;  $x_k$ ;  $y_i$ ;  $y_k$  – coordinate system 1st and 2nd stations provided that what is Central the station is located at the origin of coordinates, get

$$\varphi = \arctg \left( \frac{\Delta t_{10} x_k - \Delta t_{20} x_i}{\Delta t_{20} y_i - \Delta t_{10} y_k} \right); \quad (7)$$

$$V = \frac{\sqrt{x_i^2 + y_k^2 \cos^2(a_i - \varphi)}}{\Delta t_{10}}. \quad (8)$$

However, program data aimed at working with large networks of files stations and groups of seismic events and not allowing to get single stations automatic software location. At that time, at studying a local map, weak seismicity frequent events reported only one of the closest stations, and this situation becomes common in networks monitoring under discharged conditions. Ad network seismic operating stations in seismo active facilities areas, remains adequately packed, and the gap between stations in the so-called "aseismic" districts is continuously approaching hundreds of kilometers. The creation of a complex program software version platform for regional seismic activity stations with special configurations will allow the automatic detection of seismic event locations, as well as the creation and maintenance of an earthquake catalog[5]. This cycle encompasses self: development algorithms processing options seismic operations data development automatic detection systems earthquakes, creating a database seismic data events and selection high-speed trains models for the region.

How rule, epicenter earthquakes defined in system observations only after receiving information for several reasons.

## CONCLUSION

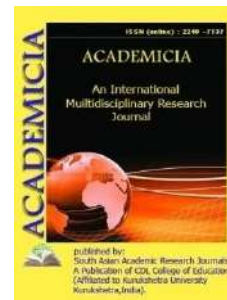
Broadband services seismometers promoted seismic operations events in sensitivity registration, but there are no stations analyzed for individual data due to the limited number of stations in seconds of seismic activity in the system.

Using data-based three-component stations, seismic operation detection system events can be used for seismic recording problem solutions events that are used to automatically define location seismic operation events by analyzing one station's three-component component records.

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## DEFINITION OF THE CONCEPT OF THE NEWSPAPER HEADLINE AND ITS FUNCTION

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### ABSTRACT

*The study of newspaper headlines is given in the article. The definition of headlines is learned. Functional features of headlines are defined. It substantiates the need of researching the newspaper headlines on the semantic-structural and stylistic aspect in the Karakalpak linguistics. The information provided through the article is detailed, clarified, decoded. The information can be divided into three groups according to the methods of transmission and reception. The first group includes verbal instruments oriented to the reader. In the scientific literature, the concept of "topic (headline)" has been given different definitions. For some times, linguists have been trying to give a clear and accurate definition to a newspaper headline. In Russian linguistics, many works have been done to study the headline of the newspaper.*

**KEYWORD:** *Headline, Definition of Headline, Functions Of Headline, Article, Theory.*

### INTRODUCTION

The accepting of daily press the announced information of readers can be in two steps. In the first stage, to receive information about events, facts, etc. which he interested in, he chooses a specific article published in a newspaper. In the second stage, he thinks about the selected text and accepts. The information provided through the article is detailed, clarified, decoded. The information can be divided into three groups according to the methods of transmission and reception. The first group includes verbal instruments oriented to the reader. These include announcements, rubrics, topics, mini announcements, epigraphs [1].

The headline is one of the most important tools which give orientation to the reader. It's a main component of a newspaper article and it draws our attention to itself and illuminates the initial information about the article.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

Putting the headline with mastery will lead reader to read the article immediately or to delay reading till he has a free time to read. Therefore, the text of the article is determined by the headline, the headline occupies a strong position.

The newspaper headlines have three main services: nominative service; informative service and pragmatic service. The content and form of a newspaper article highlight the great communicativeness and pragmatic orientation of the newspaper article. The pragmatic variation of the newspaper's headline is to be oriented to the reader, it is quite clear that the headline is in certain level comparing to the text of the article. In the scientific literature, the concept of "topic (headline)" has been given different definitions. For some times, linguists have been trying to give a clear and accurate definition to a newspaper headline. In Russian linguistics, many works have been done to study the headline of the newspaper. The scientist L.A. Mankova says that the theme (headline) is a component of the text, which is closely related to the other components included in the system.

The headline has a strong stylistic position, names the text and provides initial information about it. In the position of a newspaper headline, various syntactic units - syntax, word order and speech - were used [2].

VG Kostomarov considers newspaper headlines as a "separate genre of journalistic discourse" and believes that its feature is in the performance of a special "advertising function" [3].

According to the scientist I.A. Syrov, the headlines in the pages of newspapers have a syntactic structure that defines the term of the text, it's a communicative unit which shows the content of the text in a straight and extra form, which is used in the top position of text which limits one unit of speech from another.

Yu.A. Belova defines the concept of "headline" as follows: "The headline is defined by verbal and non-verbal means, has a comparative auto semantics, it is a symbol of the text that is used in an absolutely basic position, is common to all the elements of the text, calls and describes the text, predicts the meaning, distinguishes the text graphically which gives the additional meaning to it by interpreting the text. [5].

As can be seen from the opinions of scientists, the headline is considered a component of the text, has a syntactic structure, and shows the content of the text in direct and extra form. In the scientific literature, there are various opinions about the function of newspaper headlines, in addition to determining the main meaning of the headline.

G.O. Vinokur in his work "Feyil yamasa atlyq (The verb or the noun)" wrote that newspaper headlines have three types of function: 1) narrator; 2) demonstration; 3) advertising service of the headline. In his research, he spoke about the role and meaning of the topic, and said that his main service is to show and explain the story. He also pays special attention to the advertising service of the headline and says that his main task in attracting the attention of the reader is its advertising service [6].

The scientist V.P.Vompersky shows four function types of newspaper headline: a) communicative; b) appellative (influence); v) expressive; g) graphic-separation. The communicative service is typical of newspaper headlines, because the headline serves to convey

information about the subject of the speech. Newspaper headlines serve an appellative effect, i.e. the article is oriented directly to the reader audience.

The headline of the article not only conveys information to the reader about the content of the speech subject, but also influences on the reader in a certain level and shapes the reader's social attitude to the message being narrated. The service of expressiveness is characteristic to newspaper headlines, it characterizes the writer. Expressiveness of service is enhanced by clarifying the author's perspective on the issue. The headline of the article serves as a graphic-separation function, in which a material is separated from another material on a newspaper strip [7].

V.G. Kostamarov says that newspaper headlines have mainly two functions: 1) advertising; 2) service of description – calling. [8]. According to the scientist A.S. Popov, newspaper headlines serve three different services: 1) Nominative or calling service; 2) information, messaging service; 3) advertising service.

A.S. Popov extensively analyzes these services of the headlines of the article, especially gives a special focus on the information service. He introduced the directive and emotional functions of the headline into the information service, i.e. showing that the headline has an emotional and formal impact on the reader of the newspaper [9].

S.P. Suvorov notes the following functions of the headlines of newspaper articles: a) distinguishes one material or news from another; b) draws the reader's attention to this or that material; c) summarize the content of the material; d) arouses the interest of the reader; e) has a certain emotional impact on the reader. The first function is the separation function, which, according to the author, is performed with the help of non-linguistic graphic tools, and the size, shape or font color of the printing tools serve distinctly in performing the second function. [10].

According to V.S.Mujeva, the headline mainly performs the following functions: a) nominative service; b) information service (giving information, messaging); c) expressive-appellative (impact) service; d) separation, highlighting service. He came to this conclusion in the basis of deep studying materials in English, French and Russian. V.S.Mujeva studied the above-mentioned functions of the headline and found that the features that characterize all the functions of the headline are being interconnected and interact with each other in a certain degree. If one function of the headline predominates, the other functions typical to it will be in second plan or be completely lost. Also, depending on the type of publication and the style of presentation, the importance and application of these features of the headline will be dependent. [11]. In the course of studying the scientific works created in this branch, it can be seen that the opinions of scholars about the role of newspaper headlines are not the same. The opinion of L.A. Nozdrina and E.I.Turchinskaya coincided with the opinion of V.S.Mujeva.

L.A. Nozdrina said that the headline performs several functions, it is the upper limit of the text, and that the content of the material published in the newspaper is reflected in it, the recipient (i.e. the reader) meet the headline in the beginning of acquaintance with the article. Also, L.A. Nozdrina considers the interpretation of the headline of the text and the function of the headline in the text as its semantic dominance.

It shows the following functions of the theme: a) nominative service; b) information (communication) service; c) expressive service; d) appellative service; e)

advertising services; f) persuasion, confirmation service; g) conceptual service; h) separating or delimitation service. [12].

The functions performed by the headline are dependent on the genre to which the text belongs. The various opinions expressed by scholars on the task and function of the headline in the text are self-evident if they are focused on the specific features that are typical to each functional style. For example, in the style of official documents, the headline mainly serves a nominative function, i.e. serves the function of simple name of the text. In fiction, the term fiction has played an important role in comparing the simple name of the text. It is a part of the text. This is confirmed in any literary work in the basis of the structural complex and the tasks of meaning of the functions performed by the headline.

According to E.I. Turchinskaya, even in a newspaper-journalistic style, which its function is informative and influential, the headline is dependent from the genres of journalism. The information service in the information genres is in the forefront. In the main article, the information is of a persuasion – organization nature, and in the feuilleton and pamphlets the impact function is in main place. According to the author, any headline, regardless of the genre and style of the text, serves three purposes: a) informs the reader about the genre and character of the text; b) provides information about the content of the text; c) interests the reader to acquaint with the text.

The first and second functions depend on a broad understanding of the informational function of the headline. In this case, the headline is not limited with the delivery of material logical information, but also provides information about the type and nature of the text, depending on its content [13].

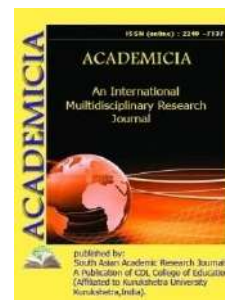
## CONCLUSIONS

In short, in linguistics, the theoretical issues of putting the headlines to the newspaper articles have been extensively studied. This issue has not been studied yet in Karakalpak linguistics, it is one of the most actual issues which must be researched. A thorough study of this headline in the newspaper materials published in Karakalpakstan gives opportunity to define the features in the naming of newspaper materials related to the national mentality of the Karakalpak people, its semantic-structural and stylistic identity.

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## THE PRESENT PERFECT TENSE IN ENGLISH AND ITS CLASSIFICATION

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### ABSTRACT

*In this article, I investigate use of the English present perfect tense/aspect by English second language(ESL) learners and its classification by Comrie, Iatridou, Davydova. As indicated in this example, the habitual perfect is another subtype of the extended–now perfect and expresses an eventuality that started in the past and has held regularly up to the present time. He mentions that one diagnostic feature of the English perfect aspect is that it is not allowed to be used together with any phrases indicating a specific time of a past situation, for example, one would not say, “I have got up at five o’clock this morning”, in which “at five o’clock this morning” refers to a specific time [1, 54].*

**KEYWORDS:** *The Present Perfect, Tense, Aspect, ESL Learners, Classification.*

### INTRODUCTION

The present perfect tense has been problematic for ESL learners, since most other languages do not have this tense/aspect. The present perfect is considered to be a tense or aspect according to various sources. For that, firstly, we should refine an answer to the question ‘what are tense and aspect?’ Tense is the relation of the time of a situation to the moment of speaking [1, 3]. There are three tenses in many languages including English; present, past, and future. “Aspects are different ways of viewing the internal temporal consistency of a situation’ [1, 3]

The core meaning of the present perfect is the present result, not the relation of the situation time with the speaking time, considering this notion we can regard the present perfect as an aspect. (In this article, I used both tense and aspect with the present perfect, because the aim of this article is not to prove the present perfect as an aspect or conversely.) Beside this dispute related to classifying the present perfect as a tense or an aspect, linguists have suggested various classifications based on the meaning/context of the present perfect. In this article, I analyze and



give explanation to the classification of present perfect by Comrie, Iatridou and Davidova which are very informative for ESL learners of English to comprehend the meaning of the present perfect more intensively.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

Comrie

According to Comrie [1, 56], the perfect aspect is generally defined as “the continuing relevance of a previous situation”. He mentions that one diagnostic feature of the English perfect aspect is that it is not allowed to be used together with any phrases indicating a specific time of a past situation, for example, one would not say, “I have got up at five o’clock this morning”, in which “at five o’clock this morning” refers to a specific time [1, 54]. It does not mean that specification of time is excluded as such, as shown in “I have seen Fred today”, or “I have seen Fred this morning”, in which the utterance time is included within the specific time expressed by the adverbials today and this morning [1, 54].

Comrie classifies the present perfect into four types: perfect of result, experiential perfect, perfect of persistent situation, and perfect of recent past.

First, let us consider the perfect of result.

- (1) a. Tom lost the key. (Non-perfect)
- b. Tom has lost the key. (Perfect)

In the case of the present perfect, a present state is regarded as the result of a certain past situation, which clearly illustrates the present connection to a past situation. Example (1a) indicates a past action and we do not have any information about the present state, i.e. whether he has found the key or not. On the other hand, example (1b) emphasizes not only the action itself but its relevant result: that he does not have the key in his hands at the utterance time. Let’s look at another example.

- (2) Sabina has cleaned the house. (The house is now clean.)

Comrie suggests that the perfect aspect indicates a connection between the past and the present. In example (2), cleaning the house is a completed past action and, relying on the present perfect has cleaned, the listener can understand that the action has a relevant result at the time of speaking. As illustrated in the above examples, the present perfect involves two time references: a past action and a present state.

Second, let us consider the experiential perfect. In the experiential perfect, the sentence covers the meaning that the subject has experienced a certain situation at least once in the past up to the present and often occurs with adverbials such as once, twice, three times, ever, never, etc.

- (3) a. I have never visited Tokyo.
- b. Mr. Choi has been to Samarkand.
- c. Mr. Choi has gone to Samarkand.

Example (3a) indicates the speaker’s experience of visiting Tokyo with the use of the adverbial never. As for examples (3b) and (3c), the verbs be and go obviously illustrate differences between the experiential perfect and the perfect of result [1]. Sentence (3b) expresses that Mr. Choi has had an experience of visiting Samarkand at least once in the past leading up to the utterance time.

In contrast, sentence (3c) expresses that Mr. Choi left Korea in the past time and has not come back yet. Maybe he is in Samarkand or on his way there.

Third, let us consider the perfect of persistent situation.

- (4) a. We have known each other for ten years.  
 b. We have known each other since 2009.  
 c. They have been discussing the matter for two hours.

The perfect of persistent situation expresses an action that started at a certain time in the past leading up to the present, with the time interval often expressed by *for* and *since*. In the above examples, both sentences (4a) and (4b) indicate an acquaintance which extends from 2009 up to the present. As in sentence (4a), if the speaker intends to illustrate the period, then *for* phrase should be used. If the speaker intends to illustrate the starting point of the action, then a *since* phrase is used. In many cases, the present perfect progressive is employed, as in sentence (4c), where ‘discussing the matter’ is an action that happened continuously for two hours.

Lastly, let us look at the perfect of recent past.

- (5) a. The children have just slept.  
 b. I have been to the cinema recently.

The perfect of recent past denotes a situation that happened short time ago or has just occurred, as in (5a) and (5b). In other words, this type of perfect means that, “the present relevance of the past situation referred to be simply one of temporal closeness, i.e. the past situation is very recent” [1, 60]. This occurs very often with adverbials such as *just*, *recently*, etc

Iatridou

According to Iatridou et al., the present perfect is employed to indicate an eventuality that occurred before the utterance time.

- (6) a. Petros has visited Thailand. [6, 190]  
 b. We have aired the room.

Example (6a) indicates that Petros visited Thailand in an indefinite past time prior to the utterance time. Both the simple past and the present perfect share the same features. In other words, both of them indicate past action. However, Iatridou proposed a distinction between the simple past and the present perfect based on previous research. The simple past highlights “a temporal precedence between the Speech time and the Reference time” whereas; the present perfect highlights a temporal precedence between the Event time and Reference time” [6, 190]. Iatridou et al. also proposed four subtypes of the present perfect: the universal perfect (U-perfect), the experiential perfect, the perfect of result, and the perfect of recent past.

The universal perfect expresses an ongoing eventuality at an interval, from the past up to now, or indicates “that the predicate holds throughout some interval stretching from a certain point in the past up to the present” [6, 191]

- (7) a. We have been friends since 2003.

2003 -----→ Now

b. I have been training in the health center for two weeks.

Example (7a) indicates a friendship which runs from 2003 up to the present time with the starting point of the state indicated by since. Sentence (7b) utilizes the present perfect progressive, since the action is an ongoing habitual action and the predicate train can occur in the progressive form. The whole interval was mentioned in this sentence and used temporal preposition for.

Experiential perfect expresses that the subject has experienced a certain situation once, several times or never in the past up to the time of speaking.

(8) a. My daughter has never visited the Eifel Tower.

b. Have you ever been to Europe?

Example (8a) states that the speaker's daughter has not visited the Eifel Tower so far in her lifetime. In questions, ever is used in experiential meaning or asking the listener if the subject has experienced some action or situation in the past indefinite time up to the present time, as in example (8b).

The perfect of result expresses an eventuality with the relevant result or "it is possible only with the telic predicates and only for as long as the effect of the underlying eventuality holds" [6, 155]

(9) a. I have curled my hair.

b. He has washed the dishes.

Example (9a) can be resultative perfect only if the predicate holds the result, or while the hair is still curly. As soon as the hair turns straight example (9a) can be considered as experiential perfect.

The perfect of recent past is employed to indicate a recent situation or an eventuality that has just occurred.

(10) a. The students have had many writing tasks recently.

b. The children have just arrived home.

This kind of perfect often occurs with temporal adverbs like recently and just as in examples (10a) and (10b).

Davydova

Davydova mentions the simple past as an alternative of the present perfect and explains the simple past as "the location of the situation prior to the present moment" [2, 53]. She refers to two functions of the simple past: it either expresses an eventuality that held at a specific time in the past or it narrates a range of past events that happened one after the other. These eventualities do not relate to the utterance time. Time adverbials such as yesterday, some days ago, last year (week, month), in 1990 (exact years), etc. are employed for the simple past tense.

(11) a. I visited Osaka last year.

b.\* I have visited Osaka last year.

c. His eldest son moved to Chicago in 1990.

d. We met him a few days ago.

When time adverb ‘last year’ is used, the simple past must be employed as in the sentence (11a). Using the present perfect with an adverb that indicates a specific time in the past, such as last year, creates a grammatically incorrect sentence, as in example (11b).

(12) a. I baked a pie.

b. I have baked a pie.

In the case of the above examples, sentence (12b) is preferable based on Standard English. However, according to the context, the simple past tense can be employed as in example (12a) (for example, “I baked a pie. It was Friday when John arrived home.”)

On the other hand, Davydova describes the present perfect as a “current relevance” [3] of a past eventuality; in other words, the present perfect is preferable for a past eventuality with a present result, as in example (13a).

(13) a. The children have done their homework.

b. We have planted flowers in our garden.

Example (13a) indicates that the children finished the action in an indefinite past time, which could be any time before the time of speaking, but the action has current relevance as the task is complete by the time the statement is made. Davydova presented four major types of the present perfect: the resultative perfect, the extended–now perfect, the experiential perfect, and the perfect of recent past. According to Davydova [2, 62], all of these types of the present perfect share the notion of current relevance and this notion is the main feature to distinguish the present perfect from the simple past tense. The degree of current relevance is marked according to the types of the present perfect as shown in Figure 1.

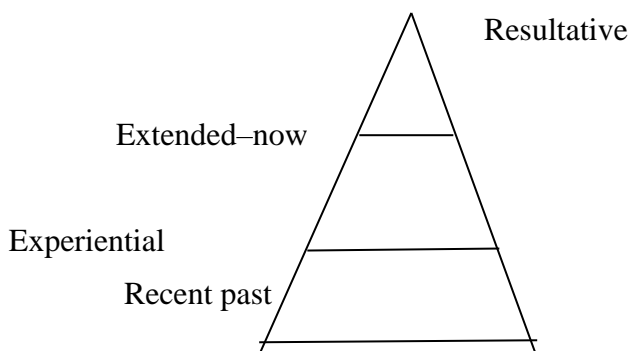


Figure 1. The hierarchy of uses of the present perfect [2, 66]

As illustrated in Figure 1, the top positions are occupied by the resultative and the extended–now perfect, and this ranking indicates that these two types of the perfect are the most notable as opposed to the other two types of the perfect.

First, let us review the resultative perfect. Davydova asserts that the resultative perfect is the core meaning of the perfect, since this type of the perfect denotes the present (current) result of some past action or situation.

(14) a. He has broken his leg.

b. They have written three letters.

Both of sentences (14a) and (14b) show current relevance or present result of some past eventuality: (14a) expresses that the subject had a bad accident in the past and in the present he has a broken leg as a result, and (14b) indicates the result of three completed letters at the utterance time.

The extended-now perfect expresses an eventuality that a situation started in the past and persists into the present, which makes its current-relevant meaning quite notable. The continuous form of the perfect is used for progressive actions, and often occurs with time expressions such as, since, for, for a long time, and up to now, etc., as in (19a).

(15) a. I have been waiting for him since two o'clock. (It is three o'clock now.)

b. She has visited the church for six years.

In (15a), the starting point of the action is in the past, that is, the subject began to wait at two o'clock and the action is ongoing until the utterance time. Example (15b) expresses a habitual action, or the subject began to attend the church six years ago, and she has visited regularly up to the present time. As indicated in this example, the habitual perfect is another subtype of the extended-now perfect and expresses an eventuality that started in the past and has held regularly up to the present time.

The experiential perfect describes a situation or activity that has happened at least once or several times or never happened until now.

(16) a. I have been to Jeju-do once.

b. We have tried to make kimchi several times.

In the case of (16a), the experience of visiting Jeju-do island has happened from the indefinite past up to now, and this action can be repeated in future (in one's lifetime), thus we can consider it currently relevant.

The last type is the perfect of recent past.

(17) a. I have just received an email.

b. The children have been to the theatre recently.

The perfect of recent past usually employs time adverbials such as just and recently and expresses past situation which occurred recently or a short time before the speaking time, as in (17a) and (17b).

Most linguists have proposed four major semantic types of the present perfect. In this article I focused on the four types proposed by Comrie, Iatridou, and Davydova.

**TABLE 1. FOUR TYPES BY COMRIE**

<b>Four types</b>	<b>Example sentences</b>
The perfect of recent past	The children have just slept.
Experiential perfect	Mr. Choi has visited Samarkand.
The perfect of result	I have found the key.
The perfect of persistent situation	We have known each other for ten years.

**TABLE 2. FOUR TYPES BY IATRIDOU**

<b>Four types</b>	<b>Example sentences</b>
Universal perfect	We have been friends since 2003.
Experiential perfect	My daughter has never visited the Eifel Tower.
The perfect of result	I have curled my hair.
The perfect of recent past	The children have just arrived home.

**TABLE 3. FOUR TYPES BY DAVYDOVA**

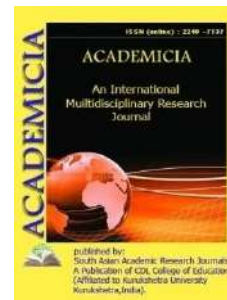
<b>Four types</b>	<b>Example sentences</b>
The resultative perfect	He has broken his leg.
The extended–now perfect	I have been waiting for him since two o'clock
The experiential perfect	I have been to Jeju-do once
The perfect of recent past	I have just received an email.

I have summarized the types of the English present perfect on the basis of previous studies.

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## REACTIVE POWER MANAGEMENT TO IMPROVE POWER QUALITY

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### ABSTRACT

*In this paper, investigate a circuit that allows controlling reactive power. Effect description of the reactive power to the network is presented. The advantages of reactive power compensation are considered. The method of reactive power compensation using capacitive elements is analyzed. The advantages that capacitor units have are considered. A model is developed in the MATLAB/Simulink program, which allows studying the effect of capacitors to the power quality. An assessment of the power quality is presented at various values of the capacitor.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Reactive Power; Power Quality; Capacitor; Compensation; Active Power Losses; Reactive Power Losses; Voltage Losses; Power Factor.*

### INTRODUCTION

In the production of electric energy at power plants, and in the consumption in the national economy of Uzbekistan, particular attention is paid to improving the power quality and its rational consumption.

One of the main measures to improve the power quality and its economy is the compensation of reactive power by capacitors. Compensating reactive power is economically advantageous in the same network (at the same voltage) where it is consumed, while there will be minimal energy losses, therefore, lower transformer powers will be required. To maintain the best operating

regime of an industrial enterprise, it is advisable to install devices that automatically regulate the capacitor power units depending on the time of day, changes in current or voltage [1].

Reactive power compensation allows:

- provide a balance of reactive power in the electrical network of the enterprise;
- reduce power and electrical energy losses in the power supply system;
- improve the power quality in the power supply system of an industrial enterprise.

Reactive power compensation issues are relevant for electric networks of all voltages in other countries. Power factor is a dimensionless physical quantity, characterizing the consumer of alternating electric current from the point of view of the presence of a reactive component in the load. The power factor shows how phase shifted the alternating current flowing through the load, relative to the voltage applied to it. Numerically, the power factor is equal to the cosine of this phase shift [2].

### Theoretical Part

The load of the power supply system is determined by the total power  $S = \sqrt{P^2 + Q^2}$  whose active component is usable and does not return to the load network back to the power source. The reactive component is necessary to create magnetic and electric fields in the elements of the electric network. In practice, it is not required, but flows from the power source (generator) to the power receiver and vice versa.

The transfer of a significant amount of reactive power through the lines and through the transformers of the power supply network is not profitable for the following reasons.

Additional active power losses occur in all elements of the power supply system due to the loading of their reactive power.

When transferring active and reactive power to consumers in the networks of the power supply system, losses of active power appear:

$$\Delta P = 3I^2 \cdot R = 3 \left( \frac{S}{\sqrt{3}U} \right)^2 R = \frac{S^2}{U^2} R = \frac{P^2 + Q^2}{U^2} R = \frac{P^2 R}{U^2} + \frac{Q^2 R}{U^2} = \Delta P_P + \Delta P_Q, \quad (1)$$

where the first term is the loss of active power due to the transfer of active power through the electric circuit, the second is the loss of active power due to the transfer of reactive power along the same circuit.

Thus, the additional active losses associated with uncompensated reactive power are proportional to its square:

$$\Delta P_Q = \frac{Q^2 R}{U^2}. \quad (2)$$

In addition,  $\Delta P_Q$  are also proportional to the active resistance of the conductors:

$$R = \rho \frac{l}{S}. \quad (3)$$

where  $\rho$  - is the specific resistance of the material of the conductors,  $l$  and  $S$  are their length and section, respectively.

Reactive power compensation is especially relevant when the load is connected by a thin long cable with an aluminum core.

If we take into account that the load is connected not by a single conductor, but consisting of segments, the circuit contains switching and protective devices, then the active resistance in relation (2) is even higher.

Power factor is very important, when transferring electricity from a power source to a consumer. The power factor is:

$$\cos\varphi = \frac{P}{S} = \frac{P}{\sqrt{P^2 + Q^2}},$$

whence follows

$$P^2 + Q^2 = \frac{P^2}{\cos^2\varphi},$$

Or power losses

$$\Delta P = \frac{P^2 \cdot R}{U^2 \cdot \cos^2\varphi}. \quad (4)$$

### Investigation

Studies have shown that power quality indicators (PQI) are mostly violated in low-voltage electrical networks. Mass supply of networks with foreign devices requires large economical costs. To solve this problem, the authors developed a measuring instrument "Malika", designed to measure PQI in low-voltage electrical networks [3,4].

This device is based on one of the family of 16-bit microcontrollers of the MSP430 type, manufactured by TI, which has eight built-in analog-to-digital converters and is programmed in Assembler language. Unlike other similar devices, there is no multiprocessor system that includes a powerful signal processor and a number of other, simpler microprocessors, and there is no additional "strapping" with other necessary accompanying electronics, which greatly simplifies the circuit and reduces the cost of the device.

The solution to this problem greatly simplifies the problem and allows us to move on to a practical solution to a whole range of topical issues facing operating personnel of electric networks and practicing electrical engineers.

For the operation of electric networks, one of the main issues is to reduce the amount of power losses in the network for transmission of electricity to consumers. When electricity is transmitted through networks, the magnitude of these losses increases sharply with uneven loading of individual phases. Therefore, control of the symmetrical phase loading and reduction in the amount of energy losses, and hence the efficiency of the network as a whole, is a highly demanded and highly effective measure [4]. The widespread use of developed fairly cheap devices is an urgently needed and quite important event.



**Fig. 1.** General view of the device

An important advantage of this type of device is the possibility of its use in the creation of modern, popular ASCAE systems. Of course, it is important in this case to create a fairly cheap and reliable communication system between each device and the control room, but modern developments in electronics in this matter allow us to hope for a successful solution to this problem in the following studies [5].

This article discusses the method of capacitive load, as a method of reactive power compensation. The inductive reactive load generated by electrical consumers can be counteracted by a capacitive load by connecting a precisely calculated capacitor. This reduces the reactive power consumed from the network and is called power factor correction or reactive power compensation. The most effective and efficient way to reduce the reactive power consumed from the network is to use reactive power compensation units (capacitor units).

Using of capacitor units for reactive power compensation allows:

- unload power lines, transformers and switchgears;
- reduce the cost of electricity;
- when using a certain type of settings to reduce the level of higher harmonics;
- suppress network interference, reduce phase unbalance;
- make distribution networks more reliable and economical [6].

Advantages of using capacitor units as means for reactive power compensation:

- low specific losses of active power (own losses of modern low-voltage cosine capacitors do not exceed 0.5 W per 1000 VAR);
- lack of rotating parts;
- simple installation and operation (no foundation needed);
- relatively low investment;
- the ability to select any necessary compensation power;
- the ability to install and connect anywhere in the power grid;
- lack of noise during operation;

-low operational costs [6].

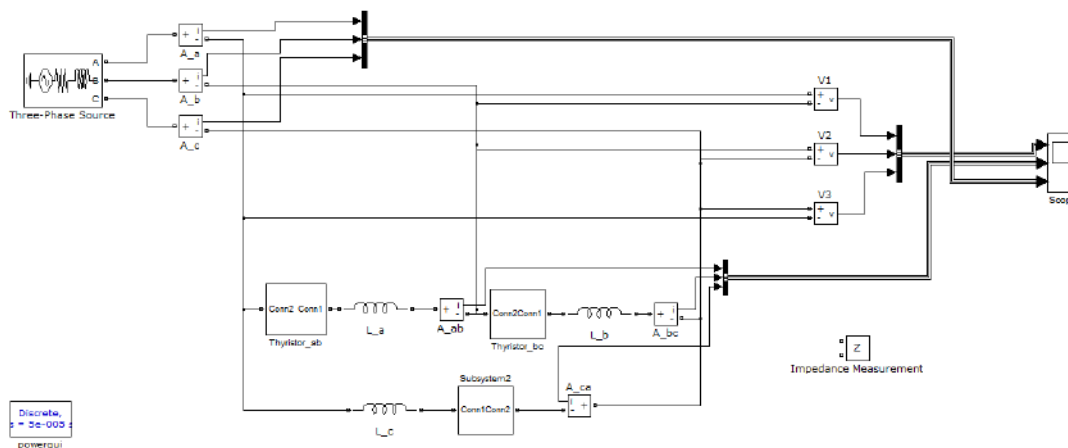
To study the effect of capacitor elements on power quality, a model of a controlled reactive power source (CRPS) was developed (Fig. 2). It should be noted that in the Simulink library there is no model of a symmetric controlled valve. For its implementation, MATLAB/Simulink tools were also used, as well as those available in this package (toolbox). The following features of thyristors are taken into account in the model [7]:

- the thyristor goes into the open state with the help of a control signal supplied to the control electrode;
- the thyristor goes into a closed state spontaneously when the current passes through zero.

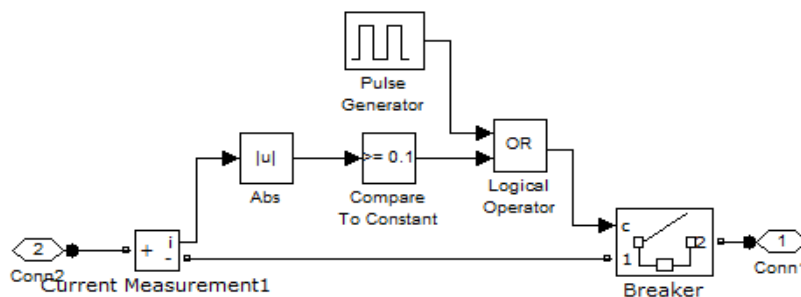
When simulating thyristors, the following assumptions are made:

- the transition from open to closed and vice versa occurs instantly;
- resistance of thyristors in open and closed states are represented by constant values.

The thyristor models contain an algorithm for controlling the angle of their opening. Thus, by adjusting the angle, we can study the dependence of the frequency spectrum on the delay time when opening the thyristors. A thyristor block model with a control circuit is shown in Fig. 3.



**Fig.2.** Model of a regulated source of reactive power



**Fig. 3.** Thyristor block model with a control circuit

## Results

With constant parameters of the transmitted power (P), voltage (U) and network resistance (R), the amount of active power losses in the network is inversely proportional to the square of the power factor of the transmitted load, or  $\Delta P = \frac{1}{\cos^2 \varphi}$ . Table 1 presents the calculation of the net active power at the consumer calculated on the basis of this dependence, when the constant active power (P = 100%) is transmitted over the network for various  $\cos \varphi$ .

From the calculations of table 1 it is seen that the loss of active power in the electric network increases rapidly with decreasing  $\cos \varphi$ . At  $\cos \varphi = 0.5$ , they reach 40%, and at  $\cos \varphi = 0.316$  all the active power transmitted through the network is consumed in losses in it. Moreover, the reactive power is almost three times higher than the active power.

**TABLE 1. ACTIVE LOSSES IN THE NETWORK AT VARIOUS  $\cos \varphi$  AND CONSTANT ACTIVE POWER TRANSMITTED OVER THE NETWORK**

Cos $\varphi$	tg $\varphi$	power, %		active losses, $\Delta P\% =$ $10\% / \cos^2 \varphi$	Net active power at the consumer (P- $\Delta P$ ), % from P
		reactive $Q = P \cdot \text{tg} \varphi$	total $S = P / \cos \varphi$		
1	0	0	100	10	90
0,9	0,484	48,4	111,1	12,3	87,7
0,8	0,75	75	125	15,6	84,4
0,7	1,02	102	142,9	20,4	79,6
0,5	1,732	173,2	200	40	60
0,316	3,016	301,6	316,5	100	0

In the MATLAB/Simulink package, the THD standard unit (Total Harmonic Distortion) from the Sim Power Systems application should be used to determine the integral indicator of the harmonic current composition. On the developed model, the relationship between the magnitude of the capacitors and the THD parameter was studied (Table 2).

**TABLE 2. THD MEASUREMENT VALUES AND CAPACITANCE**

Capacity, mkF	THD
700	0,01096
500	0,01089
300	0,01082
100	0,01077

## CONCLUSION

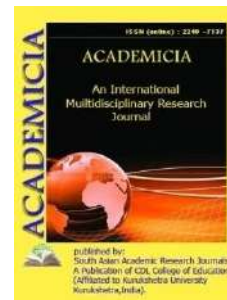
Thus, as a result of the OT-Atex-2018-370 project “Research and development of a multifunctional device for improving energy efficiency in electrical networks”, a method for reactive power compensation using capacitive elements based on the developed model of an



adjustable reactive power source was analyzed. It was revealed that the value of the harmonic current composition decreases with increasing capacitor bank.

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## CLINICAL AND ECHOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE UTERUS, OVARIES AND ENDOMETRIUM IN HEALTHY GIRLS AND IN GIRLS WITH UMC

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### ABSTRACT

*Juvenile uterine bleeding in the structure of gynecological diseases in girls is 16.6% - 48.1%, relapses up to 19.3% [2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 12, 15, 17]. In recent decades, in gynecology, ultrasound research has gained particular importance both in normal physical and sexual development, and in reproductive disorders. The first report on the successful use of ultrasound in children and adolescents to determine the status of the internal genital organs, both normal and in pathology, belongs to M. Gates (1978). Using ultrasound, it is possible to trace the growth and development of the uterus and ovaries in girls from the time of onset menarche to 18 years. The method is painless and safe for patients, which allows multiple observations in dynamics. Safety and high resolution of the method indicate great potentialities of using ultrasound in pediatric gynecology [1, 2, 3, 6, 13, 15, 17]. The literature contains detailed data on the echographic anatomy of the internal genital organs in early childhood and at different periods of puberty [18]. The ability to obtain complete and reliable information about the condition of the pelvic organs in adolescents with the help of ultrasound made it possible not to use such complex, invasive and expensive research methods as laparoscopy and hysteroscopy (V.P. Kharchenko et al.).*

**KEYWORDS:** *Ultrasound, Ovaries, Uterus, Endometrium, Laparoscopy, Hysteroscopy.*

### INTRODUCTION

We conducted a study in 32 healthy girls and in 36 girls with UMK aged 12 to 16 years. Anthropometry of the uterus and ovaries was performed in girls of both groups.

An ultrasound of the genital organs was performed on a Sonomed, Spectromed 400 apparatus, Acer, Russia, 2005. with linear sensors 200 W, 220 V, 50 Hz.

Studies have shown the absence of a significant significant difference in the size of the left and right ovary, in connection with which they presented generalized data. The results of ultrasound are presented in table 1.

As can be seen from the data table, in girls aged 12 years in the first phase, the length of the ovary is  $2.4 \pm 0.17$  cm, width  $1.5 \pm 0.08$  cm. In the second phase of the menstrual cycle, the size of the ovary does not differ significantly: resp.  $2.5 \pm 0.2$  and  $1.6 \pm 0.07$  cm ( $P > 0.05$ ). Further, in girls aged 13 years, the size of the ovaries significantly increases: in the first phase, respectively.  $3.5 \pm 0.23$  and  $2.5 \pm 0.13$  cm ( $P < 0.05$ ), in the second resp.  $3.6 \pm 0.2$  and  $3.0 \pm 0.21$  cm ( $P < 0.05$ ). Approximately the same results were obtained for girls aged 14, 15 and 16 years. In girls aged 14 years, in the first phase, the length of the ovary is  $3.4 \pm 0.26$  cm, width  $2.4 \pm 0.18$  cm. In the second phase of the cycle, these indicators increase markedly: resp.  $3.6 \pm 0.27$  and  $3.5 \pm 0.2$  cm ( $P < 0.01$ ). At age 15: in phase I resp.  $3.3 \pm 0.21$  and  $2.6 \pm 0.23$  cm, in II resp.  $3.8 \pm 0.19$  and  $3.2 \pm 0.28$  cm ( $P < 0.05$ ). At 16: in phase I resp.  $3.8 \pm 0.3$  and  $2.4 \pm 0.18$  cm, in II resp.  $3.8 \pm 0.24$  and  $2.6 \pm 0.17$  cm ( $P < 0.01$ ).

## MATERIAL AND METHODS

In girls with UMC, ovarian size tends to decrease, but the pattern of growth of this organ, depending on age, generally remains. So, in girls with UMK at the age of 12, in the first phase of the menstrual cycle, the length of the ovary is  $2.2 \pm 0.17$  cm, width  $1.6 \pm 0.08$  cm. In the second phase: resp.  $2.3 \pm 0.19$  and  $1.5 \pm 0.09$  cm ( $P > 0.05$ ). At the age of 13 years in the first phase of the cycle, respectively.  $2.8 \pm 0.2$  and  $2.2 \pm 0.15$  cm, in the second resp.  $3.1 \pm 0.23$  and  $2.8 \pm 0.17$  cm. Further, despite the significant growth of the ovaries at the age of 14, 15 and 16 years, it still remains significantly reduced in comparison with the same indices of healthy girls. In girls with UMC at the age of 14, in the first phase of the menstrual cycle, the length of the ovary is  $2.9 \pm 0.24$  cm, the width is  $2.4 \pm 0.2$  cm, in II, respectively.  $3.0 \pm 0.22$  and  $3.6 \pm 0.28$  cm. At the age of 15 years: in phase I, respectively.  $3.0 \pm 0.19$  and  $2.7 \pm 0.23$  cm, in II resp.  $3.4 \pm 0.15$  and  $3.6 \pm 0.3$  cm. At the age of 16 years: in the first phase  $3.2 \pm 0.27$  and  $2.5 \pm 0.18$  cm, in the second  $3.6 \pm 0.29$  and  $3.8 \pm 0.25$  cm ( $P < 0.05-0.01$ ).

During ultrasound examination, the most informative size of the uterus is the length of the uterus, on the basis of which other sizes are determined and, accordingly, one or another pathology of the uterus is detected. In the groups we studied, no significant difference was found depending on the phase of the ovarian cycle ( $P > 0.05$ ). In girls with ymk, the length of the uterus is characterized by a certain reduced size in General, compared with the indicators of healthy girls ( $P < 0.05$ ). However, the growth pattern of this size does not change depending on age ( $P < 0.05$ ).

Interesting results were obtained in the analysis of endometrial data in the examined patients. The thickness of the endometrium in healthy girls is characterized by growth in the second phase of the cycle. Thus, in healthy girls aged 12 years in the first phase of the menstrual cycle, the thickness of the endometrium was  $0.9 \pm 0.25$  cm, in the second  $1.1 \pm 0.09$  cm. In girls aged 13 years: correspond.  $0.8 \pm 0.07$  and  $1.2 \pm 0.1$  cm ( $P < 0.05$ ). The same pattern persists in healthy girls aged 14, 15 and 16. For girls aged 14 years:  $0.9 \pm 0.06$  and  $1.2 \pm 0.07$  cm, at 15 years  $1.0 \pm 0.09$  and  $1.4 \pm 0.1$  cm, at 16 years  $1.1 \pm 0.1$  and  $1.5 \pm 0.12$  cm ( $P < 0.05$ ).

In girls with UMC, a significant increase in the thickness of the endometrium is observed precisely in the second phase of the cycle, which probably indicates follicular atresia. So, in girls with UMK at the age of 12 years, the thickness endometrium in the first phase of the menstrual cycle is  $0.8 \pm 0.08$  cm, in the second  $1.2 \pm 0.1$  cm ( $P < 0.05$ ). Endometrial hyperplasia progresses in older girls. In girls aged 13 years, the thickness of the endometrium is:  $0.7 \pm 0.09$  in the first and  $1.5 \pm 0.16$  cm in the second phase of the menstrual cycle ( $P < 0.01$ ). At age 14, respectively.  $0.7 \pm 0.05$  and  $1.6 \pm 0.09$  cm, at 15 years of age  $1.4 \pm 0.09$  and  $1.6 \pm 0.12$  cm, 16 years of age  $1.0 \pm 0.15$  and  $1.8 \pm 0.17$  cm ( $P < 0.05-0.001$ ).

Thus, the results of ultrasound revealed regular changes characteristic of both healthy and girls with UMC. Active ovarian growth has been observed since 13 years. The size of the ovaries as a whole tends to increase in the second phase of the cycle, which was especially pronounced in healthy girls aged 13, 14 and 15 years. An increase in the total volume of the ovaries and the absence of ovulation at this age indicates an anovulatory type of the menstrual cycle. In contrast, girls aged 16 years have relatively the same sizes in both phases of the menstrual cycle, indicating the presence of an ovulatory cycle. Unlike healthy girls, anovulatory type of the menstrual cycle is observed in girls with UMK in all age groups ( $P < 0.05-0.001$ ).

The highest growth of the uterus is observed from the age of 13, while there is no significant difference in performance depending on the phase of the cycle ( $P > 0.05$ ). Keeping the same pattern, girls with UMC show a slight decrease in the size of the uterus, however, these data were not reliable ( $P > 0.05$ ), except for the age category of 16 years ( $P < 0.05$ ).

## CONCLUSION

As noted above, the thickness of the endometrium in healthy girls is characterized by growth in the second phase of the cycle. In girls with UMC, a significant increase in the thickness of the endometrium is even more intensified, which indicates atresia of the follicle and, accordingly, a prolonged estrogenic effect on the growth of the endometrium.

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## **A STUDY OF BANKING SERVICES IN REGARD TO CUSTOMER SATISFACTION PROPORTION IN SADERAT BANK BRANCHES IN TEHRAN-WEST.**

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### **ABSTRACT**

*Doubtlessly, customers play a most significant element for an organization growth and life. So of that success and profit owes into the provision of customers' favors and content amount. However, in terms of the banking industry, Iran has been considered trivial attention in the matter of customer orientation for the past years so as to achieve an appropriate model. The main end of this paper goes for a descriptive-survey in association of a bilateral effect for Saderat bank customers' satisfaction level against the quality of banking services. Regarding the sample population, a non-random judgmental sampling of 96 customers was considered. The main tool for data collection is the questionnaire in connection with using Analytical Hierarchy process (AHP). Importantly, results indicate a significant relationship between employees' competency or people skills, services, and physical-environmental quality bank services with the Saderat's customers' satisfaction.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Customer satisfaction, loyalty perspectives, behavioral loyalty stance and Analytic Hierarchy Process (AHP)*

### **INTRODUCTION**

#### **Preface**

Nowadays, customer satisfaction, service quality, and loyalty are considered as strategic issues in service organizations or industries. The necessity of the today's competitive world necessitates the service organizations, especially banks and financial institutions in order to provide high



quality of varied services. In fact, it works as a benchmark to gain competitive advantage. In other words, understanding and measuring the quality of services thanks to the benefits such as retaining customer, customer loyalty and new customers' attraction to high service quality, has been noticed by the organizations' scrutiny. Evaluating the quality of services, strengths and weaknesses can be identified to be improved for the purpose of satisfaction and loyalty parameters.

Meanwhile, a good range of companies in many industries evaluate and implement loyalty strategies and plans aiming at fostering strong relationships with their customers (Banasiewicz & Andrew, 2005, 232). The reasons for this emphasis on loyalty are different. Certainly the proliferation and fragmentation of media have made it more difficult to reach new customers and attract them, thus, this encourages companies strive to retain existing customers more than before.

Furthermore, some issues are related to absorbing customers by media; today's consumers are very preoccupied in their hectic life style which results in less time and enthusiasm for the use and interpretation of all the messages they receive. Noticeably, this includes both consumer markets and industrial markets (Duffy, D. L, 1998, 435). Researches also have shown that a big bundle of investments wanted in order to attract new customers to a brand, compared to keeping existing customers are required relatively. This research has shown that 6 to 8 times more to attract a new customer than to keep an existing customer is expensive (Duncan, T & Moriarty, 1997).

Interestingly, the customer loyalty is undergone by the issue of multiple and diverse factors and conditions being affected within and outside the organization; that the level of their effects depend on the type of organization varies from organization to organization. It is important to recognize of these factors and determine the influence of each in order to help managers make their minds. On the other hand, due to the organizational resources limitation, if a manager looking to plan to preserve the customers, he had better both take the consideration for the factors affecting on their loyalty and satisfaction and each importance following then he allocates the limited resources by solid plans and strategies.

In this case, the present study aims to diagnose and enlist the factors affecting customer loyalty and satisfaction of Saderat bank population in accordance with customers' comments and statements and then by using of decision making methods in an extended definition. Hopefully, this will help the bank in order to increase customer loyalty and satisfaction on the course of the most important milestones influentially. As a result, bankers can adopt appropriate strategies and models more efficiently and practically.

## **Concepts and research background**

### **Concept of Loyalty**

It is such a demanding thought that being tried to demonstrate loyalty truth. This is an attentive question to recognize whether behavioral loyalty is a variable which is directly or indirectly related to attitude? (Duffy, 1998, 435-448) it makes concepts such as loyalty or favorite words of love, truth and honesty, and commitment to the mind. The satisfaction criteria as a measure of their loyalty are very common; therefore, it is assumed that satisfaction is positive on customers' purchase intention and willing. While, the carried out research indicates that it would be highly

simplistic to assume that customers who have been dissatisfied are lost and satisfied customers remain loyal. As a matter of the fact that Reichold has implied that aside from being satisfied or extremely satisfied, many customers are falling. Again, it has been shown that many customers who deliver a mood of satisfaction with a certain brand they never repeat it or even they buy other brands. Such behaviors may be due to variables like choice, comfort, price and income. This shows the attitude-based loyalty measures (satisfaction), indicators or criteria are somehow frail to anticipate customer behaviors.

Not long past researchers' studies have approved that customer loyalty is a major factor that plays an unquestionable role in the banking system, all that is in line with the goals of customer satisfaction and loyalty. Results of Beerli et al (2004) did in the Spanish banking industry is offering a new model of loyalty; it is indicated that if the people are satisfied with the quality of banking operations and banking certainly remain loyal to the bank and try to always be a bank customer; In this study emphasized that focus on explaining the process of banking operations, impact on customer satisfaction and loyalty. The stated process could take a strong association between satisfaction and (supervision costs is important) and customer loyalty creation. One of the rare aims of this procedure is to diagnose the factors and forces that can expand the target market so as to strengthen banking affair. Without any escaping points, one of the issues that is important in improving banking is that to say that all the parameters should help with continuity and be able to communicate and work in one direction unanimously. As a result, when the banking system is increasingly positive that impact on banking operations facilitation and make more profit (Beerli et al, 2004).

Research on the banks of southern Thailand by Eakuru and Nick Mat (2008) was to investigate the causal relationship between loyalty and customer satisfaction as a particular priority. Correspondingly, the customer's image is a very important factor that determines the customer's loyalty. These fruitful results were likely to lead into the creation of solutions to some of the branches; In other words, increasing consumer confidence and mentality, commitment and loyalty are added with increased focus on service quality, at last, customer satisfaction improves.

Research that Gilbert et al (2004) did in Florida, the institutions which concluded that high quality services are provided to customers, sell more than those that did not provide good service. Satisfied customers are the heart of long-term successful business and there is a direct relationship between their satisfaction and behavior. High customer satisfaction and loyalty, and more stable and thus more profit for the company leads. Quality of service is based on a series of infrastructure, systems and company profits which are linked with customer behavior; the hierarchical relationship between the terms is called "service profit chain". Thus, increased customer satisfaction, loyalty and stability lead to the complaint reduction.

The research conducted by Ball et al (2004) had given European customer satisfaction index their main base of operation, thus this model in many industries of Europe was used including: bank, cable TV, landline phone, mobile phone, and the food. They began to investigate the role of communication and trust in explaining loyalty. They stated these five variables: perceived quality, expectations, image, communication, and the perceived value affect customer satisfaction.

Another study in Tehran's Mellat bank branches by Haghighi (1382) carried out; these results obtained that in all five dimensions of service quality the customer's expectations have been beyond the bank perceptions. In fact, the results of this study indicate; although, all five dimensions of service quality are above average bank, there is a significant positive relationship between service quality, satisfaction and loyalty, in both of the cases, assurance and tangible factors associated with the highest and lowest satisfaction and loyalty. In other words, there is more relation between outcome and process dimensions, procedural aspects of satisfaction and loyalty.

### **Customer loyalty**

Commitment of the customers to do a deal with organization and purchase of goods and services are frequently described (Larson and Susanna, 2004). If loyalty count as one of the indicators on the control and management then provides the basis for definition and classification of interactions with clients who may be said to adhere to the critical needs of customers including: deep commitment to re-buy or patronize a preferred product or service in the future (Oliver, 1999), furthermore customer's knowledge counts as the most important asset of a company. Awareness of the customer's product or service to something is greater than the value of a company that helps companies make better use of resources based on customer requirements and needs. Loyalty to the client is willing to buying again even more price analysis. Future revenue growth will be safe by customer loyalty with existing customers; therefore, the company's ultimate goal is customer loyalty (Hosun et al, 2006).

### **Triple Loyalty Denotations**

**1- Transactional Loyalty:** It takes into account the changing customer buying behavior; however, the motives may be unclear. Since this aspect of loyalty is closer to the business results; it grants a most frequent alternative. Noticeably, Transactional Loyalty is achieved through the below steps:

- Sales of new products: When customers attempted to purchase new, different goods and services from suppliers, for example, after purchasing a life insurance policy, the customer will receive the pension proposal.
- Lateral sell: When customers buy more goods and services from the same supplier, such as increasing the amount saved in investments.
- Repeat buy: Re-buy a product or service in order to re-satisfy the need for example, life insurance or housing repair loans from banks.

**2- Perceptual loyalty:** Attitudes and beliefs of customers are a key factor. Sometimes since the reflect patterns of behavior, attitudes and beliefs are likely to happen in future are of great importance, the perceptual loyalty is achieved through the following:

- Satisfaction: To use clear and simple loyalty in the context of derived satisfaction is considered by the users of goods and services. However, a large sample of customers and suppliers despite their high level of satisfaction that they receive the goods and service it can change, so customer satisfaction measures may be misleading and should only be considered.
- Awareness: Loyalty is observed by the rate of the business recognition in the target market, which is the effect of word of mouth recommendations or knowledge provider, located.

- Compound loyalty: The combination of these two types which is achieved in the following ways:
- Life Duration Value: Benefit business relationship with customers over time is calculated in order to obtain the concept of customer life duration value the current and potential value of the customer relationship is established, but usually, during a period when the first transaction to date or in the future will be measured.
- Brand Value: Businesses with strong brand rely on, mostly, the strength of their communication and awareness of customer to make understand. The aim is that customers can refer back to their supplier (Larsson and Susanna, 2004).

### **Triple approaches to loyalty**

- Behavioral loyalty: it is the state with regard to consumer preferences or biases that can lead to repeat purchase behavior. But since this approach is simply to focus on results, vision compared to a dynamic process is confined.
- Attitudinal loyalty: When a customer repeats purchase, it is a factor that acts as a barrier to customer leaving. This approach emerges in tend to be recommended to others.
- Cognitive loyalty: This is the first product or service that comes to mind when people decided to purchase among the products and services chosen (Caruana, 2002).

### **Loyalty Varieties**

- 1- Factual Loyalty: When customers frequently do purchase at a certain organization because of their strong preferences regarding that place. This category is the most beneficial category of loyalty. Managers should focus on maintaining and enhancing customer attitudes keep their price advantage and provide customers with other valued services also encourage the consumers so that they repeat the purchase behavior.
- 2- Hidden Loyalty: This is based on customers' attitudes toward the organization and its well-known brands, but their buying behavior is not clear. Choices made by these customers often are influenced by local suppliers, inventory status or being influenced by others. It has been highly recommended that managers, in this case, must remove hurdles and ripe the situation to experience the repetition of purchase behavior, as an illustration, of retail networks and credit accounts could be developed.
- 3 - Lack of Loyalty: In situations in which the relative attitude of the customer level based on their convenience rather than loyalty to buy. In such cases, organizations require that spend any resources for their customers to avoid unnecessary. Regarding these potential customers become loyal customers of the future, organizations should influence on the costumers' behavior and attitudes in their efforts (Larson and Susanna, 2004).
- 4 - Fake Loyalty: Since the customers do not believe that there are various options, the concept is very similar to the inactivity and apathy. The model is based on repeat purchases, special offers, convenience and availability, and recommended by others. As a result, customers may be loyal only occasionally and can easily change it with rival organization. Consequently, managers should aim to influence customers into loyal customers, this way influence on their attitude

toward the brand. In addition customers increasing costs for the replacement will be costly for them to change the brand which may be such a way to keep customers.

### **Factors influencing Loyalty**

As mentioned causative factors of the customer loyalty and their importance varies from company to company. Factors affecting customer loyalty in banking can be classified into the following categories (Reichheld, F. F, 1994):

**Employees' abilities:** This part consists of factors like the staffs' personality, behavior and appearance in a bank in connection with the customers satisfaction and loyalty feedback.

**The quality of services:** It is related to the service types and characteristics. The features which can distinguish a service company from another are a variety of services, indirect services, stabilization services, loan terms, etc.

**Physical - environmental factors:** Incorporating the appearance and physical aspects of the services, such as interior and exterior branches' features, working hours and days, whether bank branches located near commercial and business centers or not, ATM machines, et al.

Andres Kousik and Urmas Varblane (2009) studies show that the main factors influencing loyalty assess the amount of customers' loyalty and satisfaction. The findings of this study indicate that having treated the same with all our customers to increase their loyalty is not working properly. The results of this study also firmly indicate that the four factors that influence loyalty (satisfaction, trustworthiness, image, and communication matters) play different roles at different levels of customer loyalty.

### **Quality of banking services**

The definition has been a judgment about the superiority or priority of customers about a product. In other words, attitude is derived from a comparison of expectations with perceptions of performance (Parasuraman et al, 1991). Estimate the level of customers' perceived value of the product quality will determined the price paid (Hosun et al, 2006). Have pointed out that the discussion on the quality of the services marketing literature that started in 1985 (Reynoso et al & Angur et al, 1995, 1999). In the banking industry, in the opinion of several studies being done in the area of service quality, has posed a considerable literature and numerous articles in academic journals prints and are applied in this context. A good range of these studies are devoted to the definition of an overall service quality dimensions and metrics, on the other hand focuses on the importance of service quality, operational areas of the bank, evaluation and implementation of successful practical experience. Remarkably, earlier studies in Iran also generate the relationship which has exhibited satisfying customers with quality banking services; and generally has concluded that customer satisfaction is the quality of banking services.

### **Development of hypotheses**

According to the principles of research literature reviewed satisfaction variables, reliability, image, importance of communication, staff competency, physical - environmental and service quality influence on customer loyalty. Due to the limitations of data collection, variables competency staff, physical - environmental factors affecting customer loyalty and service quality as commercial banks, has been considered in this study. Underlying Reichold model with hypotheses proposed in this study are presented subsequently.



### 3 - Hypotheses:

3-1 Hypothesis: There is a significant relationship between customer loyalty/satisfaction and staff competency.

3-2 Hypothesis: There is a significant relationship with customer loyalty and physical-environmental factors.

3-3 Hypothesis: There is a significant relationship between service quality and customer loyalty.

3-4 Hypothesis: there is no significant difference between the rating factors using AHP techniques and mean comparison.

### 4- RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The method used in this study is a descriptive research and the aim of the present study is applicable because it is toward the practical application of knowledge orientation.

On the authority of the research topic, loyal customers of Saderat bank branches in the area of west managing Tehran branch have formed the statistical population of this research. The purposes of this study display that customers are loyal customers who have been customers of Saderat bank services at least for two years. To achieve the desired sample, multi-stage sampling technique was used in three levels. On the first level, Saderat bank branches were classified in accordance with the west bank supervision in Tehran. Considering the statistical population size which is determined and using the (Cochran formula) for the success of large society, the sample size was 96. Regarding selected 12 branches, judgmental non-probability sampling method to select the type of sample (95% confidence level and error) was used of which eight were selected in each branches. Of course in implementation of the research, according to collected information on the number of completed questionnaires ninety-three, was diagnosed valid and usable.

$$n = \frac{z^2 pq}{d^2} = \frac{(1.96)^2 (0.5)(0.5)}{(0.05)^2} \approx 96$$

Importantly, through this study, we did collect data from two distinguished questionnaire sources. The first questionnaire that is based on the theoretical issues and the experts prospects in the field of marketing and banking were developed consists of 42 questions on the importance of the factors that determines customer loyalty class. As mentioned above, these factors are presented in three separate groups including: Physical-environmental factors and factors of staff services competency. Five-point Likert scale is a scale used in the questionnaire. Using data collected from the first questionnaire and through the respective statistical analysis the final factor affecting customer loyalty identified and according to that the second set of questionnaire was arranged. In the questionnaire respondents were asked to accordance with the instructions given maintain paired comparisons between physical-environmental factors and services of staff competency factors in order to determine the importance of these factors. To determine the validity of the first research experts' guide was used the second survey was based on the factors and components of the statistical analyzes of the data were obtained from the first questionnaire. Furthermore, banking experts and experts' opinions were exerted on in the development of the questionnaire which confirms the validity. Reliability was assessed by Cronbach's alpha test.



Mean alpha spectra obtained for all variables studied was about 82% indicating high reliability of the questionnaire content.

### Data analysis and hypotheses testing

Of 17-fold factors for ranking and comparison approach is used and also AHP is used as a supplement to the first approach. The different statistical methods for data analysis were used to fit the hypothesis. The results are presented below:

### Ranking factors:

#### Hierarchical Approach

The data required for the hierarchical approach was done by paired scales and priorities of each group of factors were obtained also higher level, the results are presented in the following tables.

**TABLE 1. RATINGS OF PHYSICAL-ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS IMPACT ON CUSTOMERS' LOYALTY (SOURCE: RESULTS)**

Relative weight	Physical - environment factors	Rank
28850/	All Services of provided on a branch	1
23910/	Numerous branches distributed throughout the city	2
20850/	The suitability of the location of bank branches	3
12180/	Existence of ATMs at branches	4
10200/	Hours and days of work in branches	5

**TABLE 2. RANKING OF FACTORS AFFECTING CUSTOMER LOYALTY TO SERVICE BANK (SOURCE: RESULTS)**

Relative weight	Service factors	Rank
20670/	Interest requirements for lending	1
18240/	Suitability of service demands	2
16960/	Interest on bank deposits	3
13020/	Indirect service	4
12090/	Serve new and unique services	5
10180/	Waiting time to receive services	6
06910/	Variety of services	7

**TABLE 3. RANKING OF FACTORS INFLUENCING EMPLOYEE LOYALTY OF CUSTOMERS (SOURCE: RESULTS)**

Relative weight	Factors related to staff	Rank
30680/	The speed and accuracy of employee services	1
21080/	Respect the customers and guide them	2
19250/	Commitment, accountability and confidentiality	3

15840/	Experience and expertise of service providers	4
11080/	Polite behavior and Adornment	5

The higher level of ranking and weighting factors in Table (4) are shown.

**TABLE 4 LEVEL FACTORS THAT AFFECT CUSTOMERS' LOYALTY RANKING  
(SOURCE: RESULTS)**

Relative weight	Factors	Rank
47230/	Service factors	1
36120/	Factors related to staff competency	2
17100/	Physical-environmental factors	3

Ultimately, the weight of each factor by multiplying the factors weight the upper level (the hierarchy) the final weight of each factor was acquired that in table (5) is shown.

## 2-5-2 - Method of mean comparison

This method has been used as a supplement to the previous method. In this method by comparison of factors results, all factors were prioritized that the result can be provided in table 6.

**TABLE 5: RANKING OF FACTORS AFFECTING THE FINAL CUSTOMER  
LOYALTY BANK (SOURCE: RESULTS)**

The final weight by hierarchical approach (AHP)	The rank factors by AHP and mean comparison	Factors
11080/	3-1	Velocity and accuracy of service
09760/	2-4.5	Interest loans and conditions
08610/	3-10	Suitability of service demands
08010/	4-11	Interest on bank deposits
07610/	2-5	Respect the customer and guidance
06950/	6-8	Commitment, accountability and confidentiality
06650/	11-11.5	All services provided on a branch
06150/	7-14	Indirect services
05720/	9-9	Staff experience and expertise
05710/	6-8	Provide new and unique services
04810/	1-10	Waiting time to receive service
04080/	13-16	Multiplicity and distribution of subsidiaries in city
04000/	4.5-12	Staff polite manners and elegance

03560/	14-15	The suitability of the location of bank branches
03260/	3-15	Variety of services
02080/	11.5-16	Existence of ATM machines in branches
01740/	17-17	Hours and days of working branches

### Assay causal relationship hypotheses

In order to assess the causal relationship of these assumptions, if the correlation coefficient table sig, the 05/0 is considered less, so meaningful regression. The final results are as shown in table (6).

**TABLE 6. CORRELATION MATRIX BETWEEN VARIABLES AFFECTING BANK CUSTOMER LOYALTY (SOURCE: RESULTS)**

Quality of Service	Physical-Environmental	staff Competence	Customer Loyalty		
**7410/ 0000/ 94	**5340/ 0000/ 94	**3410/ 0040/ 94	1 0 94	Pearson Level of significance Sample	<b>Customer Loyalty</b>
**2010/ 0000/ 94	**3090/ 0000/ 94	1 0 94	**3410/ 0040/ 94	Pearson Level of significance Sample	<b>Staff Competence</b>
**4140/ 0000/ 94	1 0 94	**3090/ 0000/ 94	**5340/ 0000/ 94	Pearson Level of significance Sample	<b>Physical-Environmental</b>
1 0 94	**4140/ 0000/ 94	**2010/ 0000/ 94	**7410/ 0000/ 94	Pearson Level of significance Sample	<b>Quality of Service</b>

Of the great credibility and good fitness indicators are reflected in table (6). These coefficients indicate that customer loyalty or satisfaction in the place of dependent variable and the independent variables were significantly associated with a 99% confidence interval. Increasing the level of each of the independent variables customer loyalty increases as well. As a result, these findings provide a reduction conception. According to the absolute Pearson correlation coefficient, The intensity of the relationship between employee attitudes and customer satisfaction to save (according to the absolute value of Pearson correlation coefficient equal to 0/341, so the intensity of this relationship is the average level) is in the a high level. Thus the first hypothesis, the second and third are confirmed. To test the fourth hypothesis of the Friedman analysis of variance was used. Since the research hypothesis is of the significant boundary (the two are the same factors used to rank) conflicting in the H1, claim hypothesis in

the  $H_0$  appears. Calculated against the base 37/473 is obtained that is larger than  $K_2$  (26/2962) in the table. So assume the claim (both are the same factors used to rank) was rejected. In other words, the hierarchical ranking approach and mean comparison factors significantly take a difference in the space separating.

## 6 – CONCLUSION

It has been attempted in this study to show that as a matter of the fact that factors affecting customer loyalty in the banking industry and in particular by attitude of Saderat banks plays an important role for the level of customers' satisfaction and loyalty. There is a significant correlation between physical-environmental factors and factors related to the staff competence with customer loyalty, according to the statistical analyzes were performed in this study. Also it is indicating these factors importance to strengthen and mutually reinforce the relationship between Saderat bank staff and services and their customers.

In terms of the data analysis, clearly being showed that, all the key factors affected the level of customer loyalty, but solely the effect of these factors on loyalty, differing from one another.

The results of this study are as follows:

A) Based on the first research hypothesis, the staff competence assumptions, it is suggested that Saderat bank managers are respondent to the effect of staff competence in regard with the customers' loyalty. Therefore, in their tactics and policies, they must pay attention to the vitality of these factors. And also they make the crucial revisions constantly on their staff period. The findings in this study are consistent with previous studies results. For example, Avkiran research (1994) that the four-dimensional model of service quality in the banking industry (employee competence, credibility, communication and access to bank teller) examined, is consistent.

B) Based on the second hypothesis, physical-environmental factors, since the software and hardware components are major elements in customer loyalty provision; as a result, physical-environmental factors in Saderat bank should be reconsidered through the directors' principles and policies.

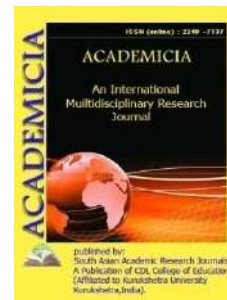
C) The results of the third hypothesis show that the impact of service quality on customer loyalty sharply increases. The findings are consistent with Mersha research et al (1992), Ennio et al (1993) to explain the issues and provide a set of criteria so as evaluating service quality expectations, perceptions and pay overall loyalty and satisfaction.

As a result of the synergy deriving from simultaneous consideration of all three factors, Sederat bank policies and programs in the long run, all aspects should be considered to be competitive with other banks be strengthened.

The results of Friedman analyses of variance the ranking factors seventeen with two different methods signified the distinctions. Both AHP and mean comparison were used in seventeen final ranking factor of the questionnaire. Providing that we observe, individually, each factor, speed and efficiency factors of service delivery, interests and loan conditions and suitability of service demands in both methods have achieved a high grade; in other words, it emphasizes the importance of the mentioned factors and their unquestionable influence on customers in Saderat bank.

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## **FAMILY AS A FACTOR IN MENTAL HEALTH**

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### **ABSTRACT:**

*The psychological, social, and physiological health of a family primarily affects an individual's mood, activity, and psyche. In this article, we explored the impact of the family environment and the psychological state of the family on an individual's mental health. Using the Family Relationship Scale questionnaire, it is precisely what factors are present in the family that help the family members feel free and mentally healthy. According to the results of the survey, constructive conflicts, intellectual and cultural aspects of the family and the independence of family members were selected as the main factors by respondents.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Family, mental health, constructive conflicts, intellectual and cultural aspect of the family, independence*

### **INTRODUCTION**

The family is a living environment, a complex set of relationships, a space in which a person is formed. The family is a group of persons who jointly decide the cultural and social affairs of the family on the basis of marriage, mutual kinship, mutual care, equality and freedom. According to Chapter 14, articles 63, 66 and Part 2 of Article 65 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan and Part 1 of Article 4 of the Family Code, the family, motherhood, fatherhood and childhood are under state protection. In the Uzbekistan Republic Encyclopedia, family members are considered as a small group of kinship related to common life, mutual moral responsibility and mutual assistance. Mental health of the family is a comprehensive generalized indicator of the socio-psychological activity of family members in family relationships, social environment and professional activities. It is a state of mental well-being of the family, which ensures the regulation of behavior and activities of all family members in accordance with the living



conditions. Psychological health is an integral indicator of modern family activity, which reflects the qualitative aspects of the social, psychological and pedagogical processes that take place in it.

## LITERATURE

The family is multifunctional. Among the many functions of the family, the most important is creativity, which is aimed at creating conditions for the development of the personality of its members [Yu.E. Aleshina, T.V. Andreeva, V.M. Medkov, B.M. Levin, M.V. Petrovich at all]. Therefore, the family should be considered as a small social group or community unit that generates biological, social, material, spiritual, ideological, psychological, and pedagogical relationships [Tkachenko 2010]. The family is the most important factor in a healthy lifestyle and has an invaluable resource in shaping health and a healthy lifestyle [T.V. Perepelkina, 2013]. As a result of cultivating these basic social values, the family is the first social link that forms the basis of human behavior and human behavior, and the meaning of life is the first and lasting basis for the individual to express himself in physical abilities, health, love, beauty, material well-being [B.S. Pavlov, 2008]. Educational institutions become the closest helper of the family in the upbringing of the individual [Orekhova I.L., Shurupova M.V, 2018]. However, the first educator in human life is the parent. This fact is reflected in the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Education" and the National Program of Personnel Training. It is emphasized that parents should be accepted as the first caregiver. Only they can lay the foundations for a child's physical, moral, and intellectual development. Educational institutions also play an important role in maintaining and strengthening physical and mental health, developing individual skills and correcting deficiencies necessary to support the family. The growth of a person in all respects depends primarily on the mental health of the family. Mental health of the family is a comprehensive generalized indicator of the socio-psychological activity of family members in family relationships, social environment and professional activities. It is a state of mental well-being of the family, which ensures the regulation of behavior and activities of all family members in accordance with the living conditions. Psychological health is an integral indicator of modern family activity, which reflects the qualitative aspects of the social, psychological and pedagogical processes that take place in it. An important factor in a person's well-being, comfort, self-satisfaction, and mental health is the stability of the family environment. The stability of the family environment depends on how well family members understand each other, feel each other's heart, their level of upbringing, and how much they understand and follow the duties and responsibilities in the family. Abu Ali ibn Sina's book, *Tadbiri Manzil*, which covers various aspects of family relations, states that if the head of the family is inexperienced, he will not be able to educate his members well, and in the end he will not be able to achieve good results. can affect. The scientist points out that the duties and responsibilities of the parents in the family, especially the father, are in any case responsible to the upbringing of the child and are the basis of the peace of the family.

Russian psychologist I.V. Dubrovina explains the concept of "mental health" as follows. In his view, the concept of "mental health" explains that a person's "spirituality" is related to his or her development, and interprets these concepts as closely related concepts. The founder of humanistic psychology, A. Based on Maslow's ideas, I. V. Dubrovina argues that mental health is "the desire of a person to develop his or her potential through self-expression and the pursuit of human values".

In the development of psychology, this problem has been addressed by A.D. Andreeva, T.V. Voxmyanina, N.I. Gutkina, I.V. Dubrovina, V.V. developed intensively by experts such as A.B.Nikolaeva, V.E. Paxalyan, N.N. Tolstix, N.V. Shurova and others have shown that the term "mental health" has great practical significance [1979 Report of the Expert Committee of the World Health Organization (WHO): Mental health and psychosocial development of children]. According to many psychologists, a person's mental health or ill health depends on the psychological environment of the family, its climate and the nature of family relationships. A number of Western researchers have concluded that in modern society, the family loses its traditional function and becomes an institution of emotional communication, a kind of "psychological refuge." Some psychologists emphasize the growing role of emotional factors in family activities. The psychological climate of the family can be defined as the result of family relationships. The psychological environment in the family determines the stability of interpersonal relationships and influences the development of family members. The comfortable, awkward relationships created by family members are unchanging. It was created by family members. The following symptoms are characteristic of a favorable psychological climate in the family: family solidarity, solidarity; the opportunity to develop the personality of each member of the family in all respects, the satisfaction of the highest benevolent requirements of family members, i.e. a sense of friendship, security and satisfaction, a sense of pride in belonging to his family, responsibility and so on. Important indicators of a favorable psychological climate of the family include meaningful leisure of family members at home, communication on topics of interest to all members of the family, doing household chores together, openness of family members, its broad connections. Such a climate promotes harmony, reduces the severity of conflicts, relieves stress, assesses the social significance of the individual, and allows each family member to realize his or her personal potential. If there are constant conflicts in the family, family members treat each other negatively, there is insecurity, anxiety, emotional discomfort, tension, alienation. All this prevents one of the main functions of the family - psychotherapeutic, coping with stress and fatigue, as well as depression, conflict, stress leads to a lack of positive emotions. If family members do not seek to change this situation for the better, then the existence of a family becomes problematic. The child is an indicator of family relationships. His worldview, his relationships with those around him, and his personal characteristics are indicative of what kind of relationship prevails in the family. For adults and children, family means something completely different: - adults strive to live together and build it, it is their choice, their decision; - The child chooses the parent.

Family is the closest, most important, protection from all misfortunes and sorrows. If an adult in a family has a serious conflict, which is constantly repeated, it is a painful, unpleasant experience for the child, which disrupts his peace of mind and leads to stress. If there is a warm environment in the family, even problems at school will be easier.

In today's situation, mental health is not only the preservation of mental qualities and processes, but also the ability to know a person - it is the ability to manage your behavior, love life, set and achieve goals, strive for self-improvement, improvement. This is why the family, which has a quick and clear influence over other links of family social institutions, plays an important role at the same time. Family is the only opportunity for a person to grow into a mentally healthy person.

## MAIN CATEGORIES OF FAMILY MENTAL HEALTH

V.S. Torokhtiy states that the main criteria of family mental health are similarity of family values, compatibility of functional roles, compatibility of social roles in the family, emotional satisfaction, adaptation to microsocial relationships and the family's desire for longevity. We cite the following as their manifestation features [V. S.Torokhtiy,1996].

1. The similarity of family values reflects the principles of formation, development and progress of the family as a small social group, the unity of views, the attitude of family members to universal human norms, rules, principles. Each of these trends represents a factor influencing the psychological health of the family.

2. Coordination of functional roles is a dynamic indicator of a family's mental health. This reflects the level of development of socio-psychological mechanisms of family relationships such as mutual understanding, mutual support, mutual trust, mutual patience between family members. This is due to the high degree of coherence of the actions of family members, which are independently included in the performance of a particular function, due to the fact that its expediency is necessary for the whole family. Close connection and positive emotional interaction ensure the stability of the family system

3. The social role is determined by the structure of the roles in the family, which is more rigid than most of the small groups in the process of its life activities. This reflects the level of fulfillment of certain roles that individuals in the family are required to perform: each family member was expected to perform a specific role (father - male, leader, provider, helper in a difficult situation, etc. ; mother - caring mother, housewife, loving wife, etc.) ; daughter, son - child, parental helpers, future support, heir, etc.).

4. Emotional satisfaction is the emotional acceptance and respect of family members for each other. This clear emotional intimacy - a "wise attitude" towards each other - is a hallmark of a healthy family. It is clear that the emotional connections of family members are mediated by their joint activities, the tasks facing the whole family community. At the same time, emotional satisfaction in the family is an important source of psychological relief and support for all its members. "If there is no love and affection among the members of the family, the powerful states that threaten the whole world, and the nations with the highest levels of fame, will also be in crisis," Rizouddin ibn Fakhruddin wrote in his book *The Family*. He argues that the impact of interpersonal relationships in the family is significant at the community, state level. The mental health of a family is determined by many factors: the level of knowledge of the parents, the motives of the marriage, the nature of the family relationship, the goals of raising the children, the ways to achieve results, and so on.

5. Flexibility in family relationships is primarily characterized by the adaptation of older family members to the socio-psychological environment of the family after a difficult, problematic day. The family can successfully solve its problems only if each member of the family tries to maintain the traditional feature of interpersonal communication, the comfort in the emotional background of the relationship.

Problems with the flexibility of a couple's relationship are sometimes related to the overuse of professional relationships, often with representatives of the "man-to-man" profession (doctors, teachers, managers, police officers, priests, public figures, psychologists, social workers, etc.).

they lead to communicative fatigue. Over time, increased nervousness and fatigue (often from children or a spouse, a friend) can lead to “stronger ways” of influencing others. Leaving such situations “on the street” by a family member is an important indicator of a family’s mental health.

6. The pursuit of family longevity is the constant involvement of family members in new goals, their rational planning and ensuring the active participation of all family members in achieving them. An integral attribute of any healthy family is the close and promising goals of the family. In the formation of each family, the needs, intentions, interests, desires and attitudes of the family member, the choice of ways to achieve them and the expected outcome are reflected as a rule. Satisfaction with their fulfillment is an important condition for maintaining family activities in setting new life goals

7. Family identity and stability. One of the founders of family therapy, N. Ackerman, introduced two concepts - “personality” and “family stability”. He defined family identity as values, aspirations, feelings, concerns, and adaptation issues that family members share or complement in the process of performing family roles

In addition to the above-mentioned key indicators of family psychological health, there is psychological and pedagogical solvency or insolvency of the family, the degree of maturity of their age-appropriate relationships, mobility in subject-reflex relationships, and more.

All of these elements of psychological health reflect stable, socio-psychological phenomena that are formed in a particular family and must be managed both within and outside the system. The considered indicators of the psychological health of the family create an overall psychological portrait of a mentally healthy family and, above all, describe its well-being.

One of the most important responsibilities of a family is to influence through the upbringing of the child. Unfortunately, given the mass family upbringing, this is often done unsatisfactorily. This is because family upbringing is often based on reprimands, instructions, etc., or is formed by blindly imitating their parents.

In this regard, it is impossible not to emphasize the special importance of emotional relationships in the family, which are the basis for effective interaction between parents and children. This relationship is based on the love of family members and their mutual feelings.

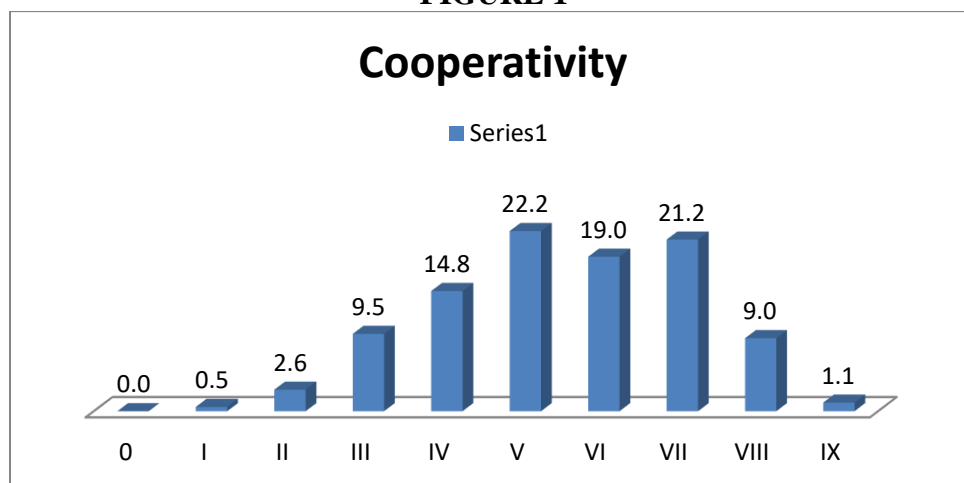
## **METHODS**

We conducted this study based on the process of analyzing the above points. The study involved 192 people and 96 families living in different parts of Fergana region. In the experiment, a family relationship survey scale questionnaire was used. According to him, the factors that influence family members to feel mentally healthy have been identified.

## **RESULT**

The consensus on the relationship between family members yielded the following result in figure 1. The data were analyzed and recalculated according to the law of norm distribution. Solidarity reflects the extent to which family members care for each other, reflecting a sense of pride as a family member. In this picture, the respondents showed that the harmony in the family was slightly higher than the norm, i.e. we can see the scores in columns 5, 6, 7.

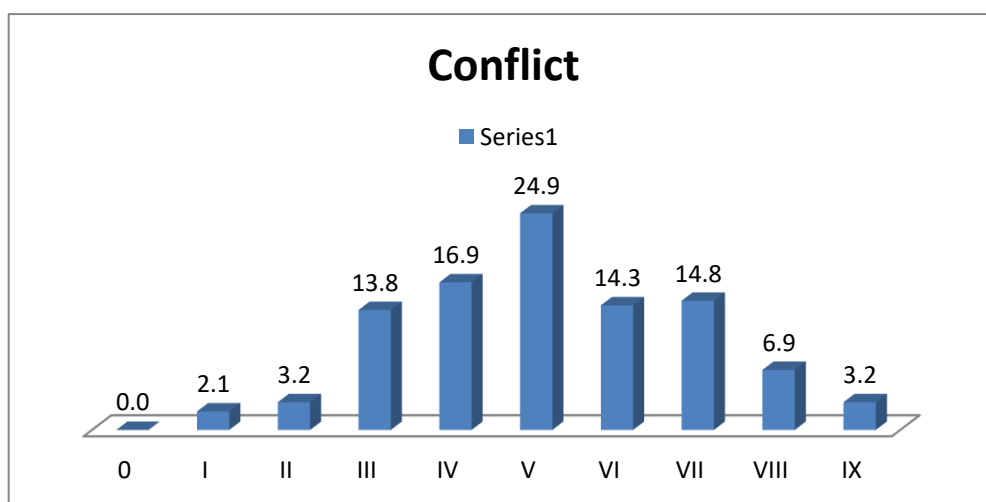
FIGURE 1



The data provided by the respondents on this expressiveness showed an above-average result, ie we can see the data in columns 7, 8. How open in interpersonal relationships in the family, open communication, the more open the expression of one's feelings, the healthier the psychological environment will be.

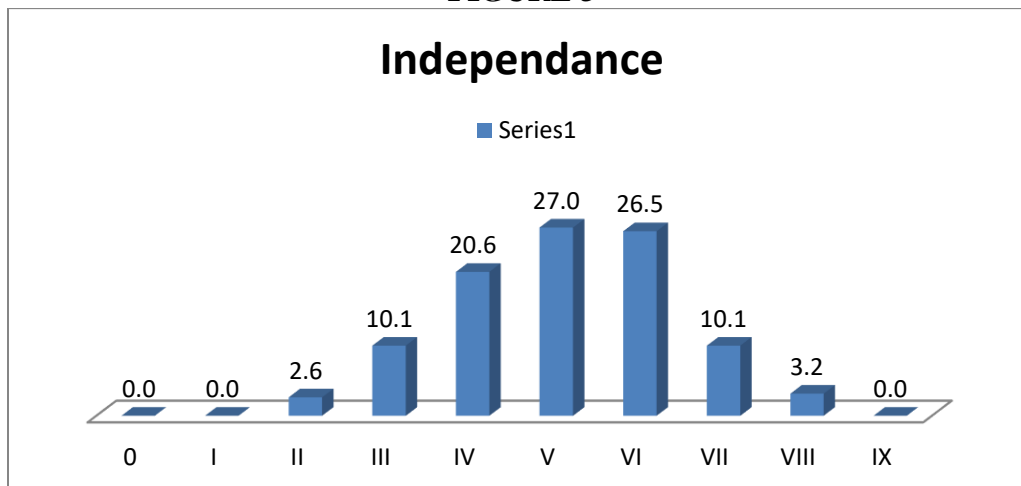
It has been determined that conflict in interpersonal relationships in the family is the norm. In this case, the open manifestation of anger, aggression and conflict in the family is defined in column 5 as the norm. Conflict resolution is related to interpersonal relationships: it is advisable to use the methods of settlement, compromise, cooperation (figure 2).

FIGURE 2

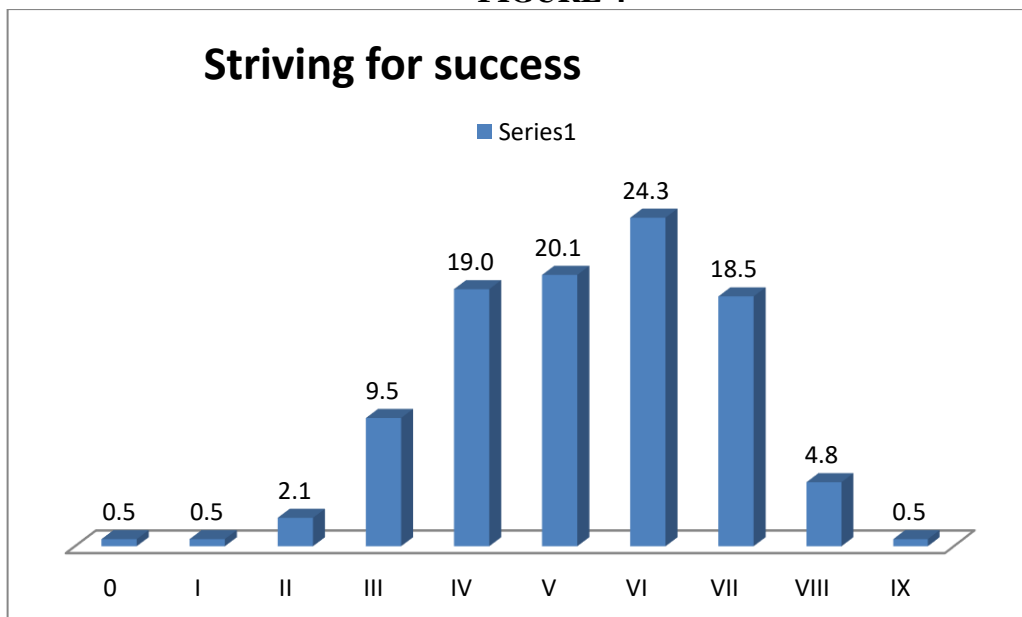


Independence is defined as the encouragement of family members to self-recognize, solve problems independently, and make independent decisions. The fact that respondents defined independence in columns 4, 5, 6, allows independence in interpersonal relationships to maintain

effective relationships between family members. However, independence is only the norm, which gives a positive effect on interpersonal relationships in the family (figure 4).

**FIGURE 3**

These are shown in columns 5 and 6, which indicate that personal development in the family, that is, the desire of individuals to succeed, success in various activities in the family (study, work, etc.) is slightly higher than the norm. It is also noted that the attitude to competition is somewhat higher than the norm (figure 5).

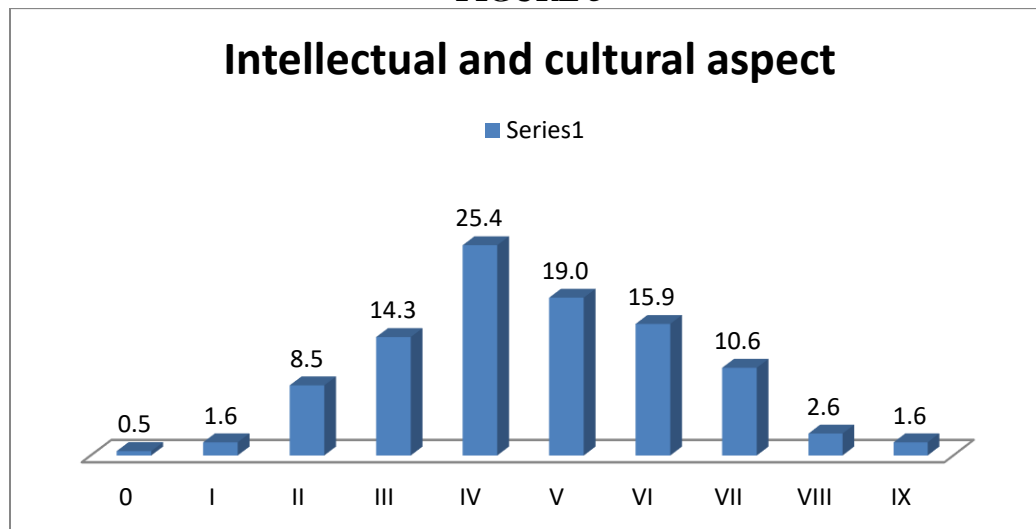
**FIGURE 4**

The intellectual cultural aspect. An indicator of the activity of family members in intellectual, cultural life, social spheres and types of political activities is defined as a norm in columns 5 and 6. The criterion of mental health is mental balance. With its help, the nature of the activity of the human mental sphere can be assessed from different angles (cognitive, emotional, voluntary).



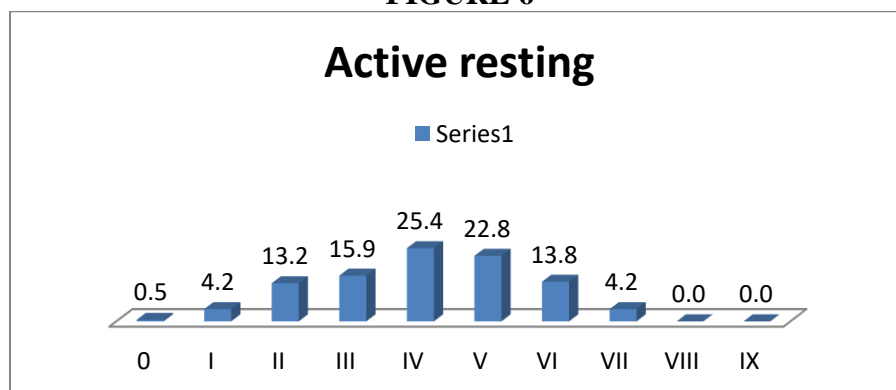
This criterion is inextricably linked to two other things: the ability to properly organize the psyche and adapt to it (figure 5).

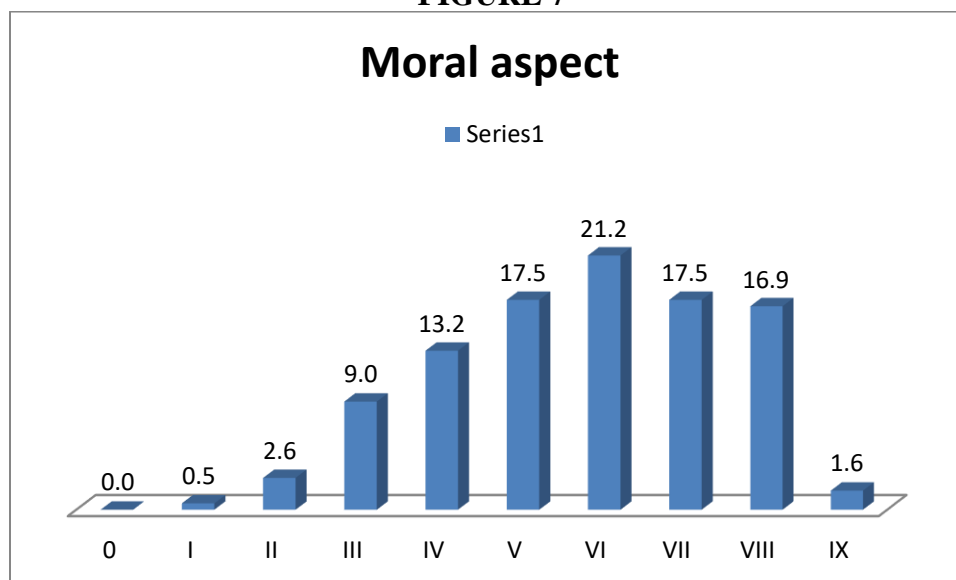
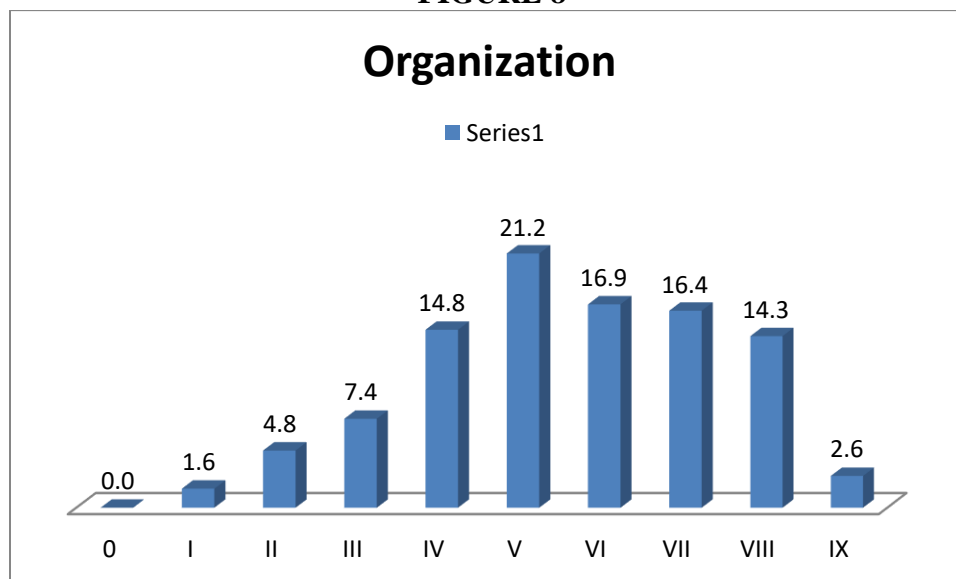
FIGURE 5



Respondents defined active rest in columns 5 and 6 as the norm. An active family holiday is when family members talk to each other, travel, go to theaters, concerts and museums, participate in cultural programs, sporting events, engage in creative and hobbies (figure 6). Respondents defined the moral aspect in columns 5, 6, 7, 8 above the norm. The degree of expression of respect in the family for the values and norms of etiquette and morality. Cultural, spiritual and moral values are inculcated in the family through the upbringing and education of children. The example of behavior, control, dress, and eating habits in the community is first of all learned from the family and parents. Under the influence of spiritual values, high human feelings, such as faith, are formed, such as loving the child, achieving the blessing of the parents (figure 8). The organization of the family as a system in terms of management is shown in columns 5, 6, 7 below (figure 9) the norm. How important are the rules and regulations for the family (organization of family members' activities, economic planning, clarity of specific family rules, division of responsibilities and duties of family members).

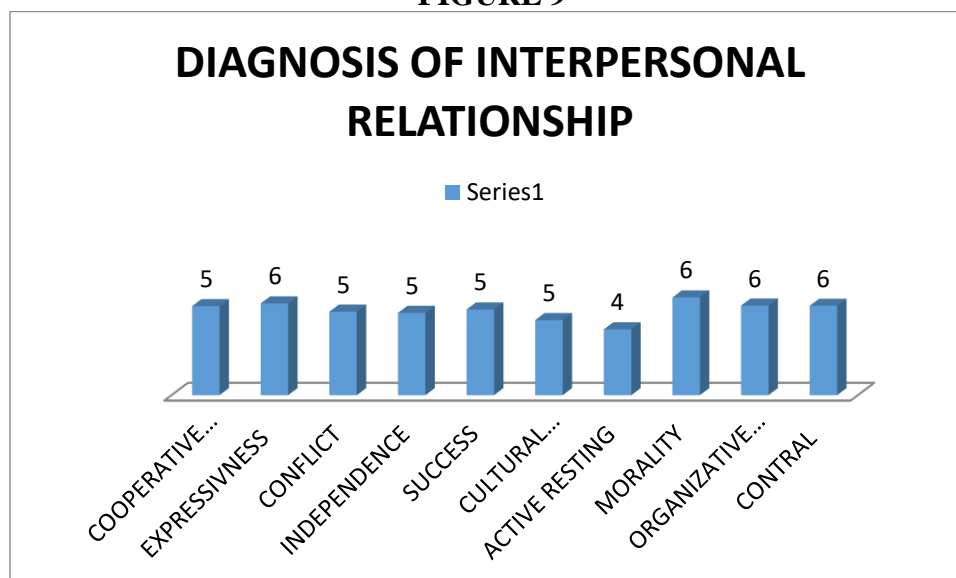
FIGURE 6



**FIGURE 7****FIGURE 8**

This picture provides a mathematical-statistical analysis of the scales of solidarity, expressiveness, conflict, independence, striving for success, intellectual and cultural aspects, active recreation, spiritual and moral aspects, organization, control. Responses from respondents are given as a percentage (figure 9)

FIGURE 9



The results were determined using the Pearson criterion. Solidarity in the family with a conflict scale (dependence  $r = 0.46$ ; reliability level  $P = <0.001$ ), organization (dependence  $r = 0.45$ ; reliability level  $P = <0.001$ ), striving for success (dependence  $r = 0.40$ ; reliability level  $P = <0.001$ ), active recreation (dependence  $r = 0.30$ ; reliability level  $P = <0.001$ ), intellectual and cultural aspect (dependence  $r = 0.28$ ; reliability level  $P = <0.001$ ), correlation with scales such as expressiveness (dependence  $r = 0.25$ ; reliability level  $P = <0.001$ ) was studied.

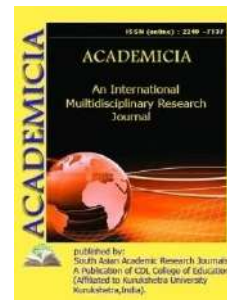
## DISCUSSION

It is a fact that in the family there are conflicts, contradictions, disagreements in interpersonal relationships. When we say conflict, we should not think only of negative situations. Conflicts arise as a result of interpersonal relationships, and it encourages participants to draw the right conclusions about each other's actions and attitudes in the future, to encourage such action not to return, to be effective, to be vigilant, or to improve that activity if they feel the consequences are beneficial to the other party. Therefore, the consequences of the rule of solidarity in the family will also depend on conflicts that end well. There is also a correlation with the organization of solidarity because the clear, unambiguous fulfillment of roles in the family is the main provider, manager, caregiver, protector; If the roles of mother-in-law, child-bearer, and children-obedient, submissive, and executive are skillfully performed, and the financial situation of the family is used in an orderly manner, there will be harmony in the family. Success creates emotional intimacy everywhere.

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## RELIGIOUS AND PHILOSOPHICAL ROOTS OF THE NAKSHBANDI SECT

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### ABSTRACT

*The article deals with the ideological and philosophical roots of the Naqshbandi sect, ancient Zoroastrianism, Hindu and Chinese philosophical teachings, Buddhism, Islamic religious sources. explained. It is known from the history of mysticism that the sheikhs of the sect have always encouraged the people to be enlightened and to be steadfast in the path of religion and to follow their knowledge in their secular affairs. He sought to guide his disciples to the level of a perfect human being. However, for the clergy and clerics, enlightening the people and living in the church and always showing them the right way has not been a smooth transition in every era. Some people who have weakened their faith have succumbed to various heresies and strayed from the path of moral perfection. At this time, the scholars boldly called on the people to follow the word of Allah, the Qur'an, and the Sunnah of our Prophet Muhammad (saas).*

*Among the ancestors who raised Bukhara to the level of Bukhara Sharif, the blessed image of Hazrat Bahauddin Naqshband has a special prestige and status. In the person of this great person, the depth of the human psyche, the spiritual heights of a person who nurtures his will, purifies his heart and overcomes the scourge of lust in this world can be clearly seen. The Naqshbandi doctrine, founded by Bahauddin Naqshband, has played a significant role in the socio-political, spiritual and cultural life of the peoples of Central Asia, the Middle East. The article examines the religious and philosophical roots of the Naqshbandi sect.*

**KEYWORDS:** Religion, mysticism, hadith, morality, heart, justice, people, communication, principle, Buddhism, Zoroastrianism.

### INTRODUCTION

The roots that served as a spiritual-theoretical source for the teachings of Sufism were the teachings that had a profound effect on the course of social life, which was deeply ingrained in

the lives of the whole people. It is necessary to keep in mind the following when talking about the deep spiritual, mystical, religious roots of Naqshbandi:

- The influence of the Zoroastrian doctrine and the traditions of the "Avesto", which is its encyclopedic instruction;
- The influence of ancient Turkic inscriptions;
- The influence of religious and mystical traditions (the influence of Judaism and Christianity);
- countries with hotbeds of ancient civilizations: the influence of material and spiritual cultures of countries such as China, India, Iran;
- Influence of Islamic traditions;
- The influence of Eastern thinkers, ie the pillars of Islam: Imam Moturidi, Imam Bukhari, Imam Termezi, BurhaniddinMarginoni;
- Influence of mystics: Yusuf Hamadoni, Ahmad Yassavi, NajmiddinKubro, AbdukholikGijduvani, BoboiSamosi, Sayyid Mir Kulol;
- "Ahl al-Futuwwat" in the local area. The influence of ideological and political currents such as "juries", "pure-hearted brothers", "bravery".

Although the question of whether Zoroastrianism served as the spiritual root of Naqshbandiism has not yet been studied in depth, in our opinion, the ideas of the "path of goodness" and "path of truth" put forward in Zoroastrianism's "Guide to Life" coincide with the formation of Naqshbandiism and mysticism in general.

Looking at the history and age of the Avesto, at the same time Zoroaster was embodied in social, political and spiritual life as a revolutionary, a reformer. The German classical philosopher I. Gegel also interprets Zoroaster as a reformer of his time: This, says Gegel, is a religion of true enlightenment and goodness. In it, light is contrasted with darkness, and good with oppression. "Zoroastrianism is active, creative, militant, a supporter of the people, a believer who makes the country prosperous, and Zoroaster was a" reformer "in this area," he wrote. The teachings of Zoroastrianism do not encourage people to study the religious rules and engage in prayer. On the contrary, his beliefs encourage people to be active, to strive for creativity, to strive to improve the "imperfect world". He repeatedly reminds us of the need to cultivate God in the spirit, to pray with the tongue, to cultivate the land with both hands, to increase the number of livestock, and to cultivate gardens.

### COMMENTS OF LITERATURE ON THE TOPIC

Sufism is not a science that originated on dry land as a doctrine. Because in the process of its formation it had its own ideological-theoretical, religious - mystical, spiritual-enlightenment roots. A number of scientific studies have been conducted to shed light on the theoretical sources, religious, philosophical and philosophical foundations of the formation of the Naqshbandi sect. Including: Bertels E.E. Sufism and Sufi literature. -M.: 1965; Muminov I.M. The place and role of Amir Temur in the history of Central Asia. -T.: 1991; Muhammadxo'jaev A. Gnoseology Sufism. -Dushanbe: 1990; NajmiddinKomilov. Sufism. Tashkent. Movarounnahr and Uzbekistan publishing houses. 2009; Sheikh Muhammad Sadiq Muhammad Yusuf. Imagination of Sufism. T.: "Sharq" Publishing and Printing Joint-Stock Company Editor-in-



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## ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

Buddhism, which originated in northern India in the 6th century BC and was founded by Siddhartha Gautama, also played an important role in the formation of Naqshbandiism, including mystical teachings. In our view, the ideas of Buddhism about the four ways in which man can attain truth were manifested in the time of Chinese mysticism. This is because the center of Buddhist teaching is occupied by the four higher truths necessary for human perfection: 1. The doctrine of suffering; 2. The doctrine of the causes of suffering; 3. The doctrine of deliverance from suffering; 4. The doctrine of finding ways of salvation from suffering. In Buddhism, man's deliverance from suffering is embodied in the "Eightfold Path of Salvation": pious belief, determination, word, deed, way of life, striving for piety, dreaming of piety, living with pious thoughts. A person who follows this path will eventually attain high perfection, that is, he will become an arhat (a saint who realizes the truth and becomes nirvana).

In the Buddha, salvation is from this world, that is, from sansara to nirvana (transition to enlightenment). Nirvana is a world of absolute peace. There man will be free from all the worries of life, he will have no life desires, no feelings, no passions. It should not be forgotten that by the 11th century BC, a reformist movement had emerged in Buddhism in Central Asia, and instead of the existing Hinayana doctrine of caste-based reconciliation, the Mahayana school of divine perfection (Nirvana) was established. the doctrine that not only Brahmins but also non-Indians could attain this level emerged. In our area, this doctrine began during the Kushan period. The orientalist Bongard-Levin elaborates on this in his work (Drevneindeyskaya civilization: philosophy, science, religion. -M.: 1990). The Uzbek orientalist A.Zahidi, in his article "Ancient Buddhist Saints" published in the 1993 issue of the journal "Science and Life" №1, said that the world meeting of Buddhists, published in 78 BC by KanishkaKadfiz, declared his religion and ideology.

It is clear from historical sources that Buddhism had an impact on the development of social thought in Central Asia, including the development of Naqshbandiism. This is evidenced by the fact that Bukhara Sharif, recorded in historical sources, was the "King Vihara" built by the Kushans since the time of Kanishka, that is, the khanaqah, the center where various saints, scholars, and dervishes gathered. With the advent of Islam in Bukhara and Samarkand there were fierce clashes with Buddhist vikharas and Zoroastrian-Mazdayasna. Thus, the "QasriHinduvon" (Buddhist Arif Palace) in Bukhara was easily translated into Arabic as "QasriOrifon". From this it can be seen that mysticism is nourished by the Buddhist-Orifid tradition, that is, the Buddhist Vihara, and becomes a place of pilgrimage for Islamic-mystical Arifs.

More specifically, the influence of Buddhism on Naqshbandiism is reflected in the combination of Buddhism with Sufism in two respects: Nirvana in Buddhism and Fano in Naqshbandi. Suffering in the way of the perfect man of Buddhist teaching is accomplished through 8 qualities.

The mystic Muhammad Rashshod, in his History of the Mouth of Philosophy (Dushanbe: 1990, p. 35), describes the eight virtues of the suffering of attaining perfection as follows:

- Samayakdirsti-pidorinek- good behavior;
- Sammavaka-speech nek-good word;
- Sammayanparmanata-behavior nek-good behavior;
- Sammayakvijayama-mujdodalainek-good discussion;
- Sammayaksnirti-nigohinek- good nigo, look, taste, observe
- Sammyaksamadxi-tavakkulinek- noble, good risk;
- Sammyakjiva-profession keorinek-good profession blind;
- Samyaksankalla- will nek-good desire, inclination, sincerity, recognition 8 important in the pattern: Good rest; Nazar bar step; Safar darVatan; Xilvatdaranjuman; Yodkard; Bozgasht; Nigohdosht; It is also the melody of the memoirs. (This is also mentioned by SobirjonIsmailov on pages 27-28 of his book Naqshbandi's World Order). MuhammadBaqir, in his above-mentioned position, spoke of his teachings in Naqshbandi, emphasizing that "the truth of this path is in two qualities: in denying the existence of the body and in doing everything." If we pay more attention to this statement; We see that this sect has two principles: self-control and kindness, that is, not withholding one's wealth from anyone. These rules of the sect are ancient, such as Attila (434-453), the ruler of the Huns, Alp ErTunga, Yir Sub, ieEr-Suv, who are representatives of Turkish thought. brought into the sect as a result of an in-depth study of the heritage of thought. BahauddinNaqshband studied in depth the issues of nature and social relations from the ancient Turkic traditions and introduced them to the sect. This situation was especially used by the taxpayers to form the rules of treatment of animals, horses and dogs as trees. AlisherNavoi in his epic "Lisonut-tayr" describes the attitude of BahauddinNaqshband to the dog in the following language:

He said:

He is faithful, I am faithful,

He sucked with his mother, equal demon,

He will not be faithful to his Lord,

Lek was tortured to death.

(See AlisherNavoi. Lisonut-tayr.-T .: 1991. -B .225).

The role of not only the advanced ideas or teachings of each period, but also of the great mystical thinkers as a spiritual basis is of special importance in the formation of Naqshbandi as a doctrine. Among such piru teachers are Yusuf Hamadoni (1045-1138), AbdulkhaliqGijduvani (1103-1179), BoboyiSamosi (1354 BC), Sayyid Mir Kulollar (born in 1287).

It is known from the history of mysticism that the theoretical and practical creation of the history of mysticism in Central Asia was carried out by Yusuf Hamadoni. Ore Orientalist scholars W. Bartold. E. Bertels and I. Muminov emphasize that the first person to open a school of mysticism in Central Asia was Yusuf Hamadoni. (See: Bartold V. Turkestan in the epoch of the Mongol nashestviya. Volume 1,2. -S-Pb .: 1900. Bertels E. Sufism and Sufi literature. -M .: 1965. Muminov I. Selected works. Volume 1 .-T .: 1969).

The main reason that Yusuf Hamadoni was the spiritual source for the formation of Bahauddin Naqshband's mystical views was that he himself had reached the level of perfection, both theoretically and practically, and spiritually. Because, Yusuf Hamadoni "was an ordinary shoemaker and had a prophecy," writes Ibrahim Muminov. (See: Muminov I. Selected Works. Volume 1. -T.: 1969. -P.37). Secondly, Bahauddin Naqshband inherited from Yusuf Hamadoni the "secret dhikr" of the sect. Thirdly, the rules of the Naqshbandi sect on honest labor and honest food, for which the occupation of a profession and the social nature of labor in general, have become the most fundamental of the rules of the sect. Due to this attitude, Bahauddin Naqshband was able to put into practice the theoretical and practical foundations of the teachings of Yusuf Hamadoni "Dilbayoru, dastbakor", which laid the foundation stone of his theory for 200 years.

The fact that Abdulkhaliq Gijduvani was the spiritual basis for the teachings of Bahauddin Naqshband is determined by three important aspects. First of all, the spiritual and theoretical basis of Naqshbandiism is the Qur'an and the Sunnah. Abdulkhaliq Gijduvani said, "Whatever you do, rely on the Qur'an, because it calls people to Allah." Second, Bahauddin builds the moral foundations of his sect on the teachings of Gijduvani. Respect and reverence for parents, gratitude to the great and the small, the state of mind of the heart and body, mastered the ideas of one's culture and turned them into the rules of the sect. At the same time, he was able to apply the teachings of Gijduvani to the rules of the sect: his clothes are clean, his dealings are clean, your friends are dervishes, your khan is a mosque, your foundation is the science of faith, your adornment is to refrain from worldly blessings, and your interlocutor should always be Allah. It is no exaggeration to say that he took the rules of dhikr from Gijduvani. Gijduvani's doctrine of "samo" was one of the main reasons for the spread of Naqshbandi throughout Central Asia and for many years it was in the spotlight and recognition of the people. It is the remembrance of the heavens under the influence of music or sound, or by singing a prayer to Allah. The most important aspect that Bahauddin Naqshband has adopted in this regard is the criterion of dhikr. For in one of his exhortations, Abdulkhaliq Gijduvani said: "Do not pray too much, because giving too much to the sky will cause discord among people, too much heaven will destroy hearts, but do not deny the sky."

## CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

It should be noted that the influence of Hellenistic philosophy was also high in the formation of Naqshbandiism. Because the role of the philosophy of Neoplatonism in the formation of the philosophy of Hellenism, first of all mysticism and theology to Islam, is extremely important. Indeed, the principle of the "manifestation of the universe God" in mysticism is in harmony with Plato's ideas about "Oneness" or "emanation". The mystic Gulchehra Navruzova, in her research on the mystical teachings of Naqshbandi and the education of harmoniously developed people, also spoke about the connection between Naqshbandi and Greek philosophy, noting the similarities between the "logos" of Greek philosophy and the Word of Islam and mysticism.

Another reason that Naqshbandiism is a universal sect is that Sufism is based on Islamic rules. While in the early days of mysticism, the ideas of mysticism and Islam were worshiped separately, by the eleventh century, Imam al-Ghazali had abolished these views and developed the idea of the "golden mean." This alliance reached its peak in the XI century, ie until the Naqshband period. From the time of Naqshbandi, the boundary between them became more

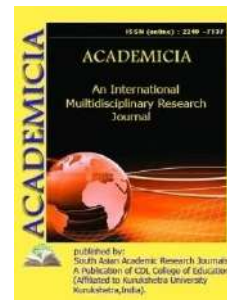
general and took on a single essence. Because in Islam and mysticism, the highest goal is to reach the highest truth, that is, the guardian of Allah.

Another basis for interpreting Naqshbandi as a universal sect is its spread over geographical latitudes. According to the "Encyclopedia of Islam" published in Tashkent in 2017, Naqshbandi entered Egypt and the Hijaz (Arabia) in the 16th and 17th centuries. It spread to the Iranian cities of Nishapur, Isfahan, and Yazd, through which it had many supporters in Palestine, Iraq, and Jordan. Through India it spread to Indonesia, Malaysia, Ceylon. In the following centuries it spread to Russia, Bosnia and other European countries. Currently, there are embroidery centers, hotels and foundations in the United States, Canada and Austria. (Islamic Encyclopedia, pp. 355-356).

Another universal feature of Naqshbandi is that it emerged as a socio-political force. The mystic Sobirjon Ismailov writes about it: "Naqshbandiyya has emerged as a socio-political force in the history of the peoples within its sphere of influence in the XU-XU1 centuries, which included branches such as Mujaddidiyya, Khalidiyyah, Muridiyyah a national liberation struggle was waged. In particular, the peoples of Central Asia in the 19th century, under the influence of this idea, fought against the Russian invasion. (See Sobirjon Ismoilov. Naqshbandi is a world-famous sect. P. 52). (Continued in future issues).

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## THE RESETTLEMENT POLICY IN THE MID OF 50S OF XX CENTURY IN NAMANGAN REGION: THE PURPOSES AND RESULTS

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### ABSTRACT

*In this article highlight of the resettlement policy in the mid of 50s of xx century in Namangan region: the purposes and results. At the same time, as noted by the political leadership of the republic, as a result of mistakes made by the Ministries of Water Resources and Agriculture of the Uzbek SSR and irregularities in the water distribution system, in some areas water deficiency and floods was the cause of salt flats and worthless flats [1:359]. If we look at the process of internal resettlement in Fergana Valley in the mid-1950s in the case of Namangan region, the large-scale resettlement policy was done by the Soviet government during this period and migration process affected considerably to socio-economic processes in the regions of the zone. In Namangan region, the selection, registration and direct resettlement of the resettled population, as well as the preparation of their documents, was carried out by the region organizers (with the participation of 5 inspectors of the district executive committees) until July 1, 1955.[7:53-54].*

**KEYWORDS:** *History, Namangan region, resettlement policy, agriculture.*

### INTRODUCTION

After the Second World War, in the early 1950s the issue of agricultural development in the Uzbek SSR became mainly extensive. Nevertheless, in the socio-economic policy of the Soviet government and the leadership of the republic, it was important to prioritize the development of new lands, as well as the resettlement of the population to the newly established collective and state farms.



This process began after the end of World War II, and in 1945-1947 was set the task of completing the development of 260 thousand hectares of land and improving the technical condition of the irrigation system. These works, i.e. irrigation and land reclamation, were associated with the development of additional newly irrigated lands [11: 137].

At the same time, as noted by the political leadership of the republic, as a result of mistakes made by the Ministries of Water Resources and Agriculture of the Uzbek SSR and irregularities in the water distribution system, in some areas water deficiency and floods was the cause of salt flats and worthless flats [1:359].

As a result of which were carried out the large-scale irrigation and land reclamation work in the Uzbek SSR, by the end of the 1950s, the problem of water shortages in many cotton-growing areas of the republic was solved. As a result of constructing of new collectors and ditches and repairing of old ones, the problem of soil salinity had been significantly reduced [1: 353].

As such, in Namangan region, the task of developing new lands and carrying out irrigation and land reclamation work was planned by the leadership of the republic and the union. To this end, the resettlement of people from Namangan region and the establishment of new farms, as well as the acquiring of new lands became important in the socio-economic life of the region and the development of agriculture.

This situation became widespread in the early 1950s. The scale of this process became widespread in the mid-1950s. Because, in 1956-1960, it was planned to increase the area of irrigated lands to 380.7 thousand hectares, of which 187.8 thousand hectares were newly developed lands in the Uzbek SSR. In order to determine the size of resettlement to collective farms, it was planned 6 hectares of land for each farm and it had to move 31.1 thousand families to acquire 187.8 thousand hectares of new land.

If we look at the process of internal resettlement in Fergana Valley in the mid-1950s in the case of Namangan region, the large-scale resettlement policy was done by the Soviet government during this period and migration process affected considerably to socio-economic processes in the regions of the zone.

According to the Resolution of the Council of Ministers of the Uzbekistan SSR №I-75 of January 28, 1955, it was planned to relocate 1,125 farms in Namangan region in that year. Based on the decision, the resettlement plan 22 / II - 55 of the Namangan regional executive committee moving plan was divided among the districts, and they made a decision on this issue until 15/3, and informed it to the village councils [6:53].

The plan of relocation to the cotton state farms was considered by the regional executive committee only on March 7, 1955 and submitted to the district and village councils on March 15. At the end of March, district executive committees began to carry out propaganda and organizational work among the collective farmers and the population of the city and district centers.

It was a difficult to relocate the population from their place where they were living, to other places where living conditions had not been created yet. Therefore, the resettlement campaign was carried out to explain to the population the peculiarities of the Soviet ideology, the advantages of the Soviet socio-economic policy and the essence of the resettlement policy. At the same time, the region, district and the party soviet organizations provided great practical



assistance for organizing propaganda and organizational work. Special lectures were given on the tasks of land reclamation and glaciations on collective farms and on the essence of the decisions of the USSR Council of Ministers and the Central Committee of the CPSU on the further development of cotton growing in the Uzbek SSR. Such as, explanatory work was also carried out among the population on the benefits provided to resettled families by Resolution No. 354 of the Council of Ministers of the Uzbek SSR of March 14, 1953 [6:53].

In Namangan region, the selection, registration and direct resettlement of the resettled population, as well as the preparation of their documents, was carried out by the region organizers (with the participation of 5 inspectors of the district executive committees) until July 1, 1955.[7:53-54]. K

There were shortcomings with subjective character during the process of resettlement. Due to the lack of resettlement inspectors in many districts of Uzbekistan, including Namangan region, resettlement organizations of the Republic had to invite organizers from foreign countries which could select the resettled population, register their documents and apply for resettlement.

Also, in the Uzbek SSR, less money was allocated for resettlement than in other republics. For example, according to the 1954 plan of the Department Relocation of the Ministry Agriculture allocated very little money, on average, 2 rubles per family, to carry out organizational work related to resettlement. In other allied republics, the figure ranged from 10 to 20 rubles.

For example, in Kazakhstan SSR, the expense of relocating for each family was 15 rubles, while in the RSFSR it was 19 rubles [10:60]. For this reason, the implementation of migration processes in the Uzbek SSR was more difficult than in other republics.

Selecting and organizing of resettlement of the resettled population and the registration of their documents were carried out directly by the inspectors in the resettlement department of the district executive committee (district executive committee). The staff of these departments consisted of five inspectors and three organizers, who were engaged in the selection of the resettled population.

It was difficult to keep the relocate farms and living invariably in a new acquired land, because it was promised by the Soviets to provide them housing or to renovate existing houses, as well as to provide for new family with loans and cattle, the first of all wasn't been solved the problem of giving cow caused for people moving to previous places in Namangan region.

In 1955, 274 houses were built and 291 houses were renovated for the relocated farms in the region. It should be noted that most of the displaced families had cows, but there wasn't information about some of them did not have cows. However, many farms had been provided with financial assistance by the collective farms to purchase cows.

Loans were given to the new established collective and state farms for various purposes in Namangan region. For example, in 1955, 192 families received loans for the construction of houses on new collective farms in the region, and 35 families received loans for the purchase of cows, while loans for state farms were given only for the construction of houses, and the number of such families was 2,173 in new organized collective and state farms.

In addition, loans were provided to farms for construction, and their number was 2,400 on the newly established collective and state farms [3:24].

However, some collective farms in Chortak, Uychi and Namangan districts spent their own funds for construction and waived loans which had given by Agriculture bank. It should also be noted that the resettled population was not provided with the necessary assistance by the local agricultural authorities and MTF (machine and tractor fleet) in their resettlement and organizational work.

One of the major shortcomings of the resettlement process in Namangan region is the lack of cultural activities, sanitation services, etc. for the resettled population. The funds allocated for the project were not fully utilized due to bureaucratic hurdles and the fault of the Regional Agricultural Organization [4:25].

The resettlement process was carried out not only on the newly established collective farms, but also by enlisting new labor to industrial enterprises and state farms. This process was carried out on a large scale in 1955. This fact can be seen by comparing the displaced population in 1954 and 1955.

In 1954, 71 families (total number was 277 people) were relocated to the Naryn cotton farm, 71 of them were able-bodied to work. 142 families (519 people in total) were relocated to the Gulbog cotton state farm, and 313 people were able to work. The total number of families relocated in the district this year was 218, but 53 families returned to their collective farms due to poor living and working conditions. For example, only 50 houses were built for 71 families which relocated to the Naryn state farm, and 110 houses were built for 142 families which relocated to the Gulbog cotton farm [2:13].

In 1955, resettlement works were carried out to 5 cotton state farms (Gulbog-1, Gulbog-2, Pakhtalik, Uchkurgan and KizirRavot) in Namangan region. Among these state farms, the largest population was relocated to Gulbog-2 (131 families) and Uchkurgan (227 families) state farms. This year, 483 people were relocated to cotton farms in the region, for a total of 1,903 people. The number of those who left their homes due to the unresolved housing crisis was 92 more than in 1954, compared to the total number of people relocated.

One of the positive aspects of the social security of farms relocated to cotton farms is that almost all of them, i.e. 391 families (except those who left their new lands and returned to their collective farms) were provided with land and cows.

Thus, in Namangan region, as a result of practical work carried out by Soviet and party organizations, including region and district resettlement departments, in 1955 there were 638 collective farms (700 according to the plan, which is 91.1%) and 483 to state farms (425 according to the plan 113.6%), in the region as a whole 1121 (according to the plan 1125 families, it is 99.7% completed) families were relocated to newly acquired lands [8:54].

According to a plan which was made by the Soviet authorities in Namangan region in 1956, 100 farms had to be relocated to the Malenkov and Shvernik collective farms of the Yangi-Abad village council of the Namangan district in Buz area. However, on March 1956, as a result of the policy of the Soviet government which implemented enlarging of collective farms, these collective farms were included in other large collective farms. For example, the collective farm named after Shvernik was transferred to the collective farm named after Dzerzhinsky of the Ohunboboev village council of the Namangan district, and the collective farm named after Malenkov was transferred to the collective farm named after Stalin of the Voroshilov village

council of the Namangan district. In addition, the Kaganovich collective farm in the Uzbekistan village council of the Chortak district was merged with the Moscow collective farm in the Karaskan village council of the district. It was planned to relocate 50 families from this collective farm to the Kaganovich collective farm, and in total 200 families were planned to relocate in the region. As a result of the amalgamation of collective farms, large farms were established, and as a result, the resettlement of 200 families was canceled due to the sufficient of manpower the above-mentioned collective farms in Buz area. For this reason, the regional resettlement department sent a requesting letter to the higher Soviet organizations that the resettlement plan in 1956 should be reduce to 200 [5:44].

In 1956, it was necessary to relocate to the areas "Buz", "Kukumboy", "Memakhan", "Shayan-Baimak" and "SFK", but in most districts of Namangan region implementing that task wasn't given to do. For example, 100 families from Uychi district, 150 families from Namangan district, 30 families from Naryn district, 30 families from Chortak district, a total of 310 families were relocated to the Buz area. From Turakurgan district 60 families, from Kosonsoy district 50 families and total 110 families moved to "Kukumboy" area [9: 7].

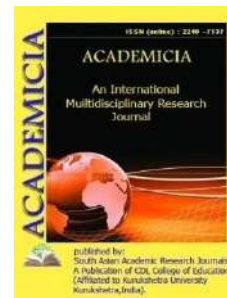
Thus, if we analyze the internal migration processes associated with the resettlement policy in Namangan region in the mid-50s of the twentieth century, it is clear that it effected not only to the socio-economic development of the region, but also effected positively to acquiring new virgin lands and first of all also had a positive effect on increasing of cotton growing and standard of living.

At the same time, on the process of relocating people from their birthplace to another new acquiring place caused social discomfort. Due to various shortcomings in the newly established farms, some of the displaced people left their newly acquired lands and returned their own villages due to lack of housing or poor living conditions.

In conclusion, it should be noted that the resettlement policy has general character which was implemented in the Uzbek SSR in 50s of XX century and this process was carried out in many republics of the USSR. However, the resettlement policy in the Uzbek SSR was mainly aimed at further developing cotton growing by acquisition of new lands.

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## **DISTRIBUTION OF SCUTELLARIA ADENOSTEGIA BRIQ. (LAMIACEAE) IN THE BOTANICAL AND GEOGRAPHIC AREAS OF UZBEKISTAN**

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UZBEKISTAN

### **ABSTRACT**

*The article provides a brief overview of large-scale studies of species of the genus Scutellaria L., discussion about the need for targeted studies of species of the genus found in the Ferghana Valley, including the distribution of the species Scutellaria adenostegiya Briq in the botanical and geographical areas of Uzbekistan, based on field studies, literature, herbarium samples stored in the funds, brief information about this species is presented. These are such as identifying the composition of species of local flora, ensuring the creation of natural conditions and growth, protecting them, determining the reserves of the raw material base of plants, as well as for species of plants that are threatened with extinction, creating ex-siti collection conditions, identifying the composition of rare and endemic plant species and mapping of their distribution.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Ferghana valley analysis, region, species, genus, areal, herbarium, botanical and geographical region, flora, fund, map.*

### **INTRODUCTION**

Currently, a comprehensive study of the flora of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the determination of plant resources, the identification of botanical territories of particular importance, the development of scientific foundations for the conservation of rare and endemic species of the plant world, the development of a national information and analytical database, the inventory of

wild plant species that are rare and are on the verge of extinction, monitoring of the Red Book of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the world of vegetation, development of the geographical foundations of introduction and acclimatization plant species promising and cost-effective value creation of a bank of genetic information of rare plants, the study of the dynamics of the devastation in the evolution of vegetation and climate, as well as the development of practical recommendations are the main tasks before the Uzbek botanist scientists.

Identified medicinal and economically beneficial plant resources and assessment of the current state, their fruitful use is considered one of the topical problems of botanist scientists involved in the resources of the plant world. The transformation processes occurring in ecosystems as a result of the influence of biotic, abiotic and anthropogenic factors in nature, in particular, the determination of the composition of species, as well as the study of bio-documentation of plant world objects require special attention.

The protection of plant world objects, the maintenance of the state cadastre, the conservation of biological diversity and its fruitful use is increasing day by day; attention to this direction is increasing 3 in the course of the implemented program measures certain results have been achieved.

These are such as identifying the composition of species of local flora, ensuring the creation of natural conditions and growth, protecting them, determining the reserves of the raw material base of plants, as well as for species of plants that are threatened with extinction, creating *ex-siti* collection conditions, identifying the composition of rare and endemic plant species and mapping of their distribution.

At the present time, a new edition of the flora of Uzbekistan is being published by scientists from the Institute of Botany of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The state cadastre of higher plants growing in the regions of the republic is being drawn up. The composition of the endemic species of the flora of Uzbekistan has been specifically determined, and most importantly, a reliable list of the highest plants of the flora of Uzbekistan has been drawn up. According to these data, 4,404 species of higher flowering plants are now registered in the flora of Uzbekistan.

## OBJECTS AND METHODS OF RESEARCH

These works were directly carried out during field studies, as well as using the results of studying materials from large funds TASH, MW, LE, AA, TAJ, FR and herbariums from the Samarkand and Ferghana State Universities. Names of species are given according to the “Key to Plants of Central Asia” (2015) [2] and the International Plants Names Index ([www.ipni.org](http://www.ipni.org)) [3], The Plant List ([www.theplantname.com](http://www.theplantname.com)) [4].

Based on the manual “Authors of Plant Names” R.K. Brummit, C.E. Powell (1992) [5] determined the coordinates of the species using the Google Earth programs, displayed the distribution of GAT maps using the ArcMap 10 programs. Distributed the species among the botanical and geographical areas according to the developed scheme by K.Sh. Tazhibayev and other authors (2016) [6].



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## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In order to sustainable use of stocks of medicinal plants growing under natural conditions in the flora of Uzbekistan, including the establishment of a plantation of some medicinal plants and in order to increase the volume of processing of raw materials and exports, the Republic adopted Resolution PP-3617 of March 30, 2018 of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On measures to create ferula in the Republic, increase the volume of processing of its raw materials and exports. ” The decree sets the task of creating plantations of plants *Ferula tadshikorum* Pimenov, *Ferula foetida* (Bunge) Regel, increasing the volume of processing of their raw materials and exporting.

Along with this, the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On Approving the Concept of Environmental Protection of the Republic of Uzbekistan” of 10.30.2019 (PP-5863) defines the task of registering natural reserves of medicinal, fodder and technical wild plant species.

Currently, according to the allocated quota from the side of the State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Ecology and Environmental Protection, over 40 medicinal, fodder and industrial plants are harvested from the natural environment (*Hypericum* L. St. John's wort, *Ziziphora* L. *zizifora* thin, *Origanum* L. *oregano* small-flowered and similar species )

In recent years, the chemists of our country have paid considerable attention to the study of the chemical composition of species of the *Scutellaria* L. group, which are widely distributed in the flora of Uzbekistan. In particular, the studies conducted by A.M. Karimov (2017) [7] and G.U. Siddikov (2018) [8]. In the course of research by scientists from the separated species of *Scutellaria* L. (*S. cordifrons* Juz., *S. phyllostachya* Juz., *S. comosa* Juz., *S. haematochlora* Juz., *S. immaculata* Nevski ex Juz., *S. ocellata* Juz.) new flavonoids, glycosides and aglycones were recovered. It was determined that these plants with biological activity, such as paracetamol and heliotrin alkaloids, have therapeutic effects on inflammation and poisoning, they are soothing, they keep the blood pressure at the proper level; besides this, the technology of these types of plants suggests the coloring of woolen, semi-woolen, silk and other materials. (Karimov (2017) [7] va G.U. Siddikov (2018) [8].

Registration of the natural reserves of all plant species that are the object of these studies, assessment of the current state of cenopopulations, and also in order to ensure their future stability, develop recommendations on preserving the gene pool, mapping reflecting the distribution of species and vitality, to develop measures for the conservation of species populations in need of protection, research is being carried out on the topic “Bioecological features and natural reserves of species Yes *Scutellaria* L. (Lamiaceae), common in the Ferghana Valley”.

Field studies conducted in the Ferghana Valley, the study of samples stored in large funds and the results of an in-depth analysis of the available scientific literature show that 12 species of this genus are found in the Ferghana Valley, in the Uzbekistan part of the valley. Of these, *Scutellaria adenostegiya* Briq. It is comparatively widespread in a wider range and its peculiar population has been revealed.

Currently, over 350 species of *Scutellaria* L. are distributed on the globe (Paton, 1990) [9]. Species of the genus are widespread on the hills of foothill slopes, mountain belts of Eurasia, it is



distinguished from other belts by a high variety of species, in particular, if the regions of Iran-Turan, Central Asia and Afghanistan are considered one of the centers for the appearance of species of the genus, then the eastern part of the coastal territories of the Srezemnoe Sea is considered the second center (Safikhani, 2017) [10].

Species of the genus in the flora of the former union are divided into subgenus: *Euscutellaria* Brig., *Cystaspis* Juz., *Anaspis* (Reching.fil.) Juz. and *Apeltanthus* (Nevski) Juz. 148 species recorded. In Central Asia, 84 species of the genus are found (Abdullaeva, 1987, 1991) [11]. Of these, 32 species are found in the flora of Uzbekistan (Vvedensky, 1969). Field studies in recent years, and taxonomic changes in the flora of Uzbekistan revealed the presence of 40 species ([www.floruz.uz](http://www.floruz.uz)) [1].

In the flora of Kazakhstan, 32 species (Pavlov, 1964) [12], in the flora of Kyrgyzstan, 30 species (Shpota, 1960, Lazkov, 2016) [13], in the flora of Tajikistan, 35 species (Kochkareva, 1986) [14], 7 species are widespread in the flora of Turkmenistan (Shishkin, 1954) [15].

Over the past 10 years, research has begun to be widely carried out around the world to identify new species of this genus, to study the chemical composition and morphology of ontogenesis. But the volume of research on the geography of species, natural reserves, and the current state of cenopopulations is somewhat insufficient. For science, the identification of new species, relatively larger, is from the flora of Turkey, Iran and China. The main reason for this circumstance is that in these countries, along with the high availability of various species, modern methods are applied qualitatively.

In 2011, *Scutellaria ketenoglui* M. Cicek & Yaprak, *Scutellaria anatolica* M. Cicek & O. Ketenoglu was transferred to the science fund from the flora of Turkey [16], and in 2013, the species *Scutellaria hsiehii* T.H. was introduced from Tsiny-Hsin Hsieh's Xinyi region of Central Taiwan. Hsieh [17], in 2017 Fei Zhao and others introduced the species *Scutellaria wuana* C.L. Xiang & F. Zhao from the Xiugan Province of China [18], in 2017 K. Safihani and others conducted complex studies, phylogenetic, morphological, molecular and systematic analyzes of the species *Scutellaria multicaulis* Boiss., Widespread in the Iranian flora, with this introduced new species of *Scutellaria patonii* Jamzad & Safikhani, *Scutellaria arakensis* Jamzad & Safikhani, *Scutellaria multicaulis* Boiss. subsp. *multicaulis* var. *gandomanensis* Jamzad & Safikhani [10].

In Central Asia, including Uzbekistan, until recently, targeted research was not conducted on the distribution of species of the genus *Scutellaria* L., on the study of ecology, phytocenology, and taxonomy. Only the numbers and names of species studied in floristic studies conducted in recent years in local flora of 18 species in the flora of the Baysun botanical and geographical area (Turginov, 2017) [19], 10 species of the genus in the flora of the Malguzar ridge (Azimova, 2017) [20]. By the degree of distribution of *Scutellaria* L. species found in the flora of Uzbekistan, the Pamir-Alai and West Tien Shan mountain ranges and their foothill regions stand out. Some species of the genus are found in both zones and the flora of these two zones connects them together. One of these species is *Scutellaria adenostegiya* Briq.

This species was introduced into science in 1907 by John Isaac Brik, described from the southern slope of the Alai ridge bl. Gulchi. Type in Copenhagen, isotype (Paulsen, n ° 386) in Leningrad.

*Scutellaria bucharica* Jus stands close to this species. The leaves are oblong or more often ovate, with a heart-shaped, dull base, flowers in thick, sometimes elongated hands, on shaggy pedicels, usually significantly exceeding the internodes, distinguishes it from the foregoing.

*Scutellaria adenostegiya* Briq. shrub with woody stems at the base. The stems are (10) -15-25-(30) cm tall, branched or almost simple, grayish-gray from a curly gun. The leaves are triangular oblong or more often triangular-shaped, island-like, coarse-pilgrimate, edged along the edge, wrinkled from the pressed veins, densely pinned down on top, sometimes almost felted, grayish densely felted on the bottom, short petiolate, upper almost sessile. Bracts are almost membranous, very broad-ovoid, gradually pointed "lower particular denticles, with protruding veins, short densely yellowish and non-ferruginous hairy, with a considerable admixture of long non-ferrous hairs. Flowers in thick, sometimes elongated hands, on shaggy pedicels, usually significantly exceeding internodes. Calyx with fruits of 3-3.5 mm in length, glandular hairy, with an admixture of longer non-gallous hairs; upper lip with a very broad obovate, almost flat appendage, 5-6 mm high, Corolla yellow, sometimes with a purple subsequently lip, densely glandular hairy outside, with a bundle of longer non-galling hairs on the upper lip, 22-25 mm long. Nuts are angular, almost ovoid, mm long., Fluffy. Blossoms in May – June; bears fruit in June – July.

*Scutellaria adenostegiya* Briq. grows in gravelly and rocky slopes in the lower and middle zones of the Pamirs - Alai, Turkestan, Nurata, Zerafshan, West Tien Shan, Chatkal, Fergana, Mogoltava, Zerafshan, Gissar, Karategin, Peter the Great, Darvazlov, 1987) [11].

The distribution of this species among the botanical and geographical regions of Uzbekistan is carried out in the article. Based on the study of the samples stored in the funds, the growth and distribution of *Scutellaria adenostegiya* Briq is confirmed. in the following botanical and geographical areas of Uzbekistan:

I-1. Western Tien Shan District. I-1-b. West Zapadnachkal district: Chatkal ridge (Chintenboo above the Yangiabad camp site, 1990, Umarov);

I-1-e. Chorkesar district: Kuraminsky ridge (Western Tien Shan. Kuraminsky ridge of the southern slope along the Kyzatasai path, 06.1989, Umarov; Sredn. Tech. Gusshaya. Flat watershed at 1100 m above sea level Mixed variegated steppe with single bushes *Amygdalus spinov*, 06/14/1963, Bulgakova), Left side of Almaly-Say. On the watershed. The rarefied ephemeral-pyreine assemblage in juniper is rarely a forest on granodiphyte porphyrites.

I-2. Ferghana district. I-2-a. South Chatkal region: Chatkal ridge (Khazratbuva village, upper reaches of Kasansay terrace, 08/04/1930, Skorokhodov, Azatyan 939; (outskirts of Kassan, 07/31/1936, Skorokhodov, Azatyan 893).

I-3 Fergano-Alai District. I-3-a West Alai District: Alai Range (The right bank of the Sokh river, 3 km north of the village of Kshtut, h = 1300 m, 06/10/1984, Khalkuziev, Shermatov, Makhmedov, Gafarov)

I-3.Fergano-Alai District. I-3-b. East Alai District: Alai Range (Bass. Shakhimardan. Surroundings. Yardan Valley, Dugoba-sa River, Pyatayev, Students; Spurs of the Katran-Tau Mountains. Lesson. Selevel. 26.05.1954, Arifkhanova, Pamir-Alai. Western part of the Alai ridge. Surroundings of the village of Vuadyl. 04.29.1965, Shonazarov; District. Village. Shakhimardan).

II-1-b. East Ferghana region: (Ferghana region. Skobelevsky u. Ankhov site. Arpa ravine, returning part of the northern slope, 04/28/1916, Babenko)

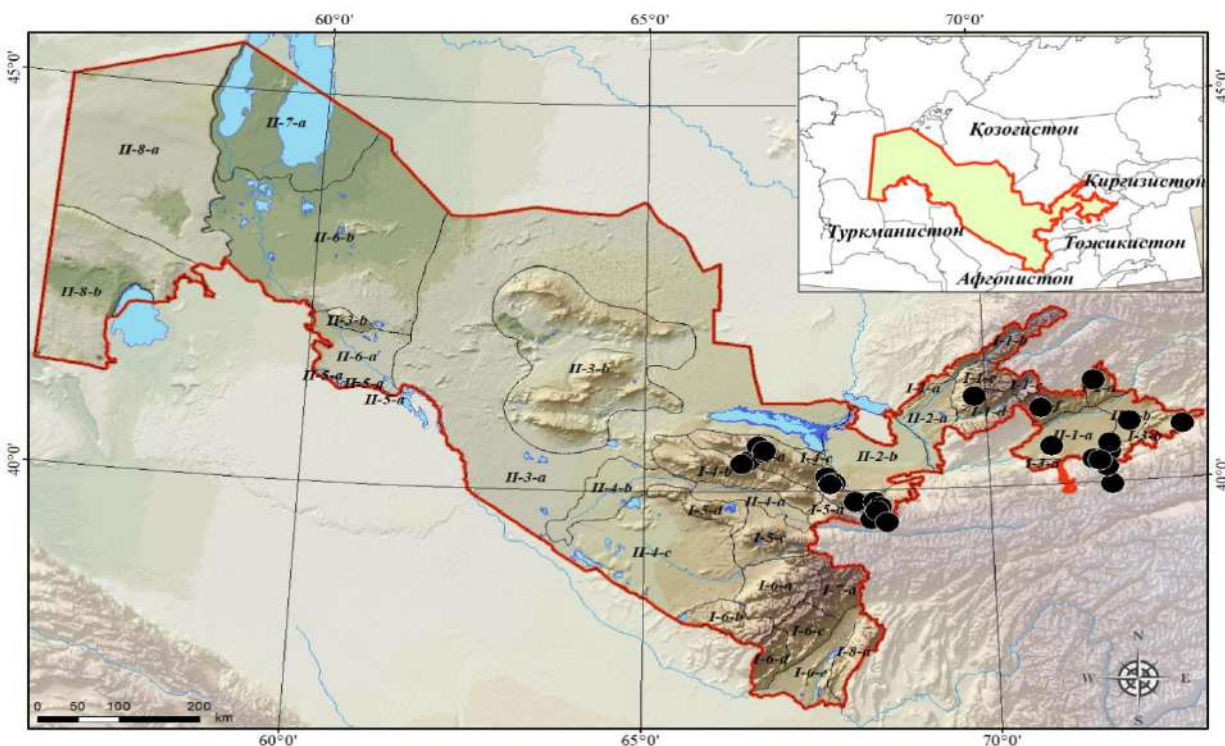
I-3.Fergano-Alai District. I-3-b. East Alai District: Alai Range (Surrounding Satkak Village, 05/09/1965. Shonazarov).

I-5. Kuhistan district. I-5-b. Malguzar district: Malguzar range (usher. Sanzar river "Tamerlan gate", 04/26/1975, Piminov, Baranova).

I-6 West Gissar District. I-6-c Baysunsky district (Spurs of the Southwest Gissar. Baysuntau. Machai-Darya river basin. Neighborhood to / from Darband, O. Turginov)

I-5 Kuhistan District. I-5-a North Turkestan region: Turkestan Range (Bass. R. Khoja-Bakirgan, Burikurmas mountains, 06.06.1984; rivulet Dzhetikupryuk, h = 1540, west-west., 04.06.1984, Khalkuziev, Shermatov, Makhmedov, Gafarov)

### A MAP OF THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE SPECIES IN THE BOTANICAL AND GEOGRAPHICAL REGIONS OF UZBEKISTAN IS SHOWN IN FIGURE 1



**PICTURE NO 1. MAP SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF SCUTELLARIA ADENOSTEGIYA BRQ. IN THE BOTANICAL AND GEOGRAPHICAL AREAS OF UZBEKISTAN.**

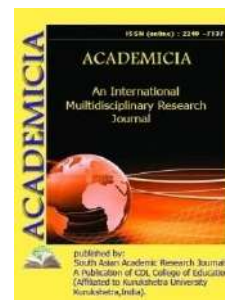
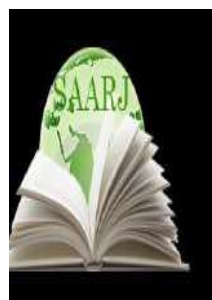
### CONCLUSIONS

As a result of the distribution of the species in the botanical and geographical regions of Uzbekistan, it was found that this species also grows in the Kuramin ridge of the Western Tien Shan mountain system. This applies to the Charkesar bot.

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## FEATURES PECULIAR TO OYBEK'S EARLY POEMS

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### ABSTRACT

*The present article informs about the peculiar features of the early poems of the Uzbek poet Oybek. The unique way of composing the poem of the poet includes the depiction of the delicate feelings, revealing the social problems. The author compares the creation of Oybek with the works of other Uzbek poets and gives his own attitude to them.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Early poems, feelings, social problem, verse, poetry.*

### INTRODUCTION

It is impossible to imagine the development of Uzbek poetry without creations of Muso Tashmukhammad Ogli Oybek. The poet, who can illustrate the feelings through a form and sense, created works on the example of the world poetry and gained the great success. The given article illustrates the peculiarities of Oybek's poegry.

### MATERIALS AND METHODS

Analyzing Oybek's poetry Oybek's poems, created in different periods and the critical reviews of Oybek's poetry have been considered. The psychological and descriptive methods have been used in revealing the character of a lyric hero in Oybek's poetry.

### RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

The first poem "winter" by Oybek was printed in the wall newspaper "Шарқ тонги" of Tashkent pedagogical technical boarding school named after Navoiy in 1921-22, but did not reach our times.

The poem "The sound of a musical instrument" was printed in the magazine "Армуфон" in 1922 and reached our times.

The poets of Oybek studies criticized reasonless sorrows in Oybek's poems of the Soviet period of the XX century. However, there are some reasons for it: firstly, the vague future of devastated motherland; secondly, the promises of the authorities which contradict to their realization.

The poem "The sound of a musical instrument" illustrates a description of the dark, pleasant, and sweet voiced birds flying away, the sky covered by dark, thick clouds, the forest and the feelings of a lyric hero, tired of it. He interrogates himself: "Why is the beautiful forest in this state?":

Ушбу чоғда бир чолғунинг овози  
 Узоқ ердан мунгли, мунгли эшитилди,  
 Бу ёқимли, миллий чолғу, миллий куй  
 Танларимни жимирилатди, оҳ...ярамга туз сепди [1: 11]  
 (So the sad sound of a musical instrument  
 Was heard at the distance,  
 This is a pleasant, national tune,  
 Sends shivers on me, rubs salt into my wounds.)

This way the sorrow and sad sound of an instrument, inspired by nightingale's song faded away with the appeal "Don't lie, wake up, open your eyes, don't sleep!" This appeal of an unknown singer made the lyric hero sick.

While the poem "The word of impoverished" (1923) depicts unforgettable pictures of the hands in irons, oppressed widows and scourging. The poem ends with a vow to defeat the enemy.

The poem "Feelings of night" (1924) describes the Motherland full of sufferings. "Low houses and fallen roofs of this land inspire to bitter imaginations." "In the land of poverty the eternal anguish and grief are ruling". The lyric hero hopes that the grief will go from the people's heart, hopes that the everlasting promises that an old wall will be smothered in flowers, not thinking about the circumstances of these changes. This time the lyric hero in desperate condition, he cannot rejoice and be happy.

Эски, чурук чолдуворнинг ичидан  
 Юксаларди кўкка тилсиз бир фарёд.  
 Кулоқ сезмас, кўнглим тўйди дориндан  
 Шикоятлар тўла оловли бир дод. [1: 15]  
 (Out of the old, ruined walls  
 The yell appealing to heavens was heard.  
 The ears cannot hear, tired of the gallows,  
 A lot of complaints and a bitter cry of the heart.)

The poem "Evenings of Ferghana" (1924) reflects the feelings of Oybek's travelling by a depiction of the devastated Motherland. "Its wide gardens are empty as the poet's heart", "its mountains are without peaks", "it cries deeply in its heart". [1: 18]



However, in spite of it, the freedom of the birds and insects satisfy and make the poet happy. He wants the birds fly away from the captivity to the free mountains and does not want the hunter shoot the bird in his poems “Fly away, birds” and “To the hunter”. His merciful wishes are shown in these lines:

Пириллаб кўкка қанот қоқиши,  
 Малаклар каби гўзал боқиши  
 Энг нафис шеърдир, овчи, сен англа!  
 Борлиқда битсин қоннинг оқиши [1: 19]  
 (It flies high up to the sky,  
 And looks at us like angels  
 Hey, hunter, try to realize!  
 Let stop the bloodshed on the Earth.)

In the poem “Fly away, birds” (1924) the heart, which strives for freedom and tired of wars, suffers seeing the captive nightingale in the spring when the flowers and trees are in full blossom. He summons up the birds to fly away from this hell to the free mountains [1: 16]. In the poem “To the golden bug” he calls for not binding the wings of the golden bug and not leaving the blots in the heart. He empathizes the bug, cutting the thread off its wing and asks the bug to enjoy the free life. The poem end in the following line: “Golden bug, I cut the thread, fly up to heaven! Kiss your lover!”

As it is known, the events of February 1917, the October revolution was expected willingly and with hopes by intelligent people. The poets began to glorify it. They believed in false promises of the Soviet period. The flowers of the faith into the Revolution were blooming in Oybek’s poem “To my rabbit”. The poet illustrates his faith in the following lines:

Чик инингдан, қора кўзли қуёним,  
 Эрк қуёши кулиб ерга нур сочди.  
 Тур, ётмагил, ёруғликка чик, яйра,  
 Кенг қирларда сакраб-сараб қувонгил!  
 (Come out of your form, my dark-eyed rabbit,  
 The sun of freedom spreads its rays on the earth.  
 Stand up, don’t lie, come to the light and relax,  
 Jump and rejoice in the wide hills!)

Herein the academician N.Karimov writes: “When Oybek was just a beginner in poetry Chulpon’s poems were famous with the young people. Oybek as the other followers of poetry enjoyed them” [2: 295]. Indeed, the influence of Chulpan is great in emerging the verses of glorifying the freedom and blackening the tyranny. However, it might not be forgotten that Oybek was not an imitator of Chulpan. Whilst Chulpan turns a social grief into personal, Oybek

socializes a personal grief. In the poem “Free bird” the bird’s words hint at the efforts of the new authorities in enslaving the folk by mendacious words.

The lyric hero in the poem, which consists of eight couplets, writes: “...wants to share the grief, wants to burn the candle from the enigmatic hints and be inspired in the heart:

“Ёндим эркнинг савдосидан,  
 Қафаслардан жуда бездим.  
 Боғчаларнинг хижронида  
 Юраги қон, тутқун эдим.  
 Қўй, чақирма, кўкка учай,  
 Эркинликка энди чиқай;  
 Баҳор келиб, ҳар ёқ кулди,  
 Чечакларни бир оз қучай!” [1: 21]  
 (I was burnt by the bargain of freedom,  
 And tired much of the cages.  
 I lived in the gardens,  
 But as a captive, with the heart full of blood.  
 Oh, don’t call, let me fly to the heaven  
 Let me see the freedom;  
 Spring has come and spread its smile,  
 Let me hug the flowers!”)

Inspired by the creation of Chulpan Oybek depicts the image of women and girls whose rights were violated. He glorifies the freedom of women and girls in his poems “Gardener’s daughter”, “To an Uzbek girl” (1924), “Oynisa’s wedding”, “Parrots” (1925), “Wedding night”, “Black-eyed (1926)”, “A letter to a sister”, “Happiness of Uzbek girls”, “To Tursunoy” (1928).

The sphere of influence of Oybek’s poetry has widened. The issues of East and West took a special place in the creation of Oybek after the works of Fitrat and Chulpon. The poem by Oybek “To the oppressed of the East” (1924) seems to be created under the influence of Chulpan’s poem “Policy of East”: Being now in the sea of blood and the fire of the hell once the East was a cradle of the civilization and peace. Trodden under the feet, once the East was a centre of knowledge, trade and culture. Whilst Europe was in ignorance and savagery, the East fled to the world for peace and flourishing.” [3: 213]

These verses of Oybek’s poetry are the logical continuation of the above mentioned thought:

Эй кенг тоғлар, гўзал тоғлар!  
 Шарқда нечун қурмиш боғлар?  
 Нима учун ҳазин йиғлар

Шарқда бўлган мазлум қуллар?  
 (Hey, wide mountains, beautiful mountains!  
 Why the gardens die in the East?  
 Why there are sad cries,  
 The slaves are in abundance in the East?)  
 Кўп чоқларким қуёш сўнмиш,  
 Шарқ уфқинда нурлар битмиш.  
 Шарқ элига у золим Ғарб  
 Бургут каби чангал солмиш [1: 32]  
 (The sun is fading,  
 The rays are disappearing in the East  
 The Tyrant West menaces the Eastern folk  
 Like a formidable eagle.)

The poet in his poem “For the sake of the East” (1924) addresses to the colonized east:

Ҳинд йиғлади қон,  
 Лабинда фиғон.  
 Кумуш сўзлари  
 Дард сочар ҳар ён...  
 Шарқ етар, етар  
 Қаддингни кўтар.  
 Занжирларни кес,  
 Қулликлар битар [1: 29]  
 (India bitterly cried  
 Torments on your lips.  
 The silver words  
 Spread the tortures...  
 It is enough, enough  
 Straighten up.  
 Tear off the chains,  
 The slavery ends.

In the view of the poet the West comes under the mask of spreading culture and puts the bloody bars on the breast of the East.

Асрлардан бери тўкилган қонлар,  
 Шарқни ёқиб-йиққан золим тўфонлар.  
 Сўнсин бу кун, оловлар-ла ёқилсин,  
 Уқларга қизил шафақ тақилсин!  
 Эй қонлари қайнаб тошган ўтли Шарқ!  
 Тўлкинингдан қон эмувчи бўлсин ғарқ. [1: 35]  
 (The blood has been shedding for centuries,  
 The despotic hurricanes burn up the East.  
 Let this day pass, set the fire,  
 Let the red glow put on the sky!  
 Hey, the East in flaming blood!  
 Let the West suck your blood.)

And the poet looks at the “red glow” with hope. But only the history is the witness how his hopes will be realized in the future events.

The first poems of Oybek are rich in delicate feelings. He depicts the view of nature in harmony with the emotional experience. The poem “Winter nights” (1925) describes the winter as the season of hardships for orphans and widowers.

The poem begins with “The snow is everywhere, but my spirits as dark as a cemetery”.

Кўчалар бўш...сим-сиёқ,  
 Ҳар ёнимда титраб “ох”.  
 Қор тагида букчайган  
 Уйларда дардли нигоҳ.  
 (The streets are empty...dark,  
 Each step I hear “oh”.  
 The pitiful look in the houses  
 Drooped under the snow.

Сўнмоқдалар кўп ҳаёт,  
 Қиш, қадаминг тезроқ от!  
 Етим-есир, тулларга  
 Марҳамат йўқми, ҳайҳот!  
 (Many lives were taken away,  
 Winter, step faster away!

Won't there be compassion

To orphans and widows!)

These lines show the hard pictures of Turkistan of 20ss of the XX century.

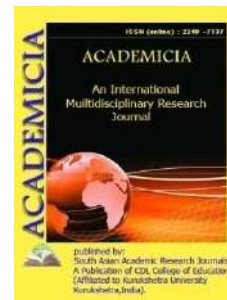
### CONCLUSION

In conclusion the following features are peculiar in the first poems of Oybek:

- A new tendency in Uzbek literature appeared in creating the poems through depicting of the delicate feelings.
- Glorifying the freedom is a peculiar feature in the first poems of Oybek, through his personal feelings he expressed the social problems.
- The infinity of the universe, the world of colors, astonishment at the world beauty dominate in the poems of Oybek.

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## A COMMENTARY ON THE QUR'AN IN BUKHARI'S AL-JAME AS-SAHIH

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### ABSTRACT

*In this journal highlights of a commentary on the Qur'an in Bukhari's "Al-jame as-sahih". The title of each chapter takes into account the content of the hadith: important sentences in the hadiths are taken out and put in the headlines. Some of the headlines seem to have nothing to do with the hadiths. This has led to various controversies among scientists. But if studied carefully, we will see that such headings have a logical connection with the text. Another feature of the work is that most of the chapters contain verses from the hadith, the hadiths, the words of the Companions and the followers of the followers before the hadith. These are called ta'laq in the terminology [i.e., one or more narrators are omitted consecutively at the beginning of the document]. The talismans serve to support the judgments taken from the chapter. The talaqs do not give a list of hadiths and messages. In addition, the play contains commentaries on the verses and hadiths given by the Companions, followers and their successors at that time. The Muhaddith used this art of tabbib (chaptering, title-laying) perfectly. His work Al-Jame as-Sahih has emerged in the world of Islamic hadith as a work enriched by the art of medicine. The achievement of the work is that the titles are placed in sections and chapters and that they are presented in a remarkably different way. Through his headlines, Bukhari showed that he had mastered the science of narration (the method of narrating hadiths) and dirayat (jurisprudential issues in hadiths). This is confirmed by Ibn Hajar al-Asqalani's Hadi al-Sari al-Muqaddimatu al-Fathi al-Bari, which states: "That is why most scholars say that Bukhari's jurisprudential views are reflected in his titles" [1.166].*

**KEYWORDS:** *Hadith, Sahih (true) Hadith, Hadith study, tafsir Hadith collection, Hadith titles, Muhaddith (Hadith specialist), source study, textual studies, Sunnah, testament.*



## INTRODUCTION

In his work “Al-Djami’ Al-Sahih” Imam Bukhari used an unconventional method in naming chapters. In compiling the collections and interpretations of the Hadith, he commented their content based on the appropriate verses of the Quran. This is one of the greatest discoveries of Imam Bukhari in the history of Hadith studies. It is worth to mention that the interpretation of Imam Bukhari is transmitted briefly and clearly. Unlike current works, they are given according to the questions of fiqh (theology). He diligently tried to extract edification from the Hadith of the Prophet Salla al-Lahu Alayhi va Sallam. He extracted a lot of questions from each hadith. Nobody has done this before him. Hadith is presented in a certain sequence, rather than in a random order. In the process of reading of the Hadith, the attentive reader can easily distinguish their meanings due to the sequence of the Hadith and their titles, as well as their harmony.

In the middle of the sixth century, it became customary to compile collections (الجامع “javame” and الصحيح “sahih”) of the hadiths and sunnahs of the Prophet (peace and blessings of Allah be upon him) and the ways of life. Putting them into a single system, dividing them into chapters, and putting titles was done according to the measure of each muhaddith. Al-Bukhari also divided the hadiths into categories according to their themes in Al-Jame 'al-Sahih, and gave titles to each category. Depending on the subject, there may be a single hadith in each chapter or several hadiths. In many places one or two hadiths are given. Sometimes no hadith is given under the chapter. According to scholars, the classifier of the book intended to write a hadith for them, but did not have time to do so.

The title of each chapter takes into account the content of the hadith: important sentences in the hadiths are taken out and put in the headlines. Some of the headlines seem to have nothing to do with the hadiths. This has led to various controversies among scientists. But if studied carefully, we will see that such headings have a logical connection with the text.

Another feature of the work is that most of the chapters contain verses from the hadith, the hadiths, the words of the Companions and the followers of the followers before the hadith. These are called ta'laq in the terminology [i.e., one or more narrators are omitted consecutively at the beginning of the document]. The talismans serve to support the judgments taken from the chapter. The talaqs do not give a list of hadiths and messages. In addition, the play contains commentaries on the verses and hadiths given by the Companions, followers and their successors at that time. The Muhaddith used this art of tabbib (chaptering, title-laying) perfectly. His work Al-Jame as-Sahih has emerged in the world of Islamic hadith as a work enriched by the art of medicine. The achievement of the work is that the titles are placed in sections and chapters and that they are presented in a remarkably different way. Through his headlines, Bukhari showed that he had mastered the science of narration (the method of narrating hadiths) and dirayat (jurisprudential issues in hadiths). This is confirmed by Ibn Hajar al-Asqalani's Hadi al-Sari al-Muqaddimatu al-Fathi al-Bari, which states: “That is why most scholars say that Bukhari's jurisprudential views are reflected in his titles”[1.166].

In addition to describing jurisprudential issues, the work contains and is directly related to the description of very important historical figures and events, such as jihad and expeditions (i.e., fighting the enemy), manaqib (quality of the Ansar), and the Companions. In the books of hadith created before him, the interpretation of the Qur'an was not given consistently between chapters. In particular, there are not many commentaries on the Sunnah of the pre-Bukhari hadith scholars

Darimi and al-Tirmidhi (ie, words and deeds (marfu 'hadiths) that contain chapters on issues such as ablution, prayer, and zakat. However, there are no commentaries on the works of Muslim and other hadith scholars. In contrast, each chapter includes commentaries as a link between them. It is known that the first person to interpret the Qur'an was the Prophet (peace and blessings of Allah be upon him). It was from him that Abbas (r.a.) and others learned this knowledge. From the meanings of the verses of the Qur'aan It has been studied through the words of the Prophet (peace and blessings of Allah be upon him). Traditionally, the hadeeths have interpreted the verses of the Qur'aan and revealed its essence. The hadeeths have also explained the meanings of the Qur'aanic verses. filling and sustaining one.

Imam Bukhari used the commentaries of his predecessors, followers and followers in interpreting the verses of the Qur'an. In addition, He took into account what His teachers said.

The Muhaddith, with the information given in his Kitabu-t-tafsir and other sections of his work, was far ahead not only in his time, but in the whole history of Islam in the field of muhaddithin. That is why his headings to the chapters have caused controversy and controversy. Its difference is that it contains important and reliable information about the science of tafsir within the book of hadith, not in the number of chapters and chapters.

Bukhari relied on the commentaries of the great Companions, the followers and the followers during his commentary. Al-Bukhari quotes their interpretations of the verses of the Qur'an in the form they say. He then tried to interpret, complete, and explain the philological sentences and words relating to the interpretation of the verses of the above-mentioned trustworthy people.

The hadithist also expressed his philological views on the words in the verses. Based on the above information, we can first cite the example of the famous Companions 'wisdom about knowledge from' Umar (r.a.): Al-Bukhari quotes the following chapter in the play, *باب الإغْتِبَاطِ فِي الْعِلْمِ وَالْحِكْمَةِ* "The Lust for Knowledge and Wisdom," from 'Umar, who is worthy of the title: *وَقَالَ 'عُمَرُ تَفَقَّهُوا قَبْلَ أَنْ تُسَوِّدُوا* Umar (may Allah be pleased with him) said: "Be a faqih before you become a leader." The hadith chapter is named based on the content of the hadith quoted below. He tried to explain the logical connection between the title and the hadith while quoting the words of Umar (r.a.). The hadith says:

*عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ مَسْعُودٍ قَالَ قَالَ النَّبِيُّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ لَا حَسَدَ إِلَّا فِي اثْنَتَيْنِ رَجُلٌ آتَاهُ اللَّهُ مَالًا فَسَلَّطَ عَلَيْهِ لَكَتِهِ فِي الْحَقِّ وَرَجُلٌ آتَاهُ اللَّهُ الْحِكْمَةَ فَهُوَ يَقْضِي بِهَا وَيُعَلِّمُهَا*

'Abdullah ibn Mas'ud said, "The Prophet, may Allah bless him and grant him peace, said, ' There is no envy for anyone but two people. One is the one whom Allah has given wealth to spend in the right way. 'The second is the one to whom Allah has given wisdom and who judges with him and teaches him.

Ibn Hajar al-Asqalani's view of wisdom in relation to the title is given in Fath al-Bari as follows: The wisdom of 'Umar (r.a.) under the title is related to the title and the hadith as follows. 'Umar (may Allah be pleased with him) said: "Be a faqih before you become a leader" refers to general leadership and says, "Leadership is the fruit of knowledge." For a person, it can be "a high position or a worthy place in society. The person will eventually become the head of the family. That is why he needs knowledge and wisdom to lead (the family). " In this way, the student of 'Umar (ra) encourages the study of science before reaching the age of knowledge management. Because science is an important tool in the process of management, leadership[2.166].

The muhaddith used the word اغتباط "igtibot" (lust for something) in the title. Its core is the word غبطة "gibta" (lust) [ie, the name of the action], and اغتباط "igtibot" is its derivative masdar. With this word, the author of the work reveals the meaning of the word حسد "jealousy" in the combination لا حسد "la hasada" (there is no envy) in the hadith through its antonym.

In the above hadith, Bukhari tried to explain to the mind of the reader the relationship between the title and the hadith and the important aspects in them through two contradictory words. The hadithist masterfully used the sciences of Arabic puberty and eloquence. As for the terminological meanings of the words غبطة "envy" and حسد "jealousy," it is "a sincere desire to have the material and spiritual blessings of others in them and in oneself," and حسد is vice versa, to want material and spiritual blessings in the hands of others to disappear.

In Arabic philology, special attention is paid to "oratory" (علم الفصاحة) and "the science of puberty" (علم البلابة). One of the scholars of puberty said, (إنما الأشياء تعرف بأضدادها) "Things are measured by comparing them to their opponents".

Let us now turn to the description of the philological interpretations of the verses of the Qur'an by the followers:

Al-Bukhari commented on Surat al-Baqara in the commentary section of the work under the heading "باب قول الله { وَعَلَّمَ آدَمَ الْأَسْمَاءَ كُلَّهَا } And He taught man all the names."

{ عَلَى الْخَاشِعِينَ } عَلَى الْمُؤْمِنِينَ حَقًّا قَالَ مُجَاهِدٌ { بِقُوَّةٍ } يَعْمَلُ بِمَا فِيهِ وَقَالَ أَبُو الْعَالِيَةِ { مَرَضٌ } شَكٌّ { وَمَا خَلْفَهَا } عِبْرَةٌ لِمَنْ بَقِيَ { لَا شَيْءَ } لَا بَيَاضَ وَقَالَ غَيْرُهُ { يَسُومُونَكُمْ } يُولُونَكُمْ { الْوَلَايَةُ } مَفْتُوحَةٌ مَصْدَرُ الْوَلَاءِ وَهِيَ الرُّبُوبِيَّةُ إِذَا كُسِرَتْ الْوَاوُ فَهِيَ الْإِمَارَةُ وَقَالَ بَعْضُهُمُ الْخُبُوبُ الَّتِي تُؤْكَلُ كُلُّهَا فَوْمٌ وَقَالَ قَتَادَةُ { فَبَاءُوا } فَانْقَلَبُوا وَقَالَ غَيْرُهُ { يَسْتَفْتِحُونَ } يَسْتَنْصِرُونَ { شَرَوْا } بَاءُوا { رَاعِنَا } مِنَ الرُّعُونَةِ إِذَا أَرَادُوا أَنْ يُحْمَقُوا إِنْسَانًا قَالُوا رَاعِنَا { لَا يَجْزِي } لَا يُغْنِي { خُطَوَاتِ } مِنَ الْخَطْوِ وَالْمَعْنَى أَثَارُهُ { ابْتَلَى } اخْتَبَرَ

## TRANSLATION

Mujahid says, "إِلَى شَيْطَانِهِمْ" "With their devils," [al-Baqarah 2: 162], that is, with their partners, the hypocrites and the polytheists."

"He encompasses the disbelievers." [Al-Baqarah 2: 19] This means that Allah gathers them together. To the pious عَلَى الْخَاشِعِينَ [al-Baqarah 2: 45] - to the true believers.

Mujahid says: "بِقُوَّةٍ" "By force" [al-Baqarah 2: 63], that is, by following what is in it. "

Abu al-'Aliya said: مَرَضٌ "Sickness" [al-Baqarah, 10] is doubt. It is an example to those وَمَا خَلْفَهَا "behind" [al-Baqarah 2: 66]. لَا شَيْءَ "whitish (olachipor)" [al-Baqarah, 71] - there is no axis.

Another said: (Abu Ubayd Qasim ibn Salam): "يَسُومُونَكُمْ" "Yasumunakum" would catch you." [Al-Baqarah 2:49] الْوَلَايَةُ "Alvalayatu" is a fathalik, an infinitive of الْوَلَاءُ "alvalaau". It means "possession, disposal, assistance, patronage, domination." emirate means management. If the letter و "waw" at the beginning of the word means kasralik الْوَلَاءُ (i.e. "al-vilayatu"), then it means emirate, rule. Some have said, "All the grains that are crushed are called fumm."

Some have said, "All the grains that are crushed are called fumm [al-Baqarah, 61]."

Qatada says: "فَبَاءُوا" "Fabaau" [al-Baqarah, 90] - they have returned.

Another said, "يَسْتَفْتِحُونَ" "Yastaftihuna" [al-Baqarah 2: 89] - they were waiting for help. "

"Sharov" - sold. رَاعِنَا "Ro'ina" [al-Baqarah, 104] is derived from "ar-ruunah" (arrogance), and if they want to fool a person, they say "Ro'ina". لَا يَجْزِي "la yajziy" [al-Baqarah, 48] does not defy. خُطَوَاتِ "Khutuvati" [Baqara, 168] from "Hotv". (From "step"), meaning - in his footsteps. اِبْتَلَى "ibtalaa" [al-Baqarah, 124] - to test.

The Muhaddith quoted the above-mentioned philological explanations from the followers without isnad [i.e., without mentioning the chain of narrators]. This is a style of hadith that is not found in others, and it is called "ta'liq" in the terminology of hadith. The narrations in the form of Ta'liq are narrations that do not meet the conditions of Bukhari. They will not have the same power as the hadith that came under the chapter. The followers mentioned in this hadith are Mujahid (d. 103 AH), Abu al-'Aliya (d. 90 AH), Abu Ubayd Qasim ibn Salam (145 AH), and Qatada (d. 177 AH).

Al-Bukhari mentions Abu Ubayd al-Qasim ibn Salam (may Allah be pleased with him) with the phrase, "And another says. (وقال غيره) " He then gives him his own commentary in the sense of supporting Abu Ubayd's commentary. That is, تَلَاوِيَا is the fathali of Alvalayatu, and التَّوَلَّى is the masdar of alvalaa. It means "to possess, to dispose of, to help, to sponsor, to rule." If the letter "wow" at the beginning of the word is a fractional التَّوَلَّى (meaning "al-vilayatu"), it means "emirate; rule." [3.565]

In the fourth chapter of Surat al-Baqara, under this heading, the narration of Manabu Tabein is also suspended (that is, with the omission of the narrators).

بَابُ وَقَوْلُهُ تَعَالَى { وَظَلَّلْنَا عَلَيْكُمُ الْغَمَامَ وَأَنزَلْنَا عَلَيْكُمُ الْمَنَّاءَ وَالسَّلْوَى كُلُوا مِنْ طَيِّبَاتِ مَا رَزَقْنَاكُمْ وَمَا ظَلَمُونَا وَلَكِنْ كَانُوا أَنفُسَهُمْ يَظْلِمُونَ } وَقَالَ مُجَاهِدٌ الْمَنَّاءُ صَمْغَةُ السَّلْوَى الطَّيْرِ [4.18]

Allah says (interpretation of the meaning): "And We have made the cloud to give shade over you and We have sent down to you the hand of the tree and the quail. Most of what we provide is pure. (They did not eat them) but wronged themselves, not us" [5.8]

Under this chapter, the Muhaddith says that the Mujahid's interpretation of the verse "The German is the tree of life, and the as-salwa is the bird" [ie, the quail] "is based on the narrator's words. explained. Other hadith scholars, such as Tabari, have cited isnaads [i.e., a series of people conveying the text] one by one in their commentary. Bukhari uses this method in most places. But he is only referring to the narrator on whom he relies. The aim of the muhaddith is not to deny the other narrators, but to elevate the most trustworthy of them to the forefront. This, in turn, also creates convenience for the reader. That is why this work of Bukhari is superior to Muslim's Sahih Muslim. This method, which is called "ta'liq" in hadith studies, is widely used in the "Kitabu-t-tafsir" section of the work.

Another example: Al-Bukhari called the sixth chapter of this chapter "The chapter on the words of the Prophet (peace and blessings of Allah be upon him), 'Whoever is an enemy of Gabriel (بَابُ مَنْ كَانَ عَدُوًّا لِجَبْرِئِيلَ) [Al-Baqarah, 97].

It is taken from the commentary on the verse by Ikrima (r.a) of the subordinate under the Bukhari chapter. He writes:

Ikrima says: "Jabro", "Miko", "Sarofi" means slave, "Iil" means Allah".

In this regard, the Muhaddith explains the word “Gabriel” in the verse of Ikrima (r.a.) and mentions the names of two famous angels (Michael and Sarofil [i.e., Isrofil]) and the lexical meaning of these horses. Ibn Hajar, in his Tafsir section of Al-Jame as-Sahih, also mentions other information related to Ikrima's commentary. He writes: Yazid al-Nahvi narrated from Ikrima (may Allah be pleased with him) and he narrated from Ibn Abbas (may Allah be pleased with him): “Jabro”, “Miko”, “Sarofi” means slave, and “Iil” means Allah. Whatever the word 'il' is, it is definitely the name of Allah.” Here, the phrase “whatever the word” Iil “is, it is definitely the name” Allah “is added. One of the followers, Abdullah bin Harith al-Misri, says about the word Iil: “It is a Hebrew word meaning 'Allah'. Ali ibn Husayn said: “Gabriel” means “Abdullah,” and “Miko” in the name of “Michael” means “slave boy”; It means “Ubaydullah” (the little servant of Allah). Here the method of grammatically diminishing horses was used. The word “Isrofil” means “Abdurrahman” (Rahman’s slave, the one who brings mercy)[6.165]. At the heart of this is the word “saraf,” meaning slave. This narration was also narrated by the Hadith based on the words of a narrator whom he knew to be true.

Al-Bukhari narrates the following hadith in the chapter entitled “Whoever is the enemy of Gabriel”:

حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ مُنِيرٍ سَمِعَ عَبْدَ اللَّهِ بْنَ بَكْرٍ حَدَّثَنَا حُمَيْدٌ عَنْ أَنَسٍ قَالَ سَمِعَ عَبْدَ اللَّهِ بْنَ سَلَامٍ يَقْدُومُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ وَهُوَ فِي أَرْضٍ يَخْتَرِفُ فَأَتَى النَّبِيَّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ فَقَالَ إِنِّي سَأَلْتُكَ عَنْ ثَلَاثٍ لَا يَعْلَمُهُنَّ إِلَّا نَبِيٌّ فَمَا أَوَّلُ أَشْرَاطِ السَّاعَةِ وَمَا أَوَّلُ طَعَامِ أَهْلِ الْجَنَّةِ وَمَا يَنْزَعُ الْوَلَدَ إِلَى أَبِيهِ أَوْ إِلَى أُمِّهِ قَالَ أَخْبَرَنِي بِهِنَّ جِبْرِيلُ أَنِفًا قَالَ جِبْرِيلُ قَالَ نَعَمْ قَالَ ذَاكَ عَدُوُّ الْيَهُودِ مِنَ الْمَلَائِكَةِ فَقَرَأَ هَذِهِ الْآيَةَ { مَنْ كَانَ عَدُوًّا لِجِبْرِيلَ فَإِنَّهُ نَزَّلَهُ عَلَى قَلْبِكَ بِإِذْنِ اللَّهِ } أَمَّا أَوَّلُ أَشْرَاطِ السَّاعَةِ فَنَارٌ تَحْشُرُ النَّاسَ مِنَ الْمَشْرِقِ إِلَى الْمَغْرِبِ وَأَمَّا أَوَّلُ طَعَامٍ يَأْكُلُهُ أَهْلُ الْجَنَّةِ فَرِيَادَةُ كَبِدِ حُوتٍ وَإِذَا سَبَقَ مَاءُ الرَّجُلِ مَاءَ الْمَرْأَةِ نَزَعَ الْوَلَدَ وَإِذَا سَبَقَ مَاءُ الْمَرْأَةِ نَزَعَتْ قَالَ أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَأَشْهَدُ أَنَّكَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ إِنَّ الْيَهُودَ قَوْمٌ بُهَتُوا وَإِنَّهُمْ إِنْ يَعْلَمُوا بِإِسْلَامِي قَبْلَ أَنْ تَسْأَلَهُمْ يَبْهَتُونِي فَجَاءَتْ الْيَهُودُ فَقَالَ النَّبِيُّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ أَيُّ رَجُلٍ عَبْدُ اللَّهِ فِيكُمْ قَالُوا خَيْرُنَا وَابْنُ خَيْرِنَا وَسَيِّدُنَا وَابْنُ سَيِّدِنَا قَالَ أَرَأَيْتُمْ إِنْ أَسْلَمَ عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ سَلَامٍ فَقَالُوا أَعَادَهُ اللَّهُ مِنْ ذَلِكَ فَخَرَجَ عَبْدُ اللَّهِ فَقَالَ أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَأَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ فَقَالُوا شَرُّنَا وَابْنُ شَرِّنَا وَانْتَقَصُوهُ قَالَ فَهَذَا الَّذِي كُنْتُ أَخَافُ يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ [7.19]

#### IT IS NARRATED ON THE AUTHORITY OF ANAS (R.A.)

'Abdullah ibn Salam was gathering fruit when he heard the Messenger of Allah (peace and blessings of Allah be upon him) coming. He came to the Prophet (peace and blessings of Allah be upon him) and said: I ask you about three things, only the Prophet knows them: What is the first sign of the Hour? “What is the favorite food of the people of Paradise?” Why does a child draw to his father or mother? ” he asked. He said, 'Gabriel has just informed me of this.' He said, "Gabriel?" he wondered. He said, "Yes." He said, "He is the enemy of the Jews among the angels." Then he recited this verse: “Say: Whoever is an enemy to Gabriel, then He has sent it down to your heart by the leave of Allah, confirming it before him, and as a guidance and good news for the believers before him. [Surat al-Baqara: 97] as for the first sign, it is the fire that gathers people from East to West. The best food for the people of Paradise is the abundance of nahang liver. If the masculine water is more than the virgin water, the child will be attracted to the ground, and if the virgin water is more, the child will be attracted to the wife. He said, "I bear witness that there is no god but Allah, and I bear witness that you are the Messenger of Allah." O Messenger of Allah, the Jews are a slanderous people. If they find out that I am a Muslim before you ask, they will slander me. ” The Jews came. The Prophet (peace and blessings of Allah be upon him) asked them, "What kind of a man is Abdullah?" they asked. They said, “He is the best



of us and the son of the best. He is our greatness and the son of our greatness." He said, "What if 'Abdullah ibn Salam converted to Islam?" they asked. They said, "May Allah protect him from this." they said. Then 'Abdullah came out to them and said, "أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَأَشْهَدُ أَنَّكَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ" bear witness that there is no god but Allah, and I bear witness that Muhammad (peace and blessings of Allah be upon him) is the Messenger of Allah." They said, "He is the worst of us and the son of the worst of us." 'Abdullah replied, "That was what I feared, O Messenger of Allah"[8.568-569].

### **AS FOR THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE TITLE AND THE HADITH, THEY CAN BE EXPLAINED AS FOLLOWS**

That is, the interpretation of the meaning of the hadith is that the Muhaddith, without any direct change from the verse contained in the hadith, took the phrase "whoever is an enemy of Gabriel" with this مَنْ كَانَ عَدُوًّا لِجَبْرِيلَ. The muhaddith thus draws attention to the points that need to be emphasized in the content of the hadith, revealing its entire content and essence. While reading the work, the reader or researcher realizes that believing in angels through the denial of the Prophet (sav) to the Jews is a sign of faith. This is one of the rulings on the matter of faith, and according to Islamic belief, believing in Allah and not believing in angels is not considered believing.

Ibn Hajar al-Asqalani in his Fathu-l-Bari gives some information on this subject. The first is the enmity of the Jews against Gabriel, who believe that "prophecy" will always continue among us, and that this is what Gabriel was commanded to do, and that he gave prophet hood to others.

### **THE SECOND IS THAT GABRIEL WAS AWARE OF THEIR HIDDEN SECRETS AT EVERY MOMENT.**

Ibn Hajar said: It is more accurate than the two reports mentioned above that it is explained by the fact that Gabriel inflicted severe torment on them. Because they ask Muhammad (s.a.v) five questions. If the answer is correct, they promise to follow Him. But when they heard the right answer, they broke their promise. Then Gabriel caused them trouble[9.165].

Let us now give a couple of examples of Bukhari's own interpretations of the verses. Maulana tenth chapter of the book of interpretation par mention the title in the form of the following verse: { وَإِذْ يَرْفَعُ إِبْرَاهِيمُ الْقَوَاعِدَ مِنَ الْبَيْتِ وَإِسْمَاعِيلُ رَبَّنَا تَقَبَّلْ مِنَّا إِنَّكَ أَنْتَ السَّمِيعُ الْعَلِيمُ } "باب" God of Abraham and Ishmael were raising the foundations of the House," "Lord! Accept from us. Surely, You are the All-Hearing, the All-Knowing." [10.20] He explains the words in this verse as a title: الْقَوَاعِدُ أساسه وأجدها قاعدة والقواعد من النساء وأجدها قاعدة The singular form of the word "qova'id" in the compound "Valqova'idu minan-nisai" is "qoidun". Commenting on one of the words in the verse, the Muhaddith states the following information: The word "al-Qawa'id" in the verse means "foundations" here, and in Surat an-Nisa 'it means "women sitting (old)". Interestingly, this word, which conveys these two meanings, differs depending on the form of the unit, although the form is the same. Because the unit form of the first is "qoidatun" and the second is "qoidun"[11.573]

### **THEN THE FOLLOWING HADITH IS QUOTED BELOW**

حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ قَالَ حَدَّثَنِي مَالِكٌ عَنْ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ عَنْ سَالِمِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ أَنَّ عَبْدَ اللَّهِ بْنَ مُحَمَّدٍ بْنَ أَبِي بَكْرٍ أَخْبَرَ عَبْدَ اللَّهِ بْنَ عُمَرَ عَنْ عَائِشَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا زَوْجَ النَّبِيِّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ قَالَ أَلَمْ تَرَيَ أَنَّ قَوْمَكَ بَنَوْا الْكَعْبَةَ وَأَفْتَصَرُوا عَنْ قَوَاعِدِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ فَقُلْتُ يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ أَلَا تَرُدُّهَا عَلَى قَوَاعِدِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ قَالَ لَوْلَا حَدَّثَانُ قَوْمَكَ بِالْكَفْرِ فَقَالَ عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ عُمَرَ



لَئِنْ كَانَتْ عَائِشَةُ سَمِعَتْ هَذَا مِنْ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ مَا أَرَى رَسُولَ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ تَرَكَ اسْتِئْلَامَ الرُّكْنَيْنِ الَّذِينَ يَلْبِثَانِ الْحَجَرَ إِلَّا أَنَّ الْبَيْتَ لَمْ يُتَمَّمْ عَلَى قَوَاعِدِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ [12.30]

### IT IS NARRATED ON THE AUTHORITY OF 'AA'ISHAH, THE WIFE OF THE PROPHET (PEACE AND BLESSINGS OF ALLAH BE UPON HIM)

The Messenger of Allah (peace and blessings of Allah be upon him) said: Did you not know that when your people built the Ka'bah, they cut it from the foundation of Ibrahim? They said. "O Messenger of Allah, will you not return him to the foundation of Abraham?" I said. He said, "If only your people had not been Muslims recently." 'Abdullah ibn' Umar said, "If 'A'isha heard this from the Messenger of Allah (peace and blessings of Allah be upon him), the Messenger of Allah (peace and blessings of Allah be upon him) said to Hijr," I think that they abandoned the two adjacent pillars (that is, the outer corners of the Ka'bah) because they were not completed on the basis of the foundation of the House of Ibrahim.

The relationship between the title and the hadith quoted here is as follows: First of all, the Muhaddith explains the verse and reveals its meaning to the reader. He then mentions a strong argument that supports the content of the hadith quoted. The convenience of the work is that the Muhaddith has compiled the verses and hadith in proportion to each other through unprecedented titles. The reader can easily find hadith on any topic through headings.

In some places, Bukhari narrates narrations from himself, and sometimes he even tried to interpret the words in the Qur'an and hadith.

He dwelled on the subtle aspects between verses and hadith in several places in his work in philological terms.

In addition to giving his own interpretations of verses and hadith, Bukhari narrates narrations by himself without any narrator. As an example, we refer to the hadith quoted in the first chapter of the Book of Purification in relation to this verse: **إِذَا قُمْتُمْ إِلَى الصَّلَاةِ** {إِذَا قُمْتُمْ إِلَى الصَّلَاةِ} "Messages about ablution and Allah." When you stand up for prayer, wash your faces and lakes with your shells, rub your heads and wash your feet with your heels. "[Moida,6] After this verse, al-Bukhari narrates the following hadith:

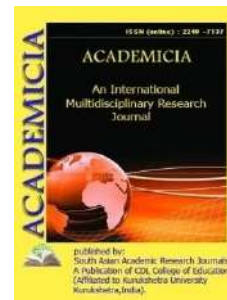
قَالَ أَبُو عَبْدِ اللَّهِ وَبَيَّنَ النَّبِيُّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ أَنَّ فَرْضَ الْوُضُوءِ مَرَّةً مَرَّةً وَتَوَضَّأَ أَيْضًا مَرَّتَيْنِ وَثَلَاثًا وَلَمْ يَزِدْ عَلَى ثَلَاثٍ وَكَرِهَ أَهْلُ الْعِلْمِ الْإِسْرَافَ فِيهِ وَأَنْ يُجَاوِزُوا فِعْلَ النَّبِيِّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ

Abu 'Abdullah said, "The Prophet, may Allah bless him and grant him peace, stated that ablution is obligatory once, and that he washed himself twice or three times, but not more than three times. The scholars have condemned this extravagance and exaggeration of what the Prophet (peace and blessings of Allah be upon him) did"[14.000]. As for the content of the verse, the fards of ablution.

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## THE ERISTWHILE STATE OF JAMMU AND KASHMIR: FROM INSTRUMENT OF ACCESSION TO INSTRUMENT OF COERCION

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### ABSTRACT

*Despite of India's long democratic history, Jammu and Kashmir has remained a contentious issue for her. The princely state had opted for India to protect its identity and autonomy rather than spreading the separatism. The instrument of accession was complete, legal and unconditional. The articles 370 and 35A were introduced to materialize the political responsibility of Union towards the State and latter's integrity with the Union. Both nationalism and State's identity should have been complementary and supplementary rather than contradictory to each other. Efforts should have been made to implement the special status to implement the concurrence of the people by availing them the services for good life rather than implementing the things forcibly. The use of coercion not only alienated and divided the population politically, regionally, communally and nationally but convert instrument of accession into instrument of coercion. The paper explores centre government's exit from respecting instrument of accession to use of instrument of coercion (reorganization of state into UT) to govern the state and its implications for all three regions and sub regions of the erstwhile state.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Instrument of Accession, Coercion, UT, J&K*

### INTRODUCTION

#### Genesis of Jammu and Kashmir State

Historically, before the Maharaja Hari Singh became the king the state of Jammu and Kashmir was divided into three regions viz. Jammu, Kashmir and Ladakh. All the three regions were having their own legal, cultural and political structures. This was an age of dictatorship, kingship

and autocracy. After taking control over the Jammu the Raja Gulab Singh conquered the Ladakh and then under Amritsar treaty purchased Kashmir from the Britishers by 75 lakhs. The Maharaja became first Dogra King of the Jammu and Kashmir State who unified the all three diverse regions highlighting a new era called Dogra rule. During the Dogra rule the state also had to face a big resentment from the majority community due to its religious based deep alienation and deprivation. After facing the well politically organized protests from the community the last Dogra ruler called Hari Singh had to initiate many of the administrative and political reforms to address the grievances of the people from Kashmir in general and Rajouri and Poonch Particularly. Despite of certain adaption and adjustments made by the Hari Singh then the Maharaja of the state hardly convinced the people completely. The Kashmir movement under the leadership of Sheik Abdullah had to initiate “quit Kashmir” to get the freedom from Dogra despotism and go through the complete reform for equal and just distribution of values among the all sections of the state. Therefore, initially the struggle was essentially against the despotic rule not Jammu, Hindus or India of which they become later a part. It was a movement to establish the democratic and responsible government.

During the last phase of British rule in India specifically after its independence, princely states must have to choose either two domains or to remain independent. The King of the Jammu and Kashmir while making new political and administrative adjustments tried his best to maintain his independence from the both newly independent countries. Unlike India, the Pakistan signed standstill agreement with Hari Singh then the King of Jammu and Kashmir to perceive it as a strategy to integrate the state. She later on violated the agreement to integrate the state by breaking all the connections when the strategy did not work. Eventually, the tribal's invasion was made to the state with the military and political support of the Pakistan to integrate it forcefully. It was the tribal invasion that brought India into the game overtly. The Hari Singh had to sign the instrument of accession with India to protect his territory and people from the invaders as he was unable to sustain and fight independently with the giant i.e. Pakistan. The Maharaja felt weak due to resentment among the people and experienced his inability of continuing the rule and keeping his state separate, independent and sovereign.

Under such circumstances the head of the state Maharaja Hari Singh, requested Indian government to protect his territory and people from foreign invasion. Ultimately before quitting his kingship and acceding to the Indian union, the Maharaja had confirmed the autonomy of his people by surrendering only three subjects on which Indian union can rule completely. The state has full autonomy on all the spheres except three namely Defense, foreign affairs and communication.

### **Instrument of Accession, Article 370 and 35A**

*Instrument of Accession:* A declaration was made by Maharaja Hari Singh to accede to the Dominion of India with the intent that the Governor General of India, the Dominion Legislature, the Federal Court and any other Dominion authority established for the purposes of the Dominion shall by virtue of this my Instrument of Accession but subject always to the terms thereof, and for the purposes only of the Dominion, exercise in relation to the State of Jammu & Kashmir (hereinafter referred to as “this State”) such functions as may be vested in them by or under the Government of India Act, 1935, as in force in the Dominion of India, on the 15th day of August 1947, (which Act as so in force is hereafter referred to as the “Act”). The Maharaja

assumed the obligation of ensuring that due effect is given to provisions of the Act within this State so far as they are applicable therein by virtue of this his Instrument of Accession. He accepted the matters specified in the schedule hereto as the matters with respect to which the Dominion Legislature may make law for this State. he declared that he acceded to the Dominion of India on the assurance that if an agreement is made between the Governor General and the Ruler of this State whereby any functions in relation to the administration in this State of any law of the Dominion Legislature shall be exercised by the Ruler of the State, then any such agreement shall be construed and have effect accordingly. The terms of the Instrument of Accession shall not be varied by any amendment of the Act or the Indian Independence Act, 1947, unless such amendment is accepted by him by Instrument supplementary to this Instrument. Nothing in this Instrument shall empower the Dominion Legislature to make any law for this State authorizing the compulsory acquisition of land for any purpose, but he hereby undertake that should the Dominion for the purpose of a Dominion law which applies in this State deem it necessary to acquire any land, he will at their request acquire the land at their expense, or, if the land belongs to him transfer it to them on such terms as may be agreed or, in default of agreement, determined by an arbitrator to be appointed by the Chief Justice of India. 7. Nothing in this Instrument shall be deemed to commit in any way to acceptance of any future constitution of India or to fetter his discretion to enter into agreement with the Government of India under any such future constitution.

Nothing in this Instrument affects the continuance of my Sovereignty in and over this State, or, saves as provided by or under this Instrument, the exercise of any powers, authority and rights now enjoyed by me as Ruler of this State or the validity of any law at present in force in this State. I hereby declare that I execute this Instrument on behalf of this State and that any reference in this Instrument to me or to the Ruler of the State is to be construed as including a reference to my heirs and successors.

*Article 370:* the article 370 was inserted under the constitution to recognize the special status to Jammu and Kashmir which lost its autonomy since 1953 through presidential orders in some cases ratified by the constituent assembly and in its absence by state assembly. Since 1953 to 1975 the chief ministers had been the nominees of the central government.

### **Characteristics of Article 370 and Specialty of Jammu and Kashmir Special Status under Indian Union**

1. It provided separate constitution for Jammu and Kashmir State within the Indian Union.
2. Originally, under the special status, the Legislative powers of the parliament were restricted to three subjects viz. Defence, External affairs and communications. The President of India could extend parliamentary laws to Jammu and Kashmir with the consultation and concurrence of state assembly and constituent assembly as the case may be.
3. The third characteristic was that after taking the concurrence from the state assembly the same had to be ratified by the State's Constituent Assembly. For instance, according to the Article 370(2) "If the concurrence of the Government of the State be given before the Constituent Assembly for the purpose of framing the Constitution of the State is convened, it shall be placed before such Assembly for such decision as it may take thereon."
4. The State government's authority to give the 'concurrence' remains valid only till the State's Constituent Assembly is "convened". It was an interim power. Once the Constituent

Assembly met, the State government could not give its own “concurrence”. Still less, after the Assembly met and dispersed.

5. Under the process, Article 370(3) empowers the President to make an Order to abrogate or amend it. But in order to do this the recommendation of the State's Constituent Assembly shall be necessary before the President issues such a notification.

Moreover, the President could not exercise his power to extend the Indian Constitution to Kashmir indefinitely. The power was to stop at the time the State's Constituent Assembly drafted the State's Constitution and decided finally what additional subjects to confer on the Union, and what other provisions of the Constitution of India it should get extended to the State. Once the State's Constituent Assembly had finalized the scheme and dispersed, the President's lost the power of extending the provisions completely.

Constitutionally speaking, Jammu and Kashmir has become an integral part of Indian union in a legal, complete and unconditional sense. Within the Indian state's sovereignty there had has no legal document which can violate the integrity and unity of India. The provisions like article 370 and 35 A, only gave the special status to the people without hampering the state's basic relationship with the union. Any of these articles hardly empowers any of the sections of the people of Jammu and Kashmir to secede from India. Article 1 of the Indian constitution overtly mentions about the integrity of Jammu and Kashmir with India. While providing security to the people of Jammu and Kashmir rather than empowering them to succeed from India, the articles 370 and 35A were needed to protect and strengthen. Both the provisions were adopted to establish the real democracy in the state. These were also to develop the people at their own cultural, political and economic pace without any exploitation and manipulation from outside. To such type of provisions Jammu and Kashmir was not an exception, various other states of Indian union were also given the certain special rights to strengthen its relations with its units. Since India is democratic country and she should respect the trust of people and their will which they in her.

### **Extension of Central Laws before the abrogation of 370 and 35A**

Politically, there may be different opinions on integration of Jammu and Kashmir with India but the Jammu and Kashmir acceded to Indian Union in the same way as the other states so far as instrument of accession is concerned. The special status was only a supplementary document to address the insecurity of the people. The relationship after 370 and 35A did not even remain stagnant but have been changed drastically till time. Various amendments were made to extend the central laws to the state through presidential orders with the concurrence of state assembly. According to A.G. Noorani, the amendment under basic agreement had to be ratified by the constituent assembly only. Any change could have been made to the relationship of Indian union and Jammu and Kashmir State with the final say of constituent assembly. And according to the original agreement there was no scope of any further changes after the desolation that assembly. Accordingly, the redefinition of constituent assembly as state elected government (State Assembly) was also a violation but was justified as the later expressed popular will. The presidential orders passed by the central government to redefine its relationship with erstwhile the state were materialized only through the concurrence of the elected government representing the will of people. During past, in order to extend any law the central government always showed obedience to the basic principle of agreement to i.e. concurrence of state assembly. All the



changes made by previous governments were to adjust with the terms and conditions of instrument of accession, article 370 and article 35 A. Various Amendments made before the abrogation of special status through concurrence of state government or state constitutional assembly were:

1. Clear division of Powers between State and Indian Union (1950)
2. Abolition of Monarchy and replacing it with elected head I.e. Sadar-i-Riyasaat (1952)
3. Various Central provisions were extended to the state i.e. Indian Citizenship, Fundamental Rights, Jurisdiction of Supreme Court, Centre power to declare the national emergency etc. (1954)
4. Abolition of status of Sadar-i-Riyasaat and Prime Ministership (1965)
5. General Services Tax (2019)

### **Signing of Instrument of Accession as a Political Contract and Abrogation of Special Status a Violation**

There is a huge scope to interpret the instrument of accession signed by the Maharaja Hari Singh through which he acceded to Indian Union. Like Hobbes and other contractualists the state of nature preceded by agreement or contract between Jammu and Kashmir state and Indian Union can be also located here. Under the contractualists' perspective, the tribal invasion in the state can be treated as 'state of nature' which only ended after the political contract between Nehru and Hari Singh. During the contract the Hari Singh chosen Indian Government as new state to govern the three affairs originally surrender by him to it. Before the contract took place people of Jammu and Kashmir were insecure and unhappy like Hobbes state of nature and needed a responsible government to give them security. Though in case of Hobbes, the security was only of right to life rather than socio, economic, cultural and political security of people of Jammu and Kashmir. Unlike the Hobbes, state of nature in Jammu and Kashmir has a society, culture and politics but there was a need to secure that culture, society and politics from authoritarianism, despotism etc. There was law which served only to the ruler and there was a state which worked only for welfare of few. Hence there was a need of new political contract either among the people of Jammu and Kashmir or with other party to give him authority to rule them democratically and inclusively. The people were fed up of irresponsible and selective governments. They wanted physically, culturally, economically and politically secure life which was expected to come after this new contract.

Accordingly, it can be mentioned that Jammu and Kashmir was neither an uncivilized, selfish and brutal society of Hobbes and nor lacked law enforcement body as of John Locke. It was a society with its long history, civilization, culture, language, legal system and politics. And the comparison is made only because people of Jammu and Kashmir also found them in an unsafe context similar to state of nature portrayed contractualists like Hobbes wherein right to life under tribal invasion and other rights under undemocratic regime were at stake. The natural rights like right to life, liberty and Property were not recognized and protected. There was a need to guarantee all these rights by signing a new political contract with the democratic state i.e. India. Therefore, instrument of accession was nothing but a political contract signed between Jammu and Kashmir and Union of India to protect rights of people. The state of Jammu and Kashmir thus was protected from the rule of might is right and foreign invasion by signing this instrument of accession. And the original agreement or contract to accede India never gave the later any

right to become itself an invader like Pakistan or authoritarian like Hari Singh. Accordingly, the abrogation of special status without concurrence of state assembly is just a violating the basic agreement/contract.

Furthermore relating it with the Hobbes contract, maharaja and later Sheik Abdullah ultimately trusted India to take the responsibility of maintaining law and order within the state and protect its territory and people from external aggression. They conceived central government as a democratic body to end the lawlessness in the state to protect right to life, liberty and property of the people. That is why Indian Union was directly authorized to take care of Defense, Foreign Affairs and Communication. The rest of domains i.e. politics, economy, culture, education, health etc. were left free for people to manage them by them only. And in Locke's perspective, the contract provided for establishing the responsible government with due respect for people's consent in ruling them and violation of which may also lead to breakdown of rule.

### **Reorganization of Jammu and Kashmir in UTs as an Instrument of Coercion**

The recent amendment bill produced and passed under the BJP government in the parliament seems not only drastic but illegal and coercive in nature that doesn't only violate the necessity of taking concurrence of state government but supersedes the whole Jammu and Kashmir constitution. Consequently, the people of Jammu and Kashmir have lost their special status in general and right to Prosperity as a fundamental right, double citizenship etc. in particular.

The passage of bill demolishing the special federal nature of Indian state with reference to Jammu and Kashmir was to be protected and preserved for common national interest. The bill has led a great shift of powers from state to centre that confirms more centralization in the era of decentralization. The Jammu and Kashmir onwards will not possess the residuary powers which are now transferred to the centre government. It gives full authority to centre to make the laws not only in case of conflict over concurrent list but in state list as well. In addition, there is now no need of consultation of state assembly to extend its central laws to the state territory. The people of Jammu and Kashmir previously enjoying the double citizenship now become only the citizens of India with no rights left with them to define the permanent citizens.

The amendment made through breaking the collusion government, dismantling state assembly, shutting down the communication and internet facility and censorship on public opinion and media above all house arrest of leadership is a shift from instrument of accession to instrument coercion. It is coercive due to its violation of basic rule that is every law enacted by the centre or any change proposed for the Jammu and Kashmir state can be done only till the life of its constituent assembly as it was the only final and last authority to ratify the additions and modifications or thereafter by concurrence of state assembly. After the collapse of constituent assembly there could be changes made to the relation. For instance, it was later redefined as state assembly which got legitimacy due to its democratic feature of representing the popular will. In addition, it is a violation of second and third clauses of Article 370 that mentioned about the necessity of taking concurrence of state elected government i.e. the assembly to amend or abrogate any part of it- that was how it interpreted as transitory and temporary in nature. The article can be amended and abrogated through the presidential order if it is followed by the concurrence of the state assembly.

The amendment also doesn't take any discussion in the local assembly or into consideration any of the stakeholders before it may get passed. There was no respect shown to the local people,

local leadership, government and above all constitution. The top leaders namely ex CMs Mehboba Mufti and Omer Abdullah, Harsh Dev Singh along with others were house arrested. A large strength of security forces was deployed to the state followed by application of article 144 to implement the new amendment. In the name of full integration of Jammu and Kashmir with India the people remained disconnected from the rest of country so far as communication and transport is concerned. On the other hand, the long pending demand for UT of Ladakh people was fulfilled but it also hardly included the grievances of people from Kargil. In case of Jammu and Kashmir the Union Territory was imposed by the centre which even people of Jammu also never demanded. In opposite, the people of Jammu demanded for separate statehood to overcome the regional disparities. The amendments therefore, hardly have shown any concern for the people belonging to any region. Amendments made without concurrence of the state elected government:

1. Abolition of special status of Jammu and Kashmir i.e. 35A
2. Abolition of separate constitution
3. Abolition of Permanent Resident Certificate and various other special laws
4. Reorganization of state into Union Territory

### **Implications of UTs for Jammu, Kashmir and Ladakh and other Sub-regions**

The Kashmiris in majority wanted the redressal of issues like authoritarian and autocratic rule of Dogra regime. They people dream was to achieve legitimate leadership, responsible and accountable government. They had opted to the Indian union because redistribution of values in a fair manner was only possible in India's democracy not in feudal Pakistan or as an independent monarchical state. Therefore, the accession of state to Indian union was legally complete, permanent and unconditional. It was even later legally ratified by the elected government of the day under the prime minister-ship of Sheik Abdullah who then was a legitimate leader of the people from valley. The Union Territory hardly matches with the aspirations and wishes of the Kashmiris people whose actual demand was to get the treatment of equal citizens without losing their special rights recognized by the Indian Union at the time of integration. The new amendment doesn't also matches with the aspiration of majority people of Jammu region who wished for a separate state. On the other hand, Ladakh as a tribal society consist of Buddhists and Muslims (largely Shias) though demanded for UT but always voiced for the protection of their identity, nature and culture. They have been facing a deep deprivation from Kashmiris. The people from the Kargil also hardly support the vision of UT for Ladakh as they feel a lot of discrimination as a sub-region.

The sub-regions of Jammu particularly Doda, Kishtwar, and Ramban where there has been a huge deprivation and discrimination in different spheres of life- not from the centre level but state, regional and intera-regional level also. They still lack a safe road that connects these districts with Jammu. Jammu- a upper Hindu Dogra, always in opposition to Kashmiri elite, dominated politics regionally and inter-regionally. While representing the Jammu as a region against Kashmir it hardly cared for the sub-regions especially erstwhile Doda district-Doda, Kishtwar, Ramban. The of politics of Jammu as a region only focused 'Greater Jammu' namely Jammu, Samba etc. for instance, all the high quality educational and other facilities were only concentrated in these twin districts i.e. State University (located in Jammu), Central University of Jammu (in Samba), IIT (in Jammu) AIIMS (in Samba) etc. And the rest of districts mainly

Doda, Kishtwar, Ramban, Poonch etc. were kept backward consciously to keep them dependent on Jammu for various needs to develop the Greater Jammu in different respects. The people of erstwhile Doda hardly have any quality health and educational institution for quality treatment and quality education. The people belonging to these districts are completely dependent on Jammu and Samba for their various economic, educational, health etc needs.

Importantly, the people of erstwhile Doda had to both face militancy/communalism and state coercion as well. The human lives used to be directly affected by the militancy as well as state action against it. During the formation of UTs they equally have to face shut down of all communication and transport facilities unlike Jammu, Kathua, Reasi, Udhampur, and Samba. And due to militancy they have also to sacrifice their lives of which Parihar Brothers including many others are the fresh examples. Majority of people in these sub regions according to erstwhile state were declared as resident backward area (RBA) which also may wither away after the state's division into two new UTs.

### **A Way Forward and Alternative to the UTs**

The reorganization and bifurcation of Jammu and Kashmir into two separate union territories hardly achieve the set goals of strengthening the relationship between Centre and state in general and among the different regions and sub-regions of the state in particular. It deviates from the basic contract incorporated to build the trust between people of Jammu and Kashmir and Union. It also deepens mistrust among people within the erstwhile state by rejecting the grievances of Kashmiri Muslims completely and satisfying the ego of few Upper caste Dogra Hindus. It has led shift in the people's perception towards the Indian government which was previously assumed as democratic and humanitarian to integrate the territories unlike other countries like Pakistan, Britain and Israel. Despite of protecting the people rights from sub-regions viz. Doda, Ramban and Kishtwar and Kargil through regional and intra regional autonomy the central government abolished even the special citizenship of them. Most importantly, reorganization of the state into the two separate Union Territories and abolition of article 370 seems revisiting of Amritsar treaty in which ruled were neglected and isolated completely.

The politics of Jammu and Kashmir had been dominated by people largely from 'Greater Jammu' (Jammu and Samba) and Kashmir (Kashmiri Muslim). The successive governments sitting in the Jammu and Kashmir Assembly hardly worked to overcome the regional and inter-regional imbalances. There has been disparity on the basis of region, gender, language, caste, community regionally and intera-regionally. All these issues including equal rights for women, Valmiki, Gorkhas, and West Pakistani etc. were needed to resolve through active participation people, civil society within the special status paradigm. Process of decentralization, cooperative federalism, regional and intra- regional autonomy are effective measures to establish good governance. And an effective implementation of all these measures to develop the state inclusively was responsibility of the governments at both the levels. Various problems like militant insurgency and corruption etc. were outcome of political, administrative and bureaucratic failures. The lack of political will and responsibility among the leadership were instrumental in widening the gap between people of Kashmir and India and Kishtwar, Doda, Ramban, Poonch and Rajouri and State of Jammu and Kashmir. The solution lied in implementing the measures like article 370, 35A, and various other measures like decentralization, regional and intra-regional autonomy. For instance, the constitution of Jammu

and Kashmir, article 370 and 35A originally were to convince the people of all the three regions of J&K that their socio, political and cultural rights could be saved only in the Democratic country like India. The special status never provoke for practicing the injustice and discrimination against any of the sections in the society. It also didn't mention anything against the integrity and unity of India.

India as a Union of states under Article 1 and instrument of accession confirms Jammu and Kashmir's complete, unconditional and irrevocable integration. The special status was only misinterpreted by the divisive forces of country and state to serve their own interests rather than Nation interest as it was only a structural and constitutional adjustment to address the people-possessive of their different cultures and identities. These types of arrangements were extended to other states also to materialize the federal nature of Indian state. Under the special status none of the states including the Jammu and Kashmir were termed as a sovereign state within the Indian state.

The problem of discrimination, injustice, regional imbalances, militancy as an outcome of bad governance demanded good governance without dismantling the means of strength and trust building. Eroding the special status with frequent attempts under the successive governments in the past had created a deep resentment and alienation among the people. The division of state into two separate UTs widened the alienation and resentment and also lost all the trust and faith of people in the democratic structures of the country. The change goes against the state and its fundamental purpose of life. India as a largest democracy provides for mandate of people as a base for formulating and implementing the policies. For instance, the state sovereignty only lies in recognizing, ensuring and protecting the rights of people rather than snatching the same for political and administrative irresponsibility, unaccountability or corruption.

The only way forward is to restructure the state in a way so that socio, economic and political justice will prevail with active participation of people of all regions. No community, caste, region etc. should be neglected in the rethinking the future of the state. The false binary between nationalism and demand for rights should not be taken a base to take the decisions. For instance, in Ladakh the voice of Kargil, in Jammu the voice of Kishtwar, Ramban, Rajouri, Doda, and Poonch and within this sub- regions voice of marginalized people should also get equally recognized. The economic and political rights including special structure like Autonomous Development Hill Council of Ladakh, Reserved Backward Area status, right to property as fundamental rights etc. should be preserved and protected. Despite of abrogation basic essence of article 370 and 35 A, an amendment should be made to provide rights to various needy sections namely Valmiki, West Pakistani, Gorkhas etc. The providing of rights to these needy sections as a rationale behind abrogating the special status of Jammu and Kashmir is snatching from one and offering the same to the others highlights partial and unequal nature of the state.

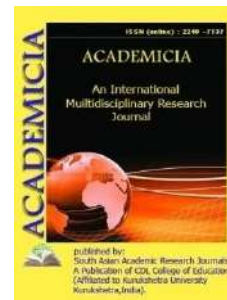
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## **TOURISM OPPORTUNITIES OF ZARAFSHAN OAS: PROBLEMS AND SOLUTIONS**

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### **ABSTRACT**

*This article shows the icons of the tourism potential of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the importance of historical monuments, ancient monuments located in the Zarafshan oasis. The article also provides brief information about the Sarmishsay rock paintings, one of the oldest monuments of mankind, the monuments left in the forests millions of years ago, and medieval historical monuments. Today, the opportunities for tourism in the Navoi region and the favorable conditions created for tourists and the existing problems will be discussed.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Rock Paintings, Nature Reserves, Museums, Hotels, Caravanserais, Shopping Malls, Hotels, Road Map*

### **INTRODUCTION**

During the years of independence, as a result of the gradual development of tourism in Uzbekistan, the country has become one of the most beautiful places in the eyes of world tourists. Today, in exchange for the establishment of museum reserves in the territory of the Republic, foreign tourism (in the example of museum reserves in Bukhara, Samarkand and Khorezm) is developing rapidly. Due to the creation of the necessary legal and regulatory framework to regulate this area, systematic and large-scale measures are being taken to preserve its national values, restore or repair cultural heritage sites, and beautify their surroundings. Today, it is gratifying that our country is among the top 10 countries in the world in terms of tourism and the number of historical sites.

Decree of the President Republic of Uzbekistan No. PF-5611 of January 5, 2020 "On additional measures for the accelerated development of tourism in the Republic of Uzbekistan", PF-4947 of February 7, 2017 "On the Strategy for further development of the Republic of Uzbekistan", 2017

Resolution No. PQ-2995 "On measures to further improve the system of preservation, research and promotion of ancient written sources" dated May 24, 2011 [1.] sets many tasks for the accelerated development of tourism in the country.

## THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

Such practical work carried out in our country, peace and tranquility, beauty of nature, rich and ancient history of our country, tolerance of our people, high qualities and their kindness and hospitality are of great importance in the development of tourism. It is no secret that tourists from all over the world visit all regions of our country and show great interest in ancient monuments, unique nature and national values of our people.

Today, the rich history of the Zarafshan oasis, as well as the unique cultural and historical heritage that has been preserved to this day, awaits its fans as an undiscovered reserve. In particular, a total of 232 objects of cultural heritage are registered in Navoi region, including 63 architectural objects, 121 archeological monuments and 48 monumental monuments. Karmana district itself has four national monuments and fifteen historical monuments and hills belonging to local authorities. There are also fifteen monumental works of art [2.]. They are objects of cultural heritage, which are considered archeological monuments - hills, shrines and sights and attractions. An example of this is the world-famous Sarmishsay rock paintings.

Archaeological excavations in Uchkuduk, present-day Navoi region, Uchtut, Ijand and Sarmishsay villages of Navbahor district have revealed stone tools and primitive rock paintings of Stone Age hunters and are being studied for inclusion in the UNESCO list of historical monuments [3.]. Also, Raboti Malik, Mir SayidBahrom, Qasim Sheikh, Deggaron complex, Toshmachid, Chilustun, Kuk gumbaz, Kilichota, Sangijuman and Jun Ota mountains in Khatirchi, Uchtut flint deposit in Navbahor, Vangazi architectural ensemble, Shahimardpa, Burqastepa and archeological sites such as Oltinsoy and Nurata will leave a lasting impression on visitors with their beautiful and picturesque nature. In particular, one of the architectural monuments of Karmana district, **Mir SayyidBahrom**, is a mature scholar, cleric, pious man, prophet, saint who lived in the X-XI centuries, and whose lineage goes back to the Prophet Muhammad (saas) [4.]. His tomb is located in the center of Karmana. It is typical of the X-XI centuries and is one of the monuments of the republic. The building was built during the Samanid period and Mir SayyidBahrom is buried in the middle of its interior. Near the tomb are two tombstones with Arabic inscriptions. On the west side of the mausoleum was a natural hill. It is surrounded by a mausoleum, which is called the tomb of Mir SayyidBahrom. Today, the hill, the tomb and the mosque are in ruins. The mausoleum of Mir SayyidBahrom was studied by Russian orientalists V.A. Nielsen and A.K. Pisarchik in the 1950s. Their research mainly provides information on the architecture of monuments [5.].

The twentieth century entered our lives as a technical century and led to scientific and technological progress. However, with the help of ancient Eastern architecture, such ancient monuments as "MirzoChorbogh", "Gul Chorbogh", "Amir's Residence", which were built for thousands of years and became the property of mankind, the heritage of ancestors, were destroyed. Most of the historical monuments have been turned into warehouses for cotton and chemical fertilizers, and some have been demolished and turned into cotton fields. The monument to Raboti Malik is one of them.

**Raboti Malik** Caravanserai is the oldest magnificent architectural monument in Central Asia. In addition to the caravanserai, he also served as a fortress guarding the area and the border. The caravanserai is located 18 km west of Karmana, between the cities of Samarkand and Bukhara, on an ancient road. Rabati Malik (Shah Rabot) was built in the 70s of the 11th century by Nasr Ibn Ibrahim (d. 1068-1069), known as Malik ibn Shamsulmulk, one of the Qarakhanids [6.]. Raboti Malik's caravanserai retained its splendor and beauty until the end of the 19th century. "The ruins of Malik are located two stones away from Karmana," he said. It is an extremely spacious and large caravanserai built of baked brick. The beauty of the roof and the beauty of the building at the entrance of the tower and the caravanserai amaze with its elegance and grace "[7.]. He notes that even at the end of the XIX century, the caravanserai did not stop its activities, and there was a small market, and a Sardoba was built here.

**Sardoba** (Persian-Tajik - cold water) - a domed pool built specifically to store water in scarce areas. According to historical data, there were 44 cemeteries in Movarounnahr. 29 of them were built in the Karshi desert, 3 in Mirzachul, 3 on the old trade route between Tashkent and Fergana, and 1 near Raboti Malik near Karmana, which was used until the end of the XIX century. The cisterns were also built in recent years to provide drinking water to villages and towns. Sardoba is still partially used in some steppes of Central Asia. Among the sardobas, the Raboti Malik sardoba has served as the only source of life for centuries in a certain part of the Great Silk Road between Samarkand and Bukhara. In particular, there is information that he served the people in the middle of the XIX century. The sardoba that supplies water to Rabati Malik is a magnificent high dome with a light falling on the water from the top, half of the building is buried in the ground. It is also mentioned in A.Lemann's research. There is various information about when and who built the Rabati Malik cistern. As a result of research, it became clear that the closest information to the historical truth is given in ME Masson's work "The problem of studying cisterns". In it, SardobaRaboti points out that it was built by Shamsulmulk at the same time as Malik's caravanserai [8.]. The Raboti Malik sardoba, like other sardobas in Central Asia, is made of baked brick. During the years of independence, the historical monuments of Raboti Malik and Sardoba were completely restored.

The whole activity of Qasim Sheikh Aziz, who left an indelible mark on the spiritual life of the XVI century, is devoted to good and noble deeds. In 1558, due to the devotion of the ruler of Bukhara Abdullah II to **Qasim Sheikh**, he built a room in Karmana. Qasim Sheikh taught mysticism to the Karmanals in this khanaqah. This is confirmed by the fact that there are many rooms for students to study and sleep in the dormitory. Detailed information on the history of this hotel can be found in the articles and works of A. Pisarchik, A. Semyonov, E. Nekrasova, S. Inoyatov, H. Turaev, A. Hotamov, Sh. Khalilov, R. Kadyrov. E. Nekrasova studies the architectural complex of Qasim Sheikh and pays special attention to the period, size, function and architectural structure of the buildings built in and around the present-day Abdulahad Khan. The domed mosque also consists of ten adjoining rooms and a veranda. Sources also say that students of Karmana madrassas took lessons from their teachers in the rooms around the Qasim Sheikh Mosque and his tomb[9.].

**The Deggaron complex** is one of the oldest mosques in Movarounnahr, located near the village of Hazara, 30 km west of Karmana. According to reports, the mosque is older than the mausoleum of Ismail Somoni in Bukhara. Literary critic N. Mallaev said that the Deggaron mosque is a monument of the XI century: "There are many more monuments than the buildings

built during the reign of the Kara-Khans and Khorezmshahs. One of them is a mosque built in the 11th century in the village of Hazara". The monument was built in the style of Zoroastrian architecture. It is not so majestic in appearance. There are nine domes on the four-walled building. The stone arches, supported by a series of columns, divide the interior into smaller cells. According to historical sources, artisans, especially fire-resistant potters, lived here. That is why they were called "Deggaron" - potters. It is noteworthy that one of the famous Sufis of Khojagon, Sheikh Mawlana Arif Deggarani (1313-1376) was born and buried in this village. He was one of the teachers of Bahauddin Naqshbandi, the great representative of the Khojagon Suluki in the Naqshbandi sect [10].

Promoting these areas to the general public through scientific research imposes enormous responsibilities on tourism organizations and museum staff. At the same time, it should be noted that in order to further develop the tourism sector in Navoi region, our government is carrying out a number of positive steps. Today, there are 26 hotels in the region, 10 of which are located in Navoi, 8 in Karmana district, 3 in Nurata district, 1 in Zarafshan and Uchkuduk. In particular, 23 of them have licenses to provide services to foreign tourists. It should be noted that today the existing hotels in the region have the capacity to serve 1,500 tourists at a time.

**Dabus castle.** Located on the banks of the Zarafshan River, this architectural monument is also mentioned in historical sources as Dabusi, Dabuchiya, Dabus fortress, Dahbus fortress. The word dabus is Arabic and means excellent, knock, superior. However, some foreign researchers also say that it is a Persian word meaning "hammer sound". According to Hududul-Alam, this place is the largest fortress between ancient Bukhara and Samarkand, and it is brought along with Karmana. described. Today, the mausoleum of Imam Bahraota, built in 1594 by Abdullah II, and the graves around it remain. Some sources state that the Dabus fortress existed even before the city of Bukhara appeared. In particular, according to Narshakhi, "The city of Bukhara has not yet been formed, but some of the villages have already appeared. The large village where the king lived was Boykand (Poykand). The city is called Dabusi Fortress - "Dabusi Fortress", which was called the city "[11].

Located on the Great Silk Road, Dabus Fortress was the largest fortress between Samarkand and Bukhara in the Middle Ages and played an important role. There is no exact information about when and who destroyed the fortress, but based on the analysis of some sources, we can conclude that it was destroyed by Genghis Khan in 1220.

## CONCLUSION

There are a number of issues that need to be addressed in order to increase the number of foreign tourists and develop tourism. As an example, it is possible to point out that no tourist routes (routes) have been developed that provide accurate information on the areas and historical sites listed above, as well as the distance between historical objects. As a result, the number of local and foreign tourists is not as high as expected, despite the fact that there are enough world-class hotels in urban areas. From this point of view, the objects of cultural heritage in the region should be included in the route "Navoi historical and natural museums and objects", which is considered to be a separate new part of the tourist route of the Republic. In addition, in order to attract the public, it is necessary to make a video of architectural monuments and travel sites in 3D and make them available to the general public through social networks. This has a positive impact on the social and economic potential of the Republic:

- The establishment of historical and natural museum reserves in Navoi region will have a significant impact on the development of local and foreign tourism and tourism in the region;
- There will be an opportunity to carry out regular and complete repairs of cultural heritage sites located in the region;
- Protected areas of historical and archeological monuments will be strictly controlled, its surroundings will be further beautified. His negligence and ownerlessness will be eliminated;
- As a result of the creation of facilities for visitors to historical sites and shrines, international and local tourism will develop rapidly and new directions in the study of the history of our region will emerge in cooperation with foreign scholars;
- will create additional jobs, increase employment of the economically active population and increase the welfare of our people, socio-economic development of the regions.

The development of this industry also has a positive role in the formation of artistic and aesthetic taste, respect and esteem for the rich history of our country among young people who enjoy our cultural heritage.

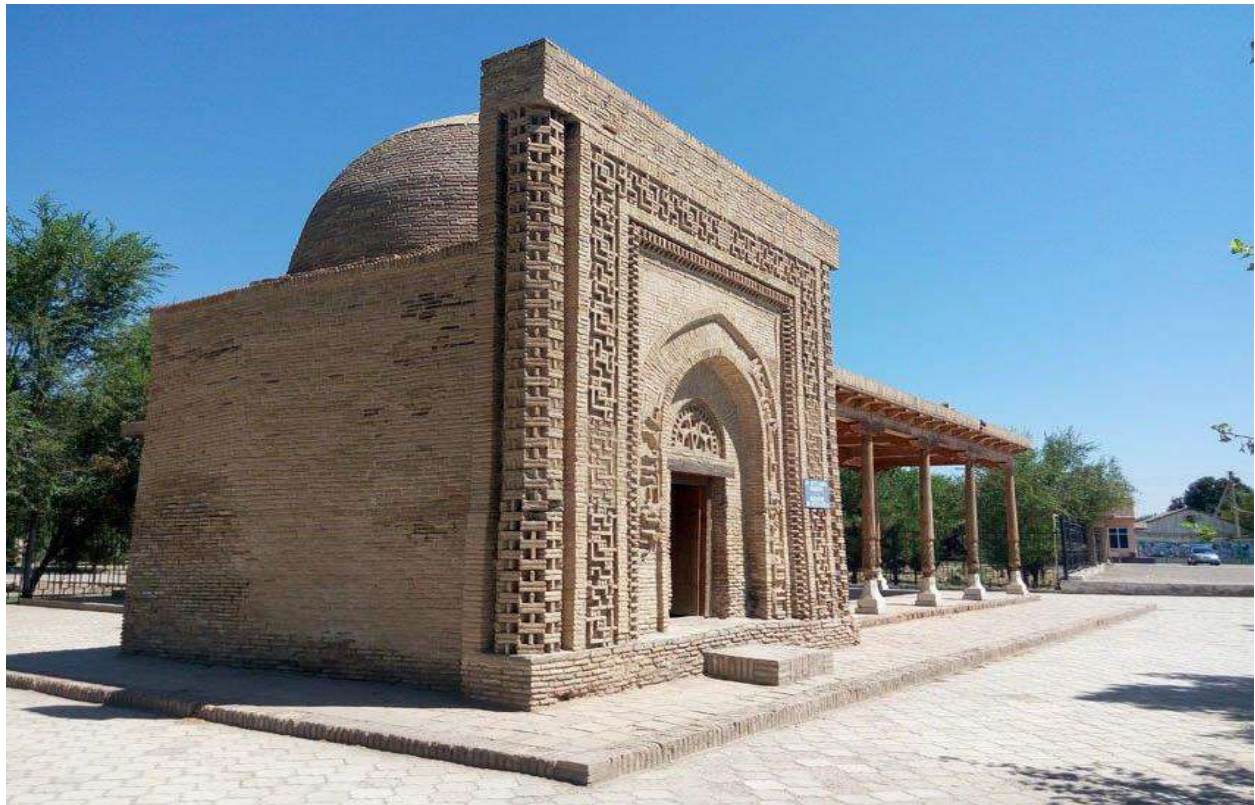
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**Sarmishsay rock paintings****Rock forest****Monument to Mir SayidBahrom**





**Raboti Malik Caravanserai**



**Sardoba**

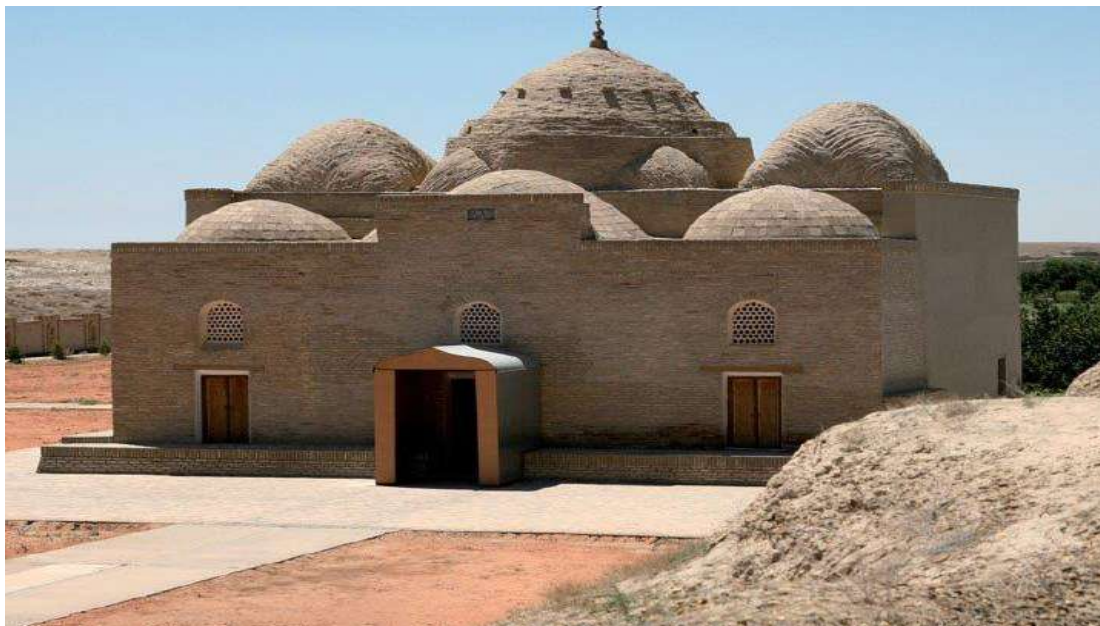


**Qasim Sheikh Complex**



**Deggaron complex**





**Dabus castle**





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## ISSUES OF TAX LIABILITIES AND REGULATION OF ITS EXECUTION

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### ABSTRACT

*Tax liability is closely related to ensuring the functional function of the state. Therefore, the study and improvement of tax liability, its types, mechanisms for their classification and enforcement is one of the most pressing issues in the system of tax relations. The article examines the existing views on tax liability, this type of liability, national and foreign practice. Suggestions and recommendations were made to improve the existing mechanisms to ensure the implementation of existing tax obligations.*

**KEYWORDS:** *State, Government Revenue, Tax Relations, Tax Liability, Types Of Tax Liability, Tax Liability Enforcement.*

### INTRODUCTION

In the conditions of market relations, the country's economy will develop stably on the basis of fair competition and a favorable environment for business, support for private property-based entrepreneurship. One of the mechanisms to support entrepreneurship and create a favorable business environment is optimal tax policy. The optimal tax policy of the state, along with the sustainable development of the economy, also ensures the formation of budget revenues, which are the main financial source for the implementation of the state function.

Taxes represent a system of legal and economic relations associated with the mandatory allocation of part of the income of individuals and legal entities to the interests of the state. The existence of certain problems in the system of tax relations and improving the legal culture of taxpayers has a negative impact on the provision of sustainable sources of funding for programs of socio-economic development of the country and weakens the effectiveness of cooperation and oversight with line ministries and agencies concerned with tax compliance.

The XXI century is characterized by the consistent penetration and application of information technology systems and their products in all spheres of socio-economic life. This further

complicates the process of implementing tax control and increasing its efficiency. Uncertainties in the tax legislation lead to an increase in tax disputes between taxpayers and tax authorities. Our analysis The total number of appeals to the State Tax Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2019 increased by 84.7% compared to 2018, and in January 2020 increased by 25% compared to November 2019.

Analysis of the content of appeals 2573 appeals in 2018, 6426 appeals in 2019 to explain the tax payments, 725 and 1337 appeals, respectively, to be exempted from tax payments and the fact that it is on preferences shows the importance of studying the causes of problems in the regulation of tax relations and developing scientifically based proposals for their solutions.[13]

### **The Main Part**

The purpose of the study is to identify problems related to tax liability, its occurrence, implementation, and to develop recommendations for their solution.

Scientists note that tax liabilities and their implementation are among the most discussed types of liabilities in the scientific literature [1]. Some scholars [2], [3] refuse to recognize the tax liability as an independent type, arguing that it has the same legal character as administrative liability.

Another group of scientists, such as A.Yu. Smagina, I.I. Kuchеров [4], emphasizes the opposite. They recommend recognizing it as a separate type of liability, emphasizing that the tax liability, first of all, has its own characteristics, its own legal framework, ie legislation, object and subjects, the taxpayer, the tax authority.

The new Tax Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan defines the system of tax liabilities of a taxpayer arising in accordance with the tax legislation [5].

The tax liability and the significant socio-economic importance of its implementation is reflected in the fact that the state ensures the full and timely performance of its duties. The level of development of the country's tax administration is important in the rational organization of the tax system and in determining its effectiveness. In this regard, it is important for the state to create a system of tax administration that ensures the fulfillment of tax obligations based on the formation of a relationship of trust and respect for each other in the process of cooperation between tax authorities and taxpayers, rather than a stable supply of financial resources to the budget.

Currently, the tax system has a number of systemic problems that hinder dynamic economic growth, increase business and investment activity and create a healthy competitive environment. They lead to legitimate objections to the “inadequacy of their collection due to the inefficiency of the mechanisms of administration of local taxes and levies” due to the ineffectiveness of management mechanisms ” [6].

The main criterion for the effective functioning of the tax system is to ensure a significant and fair share of tax revenues in the formation of the budget revenue. Despite the fact that the system of taxation and regulation of tax relations of the Republic of Uzbekistan has a history of more than 27 years, the efficiency of the tax system is still insufficiently formed.

In our opinion, the main reason for this is that the tax system has long been focused mainly on the performance of fiscal functions of the state. During this period, as noted above, various

mechanisms for forcing taxpayers to pay taxes to the maximum were actively used. The priority of the tax authorities was at the top of their oversight rights and powers. At the same time, they were passively involved in the tax process because the interests of the taxpayers were almost not taken into account. As a result of this imbalance in the system of tax relations, the number of tax offenses has increased and the share of the shadow economy in the economic sector has reached 40-50% [7].

Therefore, in the main directions of the concept of improving the tax policy of the Republic of Uzbekistan “Simplification of tax legislation, elimination of contradictions and conflicts in the field of tax relations, strengthening the protection of the rights and legitimate interests of honest taxpayers” was identified as one of the important tasks of reforming the tax system of the republic.

Improving the information support of tax control is important in ensuring the fulfillment of tax obligations. Therefore, special attention is paid to the formation of a single integrated information resource base of tax authorities in Uzbekistan. As a result of ongoing reforms, the quality of analysis of taxpayers' activities in the tax authorities is increasing as a result of attention to the introduction of electronic technologies in the field of improving the information support of tax control. Automation of tax administration processes allowed for intellectual analysis of the current situation, monitoring of taxpayers' activities, obtaining the necessary information from a single integrated information resource database of tax authorities. A comprehensive analysis of taxpayer information has created the conditions to increase the detection of violations of tax legislation and to identify growth reserves of tax revenues.

Due to the improvement of the quality of information support, the effectiveness of remote control over the activities of taxpayers in Uzbekistan is growing. One of the indicators of the quality of the results of the state tax service is the level of additional taxes. As a result of in-house control in Uzbekistan, in 2017-2019, the budget collected an average of 95.7% of additional taxes accrued to the budget and special state funds (Figure 1).



**1-Diagram. In-house controls conducted in 2017-2019 and the level of incentives for additional taxes imposed on them [14].**



Although in-house inspections in 2019 decreased by 4.3% compared to 2017 and 4.2% compared to 2018, the amount of additional taxes assessed in the budget amounted to 54.5% and 45.4%, respectively.

In our opinion, the main reason for this is the periodicity of inspections on the implementation of tax obligations. Due to the fact that the in-house control was carried out during the “active mode” before the transition of the taxpayer to “sleep mode”, during this period, the taxpayer's accounts have funds and activity is observed. For this taxpayer, the suspension of activity during this “active mode” will result in a decrease in the efficiency of its capital or a total loss. Therefore, it is preferable for the taxpayer to pay the statutory taxes for a certain period of time rather than terminate the activity during this period. This is a key factor in the effectiveness of in-house control over other types of tax audits.

International experience shows that an effective tax system stimulates the stability and growth of the economy, as well as creates favorable conditions for business. Such conditions are determined not only by the level of tax rates, but also by the principles of calculation and payment of taxes, the conduct of tax audits, but also by the optimal tax policy and tax administration.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Analysis of the tax administration system of developed countries has shown that it is impossible to ensure the effectiveness of tax policy only through the improvement of tax control, the introduction of new mechanisms. The main goal of improving tax administration should be to increase the share of voluntary tax payments to the budget and reduce the number of tax offenses.

Former head of the Russian Tax Service MV Mishustin *“today the task of the tax authorities is not to punish the taxpayer, but to reduce tax offenses by improving the system of providing them with information and methodological support”*, Life proves that the idea is true [8].

21st century tax policy requires a radical change in relations with taxpayers, the creation of an environment that is ready to provide the tax authorities with the necessary information on the tax base in accordance with transparent schemes and legislation for doing business.

In this regard, we agree with A.V Demin that “the transition from a command-and-control system of tax administration to a customer-oriented model of 'cooperation' serves the need for pre-trial dispute resolution, mutual trust and mutual benefit management.” [9].

Analysis of models of tax liability of the USA, Switzerland, the Netherlands, Germany, Japan shows that the partnership system is the most effective in taxation, because it is a beneficial system for all participants in the tax relationship. This has more impact than any threat or repression and forces them (taxpayers) to move in the right direction for society [10].

The most promising method of regulating tax liabilities is to provide tax credit for investments, which means changing the term of the tax liability if there are appropriate grounds. This method of regulating tax liabilities is not provided for in the tax legislation of Uzbekistan. However, in our country there is a practice of providing targeted tax benefits to investors.

The next socially important method of regulating tax relations is tax breaks. Tax benefits are applied not only to legal entities, but also to citizens in accordance with the tax legislation.

O.V Berezina proposes to conditionally divide the analysis of methods of regulating the relationship of tax liabilities into two interrelated groups of tax benefits and tax sanctions [11]. He believes that the optimal combination of the application of these measures will ultimately lead to the effectiveness of tax policy.

The amount of contributions in the form of sponsorship and charitable assistance to environmental, health and charitable funds, cultural, health, labor, physical culture and sports, educational institutions, local authorities, citizens' self-government bodies from the base of social tax in Uzbekistan there is the privilege of reducing a portion.

But there is no mechanism to determine and control the effectiveness of these benefits. In our opinion, at present it is not possible to assess the effectiveness or ineffectiveness of the benefit provided to the taxpayer in the form of a deduction from the fulfillment of the tax liability, to make a clear decision on its cancellation or continuation. Public tax policy should be aimed at equalization not only by providing tax incentives, but also by giving producers the opportunity to use the existing economic potential independently.

According to T.A. Efremov, the economic basis of the provided tax benefits are geographical, political, natural and climatic factors that predetermine the procedure and conditions of entry of the producer into the market[12].

We agree that tax breaks are related to the system of financial sanctions. Financial sanctions are a measure of liability for tax offenses committed by taxpayers who have not fulfilled their tax obligations and are applied to the offenders in the form of fines (fines and penalties). The amount of financial sanctions is determined depending on the circumstances, such as the type, nature, degree and duration of the tax offense.

Financial sanctions play the role of an economic mechanism in ensuring the fulfillment of tax obligations. We believe that only the issue of determining its amount and types should always be improved in accordance with the ongoing tax offenses and their consequences.

The tax legislation of Uzbekistan sets out the general conditions of the penalty system applied in the event of an offense committed by a taxpayer in violation of the system of obligations. Liability for a tax offense is different from the penalties applicable to other types of offenses. Offenses in this category are not limited to administrative or criminal penalties. Additional financial penalties are also applied for tax offenses.

Thus, the legal basis for liability for violation of the tax liability is the existence of the object of the offense established by the tax legislation, which in turn is characterized by a set of objective and subjective features that constitute it.

The analysis shows that the content of the tax offense is an illegal act, defined by the norms of tax legislation, which is a symptom that allows you to consider it as a tax offense.

The commission of a tax offense is reflected in the following cases:

- *the object of the offense, i.e. the existence of a system of social relations protected by law in the field of taxation;*
- *the presence of a set of signs of action (action or inaction) in violation of the norms established by the tax legislation;*

- *the subject of the tax offense, ie the existence of the person who committed it and should be held legally liable.*

The subjective aspects of these offenses are reflected in the set of features that reflect the wrongful act (action or inaction) of the person, as well as in the internal psychological description of the offender's behavior and the processes in which its consequences occur.

The peculiarity of liability for violation of tax liabilities is that its composition is characterized by manifestation in various legal areas. Legal protection of the mechanism of tax relations is provided by financial, criminal, administrative and customs laws. Therefore, intersectoral legal structures are responsible for breaches of tax liabilities.

## CONCLUSION

Studies show that tax evasion emerged at the same time as the state's tax system and developed in proportion. Some groups of taxpayers are reluctant to give part of their property to the state as a tax and hide tax-related information. In order to protect its interests and to prevent such actions by taxpayers, the state will have to establish a system of liability for non-compliance with tax legislation, to combat tax evasion. Of course, at different stages of development of tax relations, the level of social risk of tax offenses is assessed differently.

Therefore, the obligations of taxpayers, the types and amounts of penalties for tax evasion have been liberalized by the states.

As a result of research on the historical development of mechanisms for regulating tax relations, the following laws can be observed:

- *tax liabilities and criteria for regulating their implementation depend on the level of economic development of the company;*
- *The state will reduce the tax burden in improving the welfare of the population;*
- *The level of penalties for tax evasion has been further liberalized.*

Regulation of tax liabilities in the system of tax relations is a complex movement of public tax policy, because its purpose is not only to comply with the fiscal interests of the state, but also to ensure the interests of the taxpayer, as well as providing the necessary conditions for economic growth and well-being of the population.

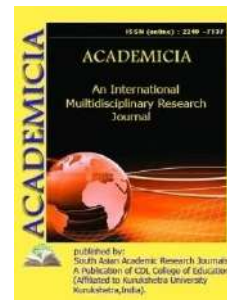
Therefore, we believe that in the development of normative and legal acts regulating tax relations, the legislator should take into account the following requirements proposed by scientists:

- *In imposing penalties for non-compliance (inadequate compliance) with tax obligations, it is necessary to envisage differential penalties, taking into account its nature and level of social risk;*
- *The level of punishment is proportional to the crime committed and the damage to the budget;*
- *Avoidance of double punishment for the same offense;*
- *Ensuring that the nature of guilt, mitigating and aggravating circumstances are taken into account in sentencing.*

These principles are based on many years of experience in the historical development of tax relations. Therefore, their consideration in the development of regulations governing tax relations will serve for the timely and full implementation of tax obligations.

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## ONTOGENETIC STRATEGIES AND TACTICS BASED ON MORPHOMETRIC INDICATORS OF THE STRUCTURE OF LEAVES OF THE MEYER LEMON VARIETY

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### ABSTRACT

*Currently, serious global environmental degradation, as well as an increased level of human impact on the environment, including flora biocenoses, directly affect the conservation and protection of biodiversity. In this context, it is important to evaluate the survival strategies of plant species dispersed in the Earth's biosphere when determining the degree of adaptation of species to the conditions of their growth environment. The paper claims that the Meyer lemon variety allows one to identify the mechanisms of species adaptation, the type of ontogenetic strategy based on the analysis of morphological indicators in the context of changing growth conditions and, on this basis, species of economic importance depending on the conditions of their cultivation. In the Meyer Lemon variety, survival tactics are defined as a divergent convergent type, in which morphometric indicators of leaf plasticity increase and then weaken under protective conditions.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Biodiversity, Morphological Trait, Convergence, Divergence, Ontogenetic Tactics, Ontogenetic Strategy, Morphometric Index, Flexibility, Species, Flowering, Flowering Period, Leaf Blade, Leaf Shape Index, Meta-Measurement-Parameters.*

## INTRODUCTION

In accordance with the morphological nature of plant species, the ontogenetic tactics of convergent, divergent, convergent-divergent and indefinite types differ based on the nature of the variability of adaptation to environmental conditions.

And also in many studies, plants are grouped according to the ontogenetic strategy of stress and protective stress. The ontogenetic stress strategy states that the morphological characteristics of the plant, including the morphometric parameters of the leaf structure, decrease with the deterioration of the growth environment. In this regard, it is noted that this feature is most often observed in succession of species.

The ontogenetic strategy of the protective-stress state establishes a state of stability on the basis of mechanisms aimed at maintaining the integrity of the morphometric parameters of plant leaves under the influence of growth factors.

The ontogenetic strategies of plants are estimated based on morphological indicators by calculating the xenopopulation status index (IVC) and the values of the coefficient of determination of morphometric characteristics ( $R^2_m$ ).

It is noted that the analysis of the morphological characteristics of plant species in changing environmental conditions allows us to identify the mechanisms of species adaptation, the type of ontogenetic strategy, and, on this basis, to identify commercial species depending on the conditions of their cultivation.

It was also found that the morphometric characteristics of the leaf structure with respect to other plant morphometric parameters reflect a correlation between changes in growth conditions, including the content of humus in the soil. In this regard, it is argued that, based on a study of the morphological characteristics of the leaf structure, an assessment of the state of the plant and its environmental conditions can be considered a relatively adequate method.

It was noted that the influence of growth factors on the ecological and biological characteristics of plant species, as well as the stability of plant species in an anthropogenic environment, endurance characteristics, tactics and survival strategies, as well as xenopopulation characteristics directly provide important information on biological diversity.

## THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

The research samples were planted in 1985 in a large unheated trench of the central experimental section of the Academician Mahmud Mirzaev Research Institute of Horticulture, Viticulture and Winemaking. The width of the trench is 6 meters, the height is 5 meters, the sidewalls are reinforced concrete, the length is 100 meters, with a steel frame and in winter covered with polyethylene. The trees were planted at a distance of 1 meter from the wall, 2 meters between the rows, 3 meters between the bushes and 3 rows of planted lemon Meyer. The study was conducted on the basis of the "Methodology and program for the study of varieties of fruits, berries and nuts" developed by the All-Russian Research Institute of Fruit Crops (2).

Phenological observations of this variety were carried out in 2015-2019. A variety of Meyer lemons, an average of four years, shows that the branches have three growth periods per year. The first growth period and shoots were recorded on March 14, and the appearance of flowers on April 20. The beginning of the flowering period was observed on May 14, and the flowering



period ended on June 4 with a duration of 22 days. Lemon is nectar and pollen for bees. The flowers are yellowish pink, very fragrant, and bees can collect 0.8-1.9 mg of flowers per 1 flower. Because lemons can bloom 2-3 times a year, they can provide pollen during a nutrient deficiency for bees. In turn, bees increase the yield of lemons by 20-30%.

The beginning of the second growth period of branches was observed on June 1, and the end of the second growth period on June 20. The third ripening period began on August 15, and on September 8 it turned out to be the third. The total length of the annual branches is 35 cm during the growing season. The number of branches per year was 74. Maturation began on October 30 (Fig. 1).

Common biometric tree parameters have also been identified. At the same time, using a measuring tape, the trunk of a lemon tree (horn) was measured in height (calculations were carried out with an error of 1 cm). The rotation of the upper part of the seedlings was determined using a Stengent Circulus.

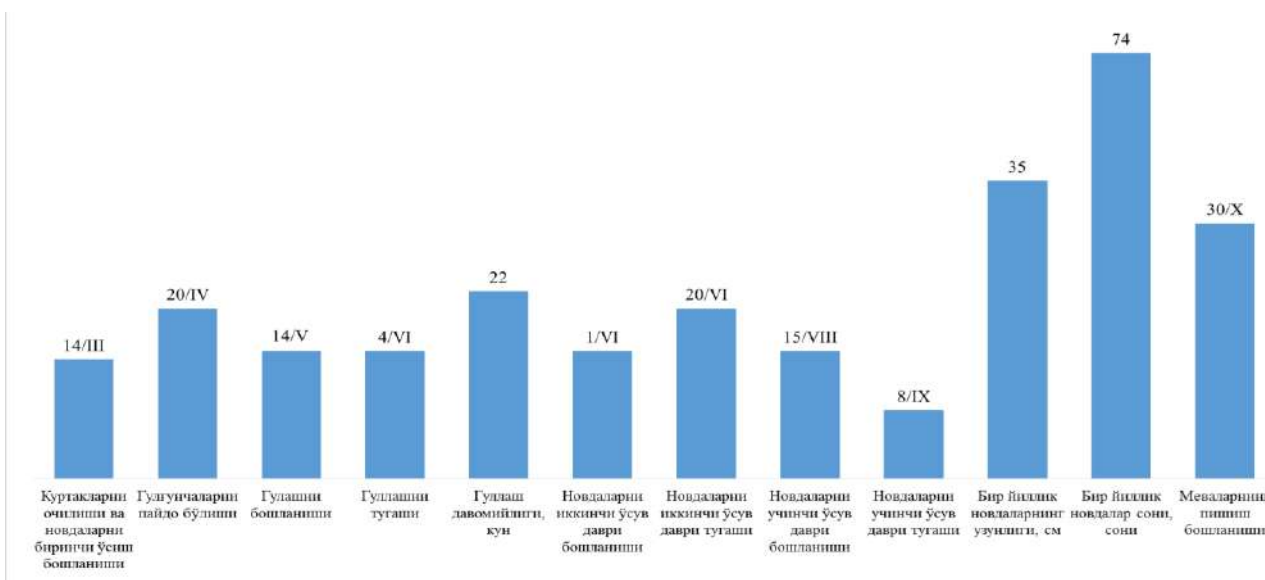
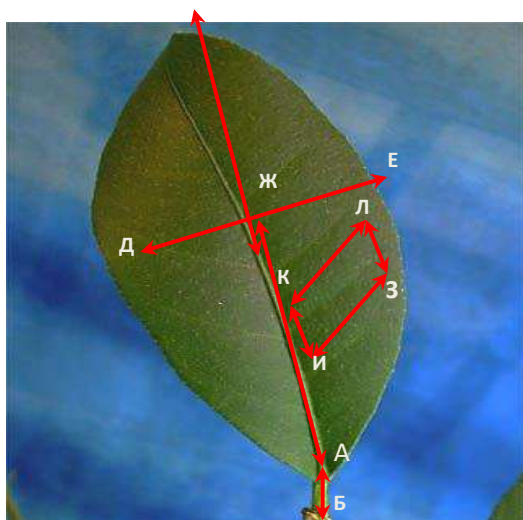


Figure 1. Phenological phases of Meyer lemon variety

Based on the results, it was found that the average height of the Meyer lemon variety is 2-2.5 meters, and 8 indicators of the morphological formation of the leaf structure were studied. These include sheet length (AB), sheet length (AV), sheet width (DE), distance from the end of the sheet to the widest part of the sheet (VJ), sheet value index (VJ / AV), sheet sheet. The index value (IZ) represents the length value (IK) between the left and right leaf veins, as well as the distance (ZL) between the dichotomous points of the leaf veins that are adjacent to each other. These morphometric measurements were performed using the method described in R.Rahmangulov [7].



### Morphometric indicators of the structure of lemon leaves (*Citrus L.*)

To measure meta-measurement parameters, it consists of two mixed vessels and is calculated as a module with the distance from the base of the base to the dichotomy point.

### The values of the morphometric index of the leaves of the variety Meyer lemon ( $M \pm m$ )

№	Барг морфометрик кўрсаткичлари	Иссиқхона шаронтида ўстирилувчи лимон нави
		«Мейер»
1	Барг банди узунлиги (мм)	$5,3 \pm 0,2$
2	Барг пластинкаси узунлиги (мм)	$87,5 \pm 2,2$
3	Барг пластинкаси кенглиги (мм)	$42 \pm 1,3$
4	Барг учки қисмидан барг пластинкасининг энг кенгайган қисмигача бўлган масофа (мм)	$37,5 \pm 1,2$
5	Барг шакли индекси қиймати	$5,37 \pm 0,2$
6	Барг пластинкаси индекси қиймати	$4,22 \pm 0,3$
7	Чап ва ўнг барг томирлари ўртасидаги узунлик қиймати (мм)	$5,31 \pm 0,4$
8	Ўзаро қўшни ҳолатда жойлашган барг томирлари дихотомик нуқталари масофаси (мм)	$5,2 \pm 0,2$

The average length of the leaf blade of the Meyer lemon variety was  $87.5 \pm 0.7$  mm, and the width of the leaf blade was  $42 \pm 0.9$  mm.

In the Meyer lemon variety, survival tactics are diverging - converging, with morphometric properties of leaf plastic that increase with worsening conditions and then increase protection.

Stress components in the ontogenetic strategy were also recorded in all studied lemon varieties. That is, when the growth conditions worsen, the value of the degree of morphological integrity of

the leaf blade structure of lemon varieties generally decreases. At the same time, a decrease in the leaf morphology index by an average of 0.55-0.16% was found for the studied lemon varieties.

The results of biometric measurements of the Meyer lemon variety are shown in the table below.

#### General biometric indicators of the Meyer lemon tree

№	Дарахт баландлиги (см)	Дарахт танаси диаметри (см)	Ён новдалари диаметри (см)	
			Биринчи тартибдаги	Иккинчи тартибдаги
1	230,4	3,56	1,5	0,7
2	174,2	6,8	3,2	1,8
3	334,5	4,13	2,2	0,5
4	312	8,43	4,3	0,8
5	290,2	5,7	2,5	1,1
6	255,8	3,62	1,4	1,3
7	265	4,5	2,6	0,6
8	284	7,6	1,8	1,2
9	260,3	4,5	2,6	1,5
10	312	7,1	2,17	1,9
Ўртача	271,84±26,3	5,59±0,6	2,42±0,2	1,14±0,1

This lemon variety blooms May 14 throughout the year. Small flowers are white and bloom earlier than other varieties. In our study, Meyer fruits were noted in various forms, including elongated, round or pearl forms. It was noted that 10 fruits collected from the Meyer lemon variety weigh 93.2 grams. The fruit shell is smooth, 1.9-2.7 mm thick, orange in color, fragrant. The flesh is sour. It is estimated that an average of 6 to 10 seeds are present. In the trench of the Academician Mahmud Mirzayev Research Institute of Horticulture, Viticulture and Wine, located in the Zangiata district of the Tashkent region, it was discovered that the fruits of the Meyer lemon variety will ripen in October.

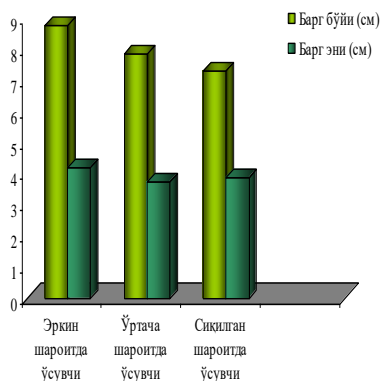
The following table provides morphometric measurements of the height and width of the leaves of the Meyer lemon variety grown in the trench.

#### Morphometric indicators of the leaves of the Meyer variety, grown under different conditions in lemons at the R.R.Schroeder Research Institute of Horticulture, Viticulture and Winemaking

№	Яхши шароитда (эркин ҳолатда) ўсувчи		Ўртача шароитда ўсувчи		Ёмон (сиқилган) шароитда ўсувчи	
	Барг пластинкаси бўйи (см)	Барг пластинкаси эни (см)	Барг пластинкаси бўйи (см)	Барг пластинкаси эни (см)	Барг пластинкаси бўйи (см)	Барг пластинкаси эни (см)
1	11,5	6	12	5,8	9,5	5
2	11,2	5,8	11,5	5,5	9,4	5
3	11	5,8	11,2	5,3	9,3	5,9

4	11	5,5	11	5,5	9	5,5
5	10,9	5,5	10,8	5	9	5,2
6	10,8	5,4	10,5	4,8	8,8	5
7	10,7	5,3	10,2	4,9	8,5	4,8
8	10,5	5,2	10	4,6	8,2	4,5
9	10,3	5	9,8	4,5	8	4,2
10	10,1	4,8	9,5	4,4	8	4
11	10	4,6	9	4,5	7,8	4
12	10	4,5	8,5	4,2	7,8	3,9
13	9,8	4,6	8	4,1	7,7	3,9
14	9,5	4,8	8	4	7,6	3,9
15	9	4,6	7,8	3,9	7,5	3,9
16	8,9	4,4	7,5	3,6	7,4	3,8
17	8,6	4,5	7,4	3,5	7,2	3,7
18	8,4	4,2	7,2	3,2	7	3,6
19	8,2	3,9	7	3,5	6,9	3,5
20	7,9	3,8	6,8	3,3	6,7	3,4
21	7,6	3,5	6,5	3,2	6,6	3,3
22	7,4	3,4	6	3	6,4	3,2
23	7	3	5,8	2,8	6,2	3,1
24	6,8	2,8	5,4	2,6	6	3
25	6,5	2,5	5	2,5	5,9	2,8
26	6,2	2,2	4,8	2,5	5,8	2,7
27	6,1	3	4,5	2	5,6	2,6
28	5,8	2,5	4	1,9	5,5	2,5
29	5,6	2,5	3	1,5	5	3,5
30	5	2,4	3,5	1,5	4,5	3
Ўрт.	8,75±0,9	4,2±0,3	7,85±0,7	3,72±0,2	7,29±0,7	3,88±0,4

The diagram below shows the average (n = 30) morphometric measurements of the Meyer lemon variety by height and width of the leaf.



### The average morphometric size (n = 30) of the Meyer Lemon variety in height and width.

Cases of an ontogenetic strategy have been identified for the general and individual components of the structure of the morphological formation of the value of the elastic potential of the leaf of the Meyer lemon variety. Through the concept of ontogenetic strategies, changes in growth (stress) conditions are represented by legitimate changes in the morphological parameters of the leaf structure. In particular, there are four types of ontogenetic strategies for lemon plants:

1. Protective strategy - Under the influence of a stress factor, the coordination of the plant improves, that is, the structure of the leaf seeks to maintain its morphological integrity. As a result, the sheet remains in its proper condition. This indicates increased coordination in the plant.

2. Stress strategy - when the reaction to stress increases, the coordination of plant development slows down, which means that the morphological integrity of the structure of the leaves of the plant decreases. As a result, the size of the leaves of the plant decreases.

3. Protective stress strategy – when the response to stress increases, the morphological integrity of the leaf structure increases and then decreases.

4. However, in a stress protection strategy, the morphological integrity of the leaf structure decreases and then increases with increasing stress factor.

The ontogenetic approach represents the direction (CV – coefficient of variation) of the morphological features of the leaf structure towards differences in growth and development in the event of deterioration of plant growth conditions.

Yu. Zlobin [13] described four ontogenetic tactics with the most probable possibilities, including:

- 1) stabilization tactics (when character variation stabilizes);
- 2) convergence tactics (character variation is reduced);
- 3) divergence tactics (increase character variation);
- 4) Tactics of uncertain variability (indicators are changed in an uncertain direction).

## CONCLUSION

The xenopopulation population status index index (IVC) was used to assess xenopopulation viability.

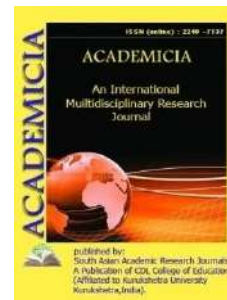
In the Meyer lemon variety, the survival tactics are different - it converges, the morphometric values of leaf plasticity increase with the deterioration of environmental conditions, and then the protection increases.

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## ALISHER NAVAI'S "KHAMSA" IN THE INTERPRETATION OF AZIZ KAYUMOV

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### ABSTRACT

*The article is devoted to the study of five epics by academician Aziz Kayumov in Alisher Navai's "Khamisa" – "Saddi Iskandariy" (1975), "Seven travelers" (1976), "Interpretation of Hayrat ul-abrar" (1977), "Secrets of Farhod and Shirin" (1979) and "Flowers of the Valley of Love" (1985). Principles specific to the research of the scientist 1) analysis of the prefaces of epics; 2) a summary of the content of the epics; 3) interpretation of images; 4) views on the artistic interpretation of the main ideas in the epics; 5) analysis of the character and experiences of the heroes; 6) studied on the basis of a classification in the form of an assessment of the place of stories and proverbs in the general plot of epics. Based on the results of the analysis, the scientist's contribution to the development of Nava'i studies was identified.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Epic, Commentary, Image, Artistic Interpretation, Plot, Story, Wisdom, Classification, Analysis, Conclusion.*

### INTRODUCTION

Many studies have been done on the work of the great poet and thinker Alisher Navai "Khamisa". The first researches in the 40s of the last century are characterized by the fact that they are devoted to some epics of "Khamisa". In particular, the collection "The founder of Uzbek literature", published in Russian, published studies analyzing the epics "Layli and Majnun" [Bertels 1940: 30-50], "Farhod and Shirin" [Olimjon 1940: 55-63]. "Scientific-critical text of Sabai-sayyar epic [Shamsiev 1952], Dissertations on the study of the texts of Nava'i's works [Shamsiev 1970] were defended. The problem of Alisher Nava'i's creative method was studied [Hayitmetov 1963]. While acknowledging the achievements of these studies, it should be noted that Aziz Kayumov's "Sadd-i-Iskandari" (1975), "Seven travelers" (1976), "Hayrat ol-abror" interpretation (1977), "Secrets of Farhod and Shirin" (1979), "Flowers of the Valley of Love"

(1985) marked a new stage in the study of poetry. Because the above research was created only for the scientific community, Aziz Kayumov's research is of special importance because it meets the interests of scientists and the general public. The scientist set a goal to popularize the centuries-old ideas of the great Alisher Nava'i in "Khamsa" and succeeded. The study of this research is valuable for present and future generations of Nava'i scholars in terms of providing a deeper access to the scientific laboratory of the scientist.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Analysis of the main features of Aziz Kayumov's research on the interpretation of "Khamsa" shows that they are led by the following principles: 1) analysis of the prefaces of epics; 2) a summary of the content of the epics; 3) interpretation of images; 4) views on the artistic interpretation of the main ideas in the epics; 5) analysis of the character and experiences of the heroes; 6) assessment of the place of stories and proverbs in the general plot of epics.

### Analysis of the prefaces of the epics

In the first chapter of his research on all five epics, the scholar was forced to bypass the analysis of the prefixes (praises, verses, prayers) of the "Khamsa" epics because the ideology of the time did not allow it. Later, in the process of preparing ten volumes of his scientific works, special attention was paid to this. In particular, speaking about the beginning of "Hayrat-ol-abrar" (Wonders of Good People) in the traditions of classical Eastern literature with the praise of God, the description of his attributes, the scholar points out that these chapters do not consist of dry descriptions. According to him: "In these parts, the poet expresses his vision of the world, its essence, life and human imagination through high artistic expressions" [Kayumov 2008/1: 10]. Hazrat Alisher Nava'i pays special attention to the character of a person who has intelligence and love in praise, supplications and prayers. Naturally, there was an opportunity to further deepen the analysis of the introductory chapters. But the scientist sets another goal: Informing everyone about the essence of the introduction to "Khamsa" - the scientist, the commoner, the experienced reader, and the younger generation, who is just entering the field of reading. The prefaces of later epics are also valuable in this respect.

Analyzing the introduction to "Farhad va Shirin" (Farhad and Shirin), Aziz Kayumov quotes the following first verse of the epic:

*Bihamdik fath abvob ul-maoni,  
Nasib et ko 'ngluma fath o 'lmak oni.*

The scholar quotes this verse as the beginning of the epic Hayrat-ol-abrar (Wonders of Good People), which means "Khamsa":

*Bismillahir-Rahmonir-Rahim,  
Rishtag'a cheti necha durri yatim, –*

compares with bytes. "Traditionally, the first work begins with praise," writes the scientist – emphasis on the first praise, in the sense of continuing it Nava'i begins the second epic of "Khamsa" "Farhad va Shirin" (Farhad and Shirin) with a verse in Arabic, referring to the previous praise. After that, he will continue his epic in Uzbek. This fact is confirmed by the fact that other epics in "Khamsa" – "Layli va Majnun" (Layli and Majnun), "Sab'ai Sayyar" (Seven

Travelers) (about the seven planets), “Sadd-i-Iskandari” (Alexander's Wall) (about Alexander the Great) begin with verses written directly in Uzbek” [Kayumov 2008/2: 141].

After commenting on the above verse and its core sentence “abwab ul-maoni”, the scholar focuses on how Alisher Nava'i's creative intent is reflected in the introduction. The essence of the poet's verses, which express the intention to scatter the pearls in the treasury of meanings to the world and enjoy them all, is revealed in detail. The scholar who considered these bytes to be the first part of the introduction writes: “The second part of the introduction consists of fifty-two bytes, which gives a general description of the epic “Farhod and Shirin”, a brief description of the main characters in this epic” [Kayumov 2008/2: 143]. According to the scholar, who recommended dividing this part into three parts, the first part tells the sad love story of this epic, the second part is dedicated to the praise of the Creator, and the third part contains a prayer.

Giving a brief explanation of the introduction to “Layli va Majnun” (Layli and Majnun), the scientist makes a relatively detailed analysis of the introduction to “Sab'ai Sayyar” (Seven Travelers). In particular, special attention is paid to the prayer analysis in the epic. Nava'i's first sign of God's greatness is the gift of language and speech, and the second is the creation of the earth and the sky in constant motion. In the fifth verse of the preface, that is, the epic “Sab'ai Sayyar” (Seven Travelers), Nava'i mentions the main heroes of his epic, Bahrom and Dilorom. Their description is given in relation to the thoughts and images in the prayer” [Kayumov 2008/4: 139], the scientist writes.

The preface to “Sadd-i-Iskandari” (Alexander's Wall) (about Alexander the Great) has not been analyzed by a scientist. The study of this epic goes directly to the analysis of “The image of Alexander in the works of Nava'i” [Kayumov 2008/5: 243-396].

### **A brief summary of the epics**

In this regard, the scientist appears as a promoter of the works of Alisher Nava'i. The scholar's research tells the most important moments of the plot of the epic “Khamisa” that need attention. While briefly narrating the epics, the author also expresses his personal attitude to the plot and composition of the work. In particular, in the chapter “Love Epic” of the monograph “Secrets of Farhod and Shirin” the description of the Chinese king and his kingdom, the description of the sufferings of the child, and a brief commentary on the great poet's interpretations of the ruler's many vows. “*o'g'ulsizlarni ham aylab navoliq, atosizlarga ham aylab atoliq*”

The scholar's subsequent scientific commentary on the plot of the epic played an important role in revealing the essence of the work: “The poet stretches the artistic line of the epic here a little, - he writes, including - and makes a philosophical retreat from the events of life. This consideration is not related to the event in the epic, but is important in expressing the poet's attitude to life. He emphasizes that the epic is multifaceted, that it is a canvas with rich generalizations. According to Nava'i, everyone sees what is written in the case, and should be thankful for it. What is written cannot be changed. What looks like a dull red turns out to be charcoal, and what looks like a dull yellow turns into a gold leaf ... This philosophical retreat was a sign that the content of the epic “Farhad va Shirin” (Farhad and Shirin) was based on the ancient part” [Kayumov 2008/2: 166-167].

Such scientific interpretations, which can be open to the essence of the epic, show the great value of Aziz Kayumov's research. Such a remarkable interpretation of the plot makes the reader

interested in reading the original of the epic. This, in turn, serves to inculcate the ideas of Alisher Nava'i in the hearts of modern people.

In the epic “Layli va Majnun”(Layli and Majnun) the motive of childlessness is also mentioned. Qays's father was a wealthy man, open-handed, generous, and a benefactor of the widows, Speaking of Nava'i's description of him as “*kim, barri Arabda komrone, Bor erdi Arabqa hukmrone*” the scholar draws attention to the fact that this noble man suffered greatly from infertility. In addition to “Layli and Majnun”, he says that this theme has a unique artistic interpretation in two other epics in “Khamsa” – “Farhod and Shirin” and the birth of Farrukh and Sa'd, the protagonists of the first and third stories of Sab'ai Sayyar (Seven Travelers). This interpretation of this common motive in the three epics leads to the following reaction: “Through the theme of infertility, the drama in the epic events becomes more visible. The dialectic of life is reflected in the contradiction between prestige and state, childlessness and loneliness. This is a solid sign of the epic's artistic fabric ”[Kayumov 2008/3: 13].

Such scientific ideas, given in the brief commentary of the content of the epics, are also significant in that they allow the modern Nava'i to understand the creative intentions of the great poet. After all, understanding the creative intentions of Alisher Navoi is the basis for understanding the essence of the epic “Khamsa”.

In his work on Saddi Iskandariy's interpretation, Aziz Kayumov sees Faylaqus in a horrible situation on the road: a woman with a child dies and a newborn baby lies next to her, the ruler burys the woman and takes the baby as a son, and Alexander thus becomes the heir to the kingdom. Then the death of Faylaqus, the reign of Alexander in his place, his meeting with the king of the Gadolite choice, the question of Alexander at the end of the story, and Aristotle's answer to it are briefly explained. After that, Aziz Kayumov commented on the plot of the epic as follows: Nava'i composed the epic “Sadd-i-Iskandari” (Alexander's Wall) (about Alexander the Great) in a certain order. When a part of Alexander's events is narrated, it is followed by a chapter of philosophical views that explores the life of the world and society. We call this section philosophical-didactic retreats, followed by a story that proves those ideas, and then a concluding wisdom ”[Kayumov 2008/5: 252].

The narration of the content of the work in a fluent, interesting style, firstly, acquaints the reader with the essence of the plot of the epic, and secondly, allows the scientist to determine the method of approach to the work. It is this feature that distinguishes Aziz Kayumov's research from the scientific work of other scientists.

### **Interpretation of images**

Due to the large scale of the problem of the images of “Khamsa”, it is appropriate to think only in the example of “Sadd-i-Iskandari” (Alexander's Wall) (about Alexander the Great). Academician Aziz Kayumov has a unique approach to the image of the protagonist in the work. According to Aziz Kayumov: “It is completely unfounded and wrong to consider the epics written on the theme of Alexander as a biography of the famous conqueror or a chronicle of his marches. These epics are the works of these famous writers who express their socio-political, philosophical, educational and aesthetic views through this famous person ”[Kayumov 2008/5: 252].

While studying the image of the protagonist, the scientist reveals the character of the character, firstly, Alisher Nava'i's differences from the image in the epics of Alexander's predecessors, and secondly, pays special attention to Alexander's interactions and relationships with Doro, Mallu, Firuz and Chin Khan. In this case, the events, letters, dialogues between them played an open role for the scientist. In particular, when Alexander heard that Doro was demanding a three-year tribute, he first described the poet: "*g'azab zahridan komi bo'ldi achchig*". But he quickly regains his composure, overcomes anger, and thinks wisely. As a result, Doro responded appropriately to the ambassador: 1) to greet Doro; 2) the reasonable use of previously available wealth, stating that it is not mad to accumulate treasure upon treasury for a temporary life; 3) otherwise the crown will be dethroned. According to the scholar, "Alexander suppressed his anger and responded to Doro with weight and majesty. Doro lost his temper and punished the innocent ambassador" [Kayumov 2008/5: 285].

For the second time, Doro sent an envoy to Alexander with a bag full of gooseberries, chavgon, and sesame seeds. Through this, Doro emphasizes that Alexander is still young, and that you still have to rule, it is better to play goy and chavgon. Through sesame, he decides to threaten, saying that his army is innumerable. Alexander gives a special meaning to these gifts of Doro. Doro wants to give it to me by saying that the globe is round like a ball through this. I play the horse and conquer the world with this squirrel, and the sesame is food for my birds, he says, and he eats the sesame seeds without leaving a single one for his chickens. Academician Aziz Kayumov draws attention to the fact that at each stage of communication with Doro, new aspects of the image of Alexander appeared. Through this he points to the inevitable victory of good over evil.

Through the analysis of the image of the protagonist, the scientist thinks about the role of the image of Alexander in the epic plot, in general, in the artistic and aesthetic ideal of Alisher Nava'i. In particular, through the image of women such as Mehrnoz, Layli, Shirin, Gulandom, Mehinbonu, he proves his views on the character and spiritual world of Alexander. The master Nava'i scholar is so meticulous in his analysis that he even draws attention to the image of Doro's daughter Ravshanak, who is not directly involved in the epic, but is mentioned episodically. According to the scientist: "The reader's imagination of him emerges through Doro's testament to Alexander. According to this will, Alexander marries Ravshanak. There is no incident in the epic involving Ravshanak. The poet must not have put the matter before himself. But the image of Ravshanak has a certain place in the image of the strong character Mehrnoz "[Kayumov 2008/5: 331]. It can be concluded from these thoughts of the scholar that the mention of Ravshanak gives the impression that Alexander did not ignore even the will of his defeated enemy Doro, and in any case behaved like a hero.

The essence of the image of Alexander is revealed more vividly through the image of the mother, which rose to prominence on the eve of Jahangir's death. As he writes to his mother, Alexander expresses his thoughts on the nature of the universe and man. Naturally, in fact, from the language of the protagonist, the philosophical views that made Nava'i think for a lifetime are interpreted artistically. According to the scientist: "This image serves as a means for the expression of Nava'i's generalized ideas about life and death, life and people ... Whoever it is, it will pass away. Even though he holds the lands of the whole world in his hand, and the pearls of the land and seas of the whole world are held in that hand, he goes from the world as dry and stretched out like a "*shol ilgi*". Therefore, whoever has the intellect, let him refrain from such



worldly affairs. Only goodness, doing good to people is the true virtue of man "[Kayumov 2008/5: 336-340].

In general, analyzing the epic, the scientist comes to scientific conclusions that serve to reveal the essence of the images of "Khamsa" and are of great importance for modern life and society.

### **The main ideas in the epics are views on artistic interpretation**

love is the core idea of "Khamsa" epics. The artistic interpretation of this idea is the main theme of all epics, from the introduction to Hayrat-ol-abrar (Wonders of Good People) to Sadd-i-Iskandari (Alexander's Wall) (about Alexander the Great). While studying the epics "Khamsa", academician Aziz Kayumov pays special attention to the issue of artistic interpretation of the theme of love. Expresses scientific views on the subject. Experts differ on the love expressed in the Big Five. While mystics such as Najmiddin Kamilov, Muslihiddin Muhiddinov, and Ibrahim Haqqul say that the play is dominated by the interpretation of true love, Aziz Kayumov is of the opinion that the idea of human love is expressed. The scholar, who did not completely deny the mystical interpretations, notes that in Nava'i's epics the peculiarities were sung. These thoughts of the scientist also confirm this: "It is no coincidence that in the first chapters of Nava'i's work, in the name of Allah, the fundamental issues of public life raise the issue of man, love, fidelity and suffering. These issues and puzzles were at the center of the poet's work." [Kayumov 2008/1: 11].

Analyzing each epic, the scientist pays special attention to the issue of Alisher Nava'i's interpretation of the theme of love. The scholar's views on the subject are also characterized by the fact that the interests of all categories of literary lovers are taken into account, and are equally understandable and acceptable to both the scholar and the public. The scholar's observations on the subject of love in the epics of "Khamsa" have a deep scientific and vital-logical basis. Aziz Kayumov's interpretations in this regard are distinguished by the clarity and consistency of the expression, the fluency and effectiveness of the style, which attracts the reader's consciousness. In particular, in the epic Farhad va Shirin (Farhad and Shirin):

*Dedi: qay chog'din o'lding ishq aro mast?*

*Dedi: ruh ermas erdi tanga payvast.*

*Dedi: bu ishqdin inkor qilg'il!*

*Dedi: bu so'zdin istig'for qilg'il –*

"During this dialogue, Nava'i talks about the state of love, its characteristics and features. Only those who are in love with them are able to know them" [Kayumov 2008/2: 234].

It is noteworthy that Aziz Kayumov's views on the interpretation of love in "Khamsa" are further deepened by the followers of the scientific school he founded. In the epic "Farhod and Shirin":

*Jahonda qolmadi ul yetmagan ilm,*

*Bilib tahqiqini kasb etmagan ilm –*

Analyzing the byte, Professor Nurboy Jabborov writes: "Had science alone been sufficient for human perfection, perhaps the epic would have ended with this definition. But the saga is just



beginning. Nava'i then faces Farhod in love. So, in Nava'i's opinion, even if one possesses all the sciences in all their essence, one cannot attain true perfection without love "[Jabborov 2018: 14].

One of the main ideas in "Khamisa" is love for the Motherland. While studying "Hayrat-ol-abrar" (Wonders of Good People), Aziz Kayumov considers the topic of the National Anthem in a separate chapter. According to the scientist: "In "Hayrat-ol-abrar" (Wonders of Good People) the poet first speaks about the definition of the sky and the earth. there are seven heavens in the sky. Each of them is illuminated by a lamp. Three above, three below. In the middle of them, the fourth one shines like a torch on both sides ... Similarly, the world is divided into seven climates. The fourth climate is created from the fourth wheel in the sky ... Alisher Nava'i explains that Khorāsān is the fourth climate "[Kayumov 2008/1: 10].

The issue of Alisher Nava'i's interpretation of his views on the Motherland in connection with celestial science has been studied in depth by Aziz Kayumov. The scholar writes that the great poet's love for the Motherland was unparalleled, that he considered Khorāsān to be superior to the gardens of paradise, wider than the fourth heaven, and higher than the seventh heaven. According to the poet, the heart of the world's climates is Khorāsān, and the heart of this heart is Herat. The reason why no one can be disappointed in him is that the poet writes:

*Bo'ldi ko'ngil o'rnida bo'lmoq ishi –*

*Kim, ko'ngil andin uza olmas kishi.*

*Xo'b esa ne ayb ko'ngillarga ul,*

*Bir-biridin keldi ko'ngillarga yo'l.*

In the research of the scientist "Sadd-i-Iskandari" (Alexander's Wall) (about Alexander the Great) the theme of love for the Motherland is analyzed separately. It is emphasized that Nava'i uniquely interpreted the feeling of love for the Motherland through the images of Khorāsān, Herat, Transoxiana and Samarkand. In the epic, the image of the motherland and its nature, which is very valuable for the great poet, is in harmony. Including Hazrat Nava'i:

*Jinonvash Samarqand mavjud yo'q –*

*Ki, qilmish bino oni Iskandar – o'q –*

while analyzing the byte, the scientist states the following points: "Oriental historiography has a tradition of linking the construction of great cities to Alexander. Nava'i also attributes the construction of Samarkand to Alexander... In any case, it is clear that the construction of cities such as Herat and Samarkand was connected with the great Alexander, with the intention to glorify and enhance the honor of these cities "[Kayumov 2008

/5: 318].

### **An assessment of the place of stories and proverbs in the general plot of epics**

The analysis of these issues shows that Aziz Kayumov's research is based, firstly, on a deep theoretical basis, and secondly, on the essence of the author's creative concept of the epic. The scholar, who noted that in the epic "Sadd-i-Iskandari" (Alexander's Wall) (about Alexander the Great) after each description of an event there is an exemplary event or story in the form of a generalization, which interprets it and helps to understand its essence, explains their peculiarities

as follows: “Some of them relate to the lives and experiences of certain historical figures, while others have a purely imaginary, allegorical meaning. Some of the stories belong to the folklore. These stories, in terms of their content and essence, are connected with the events of the previous chapter, and prepare the ground for the wisdom that comes after them ”[Kayumov 2008/5: 375].

The book includes seventeen poetic stories from the epic: “Alexander and Gado”, “Two faithful companions”, “Sultan Abu Said Koragon”, “Ardasher”, “Bahromgor”, “The old woman and her tree”, Majnun's suffering from summer heat and winter cold in the desert Analytical opinions have been expressed about Majnun's refusal to commit suicide because of Layla's letter, “Two Companions”, “The Story of a Merchant”, “The Man Who Got Married in the East”, “The Story of Luqman”, and “The Man Who Was Cut”. In turn, the proverbs that emerged based on the stories were interpreted.

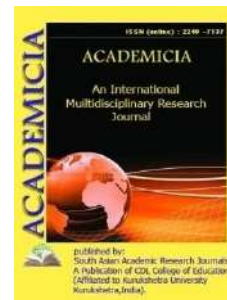
## CONCLUSION

It is clear from the above scientific observations that Aziz Kayumov's research on the epics “Khamasa” provides an in-depth scientific and theoretical analysis of the literary and aesthetic features of each of the five epics. The scholar's views on issues such as the composition and plot of each epic, the nature of images, the artistic interpretation of life ideas, the place of stories and proverbs, lyrical retreats in the overall plot of the work are logically and scientifically sound. The study of Aziz Kayumov's research provides an opportunity to gain a deeper insight into the scientific laboratory of the scientist, to understand the essence of his five independent works on the interpretation of “Khamasa”. These researches deserve to be evaluated as an important contribution of academician Aziz Kayumov to the development of Nava'i studies.

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## RECEIVING AND DETERMINING THE AMOUNT OF THE EXTRACTIVE SUBSTANCES OF BIRCH

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### ABSTRACT

*A lot of substances which are capable of exhibiting biological activity are found in plants. One of these plants rich in biologically active substances is birch. These biologically active substances also include betulin and lupeol, which are found in birch bark. Various organic solvents were used to isolate the amount of extraction of substances from the bark*

**KEYWORDS:** *Betulin, Lupeol, Betulinic Acid, Extraction, Triterpenoid, Lupan, TLC, Column Chromatography, Spectroscopy.*

### 1. INTRODUCTION

High and diverse biological activities (anti-inflammatory, antitumor, antimalarial antiviral, etc.) of triterpenoids of the lupane series (lupeol, betulin, betulinic acid) caused to great interest of chemists in the synthetic transformations of functional groups in order to obtain new modified analogues with a complex of medicinal valuable properties. Medicine that based on plant materials have several advantages in comparison to synthetic analogues [1-3]. Triterpenoids are widely distributed in various plants and they have valuable biological activities. The last two decades give reason to utilize drugs based on triterpenoids of the lupane series in the healing of a number of diseases. Triterpenoids of the lupane series include betulin, lupeol and its derivatives [4-6].

Birch bark contains a variety of extractive substances that have biological activity and also, they have a potential interest for new products and pharmacological preparations [7-11]. The extracts of the outer bark of various types of birch are dominated by pentacyclic triterpenoids of the lupane series, the main component of them is betulin. Betulin determines the white color of the birch bark. The content of betulin in the outer part of the bark varies between 10–35%, and lupeol 5–10%, depending on the type of birch, the place and conditions of its growth, the age of the tree and other factors [12-13].

Betulin is found in warty or hanging birch (*Betula verrucosa* Ehrh., *Betula pendula* Roth.) and fluffy birch (*B. pubescens* Ehrh.). The dependence of betulin on the type and variety of birch is shown in the following table (table 1) [14].

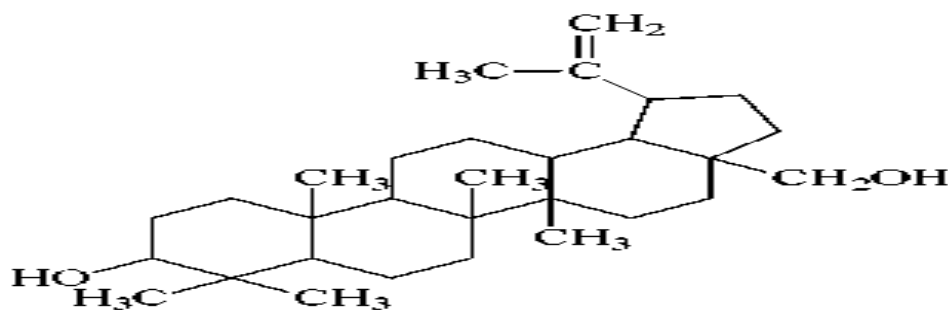


Fig. 1. The structural formula of betulin

TABLE 1 THE DEPENDENCE OF BETULIN ON THE TYPE BIRCH TREE

№	Birch tree	Mass fraction of betulin%
1	<i>Betula costata</i>	5
2	<i>Betula mandshurica</i>	27
3	<i>Betula pendula</i>	14
4	<i>Betula pubescens</i>	44

## 2. Experimental

Silufol-254 (Czech Republic) was used to determine the purity and individuality of substances.

IR spectrum was recorded on a Perkin Elmer Spectrum IR Version 10.6.1 instrument in the 4000-400  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  region.

$^1\text{H}$  NMR spectra recorded on a Bruker AV 400 spectrometer, solvents -  $\text{CDCl}_3$  and  $\text{DMSO } d_6$ .

The bark was cleaned manually from unnecessary components, only the upper part of the bark contains necessary substances (these components are lupeol and betulin) for our work and they are separated. Cleaning process of the bark took a long time. Removing of unnecessary wood components is difficult, due to the stiffness of the bark. The second stage of our work was crushing birch bark into small pieces, the bark was crushed to a certain size from 2 mm to 4 mm.

### 2.1. Ethanol extraction

Ethyl alcohol was used for the experiment. 20 g of birch bark were taken. Extraction was carried out during 3 hours by a reflux condenser. After that, obtained mixture of ethanol extract was filtered and a yellowish-gray precipitate was taken. After drying the ethanol extract, the sum of the dry extract was 7.2 g. The melting point of this mixture was 235-237  $^\circ\text{C}$ . TLC was obtained using Silufol plates, system: chloroform acetone 2:1.  $R_f$  -0.6 /  $R_f$ -0.4.

### 2.2. Acetone extraction

For the experiment, 20 g of birch bark were taken. Extraction was occur during 3 hours by a reflux condenser. After that, obtained mixture of acetone extract was filtered and a white-yellow precipitate was taken. After drying the acetone extract, the amount of dry extract was 5.4 g.

Then, the melting point of this mixture was reached 240 °C. TLC was obtained using Silufol plates, system: chloroform: acetone: hexane: 2:1:1. Rf -0.75 / Rf-0.35

### 2.3. Hexane extraction

For the experiment, 20 g of birch bark were taken, extraction was set during 3 hours by a reflux condenser. After that, obtained hexane extract mixture was filtered and a beige precipitate was taken. After drying the hexane extract, the sum of the dry extract was 0.5 g. The melting point of this mixture was 207–209 °C. TLC was also obtained using plates of the Silufol system, system: chloroform: acetone: hexane 2:1:1. Rf -0.26 / Rf-0.42 / Rf-0.7

### 2.4. Chloroform extraction

For the experiment, 20 g of birch bark were taken, extraction was set during 3 hours by a reflux condenser. After that, the resulting mixture of chloroform extract was filtered and the precipitate also turned beige. After drying the chloroform extract, the amount of dry extract was  $m = 4$  g. The melting point of this mixture was 250 °C. TLC was obtained using Silufol plates, system: chloroform: acetone: hexane 2:1:1. Rf -0.23 / Rf-0.46 / Rf-0.76

### 2.5. Methanol extraction

For the experiment, 20 g of birch bark were taken, extraction was set whilst 3 hours by a reflux condenser. 200 ml methanol was poured into the flask. Then the mixture was left for 2 days in a dark place. After 48 hours in methanol, the resulting extract was filtered and distilled off by a reflux condenser to obtain a light beige methanol extract powder. The result was a mixture of extractive substances weighing 0.85 g. The melting point of this mixture was 245 °C. TLC was obtained using Silufol plates, system: chloroform: methanol 1:20. Rf -0.22 / Rf-0.35 / Rf-0.42 / Rf-0.79.

### 2.6. Column chromatography

A column with a height of 70 cm and a diameter of 2.5 cm was used for the experiment. Silica gel was first mixed with chloroform after obtaining homogeneous suspensions, the column was filled with this solution. After preparing this column, we separately mixed the previously obtained extract in 1:3 ratios and added chloroform.

## 3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Bark were manually cleaned from unnecessary components; necessary substances for our work is situated in the upper part of the bark and they were separated from the top layer (about 2-5 mm) of the birch bark (these components are called with lupeol and betulin; their properties are depend on the site of the bark). Cleaning process of the bark took a long time. Because removing of unnecessary wood components is difficult, due to the hardness of the bark. A dipping method of birch bark in water was also, used to facilitate cleaning.

The second stage of our work was crushing birch bark into small pieces, the bark was crushed to a certain size from 2 mm to 4 mm.

To study the dependence of the yield of extractives on the polarity of the solvent (ethanol, acetone, hexane, chloroform and methanol) was used.



**TABLE 2 SOME PHYSICO-CHEMICAL CONSTANTS OF EXTRACTIVE SUBSTANCES**

Solvent	Bark mass (g)	Volume solvents (ml)	Time (h)	Amount of extract obtained (g)	Melting temperature (T <sup>0</sup> C)	Yield of extracts (%)	R <sub>f</sub> (TLC)
Ethanol	20	200	3	7.2	235-237	36	R <sub>f</sub> -0.6 R <sub>f</sub> -0.4
Acetone	20	200	3	5,4	240	27	R <sub>f</sub> -0.75 R <sub>f</sub> -0.35
Hexane	20	200	3	0,5	207-209	2,5	R <sub>f</sub> -0.26 R <sub>f</sub> -0.42 R <sub>f</sub> -0.7
Chloroform	20	200	3	4	250	20	R <sub>f</sub> -0,23 R <sub>f</sub> -0,46 R <sub>f</sub> -0,76
Methanol	20	200	3	0,85	245	4,25	R <sub>f</sub> -0,22 R <sub>f</sub> -0,35 R <sub>f</sub> -0,42 R <sub>f</sub> -0,79

Systems: 1. Chloroform: acetone (2: 1)

2. chloroform: acetone: hexane (2: 1: 1)

3. chloroform: methanol (1:20)

As can be seen from the data of the table 2 this experiment is important to determine the rationality of the particular solvent to obtain extracts from birch bark. Ethanol and acetone are favourable solvents to have extractive substances with a good yield, but the yield of such a huge amount still does not suggest. As they don't have a chance to detect from these extracts. Betulin is extracted with its aldehyde by using of these solvents. According to TLC, extraction of lupeol occurs by usage of methanol.

After developing of extraction methods of birch bark various solvents were used, we individually carried out the separation of substances by column chromatography. For this work, a glass column with a height of 70 cm and a diameter of 2.5 cm was used. Silica gel with a granule size of 100/50 was used as a sorbent.

**TABLE 3 EXTRACTIVES USING COLUMN CHROMATOGRAPHY**

Nº of fractions	The color of the obtained substances	T melting °C	Identification of substances.
1	Yellow	small amount	not identified
2	Yellow	small amount	not identified
3	Yellow	small amount	not identified
4	Yellow	small amount	not identified
5	White	210-213	lupeol
6	White	210-213	lupeol
7	White	210-213	lupeol

8	White	260	betulin
9	White	260	betulin
10	White	260	betulin
11	White	260	betulin
12	White	260	betulin
13	White	220-223	Betulin diacetate
14	White	220-223	Betulin diacetate
15	White	220-223	Betulin diacetate
16	White	220-223	Betulin diacetate

To identify the structures of the obtained substances, the spectra of these substances were taken.

An absorption frequency in the range of  $1230\text{--}1320\text{ cm}^{-1}$  corresponding to stretching vibrations of the C–C bond was found in the IR spectrum of both lupeol and betulin, and deformation vibrations of the hydroxyl group appear at  $1390\text{ cm}^{-1}$ . Symmetric deformation vibration of methyl groups at  $1470\text{ cm}^{-1}$ . The signal in the region of  $1660\text{ cm}^{-1}$  corresponds to stretching vibrations of the C=C bond. Symmetric and asymmetric stretching vibrations of methylene groups appear in the region of  $2310\text{--}3070\text{ cm}^{-1}$ . The stretching vibrations of hydroxyl groups appear in the region of  $3200\text{--}3600\text{ cm}^{-1}$ .

Strong fields in the NMR- $^1\text{H}$  spectrum of betulin and lupeol are 0.694 ppm; 0.758 ppm; 0.920 ppm and 0.956 ppm. The signals of six methyl groups are located in these fields. In the region of 1.6 ppm a singlet of the methyl group C30 appears. Proton signals located near the hydroxyl group are also, different. In the region of 2-5 ppm 3.33; 3.55; 3.97; Signals of 4.62 and 4.78ppm also appear for various hydrogen atoms. The triplet shown in the region of 5-5.8 ppm corresponds to the hydroxyl group at C28.

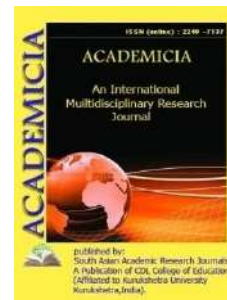
#### 4. Equations

As can be seen from the obtained data, ethanol is the most suitable solvent for the extraction of betulin from *Betula pendula* in Uzbekistan in comparison to use ethanol, methanol, acetone, hexane, and chloroform as the solvent. Upon extraction with ethanol, the amount of extractives was 36%. Using column chromatography, all extractive substances were isolated individually and physicochemical characteristics determined. Using TLC, IR and NMR- $^1\text{H}$  spectroscopy.

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## PRAGMATIC FAILURES IN TRANSLATING THE LETTERS OF THE NOVEL “THE DAYS GONE BY” BY ABDULLA KADIRI

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### ABSTRACT

*The article analyzes the letters in the novel “The days gone by” by the great writer Abdulla Kadiri. The main attention is paid to the translation of letters in the novel. Pragmatic peculiarities and analysis are researched on the basis. Since a new period has been opened in the field of modern translation in Uzbekistan, there is no other research on the letters which analyzing pragmatically the letters in the novel “The days gone by” by Abdulla Kadiri. Pragmatics is the study about the relationship between form of linguistics. In this article we are going to deal with the language use and the relationship between the language form and the language use of the letter in the novel “The days gone by” by Abdulla Kadiri.*

**KEYWORDS:** Translation, Pragmatics, Pragmatic Analysis, Letters, Presupposition, Language Form, Language Use, Macro-Pragmatics.

### I. INTRODUCTION

Nowadays, it is obvious that translation is not just to find equivalent of the word or word combination from one language to another one or mechanically translate the text, but recreate each line again. As Peter Newmark stated “Translation theory’s main concern is to determine appropriate translation methods for the widest possible range of texts or text-categories. Further, it provides a framework of principles, restricted rules and hints for translating texts and criticizing translations, a background for problem solving. Lastly, translation theory attempts to give some insight into the relation between thought, meaning and language, the universal, cultural and individual aspects of language and behavior, the understanding of cultures; the interpretation of texts that may be clarified and even supplemented by way of translation. “In this article we are going to analyze the use of spatial deixis in the translation of the letters of the novel “The Days Gone By” by Abdulla Kadiri. “The Days Gone by” is the one

of the main works of Abdulla Kadiri. The reason of calling "The Days Gone by" is that the author aimed to demonstrate the original of spiritual life of the Uzbek people on the basis of expressing "black days" of nation's history. The writer tried to describe beautiful decorum, great respect to other people, great spirituality in communication of people with each other, different systems of lifestyle of nation at that period. The novel "The Days Gone by" ("The Days Gone by"), by the Uzbek writer Abdulla Kadiri, is a true cultural work of early Uzbek realism. For the next decades, as in all countries, translation theory and the quality of translations have been consistently developing in our country. In this case it should be mentioned that the team led by I. Tukhtasinov have been working effectively for the last few years and translated several masterpieces of Uzbek literature

## METHODS AND MATERIALS

This article's objective is to study and analyze pragmatic failure in handling double or even multi-foldedness of denotations and connotations in light of the major theoretical premises of translation and meaning with particular reference to the translation works of some well-recognized translators following these steps and procedures:

- a) Selecting a literary work that clearly manifests source-language text literary authenticity and popularity.
- b) Looking for suitable translations by well-recognized translators who have had considerable contributions in the domain translation, in general, and literary translation, in particular. For this purpose, some professional Uzbek and English translators who have translated Abdulla Kadiri's work "The Days Gone By" have been chosen.
- c) Pinpointing the major expected and unexpected problematic pragmatic areas in the source language texts.

## Results and Analysis

The main focus of this article is limited to analyze macro and micro pragmatic translation problems encountered while studying the data representing English translations of some authentic texts including letters in the novel "The Days Gone By" by A. Kadiri.

The macro-pragmatic layer of any text, in general, and literary texts, in particular, should be set as a major priority in text analysis and text processing. At this level of analysis, the text as a whole can be seen as a multifunctional unit within a wider socio-cultural context. The most important feature of such a model is that it brings together communicative, pragmatic and semiotic values".

At the pragmatic-cultural level, familiarity or unfamiliarity constitute a real communicative barrier concerning basic pragmatic aspects such as implicative, presupposition and politeness.

In this article, we are going to consider **speaker meaning** and **hearer meaning**. Secondly, the notion of comprehension of source text is misleading; it is more accurate to treat reader meaning as being an interpretation of writer meaning, the hearer/reader's task is to construct a model of the speaker/writer's communicative intention, consistent with indications forthcoming from the text being processed and with what he or she knows about the world at large.

In the analysis of the letter, there are some elements that can be considered as main features, since they are capable of attracting readers' attention. The elements are Kumush' and Zaynab's different and alike personalities at the same time, the view of belief, this letter, showing the inner quality of heroes and love as a power to change someone's life. Those elements are explained in the following analysis.

Using pragmatic peculiarities efficiently in translation serves to provide necessary meaning completely. For example:

*Ba'da ma'lum bo'lsinki, alhamdulilloh kuyavingiz va qudalarizingiz salomatdirlar va ularning soyalarida men qizingiz ham o'ynab-kulib yuribman.*

*I want to inform you, Allah bless them, your son-in-law and his parents are safe and sound and being supported by them, me, your daughter feels happy.*

The word by word translation of “*ularningsoyalarida*” into English means “*to be in/under sb's shadow*”. However, there is a serious difference in meaning. If the translator uses “*to be in/under sb's shadow*” as an equivalence in translation, he loses the real meaning of the context. In Uzbek “soyasidabo'lmoq” has both positive and negative meanings:

1. Himoyasida, qaramog'idabo'lmoq;
2. Soyasidaqolibketmoq.

In English we can also see two different meanings, such as:

1. to always receive less attention than someone else;
2. to be very close to a larger building or place or to be in a situation in which something unpleasant either seems likely to happen and to have a bad effect on your life, or is already having a bad effect on your life.

According to Yule in pragmatic analysis of text, presupposition is an assumption about the world whose truth is taken for granted in discourse.

Example: Do you want to do it again?

Presupposition: You have done it already, at least once.

In the letter we are analyzing there are several examples for presupposition. For example:

*Qudangiz meni na yerga va na ko'kka ishonadir, o'n besh kundan beri qo'limni sovuq suvga ham urdirmay qo'ydi.*

*She is taking care of me, standing guard and protecting me of everything bad.*

Presupposition: She has changed, now she is very kind.

From the elements found in the letter, it can be concluded that the problem of rivalry of two wives attracts readers' attention since it is not a usual event for today and it is also a letter which presents moral values. Although they were quarreling very often and ready to attack swearing at each other, then Kumush felt embarrassed which means she has a pure heart:

*Sizni va otamni juda sog'indim, agarda og'iroyoq bo'lmasam edi, qish bo'lishig'a qaramasdan Marg'ilong'a jo'nar edim. Qudangiz— qayinonamning so'ziga qarag'anda, kelasi oyg'a ko'zim*



yorir emish. Qudangiz meni na yerga va na ko'kka ishonadir, o'n besh kundan beri qo'limni sovuq suvga ham urdirmay qo'ydi. O'zi go'yoki to'yga hozirlang'andek beshik yasab, sarpa tikib yuriydir... Manim bo'lsa nima uchundir yuragimda bir qo'rquv bor.. O'tkan xatlarimda kundashim bilan mirosamiz kelishmay turganini kulguluk tarzida yozg'an edim. Nafsilamrda ersa, oramiz juda buzilg'an, men ham o'shal vaqtlarda chin kundashlik to'nini kiygan edim. Zaynabning bitmas xusumati esa g'olibo manim ikkiqatlig'im oshkor bo'lg'an kundan boshlandi. Sizning boshingizda nkundashlik savdosi o'tmagan bo'lsa ham tushunsangiz kerak: biz ikava gar qo'yib bersalar go'yo bir-birimizni yeb-ichmakchi edik.. U kunlardagi holimdan o'zinga endi hisob berishka ham uyalaman... Yaxshiki, bizning mojarolardan qayinotam juda siyrak xabardor bo'ldi. Shundog' ham bo'lsa bu janjallar goho uning qulog'ig'a yetib qolar va biz ikki yov uning oldig'a chaqirilib nasihatini eshitar va lekin yana yomonlig'imizdan qolmas edik.

*I miss you and the father very much, if I were not pregnant, I should start for Margilon in spite of it being winter. According to mother-in-law's words the baby will come into the world next month. She is taking care of me, standing guard and protecting me of everything bad. For fifteen days she won't let me do housework. She, herself, as if preparing for a wedding party, is busy with making cradle, decorating it, making some clothes...As for me I fear, I don't know why... Last time I wrote that we were on bad terms with Zaynab finding it ludicrous. But now we went too far being at loggerheads, at that time I felt animosity against Zaynab too and Zaynab's spite began actually that very day when it was discovered that I was pregnant. Even you haven't come across the problem of rivalry of two wives you should understand me: if they should let, we were ready to attack swearing at each other. Now remembering my conduct of those days I get embarrassed. Fortunately the father-in-law found out our quarreling not very often. All the same he was informed about our quarrels sometimes and would call us and speak with us but we kept on being spiteful.*

Moreover, the letter not only succeeds in inviting readers' emotion, but it also succeeds in influencing them in the real life. It means that most of readers recommend the book because of its value which is worth to be read. In Uzbek culture, parents are considered holy and in the letter we can notice that Kumush respected her parents very much. Her behavior shows us to respect parents.

*"Dear mother, except the letters sent by your son-in-law, I am writing the sixth letter to you. But I have received three letters and two letters from my father. Having heard bad news in the last letter, it seemed to me the world turned into darkness, a man can die but once, but I tormented myself that I couldn't stay beside her when my poor grandmother was dying and couldn't hear her last words of blessing. Especially I felt unhappy thinking how far I was from you. I kept shedding bitter tears. For five days I have been reading the Koran in memory of grandmother. May Allah bless her! May she rest in peace! May Allah give you patience and I ask you live long for the happiness of your poor daughter.*

Onajon, kuyavingizning yozg'anlaridan tashqari men sizga shu bilan oltinchi xat yozdim. Ammo sizdan uchta va dadamdan ikkita xat oldim. Ayniqsa dadamning keyingi xatidagi qoraxabar bilan dori dunyo ko'zinga toraydi. O'lim haq, ammo bechora buvimjon berar ekan, yonida turib duosini olib qolmag'anim uchun ko'b hasrat chekdim. Ayniqsa musofirchiligim yomon asar qildi. Ko'zyoshlarim bilan yuzimni yuvdim. Bu kun beshinchi kundan beri rahmatlik buvim arvohig'a atab qur'on boshladim, xatim qilib bag'ishlayman. Xudog'ariqi rahmat qilsin, sizga

*sabr bersin. Endi musofir qizingizning baxtiga siz o'lmang, omin.*

This part successfully moves the readers' feeling, because Kumush wrote as if she had known, maybe, felt not to be alive next month.

*Kelasi oydan juda yuragim uyushadir... Kechalari ko'kka qarab kelasi oy shu kunlarda yorug' dunyoda bormanmi, yo'qmanmi deyman... Oysha buvim marhum bo'lmag'anda shu oyichi o'zingiz Toshkandga yetib kelar edingiz. Aza hamma vaqt topiladi desangiz, qizingizning ko'ngli uchun hali ham kelganingiz yaxshi. Dadamga mani marzimni aytsangiz, albatta qaytarmas. Mendan dadamga behad salom. Kelasi oydan qo'rqaman...*

*I feel my heart beating of fear thinking of the next month. In the evenings looking at the sky I wonder whether I stay alive in this world or not the next month, these days... If granny Oysha had not parted you could have come to TASHKENT this month. If you think that one always can find time for mourning and you'd better come and see me, your daughter. If you ask my father I think he will not oppose. Give my regards to my father. Still I fear the next month...*

In addition, readers pay more attention to the ending of the letter which presents Kumush's worrying about her death. It can be said that the ending of the letter prepares readers for tragic ending.

*Ko'rishalmasak mendan rozi bo'ling, dadam va boshqa yoru do'slar ham. Kumush yozdim. Toshkand, 1269-inchi yill-qavs oyida».*

*If we don't meet, forgive me and remember me to my father and other friends.*

*Written by Kumush T, 1265, Qavs, 1*

## CONCLUSION

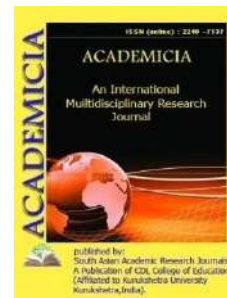
To conclude our article we are going to mention the description of Hart that "Translation is a communicative act. What the translator is attempting to communicate is the latent meaning of the text in a way which is contextually relevant for the new audience. In other words, the translated version of the text should bring together the required contextual effects for such to allow the audience adequately to catch the sense without any enormous and unnecessary processing effort.

Literary texts are normally considered of some unique characteristics because they are pregnant with creative, figurative, humorous and delicate idiomatic expressions that may double and even treble the onus of perplexity that translators have to deal with. More often than not, this in turn can aggrandize the communicative hiatus between the semantic content and the pragmatic thrust, wherein different layers of meaning can be clearly encapsulated both linguistically and culturally.

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## WORKING CAPITAL COMPONENTS AND FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE OF SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES IN JAFFNA DISTRICT

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### ABSTRACT

*Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) are being an important back born of the Sri Lanka economy and this is the sector strengthening the continuous and sustainable economic development of Sri Lanka. Working Capital components are playing a critical role in the short term liquidity solution and long term sustainability of a SME's in Sri Lanka. Success or failure of SME's decided by the working capital components. In this study we are going to identify the main working capital components which needs to be manage very carefully for the success of the SME's. Also the study going to identify how Working Capital components influencing the financial performance of SMEs in Jaffna district and Sri Lanka. Primary data were used as the data source of this study. Data were collected using questionnaire and analyzed those using descriptive statistics, correlation and regression analysis. Government of Sri Lanka should support for SME,s to manage their Working Capital properly by training , educating, advising and financially supporting the SMEs during their critical period. Finally, SMEs should understand the important of Working Capital Components for the success of the organization in short run. We can ensure that successful management of Working Capital Components will lead the sustainable growth of the SME,s in Jaffna district.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Accounts Payable, Short Term Investment, Cash& Cash Equivalent, Inventories, Accounts Receivable On Financial Performance.*

## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

The research was examined for identifying Relationship between Working Capital Components and Financial Performance of SMEs in Jaffna District. Here researcher attempts to identify the impact of Working Capital Components on financial performance of the SMEs in Jaffna District. Working capital is defined as Current Assets minus Current Liabilities. This definition of working capital encompasses certain assets and liabilities that are expected to be consumed, converted into cash, or settled in cash within a one year period (Appuhami, 2008). The typical components of working capital that are aggressively managed include: Cash, accounts receivable, inventory, accounts payable and short-term debt. In addition, it is important to understand that routine business activities either generate or consume working capital. Consequently, the main goal of working capital management is to ensure that an organization generates sufficient positive working capital (specifically in the form of Cash) from ongoing business activities to continually fund both debt payments and operating expenses (Haq & Zaheer, 2011).

### 1.1 Research Problem

Efficient working capital management of organization which is in commercial and service industry is an important in proper planning and controlling current assets and current liabilities in a manner that eliminates the risk of the inability of firm to pay its short term obligations when they fall due and to avoid the excessive investment in these assets on the other hand (Shin & Soenen, 1998). This is because most firms in commercial and service industry manage too much working capital that reduces risk and returns, while too little working capital increases risk and return (Abuzayed, B. 2012). Some managers in 8 commercial and service sectors spend considerable time on day to day problems that involve working capital decisions (Kweri, SM 2011). With regard to current liabilities, a firm is responsible to paying these debts on timely basis. Taken together, decisions on current assets and liabilities become frequent, repetitive and time consuming (Samiloglu & Demirgunes, 2008). In this era SMEs are playing very vital role in employment, economic development and GDP growth of every countries. Most of the countries SMEs are failed due to the inefficient management of working capital. But there are SMEs succeeding in their business with the proper Working Capital Management specially understanding the relationship among the Working Capital components and managing it in an effective manner. According to Samet Evci and Nazan Sak (2017) there is a positive relationship among the Working Capital and profitability of the organization. Organization which is managing it Cash Conversation Cycle properly increasing it profitability. This was clearly indicating that SMEs are effectively managing their Working Capital will succeed in their business. Therefore, Researcher has identified the research problem as “Relationship between Working Capital Components and Financial Performance of SME’s in Jaffna District”.

### 1.2 Research Objectives

- To identify what is the relationship between Working Capital components and Financial Performance of SME’s in Jaffna district.
- To find out the impact of Working Capital components on Financial Performance of SME’s in Jaffna district.



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## 2.0 LITERATURE REVIEW

Deloof (2003) described that Working Capital management has the significant impact on profitability of an organization. Special components in current assets specially accounts receivable, inventories and cash & cash equivalents have the very big impact on the organization profitability. When an organization shorter its cash conversion cycle the performance of an organization is increasing better way. Bana Abuzayed (2012) described that profitability is positively with cash conversion cycle. This indicates that more profitable firms are less motivated to manage their working capital. Mohsin Siraj, Muhamed Mubeen and Salman Sarwat (2019) described that Working Capital Management has a significant impact on companies financial performance in terms of profitability and growth. Also they indicated that receivable policy is a key component of working capital management. Also they describe that consistent receivable policy over a period of time will be helpful for boost their financial performance of the organization. Before we exploring our study there is requirement to know what is Working Capital Management. Basic Accounting (2020 March 17<sup>th</sup> update) describe that Working Capital Management involves the relationship between a firm short term assets and its short term liabilities. The goal of the working capital management is to ensure that a firm is able to continue its operations and that it has sufficient ability to satisfy both maturing short term debt and upcoming operational expenses. The management of working capital involves managing inventories, accounts receivable and payable, cash and over draft. Therefore it very clear effective management of short term assets and short term liabilities is called as working capital management. When the short term assets effectively managed with the short term liabilities it will increase the performance of the organization and lead to increase the profit and continuous growth of the organization. It is defined as current assets less current liabilities and in exam question the components are usually inventories, trade receivable, trade payable and bank over draft. Many businesses that appear profitable are forced to cease trading due to an inability to meet short term obligations when they fall due. Successful management of working capital is essential to remaining in business. Working capital management requires great care due to potential interactions between its components. For example, extending the credit period offered to customers can lead to additional sales. However, the organization cash position will fall due to the longer wait for customer to pay, potentially leads to the need for a bank over draft. Interest on the over draft may even exceed the profit arising from the additional sales, particularly if there is also an increasing in the incidence of bad debts. Therefore, Working Capital Management is central to the effective management of the organization.

### 2.1 Empirical Studies

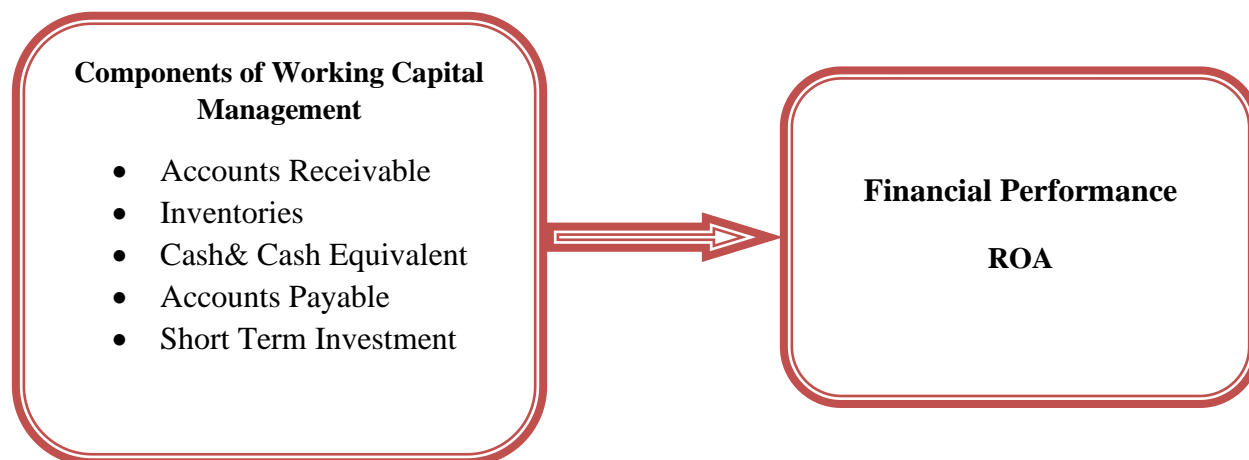
A study was conducted by Smith and Begemann (1997) on 65 industrial firms listed on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange, the study used a descriptive survey and data was analyzed using a regression model. The results of the analysis indicated that a decrease in the total current liabilities divided by gross funds flow led to an improvement in return on investment and vice versa. Most empirical studies relating to working capital management and profitability support the fact that aggressive working capital policies enhance profitability. Deloof (2003) also found that the way working capital is managed has a significant impact on the profitability of businesses. He used a sample of 1,009 large Belgian non-financial firms for the period of 1992-1996. However, used trade credit policy and inventory policy are measured by number of days accounts receivable, accounts payable and inventories, and the cash conversion cycle as a



comprehensive measure of working capital management. He found a significant negative relation between gross operating income and the number of day's accounts receivable, inventories and accounts payable.

### 3.0 Research Methodology

#### 3.1 Conceptual Model



Source: Develop by Researcher

#### 3.2 Research Hypotheses

- H<sub>1</sub>: There is a significant relationship between Working Capital Components and Financial Performance of SMEs
- H<sub>2</sub>: There is a significant impact of Working Capital Components on Financial Performance of SMEs

#### 3.3 Population and Sample of the Study

Population of this research is all the SMEs which are located in Jaffna district. Convenience sampling method was adopted to select respondents. The 55 SMEs were considered for the survey to collect data to examine impact of Working Capital Components on Financial Performance of SMEs

#### 3.4 Data collection procedure

Primary data were collected using questionnaire. Questionnaires were distributed by the researcher individually. Each completed questionnaire was checked immediately, and was entered for data analysis.

#### 3.5 Data analysis

Data analysis strategy in this study consists of both descriptive statistical analysis and inferential statistical analysis in addition to test of reliability the measurement scales. The Statistical Packages for Social Science (SPSS) version 21 was used for data analysis. Firstly all variables were assigned with names and coded for computer entry. Secondly, all the responses were coded to facilitate computer data input.

## 4.0 RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

### 4.1 Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.795	30

Cronbach alpha is most widely used method for checking the reliability of scale. It may be mentioned that its value varies from 0 to 1 but, satisfactory value is required to be more than 0.6 for the scale to be reliable (Malhotra, 2002). Present study satisfies the reliability measures requirement (0.795) in this study.

### 4.2 Correlations Analysis

Working Capital Components	Financial Performance
Accounts Receivable	.512 .000
Cash& Cash Equivalent	.291 .031
Short Term Investment	.300 .026
Inventories	.307 .022
Accounts Payable	.468 .000

Correlation analysis was carried out to find out association among the variable based on the value of correlation. The table indicates that Working Capital Components and Financial Performance of SMEs are significantly correlated at 0.05 significance level.

### Regression analysis

#### 4.3 Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.682 <sup>a</sup>	.465	.411	.51418

a. Predictors: (Constant), Accounts Payable, Short Term Investment, Cash& Cash Equivalent, Inventories, Accounts Receivable

**4.4 ANOVA<sup>a</sup>**

Model	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1 Regression	11.282	5	2.256	8.535	.000 <sup>b</sup>
Residual	12.955	49	.264		
Total	24.237	54			

a. Dependent Variable: Financial Performance

b. Predictors: (Constant), Accounts Payable, Short Term Investment, Cash& Cash Equivalent, Inventories, Accounts Receivable

**4.5 Coefficients<sup>a</sup>**

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
1 (Constant)	-1.934	.881		-2.194	.033
Accounts Receivable	.730	.344	.600	2.120	.039
Cash& Cash Equivalent	.513	.164	.444	3.136	.003
Short Term Investment	1.605	.406	1.062	3.956	.000
Inventories	-1.205	.425	-.744	-2.836	.007
Accounts Payable	-.163	.322	-.130	-.507	.614

a. Dependent Variable: Financial Performance

Regression analysis was carried out to test the impact of Accounts Payable, Short Term Investment, Cash & Cash Equivalent, Inventories, Accounts Receivable on Financial Performance. Here Accounts Payable, Short Term Investment, Cash& Cash Equivalent, Inventories, Accounts Receivable are the independent variables and Financial performance is dependent variable. Model summary table indicates, we can observe that Accounts Payable, Short Term Investment, Cash& Cash Equivalent, Inventories, Accounts Receivable are influenced by Financial performance by 46.5%, which is significant at 0.01 levels. Further, we can explain that there is a significant impact of Accounts Receivable ( $B = 0.730$ ,  $P < 0.039$ ), Cash& Cash Equivalent ( $B = 0.513$ ,  $P < 0.003$ ), Short Term Investment ( $B = 1.605$ ,  $P < 0.000$ ), Inventories ( $B = -1.205$ ,  $P < 0.007$ ), and Financial Accounts Payable ( $B = -0.163$ ,  $P > 0.61$ ) on Financial performance.

## 5.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

### 5.1 Conclusions

Working capital management is an important in the case of small and medium enterprises in Jaffna district since most of these SMEs assets are in the form of current assets. Also, current liabilities are one of their main sources of external finance. The results confirm that an important role of working capital management components in value generation in small and medium enterprises in Jaffna district. Present study satisfies the reliability measures requirement (0.795) in this study. Working Capital Components and Financial Performance of SMEs are significantly correlated at 0.05 significance level. We can observe that Accounts Payable, Short Term Investment, Cash & Cash Equivalent, Inventories, Accounts Receivable are influenced by financial performance by 46.5%, which is significant at 0.01 levels.

### 5.2 Recommendations

The relative importance of working capital components to performance is potentially useful for the management of business units who have limited resources and may wish to prioritize the management of those working capital components that are more important to the financial performance. The above study is important for policy makers and regulators who need to motivate and encourage managers and shareholders to pay more attention on working capital through improving investors awareness and improving transparency. The working capital meets the short-term financial requirements of a business enterprise. It is the investment required for running day-to-day business. It is the result of the time lag between the expenditure for the purchase of raw materials and the collection for the sales of finished products. The components of working capital are inventories, accounts to be paid to suppliers, and payments to be received from customers after sales. Financing is needed for receivables and inventories net of payables. The proportions of these components in the working capital change from time to time during the trade cycle. The working capital requirements decide the liquidity and performance of a firm and hence affect the financing and investment decisions.

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## YOUTH TOURISM AND ITS PROBLEMS

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### ABSTRACT

*This article will indicate about some problems of youth tourism and illustrate some useful recommendations on improving this field. Today tourism is a widely developed industry. We are all pleased that all conditions have been created in Uzbekistan in the field of tourism, but there are some problems in the development of youth tourism. The adoption of additional measures for the development of youth tourism which is high importance among the types of tourism will lead to the development of this industry. The reason for the shortage of young among tourists stems from a number of shortcomings. All the promising work on the development of youth tourism lead to an increase in the number of young tourists.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Government, Tourism, Tourist, Travel, Youth, Industry, Program, Population, Opportunity, Development, Quality, Service, Improve.*

### 1. INTRODUCTION:

Densely lined trees, blue lakes, various plants, wonderful natural wonders, lying fields, historical monuments, unique educational institutions, our hospitable people, our delicious dishes delight the hearts of all the tourists. Our country rich in ancient historical artifacts, is very convenient for travelling. Our country is one of the top countries in the world in terms of tourism. The potential and opportunities of tourism are comprehensive not only for foreign tourists but also for local tourists. The number of tourists visiting sacred places such as Bukhara, Samarkand, Khiva, Termiz, Shakhrisabz is increasing every year. They are enjoying our beautiful and unique nature by visiting every year. It is no exaggeration to say that the increase in such tourists is due to all the conditions created.

To the existing conditions, additional measures to develop tourism will increase the interest of young people in travelling. Nowadays, our country has attracted so many tourists that sometimes



we cannot count them with our fingers, but it is true fact that the number of young tourists is fewer among them. The shortage of young tourists is a problem today, so it seems that we have a number of tasks to solve this problem. What needs to be done to expand the role of youth in the field of tourism? In Uzbekistan, young people make up 60 percent of the population, but according to the some accounts last year only 3 million young people travelled in domestic tourism it is very small amount compared to 60 percent.

## **2. Problems:**

Well, the question of what kind of prosperous work we should do to increase the number of young people in the field of tourism is of interest to all of us. To answer the above question, let us first mention the reasons for the lack of young people among tourists and the problems associated with this issue. For example, according to a spokesman for people travel, there is a problem with the railways. We have a lot of convenient trains but the places for passengers are not enough. Elmira Tukhvatullina, a TV presenter and head of the ( "All about the tourism") program mentioned about the training of highly qualified personnel. According to her speech ,despite the fact that universities, colleges train young people for tourism she is coming across the people who do not have any potential. If the problems such as mentioned above are solved, we strongly believe that the number of young tourists will increase sharply. We can attract more young people to the tourism sector If a number of measures are taken, such as increasing the range of tourism services and improving their quality.

By the way, the development of youth tourism also depends on the cost of transport tickets and it is important to keep in mind that most young people are students and cannot afford to buy them due to the high cost. In addition to this problem it is good idea to mention about the lack of information on tourism on websites. We know that world youth look for interesting information on the internet, but sometimes they cannot get enough information about the youth tourism because there is so little information on websites.

## **3. Recommendations:**

It is true that the reason for the growing number of various aged tourists in our country is all the conditions created in our country. The development of the tourism sector depends on the improvement of the quality of tourism services including the improvement of the quality services and expansion of services. We can see the development of the tourism industry from the tourist villages that are currently being built. Perhaps the low number of young people means that young people of abroad do not know much about Uzbekistan. If all the essential information is informed them step by step perhaps, the number of young tourists will increase without hesitation. Our committee is developing a youth tourism strategy to provide the youth of abroad with valuable information. We need to improve the activities of the youth tourism agency so that we achieve the expected result. The agency is trying to develop not only domestic tourism but also foreign tourism also and it is considered that the development of modern types of tourism and improvement of youth tourism is one of the main goals of the committee.

In order to develop this sector, it would be brilliant to expand innovations in the field of tourism ,such as improving the quality of tourism services and creating favorable conditions for travelers and transition to a visa-free regime to ensure lower travel costs. Young generation need social protection, so they need special attention and their needs should be taken into consideration. For instance, if a student from a region wants to travel to the capital in the summer, he or she has to

stay somewhere, and for this reason they need special hotels or dormitory to stay. It would be better if special hotels were built for only young tourists. In our country, as in other countries, we believe that the level of youth tourism will increase significantly if the activities of the club of young travelers are organized and they are provided with preferential services. In order to improve this field reducing the cost of transport tickets will undoubtedly be convenient for young people who are struggling financially and their ability to travel will increase, even those who have very little money would be a little hesitant to travel.

Furthermore, there are more important problems besides the problems in transportation and its costs; it is the data on the website. In order for young people to have more information and contribute to the development of the industry, it would be advisable to include as much information as possible on the internet; they undoubtedly get information about the attractions they want to watch, about costs of hotels and costs of tickets. In accordance with the decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated august 13,2019 “on measures to further develop tourism in the Republic of Uzbekistan”, it is planned to develop a concept for the improving of youth tourism.

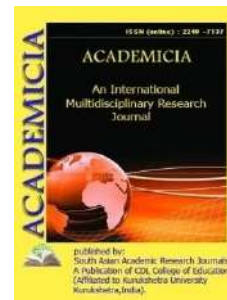
#### 4. CONCLUSION

All the recommendations and ideas about the development of tourism are related to the development of tourism can help to improve the role of youth in the future. The efforts of the Ministries of Public Education and Higher and Secondary Education, the Youth Union and The Youth Club are very important to increase the interest of the young generation in tourism. It is natural that all historical cities of our country can attract not only young people but also tourists of all ages. Our country's beautiful nature, culture, unusual values can be the basis for attracting young people to the tourism industry. The role of young generation in this field is invaluable. By appreciating and being proud of our wonderful past, the role of young people striving for the future in society is incomparable.

We young people are proud to live in such a country, we appreciate every handful of soil ,we are ready to sacrifice even our lives to protect our motherland.

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## THE TECHNOLOGY OF MULTIPLICATION CATALPA AND SOPHORA SKIN SEED

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### ABSTRACT

*Catalpa poplar grows wild in the deciduous poplar groves of the eastern regions of North America. Catalpa poplar is distinguished by its magnificent flowers, the flower is white, with two yellow eyebrows, and painted with stripes of golden color. It is easy to work with its body; it is yellow in color; therefore, it is used for the manufacture of musical instruments, expensive covers for TVs and small parts of some cars.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Catalpa, Sophora, Leaves, Decorative Fruits, Eggs, Blind Growth, Organics, Photosynthesis, Harvesting, Field Agro chemistry, Zero Weaving, Flower Root*

### 1.INTRODUCTION

In our country, the "Forest Regulations", adopted by the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan, provides for the conservation and protection of forest resources, enrichment of forests through introduced species of poplar, the implementation of their protective functions and their protection. The goal is to increase environmental impact, the use of fast-growing, distant and decorative types of poplar in landscape design. It is one of the most precious natural resources of the mountains and should be protected and increased. Mountain plants are the only raw material and value of a variety of products, perhaps one of the key factors in improving the natural environment. The vital activity of the plant world affects the climate, that is, it absorbs and neutralizes SO<sub>2</sub> and other toxic gases and vapors in the air, as well as in the air of the castle. This reduces the amount of volatile extracted from poplars and kills pathogenic bacteria. The

role of mountains in the Earth's atmosphere is different. In one year, 1 ha of forest absorbs 2 tons of carbon and enriches the air with 10 billion m<sup>3</sup> of oxygen. For this reason, in order to improve the air in castles, it is necessary to plant many decorative, distant trees for landscaping castles. Increase the number of decorative poplars, the number of sophora and catalpa poplar.

The range of landscape materials available in Uzbekistan is limited, and it is important to expand and improve it. It is not advisable to plant and propagate plants that are rare in the greenhouses and imported from everywhere. Suitable for planting in cities, hardy and long-lived firs, from expensive decorative poplars: catalpa, sophora, chestnut, oak, sycamore, birch, maple, tulip poplar, mountain ash, grab. Particular attention should be paid to growing conifers. The fruit has a long, stick-like shape and lays eggs in each wing. The fruits ripen in the fall, the fruits shed, the wings separate and spread by the wind. But not all fruits are discarded, and as a result, this poplar is very different from other poplars. The reason is that it does not lose its decorative properties even in winter.

It bends a lot in landscape design, because it is a juicy poplar.

Bark of teak Catalpa has healing properties. It spreads from regions of different countries with culturally optimal climatic conditions to regions lagging behind Norway. South is found in the hemisphere in Argentina, Australia, Chile, Jan, Zealand, South Africa and Uruguay. When grown in remote areas, 26 local flora and fauna were not treated. The tree is considered a symbol of the US states of Indiana, Kentucky and Tennis. It grows well in a subtropical climate. For example, in the Crimea and on the shores of the Black Sea it is considered the most common plant. This tree can be recommended both for the allele and for individual viewing.

Material and

## 2. MATERIAL AND METHOD

The astronomical unit of Usmanov [30] claims that in the bignonium family there are about 100 species and about 500 species. Representatives of the Catalpa tribe are widely distributed in the world, and 5 of its 10 species are grown in G'MA countries. Beautiful catalpa is a patchwork. There is information about the decorative species belonging to the family, such as lily, tekoma Yamasa Naychagul, creeping bignonia.

V.S. Kholyavko D.A. According to Globa-Mikhailenko [39], the Bignonians family includes 120 species and about 600 species. They do not grow naturally in the G'MA flora; they were introduced. For landscaping, it is recommended to plant catalpa and species. A beautiful catalog of the Ukrainian dome in the Krasnodar Territory is considered an impartial species for landscaping. Catalpa poplar is currently one of the most exotic species of poplar, and it is advisable to use it for landscaping other cities.

Raw materials from catalpa seeds are prepared at the time of their physiological maturity, which occurs in the fall - October-November. To collect eggs, it is necessary to select, calculate and differentiate those that produce the highest quality eggs and eggs with the highest productivity. The purpose of salting the breeding base is to preserve the invaluable gene pool in the mountains and create mountain breeding zones that can be used for their effective purposes.

When selecting and selecting catalpa poplars for seeds, their decorativeness, growth rate, body shape, and disease resistance are determined as a positive indicator. Catalpa poplars are the most

productive poplars in terms of productivity, that is, they surpass other catalpa poplars in their properties. there was segregation and separation. This is the average diameter should be 60-70% more than other trees, and 15% higher.

In order to collect catalpa seeds for many years, it is recommended that permanent seed collection sites (DUTUs) be collected. It is assumed that these are the most productive natural areas of artificial forests. Permanent egg sites are selected from the same sites. In mountainous areas, it is usually located on the slopes of the mountains in the rear and in the northwest. The area of such sites should be at least 5 hectares and roads should be provided for the movement of vehicles. Catalpa has 40-45 thousand eggs per 1 kg of eggs. The weight of 1000 eggs is 20-24 grams. 23-20% of the fruits lay eggs. The surviving seeds of this tree do not lose their ability to germinate for three years. Poplar eggs are stored in paper bags that are good in early spring and can be sown in early spring in a hot field.

The quality of seedlings plays an important role in the growth of the natives, and the preparation of land for the education of the natives is of great importance. To select land, special studies will be carried out, the agrochemical, hydrological and entomological properties of soil conditions will be studied. The area reserved for the dining room must meet the following requirements: the size of the dining room depends on the area and shape; It should have favorable soil, hydrological and orographic (relief) conditions.

The best soils are fertile gray soils and should have a light texture. Areas with mineralization, mineralization, heavy mechanical composition, near groundwater are not suitable for the plant. It is desirable that the selected area be open, the wind blows well, has a slight slope (3-50), as well as an exposure of West-West, Back and East-East.

Soils with entomological pests and ovarian diseases are also not recommended for cultivation. It is advisable to be near irrigation canals. Zero should also be close to the points where the zero is delivered to public places. The earth's crust should be flat, the soil fertility should be somewhat high, the mechanical composition should be light, and the groundwater should be at a depth of at least 1-1.5 m. In irrigated areas, it should be bent on bright soils with low salinity and in the upper a layer of soil with a sweetness of at least 2%. In mountainous and foothill areas it is recommended to irrigate the lake in conditions where it is possible to build a section of the lake with gray and brown soils, close to the water level.

Leaves play an important role in plant survival, performing a number of functions. The most important of these functions is the process of photosynthesis, which ensures the full implementation of all life processes on Earth and all life on Earth. In the process of photosynthesis, under the influence of sunlight, green chlorophyll in the leaves forms an organic substance that absorbs water through the roots of the plant and carbon dioxide from the air through the leaves that participate in the process of photosynthesis. As a result, carbohydrates of organic matter are formed.

Thus, catalpa leaves belong to a tribe of leaves with a different appearance. The shape of the leaves is four-humped, 15-20 cm wide and 20-30 cm long, with a trace of large-leafed poplars. However, it was noted that the leaf size was too large during the inspection, which was due to the large leaf size. The leaves are 26-27 cm wide and 21-22 cm long, and leaf blades 10-11 cm wide are stored in conditions of high humidity of 3.5 degrees Celsius. defined. Leaves have nectar-collecting channels, and by the end of the fall season, the leaf blade begins to blacken in



November. The flowers are large, collected in wide stems, 15-30 cm long, the lower petals of the petals have two yellow stripes and a large number of chickens with golden spots of liver color. It blooms in May. Fruits 25-30 cm long, decorate the tree and hang in place in winter. It grows well in well-drained soils. In open fields, large leaves are damaged by strong winds. In fertile soils, jasmine sprouts grow rapidly and have a growth rate of one meter per year. It grows well on relatively barren sandy soils, as well as on dry loamy soils. The root system has the ability to protect the soil by throwing a claw-like root into the front of the soil. But under such conditions, he could not grow into a large poplar.

In the field of gardening, this poplar grove is used as a secluded (individually) group to create beautiful compositions around parks, alleys, sidewalks. Fruits play an important role in the natural distribution of poplars in nature. Fruits are of great importance in human life as a food resource. In addition to eggs, flowers are also involved in brain development. The fruit usually appears on the walls of the tuber, which is dry and hard (walnut shell), and the patch is fleshy (plum, cherry plum). Fruits can have various morphological forms: apical, pseudo-fruited, fused fruits, patchwork fruits, the general shape of the fruit. An apiary grows from one egg in the flower of the fetus. If the fruit is not patched, it will develop as a separate fruit from each of the hemp seeds in the flower. The lower fights had two cuts, the bow and the stern, and the lower battles had two cuts, the bow and the stern. The fruits of closely spaced and tightly packed clusters can grow together. At this point, a fruit ball appears, such as pearl mulberry, buffoon, monkey and raspberry. Fruits can be grown or not. For example, the fruits of the bushes of the tortoise shell are eaten. When their fruits ripen from one leaf, they stretch along the abdomen. The fruit is single-celled, multi-seeded.

Catalpa tree's seed is its most prolific reproductive organ, usually an egg that develops from the ovary after an egg has been laid. It belongs to the group of berries with closed seeds, and the seeds are placed in the body of the dome of the fruit. Eggs consist of the following: eggshells, nuts and various nutrients. The variety, shape, size, and viability of Catalpa poplar seeds can vary, as can the variety of poplar plants. Thanks to the thin shell, the seeds dry quickly, which leads to a rapid loss of growth ability. Berries, which are made from winged berries, are often stored in the spring during the next year, and in winter, the dome, vertically suspended on the branches of poplar, enhances the decorative properties of poplar. The growth rate of seed bolls depends on the lighting conditions and fertility during the sowing period. It is recommended to collect seeds from the peel and sow them, the patch is formed at a temperature of 16-180 C and exfoliates for 4-5 months. Raw stratification can be carried out at a positive temperature of 8-100 C for 19-20 months. Catalpa grows well on well-drained and well-drained soils. Propagated by sowing seeds. If the eggs are laid on the wings and the wings are not assembled, fruits with a sharp point will appear. The fruits ripen when ripe, they grow 4-5 times higher than poplar, and spread along the stem. But the wings were shown solely to give a sense of proportion. Continuous wings are stored in winter and spring, in vivo seeds germinate under a mountain canopy and germinate in spring. The process of stratification of Catalpa poplar seeds lasted from 70 to 90 days at 00-100 C.

Embassy of Japan. During the ripening period, brown, tan, the fruit ripens in September-October, the seeds are black. The kidneys are shaped like beans. It hangs in the forest in winter. There are 45 species of Sofi Tuva. South grows in Europe, South in Asia, Pacific Ocean, Australia, South in America. Only 3-4 water-tolerant species grow in Russia. Japanese saffron is widely



distributed in China, Japan and Korea. He has been civilized since 1747. This plant is one of the symbols of China. Caucasus, Crimea, Nikitinsky Botanical Garden, 1814. Widespread in Crimea, Krasnodar Territory, Kherson and Odessa Regions. In the Crimea it is used both for phyto-reclamation and for decorative purposes.

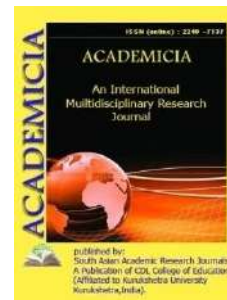
### 3. CONCLUSION

Given the importance of catalpa wood and sophora in the production of building materials, furniture, radio boxes, musical instruments, it easily adapted to new soil conditions when grown in experimental breeding sites.

1. The climatic conditions of our republic are considered favorable for the cultivation of catalpa and sophora species, and it is considered a promising species for landscaping.
2. Catalpa seeds and Sophora ripen in autumn and winter in autumn and in November stored in poplar during. Catalpa seeds and Sophora naturally correct at the end of winter in spring, on dry and windy days, it spreads about 20-40 m from the main tree.
3. The best time for sowing catalpa seeds and Sophora seeds in the soil is considered to be early spring.

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## **ELECTRONIC RELIGIOUS PROGRAMS ON ISLAMIC SUBJECTS ON THE EXAMPLE OF THE SANCTUARY OF AL-HAKIM AL-TERMIZI**

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### **ABSTRACT**

*Information systems and technologies are increasingly used in various fields of human activity. The purpose of their creation, launch, and widespread use is to solve the problems of informatization of society and human life. Informatization of society means the implementation of comprehensive measures aimed at the full and timely provision of enriched knowledge, reliable information in all socially significant areas of human activity. The introduction of modern information systems and technologies will improve the efficiency of decisions. This will ensure not only the growth of national economic indicators, but also the achievement of high-quality scientific achievements in the field of fundamental and applied sciences, aimed at the development of production, the creation of new jobs, and the improvement of living standards. We recognize that the sustainable development of tourism has great potential for the development of cultural and humanitarian ties around the world. We emphasize the importance of information technology in tourism, especially in the areas of advertising, marketing, differentiation and specialization of tourism products. In addition, we reaffirm our commitment*

*to pilgrimage tourism for the individual growth of people and the strengthening of basic social norms and national values. The program uses modern programming languages such as Php, Java, C ++. Al-Hakim at-Termizi is one of the most famous places of worship in Uzbekistan, which is also known for its historical places in Termez, Surkhandarya region. The number of visitors to this temple is growing day by day. Currently, visitors need to use electronic information technologies to provide visitors with information about the pilgrimage site, which is a convenient way for visitors to access information about the pilgrim. And we are talking about the importance of developing an electronic guide for mobile devices during this visit. Preserving our centuries-old national and religious values, studying the priceless heritage of our ancestors, who have made a significant contribution to the development of world science and culture, nurturing young people as a whole, is one of the most important prerequisites for ensuring a stable social and spiritual atmosphere in society. The Center for Islamic Civilization, the International Islamic Academy of Uzbekistan, Mir Arab High Madrassah, Imam Bukhari and Imam Termezi International Research Centers have been established in our country in recent years to promote and study our rich scientific and historical heritage.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Software, Algorithm, Islam, Statistics, Visual Basic, C ++, GPS, SMS, Basic Databases, Website, Information Technology, Resource, Electronic Resource, Library.*

## INTRODUCTION

Preserving our precious national and religious values, studying the priceless heritage of our ancestors, who have made a significant contribution to the development of world science and culture, nurturing young people as a whole, is one of the most important prerequisites for ensuring a stable social and spiritual atmosphere in society. The Center for Islamic Civilization, the International Islamic Academy of Uzbekistan, Mir Arab High Madrassah, Imam Bukhari and Imam Termezi International Research Centers have been established in our country in recent years to promote and study our rich scientific and historical heritage. [Xodjayeva, Jumayev, Dadamuhamedov.,2020:24].

Relevance. From year to year, information systems and technologies are increasingly being used in various areas of human activities. The purpose of their creation, commissioning and wide use is to solve the problems of informing society and human life. Providing the society with information is a comprehensive implementation of measures to ensure full and timely delivery of enriched knowledge, credible information in all socially important areas of human activity [Xodjayeva., 2019: Article 16. ].

## LITERATURE REVIEW

The strategy we used to create the search strings was as follows [4] [30]: • Finding papers about engineering in education sector. Listing keywords mentioned in primary studies which we knew about. Use synonyms word (usage) and sub subjects of cloud computing in education such as (software, algorithm, Islam, statistics, Visual Basic, C ++, GPS, SMS, basic databases, website, information technology, resource, electronic resource, library). Use the Boolean OR to incorporate alternative spellings and synonyms. Use the Boolean AND to link the major terms from population, intervention, and outcome. The complete search string initially used for the

searching of the literature was as follows: information technology AND resource. It has been highlighted in [7] [30] that there are two main issues on conducting an SLR search which are the sensitivity and specificity of the search. In our preliminary search, when we used the complete search string defined above we retrieved a very high number of articles. For instance, Google scholar, Scopus, ProQuest education, IEEEExplore, Science Direct, Springer Link retrieved more than two hundred results. Therefore, we have deepened our search and used this search string: (electronic resource OR library) AND (databases OR — website) AND (GPS OR SMS). The revised search string has given us a reasonable number of studies and we finally selected relevant empirical studies

## ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

The introduction of modern information systems and technologies will increase the effectiveness of decisions made. It is not only the growth of national economic performance, but also the achievement of high-quality scientific achievements in fundamental and applied sciences, aimed at developing production, creating new jobs, improving living standards and protecting the environment [Djuraeva.,2019: 26-27.].

Concept of socio-political, socio-economic, cultural and humanitarian development of the country was initiated by the Uzbekistan Republic President Shavkat Mirziyayev during the meetings with representatives of the public, business circles and government agencies[Djuraeva 2019:4.].

Effective measures are being taken to create modern, reliable and secure national sources of information, the development of information resources and services markets, the gradual and gradual transition to electronic forms of information exchange, and access to national and international information networks. [Djuraeva., 2020:3].

Regular international conferences promoting the development of the industry in our country, the extensive attraction of foreign investments into the sector are another confirmation of this. Based on the aforementioned measures, we can say that our main goal is to make progress in every area of the country using modern programs[Irgashevich ,2020:2].

Consistent efforts are underway in the country to develop modern information technologies and communications, to create an integrated system of electronic government services, to introduce new mechanisms for government agencies to communicate with the public [Mirzaev., Radjabov., Jumaev 2008:23-27].

At the same time, a number of systemic problems and shortcomings in the management and implementation of information technologies and communications impede the rapid development of this sector and the provision of qualitative information services[Saminjonovich., 2020:215-222].

First, telecommunications infrastructure is underdeveloped, remote areas of the country lack access to telecommunications networks, and the quality of mobile and Internet services does not meet the needs of the population[Irgashevich., 2020:23].

Secondly, due to the ineffective implementation of a single technological approach to the introduction of information technologies and communications into the public administration

system, departmental information systems and resources are being introduced separately, which complicates their integration into the single information space [Xodjayeve, 2018: 7].

Third, insufficient attention is paid to the implementation of integrated trading and marketing platforms, e-commerce, payment systems, and logistics systems in e-commerce, which is one of the reasons for the development of the economy and entrepreneurship, and the attraction of foreign investments. [Irgashevich., 2019:1-5].

Fourth, weak organization of information security and information protection in government information systems and resources increases the chances of unauthorized access to information, violation of database integrity and confidentiality. [Dadamuhamedov.,2019:17].

Fifth, the heads of many government agencies and organizations do not pay enough attention to improving the quality and efficiency of public services, the elimination of bureaucratic procedures, the implementation of information and communication technologies and projects aimed at reducing paperwork. [Saminjonovich., Irgashevich., 2020:30].

Sixth, no effective measures have been taken to modernize postal services and logistics systems, introduce new methods of national operator of postal services, and increase its activity in the market [Dadamuhamedov., 2019:17].

Seventh, the current system of training, retraining and advanced training of personnel in the field of information technologies and communications does not take into account the rapid development of IT-technologies and does not allow effective communication with leading educational institutions of foreign countries to introduce advanced teaching methods [Irgashevich., 2019:262-265].

Eighth, there is no systematic work on the deep study and implementation of e-government, e-commerce, e-government services, their transparency and transparency, as well as the experience of advanced countries in the development of telecommunications infrastructure [Artikova., Dadamuhamedov., Patulloev., 2020: 15-24].

**Methods used.** The study used monographical, statistical and systematic analysis methods.

**Results and their analysis.** The results of the current study show that the development of electronic manuals on ancient pilgrimages in Uzbekistan can increase the number of tourist visitors to our country. This elegant tutorial on Al-Hakim at-Termizi's pilgrimage site provides conveniences for tourists visiting. It also provides visitors with complete information about this pilgrimage site. This will help to increase the number of visitors.

**Study of the Problem:** Uzbekistan is a convenient destination for tourism. Many prominent scholars of the Islamic world lived and worked in our country. At the same time, there are many historic places in our country that are dear to those of other faiths.

**1.** Creation of favorable conditions for development of tourism, first of all in the private sector, increasing the competitiveness and quality of services, active and comprehensive promotion of national tourism products in the world market, as well as address by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan to the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated December 28, 2018 Action Plan on implementation of the abovementioned recommendations and the five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021 goals, including

increasing the flow of tourists to “walk” through the direction of the tourism objectives. [Dadamuxamedov., 2020:89-98].

We recognize that sustainable tourism development has great potential for the development of cultural and humanitarian ties around the world. We emphasize that information technology is making a difference in visiting tourism, especially in the areas of advertising, marketing, differentiation and specialization of tourism products. In addition, we reaffirm our firm belief that pilgrimage tourism promotes individual growth and consolidates basic social norms and national values [Irgashevich., 2020: 23].

Al-Hakim at-Termezi is one of the famous places of worship in the city of Termez, Surkhandarya region. The number of visitors to this shrine is increasing day by day. Today, visitors need the use of electronic information technology to provide visitor information about the shrine, and the solution is a great way for visitors to get information about the shrine. And we are talking about the importance of developing an electronic app for mobile devices. [Dadamuxamedov., 2017:133-137].

Development of electronic manuals for mobile devices providing information about the Al-Hakim at-Termizi pilgrimage.

The following tasks have been identified for the development of the electronic manual: creating a user-friendly interface; the information in the menus is clear, concise, and clear; the user has valuable and necessary information for himself; provide the user with as much detail as possible about the sanctuary; creation of electronic manual.

**Scientific novelty of the subject.** The Java programming language is the development of an electronic studio application for mobile devices running Android operating systems with the use of an Android studio library and various filters. This library is also developed for Java programming language and Android studios. Java programming language was developed in this language as it has many components to create user graphical interface [Samirjonovich., Irgashevich., 2020: 30].

**Importance of research results.** The practical implications of this study are: study and analyze national resources for android, that is, Uzbek language programs; statistical data on the role of software developed in android in our society today.

The scientific significance of the results of the research is due to the further development of methods for developing electronic applications using effective languages for mobile devices operating on Android operating systems [Irgashevich., 2020:144-151].

Here are 5 basics for creating an android app for novice learners that are of interest to new users associated with the app. This is because applications make smartphones more “smart”, while also increasing their benefits. This will make our work easier and easier now. Experienced programmers create their own applications, refine their design, and integrate them into a network in a unique, user-friendly way. If you are also interested in programming, we will give you the 5 basics you need to know before downloading android apps [Khodjaeva., 2020:1681-1689].

Deep learning programming language Java and XML are the two main programming languages used to create Android applications. Therefore, the knowledge and skills needed in these two programming languages are the first task in developing an Android application. The basics of



Java programming language are: packages; objects and classes; Inheritance and Interfaces; systems, numbers and generality; collections; similarities.

A thorough understanding of Java and XML will give you the basics of developing an up-to-date and perfect Android app [Djuraeva., 2020:532-538].

Learn about programming tools and environments. It is important that you have to install and automate programming tools on your device before creating your app. You can use the software (editor) like Android studio and Eclips for your Android applications. These editors will help you acquire basic knowledge and apply them in coding. You can also use software tools such as Apache Maven, Apache Ant and Grandle to provide you with the keywords (resources) you need to help you manage your devices [JUMAЕV., 2020:216-220].

Currently, great attention is paid to tourism. This sector, due to its generosity, contributes to the economies of many countries. One of the most well-developed and developing areas of tourism is pilgrimage tourism. Today, there are more than 7,000 unique historical monuments and magnificent and unique architectural examples in our country. Uzbekistan is a unique country, with its ancient civilization and, with its huge tourism potential, which is not inferior to the best places for leisure and travel in the world. The country's beautiful nature reserves and national parks are the pearls of its rich and diverse nature. The centuries-old traditions of national culture, arts and crafts are carefully preserved and developed in the country. World-famous national cuisine and culinary traditions are a symbol of Eastern hospitality [Дадамухамедов., 2017:138-142].

Uzbekistan is a convenient destination for pilgrimage tourism. Many prominent scholars of the Islamic world lived and worked in our country. At the same time, there are many historic places in our country that are dear to those of other faiths. hospitality [Патуллоев., Дадамухамедов., Артикова., 2020:15-24].

Creation of favorable conditions for development of tourism, first and foremost in the private sector, enhancing the competitiveness and quality of services, active and comprehensive promotion of national tourism products in the world market, as well as the proposals of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Action Plan on five priority directions of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021 iyasida goals, including the "visit" to increase the flow of tourists via tourism objectives. [Жумаев., Мирзаев., Махкамов., 2015:22-27].

We recognize that sustainable tourism development has great potential for the development of cultural and humanitarian ties around the world. We emphasize that information technology is making a difference in Visitor Tourism, especially in the area of advertising, marketing, differentiation and specialization of tourism products. In addition, we reaffirm our confidence that Visitor Tourism will promote individual growth and consolidation of basic social norms and national values.[Мирзаев., Раджабов., Жумаев., 2016: 76-A].

Al-Hakim at Termezi is one of the famous places of worship in the city of Termez, Surkhandarya region. The number of visitors to this shrine is increasing day by day. Today, there is an electronic guide to information about the visitor's visitor access to information about the pilgrimage site, which is a convenient way for visitors to get information about the shrine. And we are talking about the importance of developing an electronic app for mobile devices.[Мирзаев., 2015:84-88].

We have developed an electronic guide for mobile devices that provide information about the Al-Hakim at Termizi Pilgrimage. This electronic guide is also available offline. On-line, the program only addresses the map of the pilgrimage to Google Maps. This program offers several advantages and conveniences. [Saminjonovich., Irgashevich., 2020: 215-222].

Java and Android studio programming languages and injectors are used to develop this software. The Home Page view is as follows (Figure 1):

The program consists of the following sections:

- Basic Information;
- Museum;
- Pilgrimage Place;
- Translated Works;
- Research;
- Manuscripts;
- Books;
- Al Hakim At-Termizi;
- Basic Uzbek-English-Russian;
- About the program.

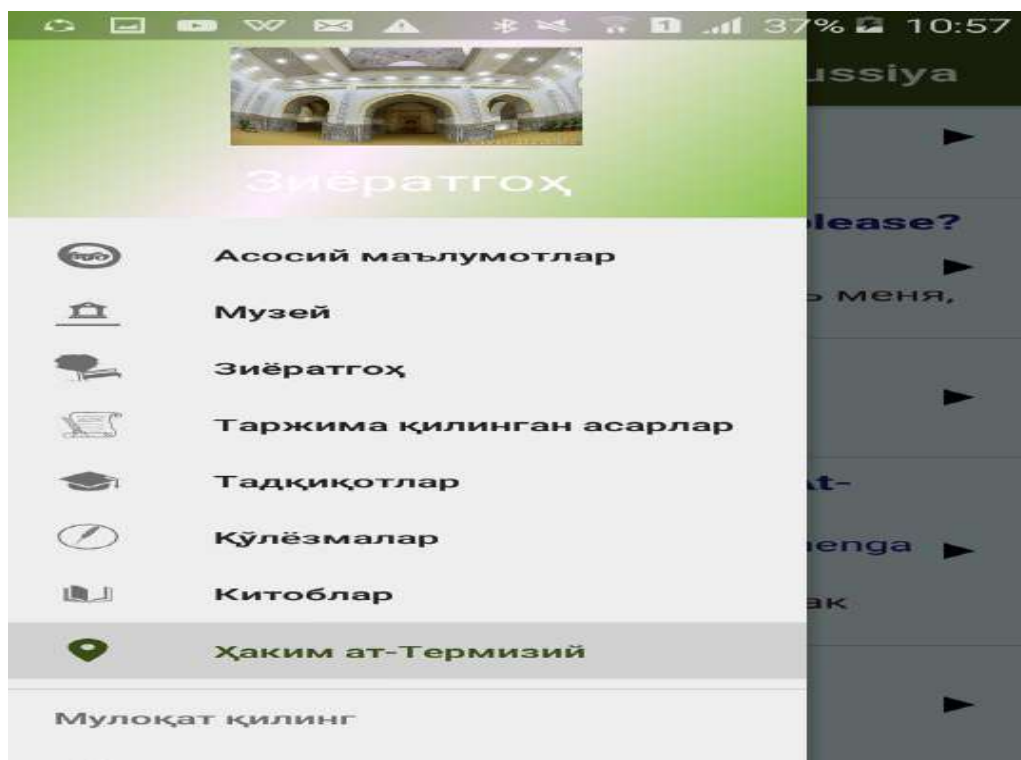


Figure 1. Home page of Al-Hakim at Termizi's e-book.

Basic Information. This section provides a brief overview of the life and work of the album.

Museum. Visitors are provided with pictures and texts about the unique and rare manuscripts and artifacts stored in the museum.

Pilgrimage This section presents pictures of the nature of the shrine.

Translated Works. The works of al-Hakim at-Termez are translated by Uzbek Islamic scholars.

Research. The research section contains articles written by scholars of Islamic studies in Uzbekistan.

Manuscripts; The works written by the scholar are published in Uzbek by Uzbek Islamic scholars.

Books. This section presents the books of Al-Hakim at-Termizi.

Al Hakim At-Termizi. This section provides an online map of the visitor's location using the Google map service.

Basic Uzbek-English-Russian For foreign guests, the Uzbek, English, and Russian languages are listed in the pilgrimage phrases.

About the program. Information about the authors and the developers of this program.

Software requirements:

- ✓ Android 4.4, 5.0, 6.0, 7.0 or higher;
- ✓ 56.36 MB of storage.

This program does not require any special training or knowledge for the users to use it. However, below are examples of the application for users (Figure 2 to Figure 7).



Figure 2. Museum section window.

The program has 6 sections. The first section is called "The Museum," and it contains pictures and texts that give us information about the unique and rare manuscripts and artifacts that are kept in the museum. Select this section to get all the information you need [Jumayev., Mirzayev., Makhkamov., 2015:22-27].

The next section is "Visitation". This section presents pictures of nature and text about the shrine.



Figure 3. The "Pilgrimage Place" section window.

The next section contains the translations of Al-Hakim al-Termei's work, translated by Uzbek Islamic scholars.



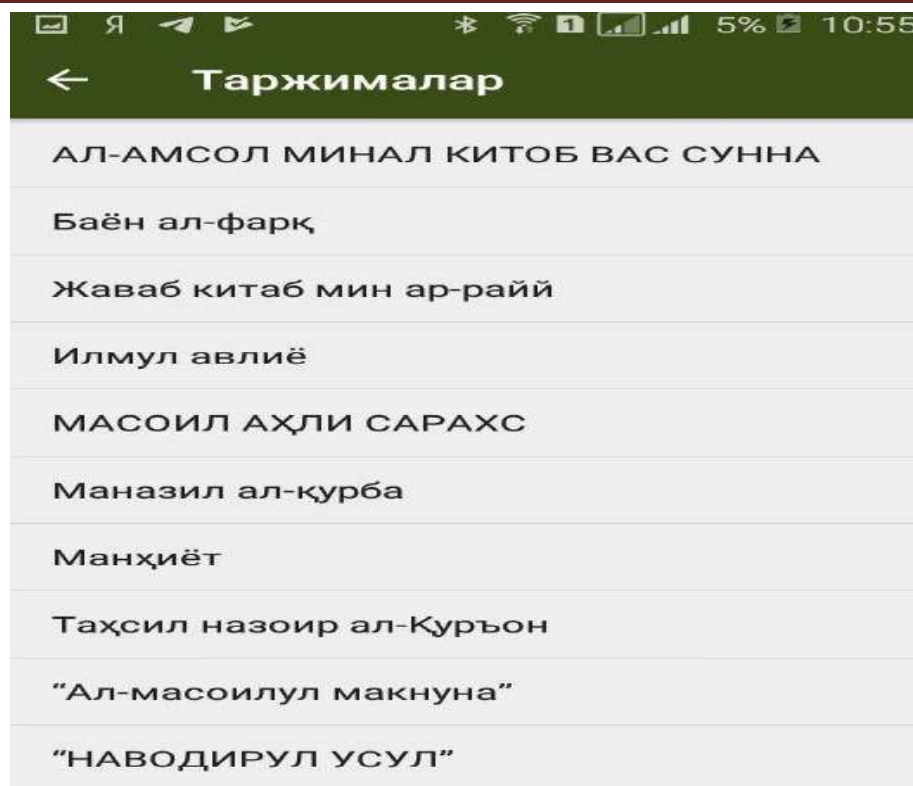


Figure 4. The “Translated Works” section window.

The “Research” section contains articles written by Uzbek Islamic scholars as a result of research.

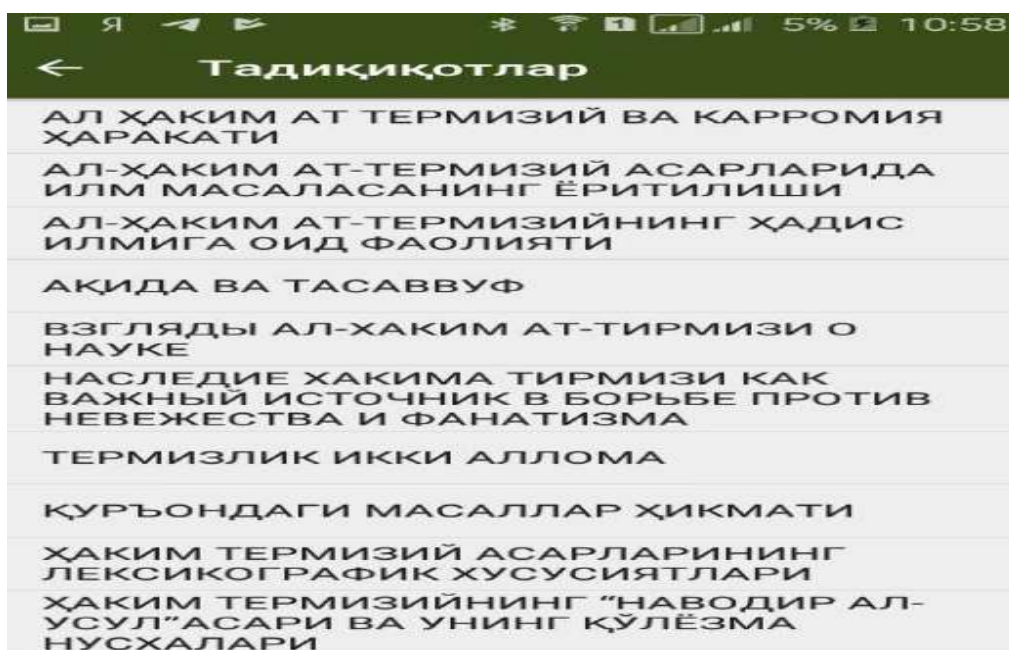


Figure 5. The Research section window.

The "Manuscripts" section contains works by Uzbek Islamic scholars written in Uzbek by Uzbek scholars.



Figure 6. The "Manuscripts" section window.

Hakim at-Termizi In this section, the google map service provides users with an online map of the place of their pilgrimage.

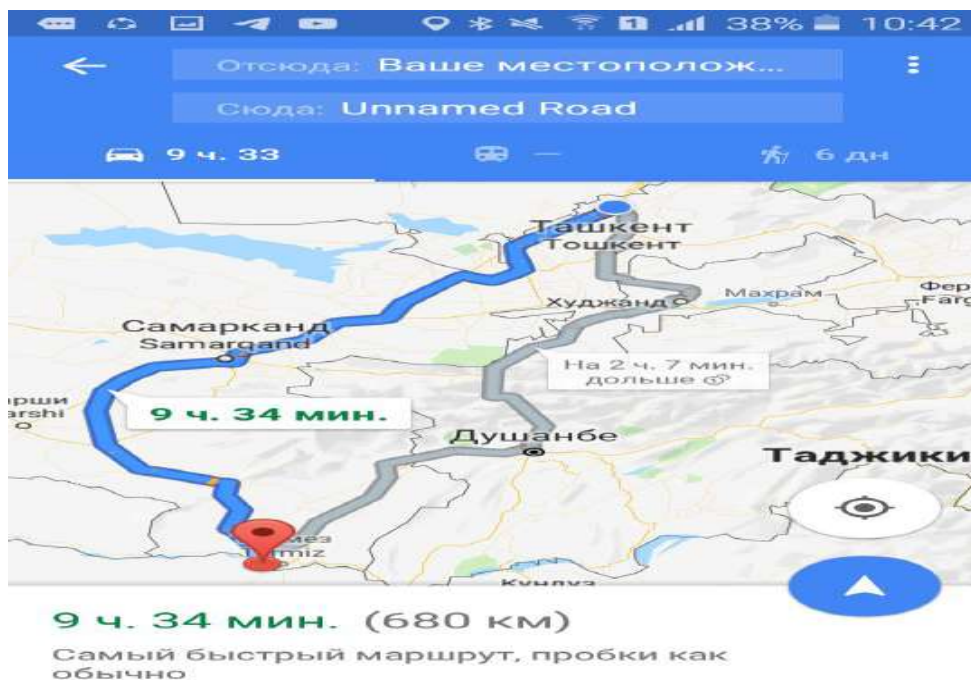


Figure 7. "Location" will have an on-line map of the address.



The following section presents the vocabulary required for visitors from abroad, in Uzbek, English and Russian [SAMINJONOVICH., 2015:216-220].

This section provides information on how to connect with the creators of the user-created application. Here is the author information.

## CONCLUSIONS

The functionality of the electronic version of the Al-Hakim at-Termizi pilgrimage system in the android system has been considered. It is important that the functionality of each program comes first. We have also tried to make the functionality of this program more user-friendly and simpler. In today's fast information technology, computers and laptops are being replaced by mobile phones. The use of mobile phones is increasing day by day

This program does not require any special training or knowledge for the users to use it. However, we have provided some examples for our users below.

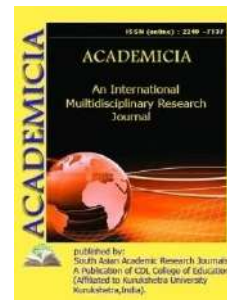
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## THE IMPORTANCE OF INTERNSHIPS IN TECHNICAL UNIVERSITIES

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### ABSTRACT

*Based on an analysis of the successes and shortcomings of technical university students in production practice, the article describes what students have learned, what to do to avoid shortcomings and what to do to consolidate success.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Practice, Student, Knowledge, Skill, Production Training, Production Practice, Specialist, Method, Operation.*

### INTRODUCTION

During the professional practical training at the enterprise, the professional knowledge and skills acquired in the training workshops (laboratories) are strengthened, improved and expanded. Methods of performing standard production work for the content of the work of specialists in accordance with the level of qualification in the professional and production conditions will be mastered.

In industrial practice, students develop professional skills in certain types of work by profession and specialty. In accordance with the level of profession and qualification, the skills and competencies of a qualified junior specialist will be improved, which will ensure labor productivity. Tasks to expand and deepen work experience in the implementation of production work will be mastered.

**Main part**

During the internship, students' professional independence and responsibility for the assigned work increases. Students master new and the latest techniques and technologies applied to specific professions and specialties, as well as advanced methods of work [1].

Students are fully involved in the production and social life of the enterprise workforce.

When the lesson is organized on the training and production site of the enterprise, a strong connection between training and production processes is provided. A practical vocational education teacher will be able to work with the entire group at the same time. It is divided into the ability to create favorable material and technical and living conditions for the successful implementation of the educational process. Students feel a high degree of responsibility for the results of their work.

However, there are a number of shortcomings of this course, in which students are isolated from the working team of the enterprise, its production and social life. Students are not able to adequately master the pace and pace of the production process, as well as modern technological equipment. Students will have a lower chance of mastering the workflows of academic production leaders and entrepreneurs.

When practical vocational training is conducted in enterprises, when production practice is studied by students in brigades, students develop professional skills and competencies. Students will be able to perform a variety of production tasks independently, increasing their responsibility for the results of their work [2].

The advantage of organizing the production process as above is that it pays special attention to the special study and improvement of the basics of the profession - actions and operations. This provides a solid foundation for students to further develop their professional skills.

At the same time, in practical vocational education, the movement can be divided into "operational period" and "complex work period". The methodology of practical vocational education and its organization depend crucially on these educational goals in the relevant period.

The main purpose of the operational period of practical vocational education is to teach students to perform basic labor movements correctly and qualitatively, as well as to combine all the various elements of the operational structure. On the basis of the studied operations, students perform complex tasks, the application of which is increasingly complicated in a sequence of different technologies.

In this case, along with the correct execution of operations of educational and production objectives, the most important thing is: to teach students to combine the learned operations in the implementation of educational and production work in a certain technological process; is to teach students to work quickly and accurately, that is, at this stage of education, students develop skills to work quickly and accurately, as well as work planning skills.

In the process of production practice, in the training of future specialists as specialists, a certain level of specific work is performed, equipment is serviced, work is performed at the required level (norm).



During this period, the main task of the teacher of practical vocational education will be to provide students with a job, to acquaint them with the necessary means of production, materials, etc., to ensure and monitor their stages of compliance with all production requirements [3].

There are programs for each production practice, in which the duration and volume of production practice will be indicated [4].

The process of training qualified specialists in secondary special, vocational education institutions, ie practical vocational education consists of three stages: training of students in training workshops, production conditions (enterprises, construction, community farms, etc.) and graduate internship.

1. The main task of practical vocational education in educational workshops is to acquaint students with the future profession, workplaces, equipment. under the guidance of.

2. The implementation of practical vocational education in the production environment is a more complex stage, during which students improve the knowledge, skills and abilities acquired in training workshops. They get acquainted with new equipment. Get acquainted with advanced work experience and work independently based on student work norms.

As a result, they develop such qualities as respect for the traditions of the work team, self-confidence, duty to society, as well as love and thinking for their profession. At this stage, student activities are led by advanced employees of the manufacturing enterprise. The teacher of practical vocational education, in cooperation with them, monitors and jointly implements the materials of the program of practical vocational education.

3. Its final stage is a pre-graduation internship, during which students strengthen their professional knowledge, skills and abilities, have the opportunity to work on high-performance equipment, devices, tools, devices, machines and mechanisms.

## CONCLUSION

In order to carry out an internship, a teacher of practical vocational education shall carry out preparatory work for it at least one month before the start of the internship. To do this, he must do the following:

1. Get acquainted with the object of production practice (enterprise, plant, factory, agriculture, brigade, etc.). These facilities determine the feasibility of the production work process to be performed in accordance with the objectives set out in the internship program, i.e. the implementation of the program content. Jobs are selected and the feasibility of the practice is determined.

2. A contract for internship shall be concluded with the enterprise, and this contract shall establish the mutual terms of "enterprise" and "educational institution".

3. After the conclusion of the contract, a schedule is drawn up for the distribution of students to workplaces and their transfer from one place to another on a schedule basis.

4. Before the start of production practice, special instructions are given by the employees of the "enterprise". It provides instructions on how to walk in the "enterprise", how to behave, what safety rules to follow when working with equipment, the rules and regulations of the enterprise, how to behave in the workplace and other requirements.

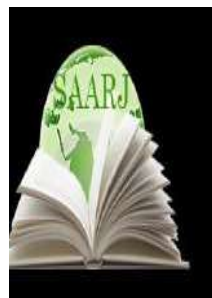
5. The internship usually begins with an excursion to the manufacturing enterprise and students are introduced to the workshops, sections of the enterprise, as well as the products and materials used in them. Advanced workers or engineers from manufacturing enterprises will also be present at this time. At the end of the tour, the head of the enterprise, deputies, public figures, owners of advanced experience will tell about the enterprise, its traditions and history.

6. The teacher of practical vocational education assigns students to jobs in the enterprise, monitors their work, provides the necessary guidance, and when necessary, students change jobs on a schedule basis. In production practice, the main management is carried out by the responsible persons of the enterprise. If some shortcomings occur during the production practice process, they will be rectified through mentors and supervisors.

7. Teachers and supervisors of practical vocational education are instructed to collect materials for the report on the results of internships.

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## LAW AND LANGUAGE (INTERCONNECTION AND STYLE ISSUES)

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### ABSTRACT

*In the article it is important to differentiate, study and classify functional styles of speech in philological science and practice, as it is very effective to differentiate between language (words in the human mind and their phrases and sentence patterns) and speech (actual language, forms of verbal communication). have a theoretical basis; that any legal act is a law or judicial process, first of all, a linguistic phenomenon, and therefore the emergence of law is directly related to language, a special science of linguistics and jurisprudence - has emerged, but so far the question of the functional style of legal texts in jurisprudence remains open and M.L. Davidova's conclusions in this regard, that is, the conclusion that the style of legal language can be formed on the basis of the method of registration, the scientific method and the journalistic method, are well-founded. given.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Language, Legal Language, Legal Language Classifications, Speech, Functional Methods, Linguistic Text, Jurisprudence*

### INTRODUCTION

In philology, it is customary to distinguish between language (i.e., that stock of words and those grammatical principles of their combination in phrases, sentences and phrases that are reflected in the minds of people and with which people communicate with each other) and speech (i.e. the language in action, the process of verbal communication between people, which always expresses certain thoughts, colored by certain feelings). Speech, unlike language, expresses different thoughts and feelings that arise in different conditions of everyday life. Depending on the nature of thought and feeling, speech will have a certain selection of words and a certain use of syntactic constructions. So, there are functional styles of speech, which sometimes can be very different from each other. If, for example, legal and clerical discourses abound in lexical and phraseological cliches, then in colloquial speech, which is a process of verbal communication of

people in their daily practical activities, individual statements quickly alternate, often change their themes and are usually devoid of logical harmony. Not only colloquial speech, but also codified literary language have their social, cultural, professional dialects. Let us recall the literary speech of the educated layers of the French and Russian peoples who sought to differ from the common people. Why the words that make up speech in some cases express general ideas about the phenomena and events of life, and in others - general concepts about them. It all depends on the types of speech they are used in. Scientific, philosophical, legal, oratory, etc. thinking is realized mainly in concepts that reflect only the general properties of the phenomena of life and are distracted from the whole individual. And the words in these functional styles of speech therefore receive an abstract meaning. In the light of the asymmetric dualism of a linguistic sign, they acquire, above all, a nominative meaning. For the primary, nuclear function of a word is a nominative function.

II. Any legal act, law or legal process eats first of all the phenomenon of language, textual expression. M.M. Bakhtin wrote that the text “is that immediate reality (the reality of thought and experience) from which these disciplines and this thinking can only come. Where there is no text, there is no object for research and thinking ”[Bakhtin. 1979, c. 281].

Consequently, the law owes much of its origin to the language. Here is what N.D. Golev writes about this.: “The essence of studying the role of language .... In considering it as the only principle of law itself. The law lives both in the actions of people and in a language that is used not only to denote it: it creates itself from the language, its structure.

Law is a linguistic phenomenon; language is its flesh and shelter ”[Golev, <http://irbis.asu.ru/mmc/juris5/4.ru.shtml>].

In works devoted to the relationship between language and law, it is argued that the language of law eats the oldest layer of the language [Ushakov 2008, 107]. Since its inception, it has performed a regulatory function in society [Shepelev 2006, 35]. The needs of the regulation of public relations contributed to the emergence of written (including legal written speech [Solganik 1997, 173], the language models the social structure of the group in space and time - [Pigalev 1999, 40-53].

Legal language as a product of the very manifestation of the language is influenced by all those cultural scientists - civilizational and other factors that determine the originality of the language.

The structure of the languages of law M.L. Davydova considers in vertical and horizontal aspects. The vertical aspect involves the analysis of the hierarchy of linguistic units that form the “matter” of the legal language. These language units are studied on the basis of philological science, in particular, linguistic, more precisely, syntactic (vertical) structure.

In the second, horizontal aspect, according to M.L. Davydova, exploring the possible scope of the language of law. “As a theoretical basis for constructing such a functional structure, knowledge about the structure of the legal system and the levels of existence of the law itself. The legal language serves all spheres of the existence of law, while forming several closely interconnected sections or elements [Davydova 2009, 69].

In jurislinguistics, the classification of types (and subtypes) of the legal language is widely discussed. For example, A.N. Shekelev identifies in the structure of the language of law 1) the language of law; 2) the language of legal doctrine; 3) professional speech of lawyers; 4)

language of procedural acts, language of contracts [see Shepelev 2002, 14]. B. B. Isakov classifies the types of the language of law as follows: 1) the language of legislation, 2) the language of by-laws (in our opinion, the first two groups are more similar in style than differences), 3) the language of law enforcement practice, 4) the language of legal science, 5) the language of legal education; 6) the language of legal journalism, etc.

Such an attempt is made abroad. For example, as M.M. Mushchinina, V. Otto points out five 1) the language of laws; 2) the language of judicial decisions; 3) the language of legal science and examinations; 4) the language of departmental written communication; 5) administrative jargon, and Sandrini is the three languages of law-making (treaty and charters); 2) the language of the implementation of justice (court decisions, testimonies, lawsuits, etc.); 3) the language of administrative texts (the waterborne language and the language of official correspondence [see Mushchinina, 23].

On the systematization of “layers” M. L. Davydova seems to be more logical, guided by the following two different criteria. The author includes in the first criterion all levels of jurisprudence (normative, activity, ideological), according to which the following areas of functioning of the languages of law are distinguished: 1) the language of legal acts, 2) the language of law enforcement, as well as contractual and other (law enforcement, private law) practice, 3) the language of legal doctrine. In the second, there are stylistic features of a language functioning in a particular area of jurisprudence. These are: 1) the language of normative legal acts characterizing a certain stylistic unity and 2) the language of documents, including the oral speech of lawyers [see Davydova 2009, 70].

In jurislinguistics, the final question of whether the language of law belongs to a certain sphere of functional speech styles has still not been resolved. For example, V.B. Isakov, R.A. Rakhimov, I. Rakhimov, I. Khabibullina, A.N. Shepeleva et al. Putting forward a similar thought as early as 1967, A.A. Ushakov considered the legislative style to be primary [see Ushakov 2008, 167].

In deciding on the style of the legal language M.L. Davydova proposes to take into account two points: The first consists in the unconditional relevance and feasibility of studying the legal language in its integrity, a comprehensive review of all areas of its application, their stylistic features. From this point of view, the study of the language of law as an independent style is of undoubted value for jurisprudence. The second point is that invading the field of “alien” science (and in this case, philology) is always dangerous [see: Davydova 2009, 71-72]. Next M.L. Davydova rightly notes that the following three functional styles of speech make up the stylistic basis of the language of law: 1) officially-business; 2) scientific; 3) journalistic.

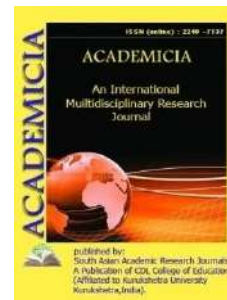
Officially, she considers the business style predominant for the language of law, because “Serves its two most important levels: 1) the language of laws (and other normative acts) is the legislative sub-style and 2) the language of other legal documents is the everyday business sub-style. The latter includes, as M.L. Davydova writes, such subgroups as: 1) the language of the procedural acts; 2) the language of management acts; 3) language of contracts; 4) the language of documents drawn up by ordinary citizens, etc. the scientific style is characteristic of legal doctrine and the field of legal education. Professional legal speech gravitates towards a journalistic style, as profession law profession.

Thus, the foregoing allows us to draw a preliminary conclusion that the language of law is an independent functional style based on official business, scientific and journalistic speech styles, taking into account their specific features.

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## COMPARISON OF TERMS ON MORPHOLOGICAL STRUCTURE AND WORD STRUCTURE OF WORDS (ON THE BASIS OF UZBEK AND KAZAKH SCHOOL TEXT BOOKS)

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### ABSTRACT

*This scientific article provides a comparative analysis of the morphological structure and word structure of words based on school textbooks published in Uzbek and Kazakh during the years of independence. It shows terms related to the classification of bases and suffixes, word structure and their interpretation, as well as similarities and differences between the terms being compared, which are specific to both languages.*

**KEYWORDS:** Term, Comparative-Typology, Basis, Suffixes, Word-Forming Suffix, Form-Forming Suffix, Simple Word, Compound Word, Root Word, Suffix, Suffix, Suffix..

### INTRODUCTION

It is known that in modern linguistics the study of similarities and differences of world languages is called "typology of languages". A comparative typology studies some features of languages in two or more related or non-related systems. Therefore, the comparative-typological features of languages can be observed even among sister language groups belonging to the same language family.

In this article, we also found it necessary to compare the morphological structure and word structure of words in the Uzbek language with the sister Kazakh language. Although these languages under comparison are considered to have a common basis in terms of their origin, they have much in common in terms of specificity and have not yet been studied as a separate study. The comparative-typological comparison is based on school textbooks published in Uzbek and Kazakh during the years of independence in Uzbekistan.

Uzbek and Kazakh languages are agglutinative [1] languages according to their morphological typology, and the morphological structure of their words consists of bases and suffixes.

Definitions of the terms base and suffixes in Uzbek and Kazakh languages correspond to the content. Compare: basis - Uzbek, түбір сөз – Kazakh. Basis - comment: "The part of the word that expresses the basic meaning and can be used independently is called the basis", түбір сөз – comment: "Сөздің мағына беретін ең түпкі бөлшегі негізгі түбір немесе түбір сөз деп аталады". Extra - Uzbek, қосымша – Kazakh. Addition - comment: "The part that cannot be used independently, adds to the base and adds new or additional meaning to it, and also serves to connect words" is called an addendum "[2.23], қосымша – comment: "Түбірге жалғанатын бөлшек қосымша деп аталады"[3.69-71]. However, in the textbooks being compared, the terms base and root are several words made up of the same base (anxious, anxious, anxious; өнім, өндіріс, өніс, өңгіш) interpreted as.

In the Uzbek language, suffixes are divided into two types according to their function, and are referred to as word-forming suffixes and form-forming suffixes. It is well known that word-formative suffixes are added to the base to form new meanings. Form-forming suffixes, on the other hand, are suffixes that are added to the base to add additional meaning to its meaning or to link the word it is adding to another word. In the "native language" there are two types of suffixes according to their function: lexical suffixes and syntactic suffixes, which are explained as follows: They are plural, diminutive, dependent, place-specific; spiritual groups of numbers, levels of quality and form; adjectives that form the infinitive, ratio, and function of a verb ", "Adjectives that perform the function of linking a word to another are called syntactic adjectives or relational forms. These include possession, agreement, person-number, time, inclination, and other additions "[2.29].

There are two types of suffixes in Kazakh, жұрнақ and жалғау called terms. If жұрнақ the term itself adds a new meaning to the word by changing the meaning of the word added. "Қазақ тілі" сөз тудырушы жұрнақтар and сөз түрлендіруші жұрнақтар terms are given as types of suffixes. They are explained as follows: "Сөздің мағынасын өзгертіп, жаңа сөз тудыратын жұрнақ сөз тудырушы жұрнақ деп аталады", "Сөздің негізгі мағынасын өзгертпей, оған қосымша мағына ғана үстейтін жұрнақ сөз түрлендіруші жұрнақ деп аталады"[3.74]. The term suffix, which is the second type of suffix, is considered as a suffix that connects the word with the word, and has a plural in its composition. (көптік), agreement (септік), possession (тәуелдік) and preposition (жіктік) covers attachments. We compare the terms related to attachments in the following table:

**TABLE 2 CLASSIFICATION OF ATTACHMENTS**

In the Uzbek language		In the Kazakh language	
Additional		қосымша	
Word-forming additions	Shaping additions	жұрнақ	жалғау
	lexical form-forming additions	сөз тудырушы жұрнақ	
	syntactic form-forming adverbs	сөз түрлендіруші жұрнақ	

Apparently, the internal classification of suffixes in Uzbek and Kazakh languages differs from each other. In Kazakh with the term of Uzbek word-formative suffixes *сөз түдіруші жұрнақтар* The features of the term are common and serve to create new words in both languages. Additions that make up the lexical form in the textbooks being compared and *сөз түрлендіруші жұрнақтар* The terms refer to a concept close to the content. That is, it adds additional meaning to the meaning of the added word, but does not create a new word. Also, the features of suffixes in the Uzbek language with the terms of syntactic suffixes or relational forms are in the Kazakh language. *corresponds to the term suffix. In both languages, these terms are suffixes that connect word to word. The plural (-s) form, which is a part of suffixes forming lexical forms only in Uzbek, connects words with words in Kazakh.* жалғай given in the context of the term.

In Uzbek and Kazakh languages, the addition of word-forming suffixes to the base determines the root or artificial word. Compare: “A new base formed by adding word-forming suffixes to a base is called a simple artificial word. For example: stonemason, blacksmith, blacksmith, sunshine ”[2.27], “жұрнақ арқылы жасалған сөз туынды түбір (туынды сөз) деп аталады. Мысалы: ауыз-дық, көр-ме, шеге-ле”[3.74].

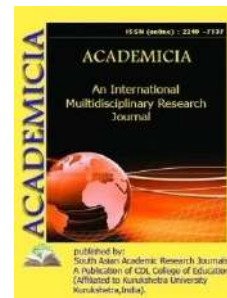
Also “mother tongue” and “Қазақ тілі” we also tried to compare terms related to the structure of words given in textbooks. As a result, the following similarities and differences in languages were identified:

According to the structure of words, there are four types in Uzbek (simple word, compound word, double word and repeated word), in Kazakh two (*дара сөз* ва *күрделі сөз*) divided into types. In this case, the features of the terms simple word and *dara* in the languages being compared are the same, that is, they are formed from a single base. But a compound word and *күрделі сөз* The terms differ from each other with certain characteristics. We first compare the interpretations of these terms. In the Mother Tongue: “Words that consist of two or more bases and answer a single question are called compound words. For example, Yakkasaray, beshotar, reported and brought ”[2.111], “Қазақ тілі”: “Екі немесе одан да көп түбірден құралған сөзді күрделі сөз дейді. Мысалы, *әке-шеше, ауыл-аймақ, ашудас, бесжылдық, боз торғай, қара торы, он үш*”[4.29]. Although the explanations are close in content, there are differences in the internal structure of these terms. For example, in Uzbek, compound words are divided into two and are called compound words (*erksevar, sofdil, noble*) and compound words (*Central Asia, never, twelve*). The complex word term in the Kazakh language is divided into four types according to its construction. *біріккен сөз, қос сөз, қысқарған сөз* and *тіркесті сөз* terms. We pay attention to the explanations of these terms: “Екі я одан да көп түбірден бірігіп, тұтас бір ұғымды білдіретін күрделі сөздер *біріккен сөздер* деп аталады. Мысалы, *белбеу, баспасөз, өнеркәсіп*”, “Сөздердің қосарланып немесе қайталанып айтылуынан жасалған сөздерді *қос сөз* деп атайды. Мысалы, *жан-жануар, ата-ана*”, “Күрделі атаулардың белгілі тәсілдермен қысқартылып алынуын *қысқарған сөздер* дейді. Мысалы, *АҚШ (Америка Құрама Штаттары), БҰҰ (Біріккен Ұлттар Ұйымы)*”, “Екі я одан да көп сөздер тіркесіп келіп бір ұғымды білдіретін күрделі сөздер *тіркесті сөздер* деп аталады. Мысалы, *сөз таптары, қара торы, үш жүз*”. As can be seen from the definitions and examples given to the terms, *біріккен сөздер* and suffixes and suffixes and *тіркесті сөздер* The terms represent concepts close to the content. These can be evaluated as synonymous terms. *Қос сөз* the term is formed from the pairing or repetition of words. This term is further divided into two, *қайталама қос*

*cəz* (a pair of words made from the repetition of a base) and *қосарлама қос сөз* (words whose meanings are formed from a pair of two words close to or opposite to each other). Repeated words in Uzbek are in Kazakh *қайталама қос сөз*, and the term *double words қосарлама қос сөз* has a general character with the term, and the examples given to justify the rules in both language textbooks are also mutually compatible. Only in the "native language" the terms of repetition and double words are separate types according to the structure of words, and any repetitive and double words are not artificial words. "Қазақ тілі"да *қайталама қос сөз* and *қосарлама қос сөз* the terms were a type of compound word *қос сөз* studied in the context of the term. In the Kazakh language *қысқарған сөздер* tAlthough the Armenian equivalent is not used in the "Mother Tongue", there is an acronym in Uzbek and the term is also abbreviated in both languages [5.273]. According to Yo. Abdurasulov, who dealt with the comparison of Turkic languages, abbreviations came to all Turkic languages as a result of the influence of the Russian language [6.103]. Kazakh linguist A. Iskakov also spoke about this "Қазіргі қазақ тілі" provides the following information in the book: "Қазіргі тіліміздегі күрделі сөздердің белгілі бір тобы – қысқарған сөздер. Күрделі атау сөздердің бір алуандарының әрі қысқартылып, әрі біріктіріліп жұмсалып жолы Октябрь революциясынан кейінгі дәуірде орыс тілінің әсерінен келіп туды деуге болады"[7.124]. Therefore, the construction and spelling of these terms in the languages being compared are of a general nature.

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## PERCEPTION OF BIO-GAS – AN ANALYSIS

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### ABSTRACT

*Despite advancements in technology, however, some three billion people, primarily in the rural areas of developing countries, continue to meet their energy needs for cooking through traditional means by burning biomass resources (i.e., firewood, crop residues and animal dung) in crude traditional stoves. Such practices are known to be the source of significant environmental, social, economic and public health issues. To achieve sustainable development in these regions, it is imperative that access to clean and affordable (renewable) energy is made available. Within this context, upgrading existing biomass resources (i.e., animal manure, crop residues, kitchen waste and green wastes) to cleaner and more efficient energy carriers (such as biogas from anaerobic digestion) has unique potential to provide clean and reliable energy, while simultaneously preserving the local and global environment. In spite of its significant potential to serve developing nations, however, the high costs and lack of expertise in installation and maintenance of biogas technology preclude widespread adoption in geographically isolated communities. Concerted efforts from both governmental and non-governmental sectors are absolutely essential in facilitating modernization and dissemination of biogas technology to harness the inherent potential that is currently underutilized and unexploited. Conservation and sustainable development, in rural communities whose only fuel is wood, dung and crop wastes, is all that stands between them and destruction. Biogas production*



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*combines the short-term economic needs of such communities with conservation and the end of ecological degradation.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Biogas, Advancements In Technology, Sustainable Development Made From Biomass Energy Feedstock As Well.*

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## INTRODUCTION

Biogas is the gaseous emissions from anaerobic degradation of organic matter (from plants or animals) by a consortium of bacteria. Biogas is principally a mixture of methane (CH<sub>4</sub>) and carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) along with other trace gases. Methane gas, the primary component of natural gas (98%), makes up 55-90% by volume of biogas, depending on the source of organic matter and conditions of degradation. Biogas is produced in all natural environments that have low levels of oxygen (O<sub>2</sub>) and have degradable organic matter present.

These natural sources of biogas include:

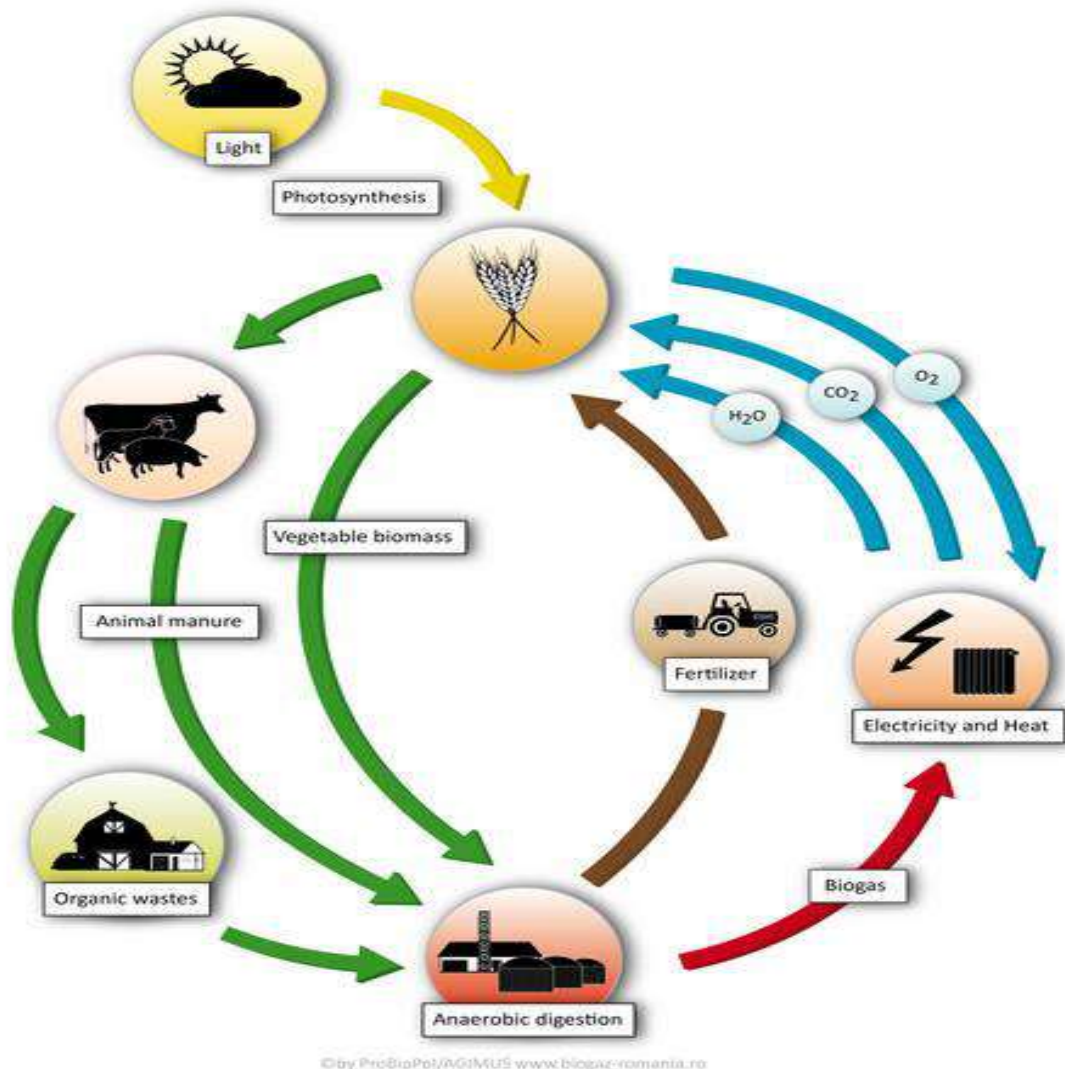
- aquatic sediments,
- wet soils,
- buried organic matter,
- animal and insect digestive tracts,
- and in the core of some trees.

Man's activities create additional sources including landfills, waste lagoons, and waste storage structures. Atmospheric emissions of biogas from natural and man-made sources contribute to climate change due to methane's potent greenhouse gas properties. Biogas technology permits the recovery of biogas from anaerobic digestion of organic matter using sealed vessels, and makes the biogas available for use as fuel for direct heating, electrical generation or mechanical power and other uses. Biogas is often made from wastes but can be made from biomass energy feedstock as well.

### The standard process of biogas production

In the standard process of biogas production, the bio-organic material is processed before being fed into the biogas plant. The plant consists of a mixer, two digesters and gas storage. The digesters are also called fermentation tanks and are the crucial components of the plant since they provide the anaerobe conditions in which the bacteria generate biogas. The substrates have to be constantly heated and stirred in order to ensure their homogeneity and the consistent discharge of gas. The gas holder is normally an airproof steel container that, by floating like a ball on the fermentation mix, cuts off air to the digesters (anaerobiosis) and collects the gas generated. In one of the most widely used designs, the gas holder is equipped with a gas outlet, while the digesters are provided with an overflow pipe to lead the sludge out into a drainage pit.

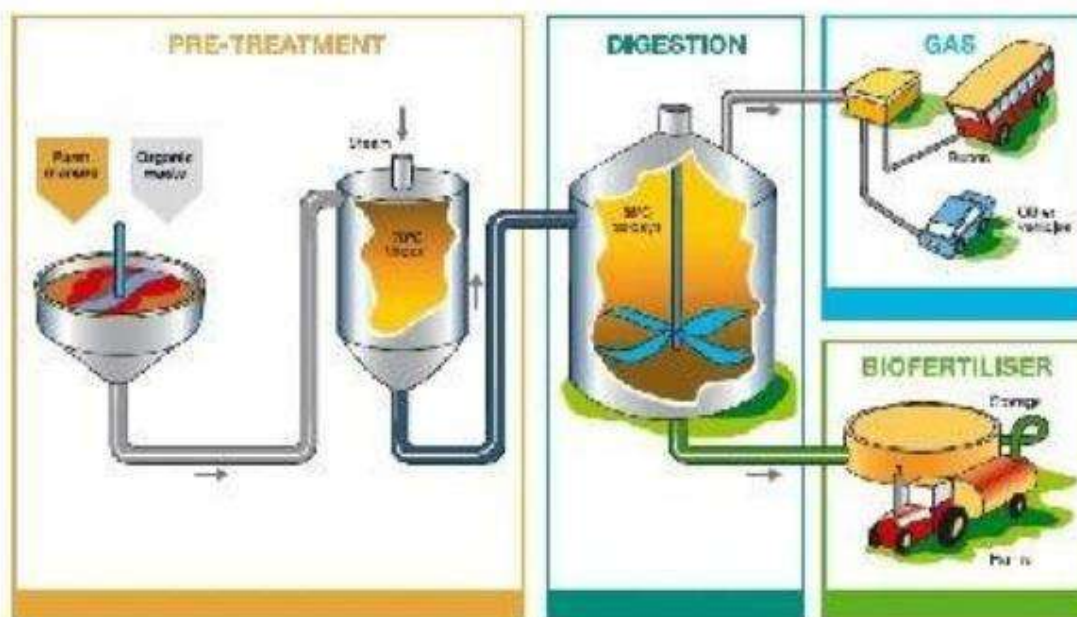




### MATERIALS FED INTO A BIOGAS PLANT (INPUT)

- Domestic (communal) organic waste
- Green and plant wastes
- Communal sewage sludge
- Liquid or solid manure
- Energy crops
- Industrial food waste

## Biogas Production Process



[www.technologyinscience.blogspot.com](http://www.technologyinscience.blogspot.com)

### Objectives of the study

1. To understand the perception of the respondents regarding the advantages of bio gas
2. To understand the perception of the respondents regarding the disadvantages of bio gas
3. To understand the other uses of biogas

### Research methodology

Research methodology for the proposed research is following us- Research is defined as human activity based on intellectual application in the investigation of matter. Scientific research relies on the application of the scientific method a harnessing of curiosity.

### Approaches of research:

Descriptive approach is one of the most popular approaches these days. In this approach a problem is described by the researcher by using questionnaires or schedules.

Descriptive approach enables a researcher to explore new areas of investigation.

### Research design:

A research design is the arrangement of condition and analysis of data in a manner that aims to combine relevance to the research purpose with economy in procedure.

1. A well structured questionnaire is formed
2. Data is collected from employees in school

3. Finding are made necessary suggestion

**Data sources:** There are two types of data collection namely primary and secondary data.

**Primary data:**

1. Questionnaire
2. Interviews
3. Focusing group
4. Observation
5. Case study

**Secondary data:**

Based on using and collection the past records and reviews.

**Data collection method:**

The data collection method is used in this research is survey method. Here the data are systematically recorded from the responders.

**Research tools:**

A structured questionnaire has been prepared to get the relevant information from the respondents.

**Sample size:**

The sample size is chosen for this study in 100.

**Sampling Method:**

The sampling method is convenient sampling method.

**Statistical method:**

- Percentage analysis
- Represent by chart

**Percentage analysis:**

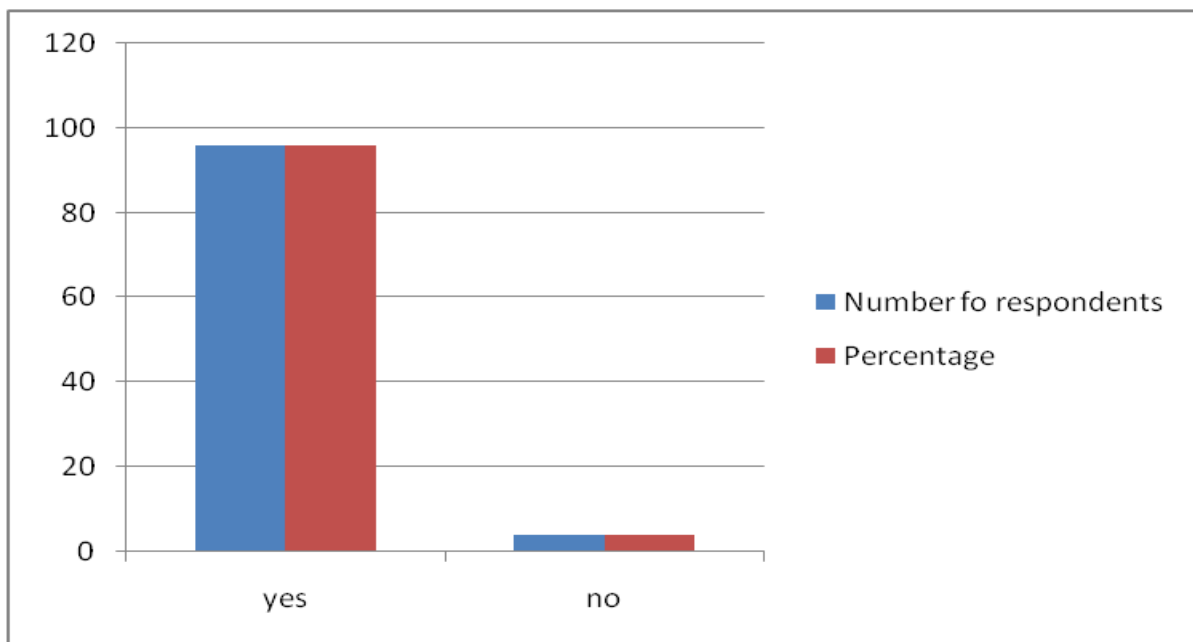
Percentage refers to a special kind of ratio.

$P.A = \text{Number of respondents} / \text{Total respondents} * 100$

**DATA INTERPRETATION & ANALYSIS**

**1.1TABLE ACCEPTING RENEWABLE ENERGY SOURCE**

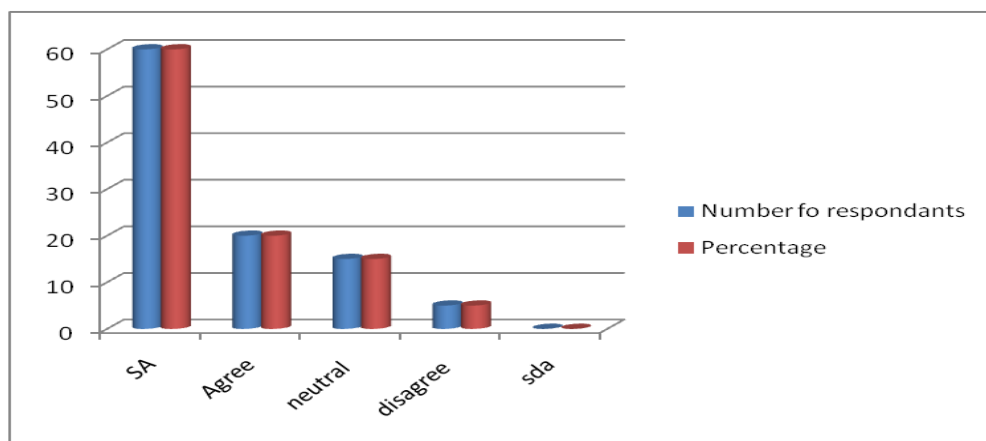
Response category	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	96	96
No	4	4
Total	100	100

**INFERENCE:**

It is observed from the survey that most of the respondents 96% for accepting bio-gas is a renewable energy and less 4% of the respondents are not accept it.

**1.2 TABLE ACCEPTING ECO-FRIENDLY SOURCE**

Response category	Frequency	Percentage
<b>Strongly Agree</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>60</b>
<b>Agree</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>Neutral</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>Disagree</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Strongly Disagree</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

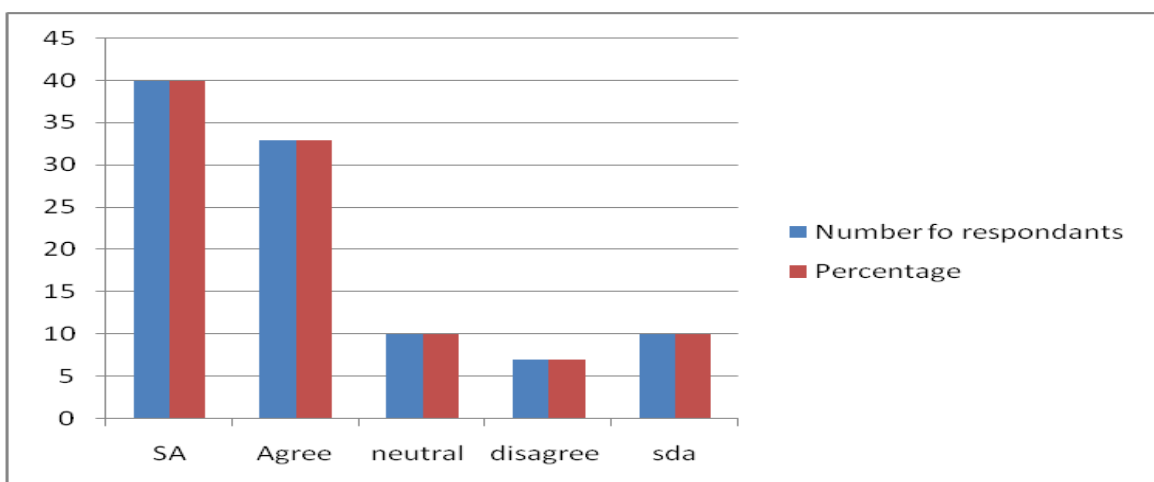


**INFERENCE:**

It is observed from the table that most of the respondents 60% for strongly agree it is a eco-friendly source, 20% of the respondents are agreed it, 15% of respondents are neutral and 5% of respondents are disagreed.

**1.3 TABLE RELIABILITY OF BIO-GAS**

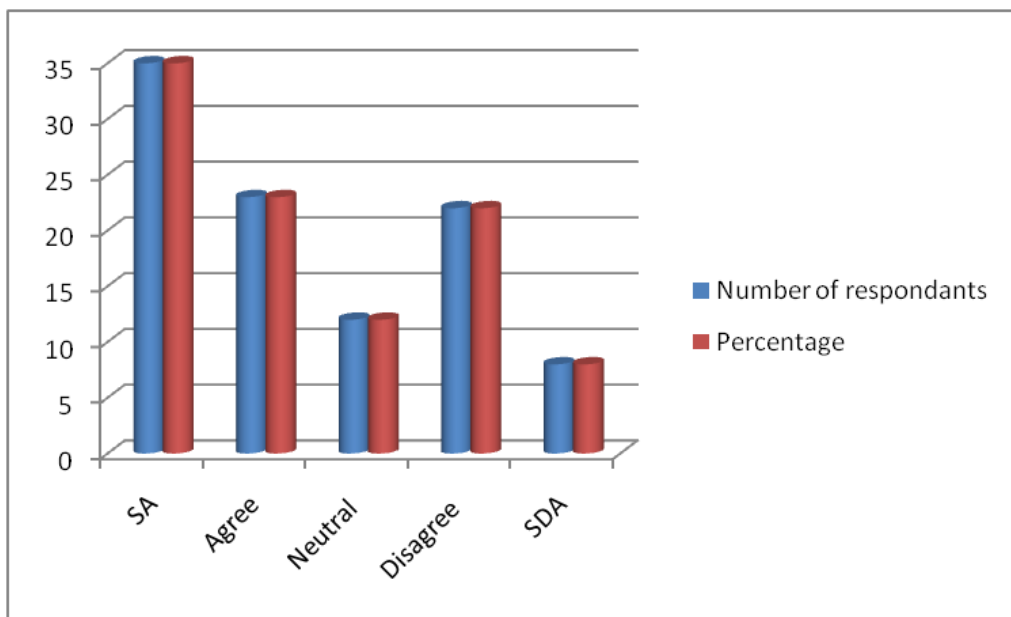
Response category	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly Agree	40	40
Agree	33	33
Neutral	17	17
Disagree	10	10
Strongly Disagree	0	0
Total	100	100

**INFERENCE:**

It is observed from the table that most of the respondents 40% for strongly agree it is a reliable one, 33% of the respondents are agreed it, 17% of respondents are neutral and 10% of respondents are disagreed.

**1.4 TABLE REDUCING THE AMOUNT OF WASTE**

Response category	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly Agree	35	35
Agree	23	23
Neutral	12	12
Disagree	22	22
Strongly Disagree	8	8
Total	100	100

**INFERENCE:**

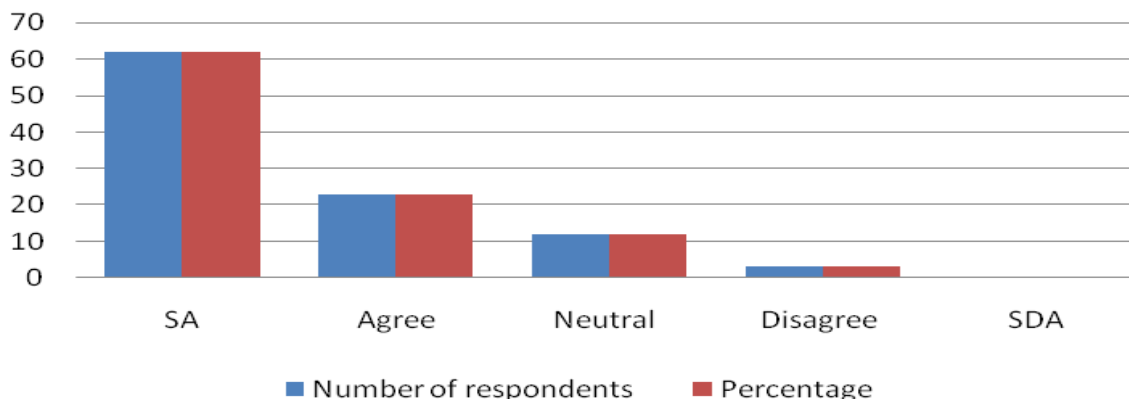
It is observed from the table that most of the respondents 35% for strongly agree it is reducing the amount of waste, 23% of the respondents are agreed it, 12% of respondents are neutral , 22% of respondents are disagreed and 8% of the respondents are strongly disagreed.

**1.5 TABLE MINIMIZES OVERRELIANCE OF FOSSIL FUELS**

Response category	Frequency	Percentage
<b>Strongly Agree</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>62</b>
<b>Agree</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>23</b>
<b>Neutral</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>Disagree</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Strongly Disagree</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>



### 5. Minimizes overreliance of fossil fuels

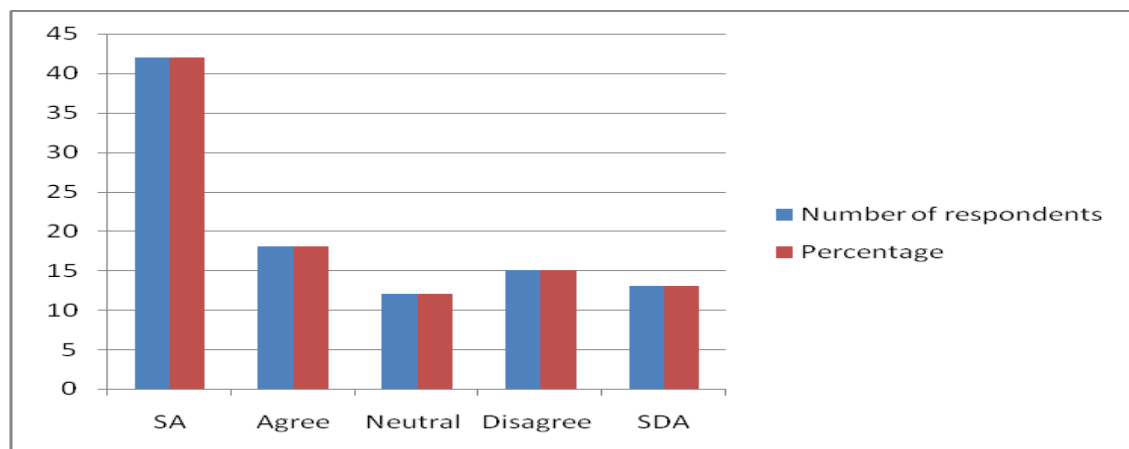


#### INFERENCE:

It is observed from the table that most of the respondents 62% for strongly agree it is minimizing over reliance of fossil fuels, 23% of the respondents are agreed it, 12% of respondents are neutral and 3% of respondents are disagreed.

#### 1.6 TABLE IMPROVES ENVIRONMENT

Response category	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly Agree	42	42
Agree	18	18
Neutral	12	12
Disagree	15	15
Strongly Disagree	13	13
Total	100	100

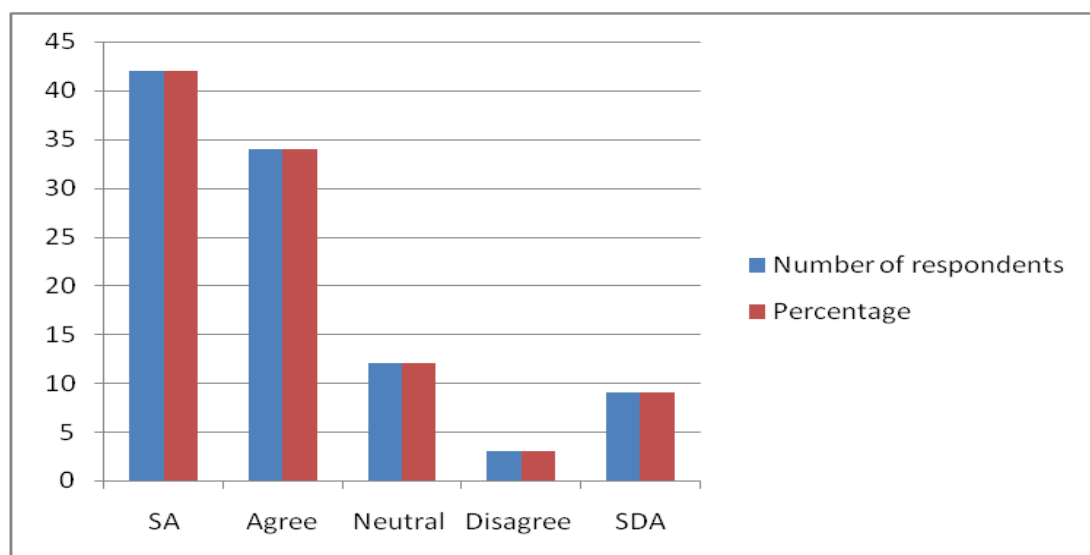


## INFERENCE:

It is found from the table that most of the respondents 42% for strongly agree it is improves environment, 18% of the respondents are agreed it, 12% of respondents are neutral ,15% of respondents are disagreed and 13% are stongly disagreed.

**1.7 TABLE NOT SUITABLE FOR ALL LOCATIONS**

Response category	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly Agree	42	42
Agree	34	34
Neutral	12	12
Disagree	3	3
Strongly Disagree	9	9
Total	100	100

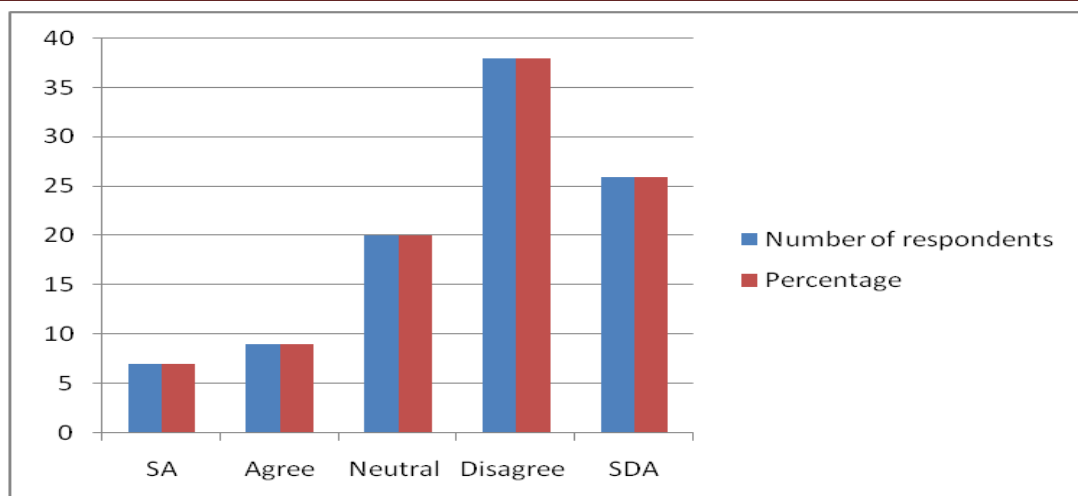


## INFERENCE:

It is found from the table that most of the respondents 42% for strongly agree it is not suitable for all places, 34% of the respondents are agreed it, 12% of respondents are neutral ,3% of respondents are disagreed and 9% are stongly disagreed.

**1.8 TABLE BIOGAS IS ECONOMICALLY VIABLE**

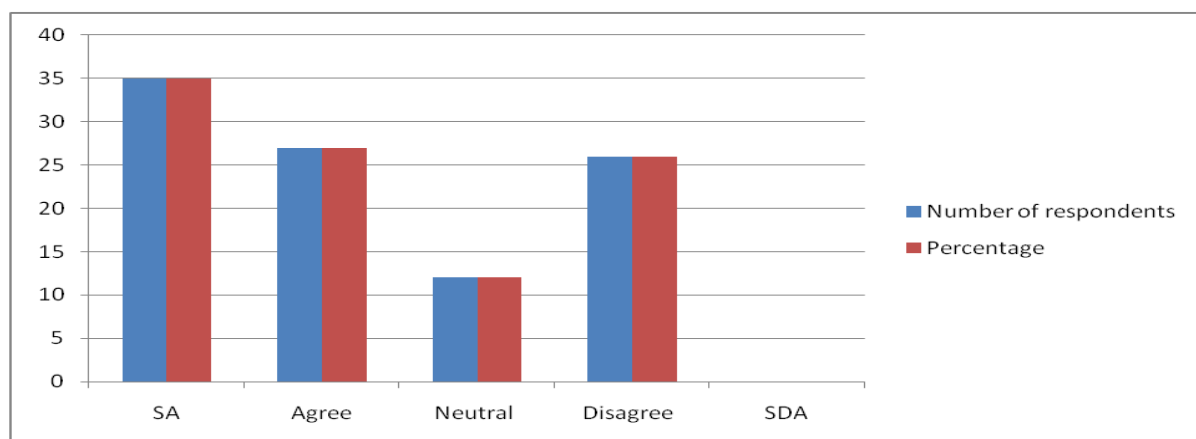
Response category	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly Agree	7	7
Agree	9	9
Neutral	20	20
Disagree	38	38
Strongly Disagree	26	26
Total	100	100

**INFERENCE:**

It is found from the table that most of the respondents 7% for strongly agree it is economically viable, 9% of the respondents are agreed it, 20% of respondents are neutral, 38% of respondents are disagreed and 26% are strongly disagreed.

**1.9 TABLE BIOGAS IS ECONOMICALLY VIABLE**

Response category	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly Agree	35	35
Agree	27	27
Neutral	12	12
Disagree	26	26
Strongly Disagree	0	0
Total	100	100

**INFERENCE:**

It is observed from the table that most of the respondents 35% for strongly agree it is economically viable, 27% of the respondents are agreed it, 12% of respondents are neutral and 26% of respondents are disagreed.

## DISCUSSION

This energy release allows biogas to be used as a fuel; it can be used for any heating purpose, such as cooking. It can also be used in a gas engine to convert the energy in the gas into electricity and heat. Biogas can be compressed; the same way natural gas is compressed to CNG, and used to power motor vehicles.

- **Domestic uses**
- **Agricultural and industrial uses**
- **Use of biogas for vehicle fuel**

### Domestic uses

The primary domestic uses of biogas are cooking and lighting. As biogas has different properties from other commonly used gases, such as propane and butane, and is only available at low pressures (4 - 8 cm water), stoves capable of burning biogas efficiently must be specially designed. Lighting can be provided by means of a gas mantle, or by generating electricity. Highest lamp efficiencies require gas pressures of 40 cm, which are only possible with fixed dome digesters.

### Agricultural and industrial uses

Biogas can be used as a fuel in stationary and mobile engines, to supply motive power, pump water, drive machinery (e.g., threshers, grinders) or generate electricity.

### Advantages of bio-gas

1. It's a renewable energy source  
The raw materials used in the production of biogas are renewable. The major advantage according to the respondents that biogas offers is it is a renewable energy source
2. It's eco-friendly  
Production of biogas happens without oxygen, which technically means there is no form of combustion involved. No combustion means there is zero emission of greenhouse to the atmosphere. Thus majority of the respondents think that biogas is eco-friendly.
3. Reliable  
The fact that it is produced from renewable sources makes it reliable feels the respondents. Other renewable energy sources like solar and wind depend on the weather patterns or day time factors but biogas production continues regardless of the weather. The biogas production process goes on uninterrupted (24/7).
4. Reduces the amount of waste going to landfills  
We all know that overflowing landfills cause environmental impacts such as foul smells and toxic liquids draining into underground water sources. Instead of disposing of these organic materials to landfills, they can be used to produce biogas. Thus majority of the respondents feel that biogas reduces the amount of waste going to landfills.
5. Requires low capital investment  
The technology used to produce biogas is pretty cheap.
6. Creates green jobs Biogas plants have created millions of jobs in most countries, especially in the area of waste collection and biogas generation. For example, in India, the biogas industry creates more than 10 million man days' jobs each year in rural areas.

**7. Minimizes overreliance of fossil fuels**

Many countries like India and China have invested a lot of money in the biogas sector. This has helped these countries cut back on fossil fuel use. Thus the majority of the respondents feel that biogas is the perfect replacement for fossil fuels.

**8. Improves environment**

Majority of the respondents feel that the waste collection and management significantly improves in areas with biogas plants. More people get involved in waste collection in order to get a source of income. This leads to overall sanitation and hygiene of the areas thus improving the environment.

**9. Produces enriched organic manure****10. Saves women and children from daunting household chores****Disadvantages of bio-gas****1. Little technology advancements**

The systems used in the production of biogas today are not efficient. There are no new technologies yet to simplify the process and make it abundant and low cost.

**2. Contains impurities**

Biogas still contains impurities even after refining and compression. When utilized as fuel to power automobiles, it can corrode your engines and lead to extraordinary maintenance costs.

**3. It can't work in all locations**

Biogas production is only feasible in certain locations where raw materials are in plentiful supply. Rural areas provide the best locations for building biogas plants. However, it's impractical to built biogas plants in large cities.

**4. Not economically viable**

Compared to other bio fuels, production of biogas is not attractive economically, especially on a large scale. It's difficult to beef up the efficiency of biogas plants, which explains why people and most governments are coy about investing in this realm.

**CONCLUSION**

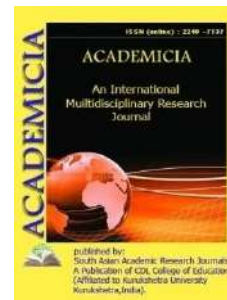
In spite of its significant potential to serve developing nations, however, the high costs and lack of expertise in installation and maintenance of biogas technology preclude widespread adoption in geographically isolated communities. Concerted efforts from both governmental and non-governmental sectors are absolutely essential in facilitating modernization and dissemination of biogas technology to harness the inherent potential that is currently underutilized and unexploited. Conservation and sustainable development, in rural communities whose only fuel is wood, dung and crop wastes, is all that stands between them and destruction. Biogas production combines the short-term economic needs of such communities with conservation and the end of ecological degradation.

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## PHILOSOPHICAL OBSERVATIONS ON STUDYING THE CATEGORY OF BEING IN HUMAN PRACTICAL ACTIVITY

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### ABSTRACT

*The article describes the formation of a rational, ethical attitude to everyday life in human practice, the study and philosophical observation of the possibilities of existence on the basis of scientific research, analysis and observation, philosophical analysis. In this sense, let's not be indifferent to every event in nature, let's prevent the accumulation of dirty waste around us. Along with state control in the field of nature protection, it is necessary to strengthen social control, increase the minds and thoughts of our people about the love of nature, preserve it and leave the necessary living conditions for future generations. At present, the understanding of the meaning and content of existence, the assessment of life, the formation of a humane attitude to the environment is determined by the creation of a single ethos here in the environment in which humanity exists.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Being, philosophical thinking, humanity, nature, worldview, philosophical observation.*

## INTRODUCTION

An indisputable fact is that the solution to all universal human problems facing humanity today is connected, first of all, with the strengthening of the role of the human factor, its high spirituality and enlightenment.

To the extent that philosophical generalizations about existence, movement, and time are being developed today, as is the culture of philosophical thinking in society. This is due to the culture of the formation and proclamation of the convictions of society and the individual.

At the same time, the steps of social development pose a number of problems for humanity that is intertwined with the fate of humanity and the entire planet. In this sense, the possibilities of ways to rid humanity of the chains of these global problems and, in general, express opinions on the basis of concrete evidence of the future of humanity, the formation of sound opinions, justified social forecasts, are an urgent problem today [7].

Today, the problem of the interaction of society and nature, man and the environment in which he lives, remains one of the eternal problems of mankind [6]. Humanity is increasingly suffering from nature, not only from flora and fauna, but also from a complete transformation of the Earth's landscape, which leads to environmental problems and, ultimately, to the emergence of social environmental problems, that is, to a comprehensive destruction of the nature of the planet on which we live.

In this sense, let's not be indifferent to every event in nature, let's prevent the accumulation of dirty waste around us. Along with state control in the field of nature protection, it is necessary to strengthen social control, increase the minds and thoughts of our people about the love of nature, preserve it and leave the necessary living conditions for future generations.

At present, the understanding of the meaning and content of existence, the assessment of life, the formation of a humane attitude to the environment is determined by the creation of a single ethos here in the environment in which humanity exists.

From the moment a person is influenced by the environment and begins to think, he sums up his impressions and discovers various images. The environment observes and reflects on the diversity, diversity, existence, presence and absence of being. As a result of these thoughts, spiritual blessings, created in accordance with various ideas, concepts and conclusions adapt to the person's internal emotional needs and further enhance his creative power [4]. Philosophical observation of existence, a rational attitude towards it is reflected in the following basic criteria and processes:

- ✓ Being can manifest itself in the form of the world around a person - natural, social processes, as well as human experiences and emotions;
- ✓ The essence is presented in several forms in accordance with its content, direction of influence and ways of manifestation;
- ✓ An entity is a space of longevity, development, coexistence, interdependence and interaction.

A man is aware of his immediate existence, his existence in constant contact with the world around him. In order to live and adapt optimally in the world, a person, his intellect and feelings are directed outward, that is, they know the world. This is because a person's possession of the world depends primarily on solving problems associated with its study.

Accordingly, the natural, historical and social aspects of the human cognitive process are highlighted. The purpose and objective of the search for goals is to reveal the truth by revealing their deep, stable, defining aspects and aspects, their essence through the study of various phenomena [9].

In this sense, giving students complete knowledge of the world and its existence, creating a clear understanding and perception, creating opportunities for philosophical observation will help identify the following problems:

- 1) the formation of a rational, moral attitude to life in the practical activities of man;
- 2) to study and accurately assess the possibilities of existence on the basis of scientific research, analysis and observation;
- 3) a philosophical analysis of the emergence of the doctrine of the beginning and end of life in nature;
- 4) the search for alternatives to natural creatures, habitats, scientific analysis;
- 5) a philosophical analysis of the achievements of great scientists and modern science in the field of human being;
- 6) pay more attention to scientific research on the substance (the only basis in the world).

Just as there is no limit to the world, there can be no limit to human knowledge and ability. Therefore, knowing a person, it is important to understand the spiritual factors for his comprehensive development and improvement. The appearance of such factors requires philosophical observation of the world, a sequence of accumulated knowledge [8].

The features of modern social development, the development of social consciousness and a deeper penetration of mankind into the mysteries of the world are determined by the priority of the intellectual potential inherent in the 21st century. In this sense, the formation of a philosophical worldview about the world and the phenomena of existence is determined by the approach to the processes taking place in it on the basis of natural scientific knowledge.

- Today, having revealed the content of the doctrine of ontology (the doctrine of being), one can achieve the following by defining the meaning of being, its manifestation, lifestyle:
- Reinforced ideas and conclusions about the existence, its content and position in the context of philosophical problems [10];
- Various approaches to covering the problems of existence in the history of philosophy are analyzed and their content is determined;
- Forms of being are distinguished, and in this system the origin of life, the features of social being are determined;
- The problem of matter is studied (the first basis), scientific knowledge is formed about the material basis - matter and its life forms;
- Creative approach to the issues of unity and integrity of the world, finiteness and infinity based on philosophical analysis;
- Synthesis of philosophy and science in the question of existence, their community and specificity.

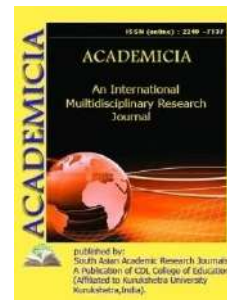
The above considerations allow us to conclude that the study of the culture of philosophical thinking, understanding the meaning of wide observation of them and the formation of philosophical skills and competencies can be defined as important elements and processes:

- ❖ The philosophical worldview is a key factor in understanding the existence, distinguishing and appreciating the diversity of events and events [1]. Depending on the nature of the content of the processes, feedback can be expressed in a scientific and unscientific way.
- ❖ Philosophical activity is focused on mental and spiritual abilities, knowledge and skills, freedom of worldview and experience of the subject.
- ❖ Philosophical observation - manifests itself to the extent that the accumulated knowledge and skills are assimilated and creatively applied [2].

In short, the culture of interpreting the problem of existence and philosophical knowledge should not be under the decisive influence of any political party or association. Otherwise, the laws of philosophical culture will be violated, and the conclusions drawn will be one-sided. Denial of this state is tantamount to a denial of philosophical culture and necessity [3].

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## READING CULTURE AS THE FORMATION OF MORAL AND AESTHETIC IMMUNITY IN YOUTH

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### ABSTRACT

*The article describes the introduction of the young generation to high literary art, the role of books and reading as such, as a more complex cognitive process that requires the connection of fantasy and imagination, an associative array, is an important factor in the humanization and further development of the entire society, as well as a necessary condition for development, both personal and national culture. Thus, the relevance of this study lies in the fact that it is a definite response to the changing needs of modern society in its socio-cultural layer. The book itself, as it loses its significance before other sources of the necessary moral and aesthetic information, such as, first of all, television and the Internet. Actually, many studies have already been carried out to answer the question of why young people stopped reading books, what became the source of their social and cultural education, and so on [6]. Therefore, we are interested in researching the specific literary preferences of young people, that is, the answer to the question "If young people read, then what and how?", Especially since the topic of enthusiasm for literature among young people remains poorly studied. In addition, the study will show what the modern orientation of the information and library service system should be in accordance with the book needs of young people. We emphasize that this problem is both objective and epistemological in nature, especially since the decrease in the volume of the read literature of the younger generation, together with a change in tastes and literary preferences from a higher to a rather entertaining character of the narrative, speaks of the loss of the value of the book as the most important source of transmission of moral, aesthetic and educational information in comparison with others.*

**KEYWORDS:** Reading, culture, morality, aesthetics immunity, youth, development, society.

## INTRODUCTION

Today, more than ever, it is important to familiarize children and adolescents with the world of spiritual values of history and culture [1]. Modern youth need to read and read the best of the classics in order to understand themselves, who you are, what you want to achieve.

But the most important thing that the book gives is wise advice.

A teenager, observing the thoughts, feelings, experiences and actions of literary characters, learns not to make their mistakes in his life, tries to take an example only from positive characters.

Books teach the younger generation to reflect, imagine, experience, and empathize. Sometimes they just help them have a good time, and sometimes they become irreplaceable friends and advisers. Books teach to do the right thing in a given situation, they seem to ask their readers to be better, to help them navigate in life.

Reading books about outstanding people helps readers walk the path of life with dignity, shape their character, and achieve their goals. These books are a great motivator for those who are faced with obstacles on the way to their dreams. Books educate the moral qualities of a person, teach to think and reason, help develop the inner world [9].

- ✓ The book teaches to think.
- ✓ The book teaches to speak.
- ✓ The book teaches to understand people.

In a dynamically developing society, the role of books in the cultural life of young people loses its significance with the advent of a sufficiently developed communication system, the Internet, and the media. Observations show that a significant part of the leisure time of young people is filled with electronic media - television, video, radio, games, through which today the inner world of a young person, his artistic preferences, value orientations, and cultural attitudes are formed. Therefore, the extremely weak interest of young people in books today has a clearly expressed problematic characteristic. Indeed, reading literature plays a significant role in the formation of spirituality. Reflecting reality through the use of many allegories and metaphors, by developing imagination, by creating images and heroes, often reflecting many features of modernity in their characters, literature has its own unique specifics in the formation of universal values, priorities, and views. This specificity lies not only in the development of the aesthetic and needs of the individual, but also in the rise of spiritual culture, which is more within the power of literature with a high moral content [8]. However, in recent decades, literary works of a more entertaining nature, often divorced from the world and written in a slang language, begin to prevail over other genres. I think it is indisputable that it does not contribute to the formation of healthy tastes and moral qualities of an individual. And the book itself, as it loses its significance before other sources of the necessary moral and aesthetic information, such as, first of all, television and the Internet. Actually, many studies have already been carried out to answer the question of why young people stopped reading books, what became the source of their social and cultural education, and so on [6]. Therefore, we are interested in researching the specific literary preferences of young people, that is, the answer to the question "If young people read, then what and how?", Especially since the topic of enthusiasm for literature among young people remains poorly studied. In addition, the study will show what the modern orientation of the information



and library service system should be in accordance with the book needs of young people. We emphasize that this problem is both objective and epistemological in nature, especially since the decrease in the volume of the read literature of the younger generation, together with a change in tastes and literary preferences from a higher to a rather entertaining character of the narrative, speaks of the loss of the value of the book as the most important source of transmission of moral, aesthetic and educational information in comparison with others.

When the school and even the parents themselves, from childhood pay little attention to upbringing, while television offers soulless, often anti-cultural production, good cinema is economically inaccessible to the masses of young people, libraries do not have the necessary modern equipment and literature. Therefore, one cannot say that only young people themselves are the source of the problem. Many external factors today are far from contributing to the development of reading and literature, instilling good taste in genre preferences and the ability to choose a worthy work. After all, sometimes you won't find them on the counter, even if you want to, and in the vast majority of stores.

From that today, in the attitude of modern youth to literature and reading, the following trends can be distinguished:

- Preference for low-grade, lightweight tabloid literature prevails;
- The works of classics, serious writers - contemporaries are read only as obligatory, in connection with the school or college curriculum;
- Advertising and propaganda by the mass media, primarily television, has a great influence on the choice of literature by young people; the internet plays an important role;
- An important role in the choice of literature is played by adherence to group interests and stereotypes, when literary preferences are dictated by fashion.

Libraries are becoming completely unpopular today, and of course there are a number of objective and subjective reasons, but it is clear that to maintain this structure in the future, to maintain its competitiveness, it is necessary to invest not a small amount of funds.

To overcome such negative tendencies, or in order to at least reduce the dynamics of their manifestation, it is necessary, first of all, measures of state influence, since the rest is directly in the final decision: what, how and how much to read, should be chosen only by oneself individual. At the state level, it is quite possible to take a number of certain measures, such as the abolition of value added tax for periodicals and humanitarian books, that is, follow the experience of countries such as Great Britain, Norway, Greece; popularization of the role of libraries, improvement of school and institute programs for the study of literature.

It has long been clear to everyone that today's youth reads less because of computers, the Internet, outdoor activities, and so on; it became clear that the quality of reading has changed - works that are popular among young people have become "pocket". We see the adaptation of the book to the modern reader - more action, less content, the detective is replaced by philosophy, in contrast to its predecessors, written much easier than the scientific works of Schopenhauer or Kant are accepted. In fact, the irrational style of thinking in literature now has a pronounced mystical character - an era of confusion of oriental unshakable values and progressive Western mercantilism; the desire to comprehend the object in itself ceases to be a spiritual value -

becoming a part of art, it constructs "artificial" boundaries of the moral attitude to the book and in essence creates that very lasting illusion of the beauty of being. It's no secret that a part of modern literature has long been on this conveyor, and nobly rolls along the path of universal love and compassion for the human essence.

For purely cognitive purposes, most books are read in one fell swoop - competitive knowledge is, in fact, the key to social mechanisms for the distribution of roles and status approval [3]. Among the popular psychological attitudes with the orientation of book heroes, the most often encountered is a rather intelligent young man who by nature understands computers and acts as a carrier of his clearly defined opinion; and a very fashionable Western-minded girl who clearly lacks her own opinion. The attachment of literature to various religions and fetishes is again traced; the mystification of fashionable images leads, on the one hand, to the responsibility of a person before creativity, which is set by nature itself; on the other hand, to a perverted understanding of moral and ethical principles, laid down at the dawn of mankind with the participation, of course, of forces of extraterrestrial origin.

In the current situation, first of all, support is needed not for books, but for reading, since for certain regions, social strata and groups even "grassroots" reading is important, which preserves the "reading instinct".

Introducing reading, promoting the value of reading and books, stimulating interest in the world literary heritage is the main task of libraries. It is at its implementation that the efforts of librarians are directed by providing access to all types of information, providing a variety of services, creating the most comfortable conditions for users to fully satisfy their requests.

The relationship between libraries and youth has become somewhat complicated, however, as elsewhere. And this is not surprising: today the book is giving way to a leading place in more modern, non-printed sources of information. Preference is given to information technology, the Internet [5]. A new category of users has appeared in large libraries - remote users. The system of virtual user service is developing and becoming more and more successful.

For the soul", young people prefer modern works in the genre of "fantasy", detective stories, melodramas. Unfortunately, they show no interest in deeper systemic reading.

Libraries' efforts to promote books and reading among young people should focus on:

- ❖ To support the educational process;
- ❖ Acquisition of funds with the necessary publications in all branches of knowledge, fiction;
- ❖ Equipping with modern technical means;
- ❖ Development of the library as a reading center, popularizing all the diversity of the world literary heritage [7].

What to do to change the situation for the better? First of all, to create such an atmosphere in society so that it is prestigious to read [2]. Advertise the library's ability to provide information.

The role of the library in promoting books and reading can increase under the condition of normal acquisition of the library fund in accordance with the changing needs and interests of modern readers, as well as through the expansion of functions, not only as book storages, but also as competitive information centers.

The role of periodicals in the life of society is great [4]. Newspapers and magazines provide readers with up-to-date information about everything that is happening around, highlight the most interesting events, facts, information, and answer questions of interest to us.

Years pass from the time of writing a book to its publication. Meanwhile, in newspapers this period of time is calculated in days, and in magazines - several months. Therefore, it is in periodicals that the breath of time is so noticeable.

The magazines contain operational information on almost any topic. You just need to be able to catch them, passing them through the sieve of your interest. With the help of periodicals, you can work on expanding cognitive interest, educate the best character traits.

Periodicals play an invaluable role in educating the young generation: as a very mobile way of obtaining information, they reflect many of the contemporary problems of young people and thereby contribute to their socialization. Children's newspapers and magazines contribute to the expansion of the cognitive interests of children, strive to form a conscious attitude towards learning - the main work activity of students.

The repertoire of children's and teenage magazines is now quite interesting and diverse. Almost all children's newspaper and magazine products are beautifully illustrated and published on good paper. The younger generation often prefers a magazine to a book, as its diverse genre content and good informational material satisfy their tastes and interests. The same can be said about teenage periodicals.

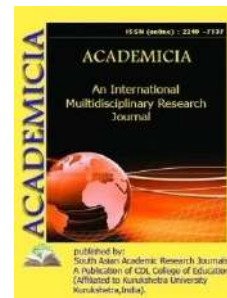
Unfortunately, due to the constant increase in the cost of subscriptions, periodicals are becoming available to an increasingly limited circle of people. Meanwhile, libraries, to a greater or lesser extent, have subscriptions to periodicals. Having come to us, the child will also meet a qualified librarian who will help him in determining his reading priorities.

These recommendations will help librarians to properly organize work with such an important part of the collection as periodicals.

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## FACTORS AFFECTING THE SPIRITUAL MATURITY OF A PERSON IN CYBERSPACE

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### ABSTRACT

*The article examines the concept of cyberspace, the impact of digital technology on the spiritual culture of a person in the process of globalization, the factors that cause such a person to become a national alienation, as well as ways and methods of combating such spiritual influences, such as grifting in the virtual world, the threat of "mass culture", "cyberbullying", "virtual culture".*

**KEYWORDS:** *Virtual culture, cybercutrak, Internet children, Internet citizens, "mass culture", cyberterrorism, internet culture, grifting, consumption culture, spiritual decay, national alienation.*

### INTRODUCTION

Cyberspace has been developing and improving extensively since the 90s of the twentieth century, as a reality that represents the area of communication that is carried out through computer networks. Recently, the use of the concept of "virtual" has become a feature of the modern world, increasingly leaving the scope of Computer Science and computer technology. Until recently, such concepts as unreal combinations, for example, "virtual corporation", "virtual money", "virtual democracy", "virtual education", "virtual culture", are now actively used. From a social point of view, cybermakon is understood by a team of people who are connected to each other through a computer network and at the same time wrapped up in the graphical quality data of any existing computer intersecting at different geographic points.

The symbolic order of cyberspace, while hiding its role in a computer tool, guarantees coordination and perception of reality. Masofasi of the object, therefore, compared to the series of events of computer virtual reality, is a certain positive condition for the perception of

cybersecurity. At the end of the last century, the ideological stereotype of cyberbullying was introduced into the masses, which included three utopian dominants: mutually incompatible hedonism, a traditional mystical desire to avoid everyday reality and exceed the limits of emotional existence. As a result, within the framework of mass culture, any interactive entertainment environment created by computer technology was called cybersecurity in itself.

Today's global socio-economic changes have led to the transformation of space into cultural domination, and not the present time. As a result, communication occurs almost in one zone, and time-saving technologies divide time into segments equal to zero. In the 21st century, technology is becoming a universal tool for satisfying any needs of mankind, a component of the culture of the younger generation. However, if technology tries to change the whole culture, that is, to turn the world into a technical reality, it will lead to an unacceptable result for Humanity - a loss of worldview in the medium term. Today, the more positive the impact of globalism on national development, the more it affects its spiritual destruction. Today, humanity is facing an extreme problem of whether it will take advantage of the positive opportunities of globalism and realize the need to preserve a nation that is one of the main factors of self-preservation, or whether it will remain indifferent to its ever-increasing crowd[1].

What will be the future if we look at cybercrime and cyberterrorism, in which employees of the social, political, economic sphere are throwing "cybercrime" at the world and showing their influence on the global geopolitical processes and what will be the answer before the next generation? As a result of this, the global network societies emerging in the conditions of the information revolution are seriously concerned about specialists and experts. These types of societies call themselves "cyberinternational NET", "Internet children", "Internet citizens (netizens)". As a result of this, it is possible to observe an increasing number of such vices as impersonation, lack of upbringing, loss of spiritual appearance, alienation in humans. Cyberspace today has become an escalation of problems ranging from the mere influence of "mass culture" to the disruption of families, religious and national separatism, crime, national alienation.

One of the most popular spiritual threats in cyberspace is "mass culture". Its main element, "pop-psychology", is killing responsibility before society, parents, family in young people. After all, its base is "the idea of income, profit and the belief that it is possible to buy everything as a whole, including life and health.[2]" The task of popularization of this spiritual illusion is now carried out in the world by networks on the internet, especially digital television, which primarily assumes the role of the "educator" of the masses. Individualism, propagated by states that dream to subjugate the whole world, is aimed at killing the individuality, the peculiarity of the individual. Gerbert Sheler, who looks critically at the information society, believes that dissemination of information for such forces will be useful only when people (information consumers) become a herd. Mass culture is a culture that is easily accessible and aggressive to its audience. V.M.Mejuev writes about the "cosmopolitanism of modern public society", describing this phenomenon as a phenomenon that can be attributed to him, but without which it is impossible to preserve his national face[3]. Mass culture is squeezing out real reality in the lives of many people, replacing it with virtual reality, virtual communication.

The spiritual vices in cyberspace have become a big problem all over the world. The F.Fukuyama, U.Beck, Lesh and other scientists express the opinion that the great achievements



of technical and economic development, achieved by postindustrial societies in this regard, do not bring the spiritual life of society to progress accordingly. In fact, a culture of unlimited individualism poses serious problems. Because its main rule is to break the rules that have been formed for centuries. It forms the core of the problems – the fragmentation of social values, which is an important “social capital”, which unites various social categories and groups that regulate society for a general purpose and ensures its survival. F.Fukuyama says this breakdown, he is providing”pop psychology“, which is based on the slogan”there are no boundaries” and is impregnated through”pop culture”.

At this time, young people, in many layers of the population as a whole, this situation is observed, there is little mutual communication, there is an ever-increasing alienation from each other and society. Reduced live communication is being replaced by more virtual communication, which is carried out using the internet. “Visual mass culture does not develop human thinking, fantasy, imagination, abstract the ability to perceive, analyze and remember concepts. This can be seen in the awkwardness of oral speech, when some young people at the moment do not read the book, can not express their opinion intelligently in writing. Visual culture not only enriches the human worldview, consciousness, but also manages, absorbing ready-made stereotyped thoughts and ideas”[4].

In order for information to be as relevant as possible in a mass environment, they must be viewer and effective, as well as affecting their archetypes, which are inherent in the public consciousness. For example, separatists in the religious and national spirit use exactly the same methods in their messages in the media. The information given in the media affects the public consciousness and manages it imperceptibly, therefore, the task of counter-separatism movements is to achieve as much efficiency and result as possible in counter-separatism, which uses exactly such methods on account of the use of management techniques without noticing.

Recently, there have been a lot of cases of grifing, if we say harassment through the internet or in scientific language. The first victims of such network hooliganism are exactly the youth layer, in particular, adolescents. The reason is that at this age children will be open by nature and will look at the world only from a positive point of view. At a time when the problem of children and the internet is increasingly deepening as time goes on, it is possible not only to fall under the influence of the hidden risks of the global network, but also to show the openness of the use of sites of extremist character, the sector and various associations, the widespread prevention of virtual fraud. Undoubtedly, the internet provides tremendous opportunities for knowledge and obtaining the necessary information, but not all of the large volumes of information that can be placed on the network can be said to be reliable and useful. Users are required to have critical thinking skills so that they can clearly distinguish the correctness of the information. As a result of directing the younger generation to use a wide range of sources, it is necessary to teach them to distinguish themselves from thoughts, to protect themselves from information whose correctness is not confirmed.

To do this, we need to build knowledge skills about cyberspace in young people, and to gain access to this concept in dictionaries, as well as the introduction of classes using the internet into educational programs as an optional, based on the subjects of their subjects, taking into account the characteristics of a special course or the first block subjects, the subjects, that is, the science of “jurisprudence” is based on the nature, the nature of “responsibility for the negative

information distributed in cyberspace”, the nature of the science of “fundamentals of spirituality”, the nature of “the negative impact of cyberspace on spirituality”, the nature of the science of “Theology”, the nature of “Religious knowledge and cyberrorism in cyberspace”, the nature of the science of “Culturology”, the cyberspace can be introduced in the style of “risk to the world economy.”

Today, in an environment where the dimensions of time and space in the world are changing and humanity is increasingly gravitating to the virtual world, it is necessary to think about its possibilities along with the threats of the cyber scientist it is facing. Young people who prefer to read a book on the internet instead of a child-covered book of the same period, or who like virtual education by breaking down times and spaces, and not direct education from the teacher, depending on the person of the period who wants to manage the world on the basis of the internet, we also need to think. Today, one of our most important tasks in the socio-cultural reality is my national-spiritual image, we must bring our values, traditions and spiritual riches to the virtual world, which we represent ourselves.

Since young people have dialectically perceived both strong and weak aspects in the social sense, they are characterized, on the one hand, by social activity, high level of impressiveness and renewal, the need for ideas, thirst for creative reconstruction of the universe, intolerance, passivity and curiosity, on the other hand, impatience, reckless criticism and nihilism, all aspects of denial are noticeable. This case proves that the lifestyle in which the younger generation is formed is a very complex phenomenon. All these cases are directly determined by the level of their scientific consciousness. Because in today's changing society, as a result of the development and improvement of computers, internet, mobile communication tools and other modern technologies, our young people should learn the secrets of management and effective use of modern technologies and formulate information consumption culture.

At the moment, the scope of threats that negatively affect the person's spiritual culture and maturity in cyberspace is quite wide. Among these can be cited the following as the main ones. The first, in place, are the threats to the life, self-esteem, dignity, spirituality, national image of the individual; the second, the moral threats to the spiritual decline, crisis and indiscriminate disappearance of the nation from history; the third, are the moral threats that undermine national statehood, reverse the development of the country, are economized and politicized.

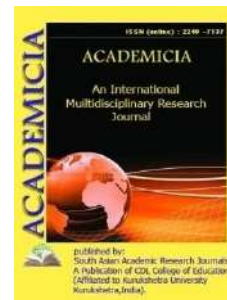
So what to do in order to reduce the negative effects of “mass culture”, how to behave in the fight against it? Questions like these have caused a lot of research and research to emerge today. In our opinion, first of all, it is necessary to form a culture of information consumption in people. And it depends on the upbringing. Today's person quot; who is presenting this information?”, “For what reason does it provide? for what purposes does“and “provide?” It is necessary to give self-questions, to teach him to try to find a justified answer. Only then will the possibility of falling under the influence of various malicious ideas be picked up, blindly following the proposed information. Secondly, in order to preserve our national spirituality, national education, national culture, the purity of our sacred Islamic values, which our ancestors e'tiqod made, and to combat the threat of “mass culture” in cyberspace, the mass media and internet networks should be filled with national information and attention should be paid to further increase the interest of teenage youth in this information. Because it is possible to limit the internet or make young people tick from the internet EAS. In this regard, it is necessary to analyze the deep impact of

existing information resource centers on the minds of young people; to develop shows, internet sites enriched with national culture, characteristic of the psyche of adolescents; to prepare optimistic information aimed at the formation of young people as a person and to educate them in the spirit of national culture.

In other words, it is necessary to remind the public of Science and culture, the role and role of the people of creativity in the Prevention of various spiritual threats, protection of the consciousness of our children from the harmful effects of “mass culture” in the world at the present time, their activity, responsibility. Because “only criticism and denial or prohibition of such “culture” samples that are alien and alien to our national spirit and nature can achieve any result” [5]. So it is not right to look at spiritual life simply as a social reality. On the contrary, it is necessary to take it as a base and a foothold force, giving impetus to the National idea. It turns out that at present there are criteria that raise the cultural level of any nation or nation. The main thing – spiritual consciousness, high spirituality, national worldview and wisdom, which rely on centuries-old traditions, nourished by the progressive achievements of the time.

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## PARADIGMAL APPROACH TO THE STUDY OF THE IMPACT OF GLOBAL INFORMATION SOCIETY ON THE IDEOSPHERE OF YOUTH

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### ABSTRACT

*This article analyzes the factors forming the ideosphere of youth in a global informed society and the positive and negative effects of a global informed society on the ideosphere of youth. Also on the issue of the essence of globalism, its beginning and causes, various opinions are put forward by scientists. In particular, according to Klaus Zegbers' commentary on globalism, it means-narrowing (or disappearing altogether) of a specific path of development, the impossibility of deviation from the common path, a reduction in the possibility of consciously choosing a specific path of progress, known by the government or society[2]. It is felt that this definition emphasizes the more general social aspect of the globalisation process. Therefore, globalism as a universal, universal trend is a movement that begins with the rejection of any originality and the general direction of its development.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Globalism, information society, youth ideosphere, virtual scientist, youth spirituality, communication technologies, social networks, youth spirituality.*

### INTRODUCTION

The process of globalisation leads to a different interpretation of the role and significance of the phenomenon of the ideosphere in the system of values, which is decided on the minds of people, their groups, social communities, members of society in general, as in the ideological sphere, as in all spheres. After all, today, mankind has acquired a whole new, almost unexplored universe, created and supported by the help of high-tech information, computers, formed as a result of informatization and globalisation. The transition to an information - type society has created many, qualitatively complete new problems that have not yet been fully studied for the theme of the ideosphere. One such issue is the problem of change of ideological space in the process of Information development of society.

At present, the external influence on the ideology of youth is manifested in the form of globalism.

It is known that this term, formed as a result of the assimilation of the word globus (Latin globus – Earth sphere) into French in the meaning of "universal", "secular", existed in a certain form in all periods and stages in which humanity has been living since ancient times. But it was not mentioned in dictionaries as a term (globalization – globalisation), it was not described in scientific sources. With humanity stepping into the 21st century, the tendency to this term was felt and it took a place in our lives[1].

If we look at the definitions and approaches to globalism, we will witness their diversity. If we compare these definitions and approaches among themselves, we can see that they are close to each other, have similarities, differ from each other and completely deny each other.

Also on the issue of the essence of globalism, its beginning and causes, various opinions are put forward by scientists. In particular, according to Klaus Zegbers' commentary on globalism, it means-narrowing (or disappearing altogether) of a specific path of development, the impossibility of deviation from the common path, a reduction in the possibility of consciously choosing a specific path of progress, known by the government or society[2]. It is felt that this definition emphasizes the more general social aspect of the globalisation process. Therefore, globalism as a universal, universal trend is a movement that begins with the rejection of any originality and the general direction of its development.

According to the Russian scientist Marat Cheshkov, the phenomenon of globulation is the process of deposition of various components, including components, inherent in personality society, in the process of evolution, which is the opposite of the process of human differentiation[3].

LocationAccording to M.Mikhev's view, in the conditions of globalisation, the economic and political interdependence of the countries and regions of the world develops unprecedented and it becomes possible to put on the agenda the issue of a single legal area, economic and political governance in the world[4].

Relying on the above general approaches, the processes of globalisation can be called a new stage, which has led to serious changes in the evolution of world development, the uniqueness of the interdependence of different countries and regions of the world, as well as in all aspects of human life and activity[5].

The ideosphere of modern society is changing its content in many ways in connection with the filling with information. Now there is a huge amount of “mediators of appearance”, which is formed by mass communications between the individual and the reality. This circumstance determines our appeal to postmodernistic thinking and its underlying ideosphere. Within the framework of such a prospect, serious emphasis is placed on the role of mass communications in the sense of the last opportunity to form mediators of appearance, the so-called dressing, which affects the social experience of a modern person. From this point of view, this trend has a special impact on most countries of the world, including our republic.[6]

The specific, unstructured reserve of an informed society is filled with a variety of information with varying degrees of reliability. While not sitting critically and meticulously at work with information disseminated from the internet, our contemporaries are building their lives and activities on the fragile foundation of dubious evidence, in the process of which they believe that



messages that are perceived and unverified (or grossly rigged) as “taken from the internet” are important and reliable, and that strengthening ideological immunity in the Postmodernism, relying on the results of the revolution in Mass Communication, along with others in its hypotheses, implies a new “criterion” of unusual times and ideosphere of young people who received the definition of “virtual”. The concept of “quality” is now compared to the capabilities of the latest multimedia audiovisual and computer technology, with the help of which it will be possible to create both illusions (illusions) that will be perceived and experienced as absolute certainty.

This is caused by ideospheric reflections in which information technology is used to manage the consciousness of a person who blindly believes in media information and sharply changes his mind in this information effect without making himself conscious. Modern information and communication technologies are radically changing the world in which we live and can not remain without influence on us.

According to A.Byul the author of the theory of “virtual society” with the development of virtual reality technologies, the computer has become an artificial machine for creating worlds “in mirrors” from the computing machine. Each system in society is formed by parallel worlds, in which there are virtual similarities: economic interactions in the Internet and the implementation of political actions, communication with computer games personages, etc. The process of influencing the creation of a specific nation, society using computer A.Byul virtualization (virtual world) as it is called.

It is important to note that the rapid development of mass media with this theory kengaytirib undoubtedly has more and more impact on the processes of social change in the society. But the feature of this effect is controversial, and sometimes comes up with anti-dependency assessments. On the one hand, the invention of electronic media is perceived as a sharp crackdown towards the restoration of a holistic, transparent and conscious world. Overcoming ideospheric times and cultural barriers, people become closer to each other, thanks to the improvement of traditional media, it is becoming easier for them to find a language among themselves. On the other hand, there is a critical approach. The focus of this approach is on the negative effects of the mass media: the views on the separation of reality from reality (virtualisation), the influencer that transforms a person into a ring-shaped subject, the management of human consciousness without noticing (manipulation) decision find.

In this case, when a person becomes an “interactive” subject, it simply becomes a subject that re-conveys the message, which means the loss of a person, the loss of a personal “I”. Thus, today's ideosphere media model is an information model. The huge and at the same time contradictory role played by the media in modern society has become an extremely important factor of urgency of the problems of the internationalization of the ideological world and its impact on social development. This problem in biology is considered a priority, and the research on it is conducted in three levels: virtual, virtual-real and virtual-technological.

At the first level, it is important to note that biology carries out research in the form of a gross analysis of categorical and cultural-historical scientific developments within the framework of



virtual problems. To do this, a real-virtual approach and axiological approaches are used. The second degree is determined by conducting a gross scientific analysis of the concomitant approach. Here is a virtual reality (social, dialogical, computerized, etc.) is traditionally the main object of the study. Virtual reality is a formula that, as a world of characters, has led to a qualitative change of living environment, transforming it into an environment with a sign, a screen, a predicate. A modern informed person is immersed in such a reality that is multidimensional, diverse, model and highly mobile. But this process is hiding in itself the risks of “drying up” until the complete disappearance of the phenomenon.

Against this background, of course, the experience of a person, his sphere of worldview is extreme, but on account of getting “into a diminished, not fully formed, not fully realized reality”. These approaches are determined by virtual-social, dialogic and other studies. Scientific research at the third level is carried out in the form of a gross study of the transfer of virtual technologies from a concerted philosophical reasoning. A technological approach to virtual problems was developed.

Idealization of the ideosphere and its impact on social development, which is experiencing serious changes at the present time, we can say that we will consider from the point of view of the real-virtual approach developed by M.Castels. The essence of this approach is M.Castels in the following words: “... all kinds of communications from the printing house around the electronic merger to multi-sensor are not just the formation of virtual reality, but the construction of real reality.” According to M.Castels, the communication system is the very essence of reality (that is, the material/symbolic existence of people). This reality is fantastic world, virtuality images, where the external image that is transmitted through the display medium, transmits and delivers the experience becomes the integrity of the individual experience.

The analysis of the recorded concerted views allows us to assume that in the initial image in the ideosphere through the new concept of “reality” the excessively sensitive essence of human experience is demonstrated. In its essence, this concept can be used both in the technical world of man, initially created and in the analysis of the existence and evolution of the “second-nature” sphere of life. The secondary image, let's say, is a phrase from the “ideal” image in the form of a systematic in some kind of communication system. M.Castel media sees its main function not in the formation of ideas-rich and high-spiritual people, but in attracting them, in particular, young people, impregnating them with false values. The most important thing for the media is usefulness, profitability, the desire to get rich. Journalists are now in service to every individual with significant financial opportunities. They do not convince, but absorb thought. They refer not to the consciousness of a person, but to his feelings, he did not write in vain.

Another reason for the deepening of this process in a certain sense has led to the slowdown in the national spirituality, the enthusiasm for the life-giving principles of universal values of those who are under the burden of information entering from the system of technology, television, computer technology, the internet.

The role of the internet in the economic, social, cultural, technical, etc. Development of society cannot be overemphasized. It cannot be said whether to recognize his immense power or not.

The internet is the product and perception of human thinking, the power of mind and knowledge. Without denying the advantages of the global network, it is also worth talking about the risks that it poses to the spirituality of mankind. These unpleasant inhuman circumstances are associated with the efforts of certain forces to divert public opinion from the right path through the use of opportunities for qualitative and rapid transmission and dissemination of information by the global network, to direct them towards the impure ideas and interests they are promoting. Without words, such an impactirga the most active and most part of the Internet audience – the minds, the worldview will be given to young people who have not grown up with a thorough formation.

Modern youth regard the Internet as the main source of information and the main tool of communication. They enter the online system mainly for news find, communication with friends, recording music. It is also noticeable that as a result of this, cases of imitation of the place of the lesson are taking place. Researchers from the IDC analytical company came to such a conclusion as a result of the detection of the opinion of 302 inhabitants of the countries of the USA, Brazil, Russia from the age of 15 to 24 years[7]. In the three states, all who answer the questions of researchers have recognized the global network as convenient, interesting, useful and safe. According to IDC analysts, young Americans, unlike Russian and Brazilian, look at the Internet as a normal phenomenon. Young people of Uzbekistan, like their peers in the world, mainly use the Internet to read news, search for materials for course work and references, communicate with friends, make new friends and receive information. But the flow of information flowing through the virtual space is so much that not every guy and girl is able to distinguish which one is useful, correct and which one is mercenary.

On the internet, there are not many sources that negatively affect the spiritual development of society, the outlook of the individual, especially the young joints, which have not yet formed consciousness, ideological upbringing.

A certain part of the materials of the online system are mostly biased, look suspicious, and encourage moral decadence, aggressiveness, and violence. The lack of clear legal and regulatory documents that can affect the information in computer systems makes it possible to promote the ideas of open nationalism, racism and fascism on the internet pages, which reflect the manifestations of vanity and violence, to place perfectly the guidelines for the preparation of drugs and explosives[8].

In such conditions, there is no doubt that the need for a positive and creative ideosphere - a spiritual and ideological factor that helps to form a healthy lifestyle in young people, to accurately determine their vital need and occupation.

The prospects for the development of the internet today are not fully defined. In the history of mankind, there were no such projects according to their scope and content. Until now, it is clear that the ecstatic development of the network is coming to an end, but the rapid trend that is based on its deep and comprehensive exploitation by man and the “exploitation” of man by the network is coming into force. The internet is becoming the universal tool of interactive communications. But the dog is just a new weapon, a tool in the hands of man and society. Not only do people recognize this, but also “live” in these sectors, using this for hundreds of purposes: science,

education, culture, unification and mutual assistance, as well as for mobilization of forces for further development.

The internet network is a powerful tool for structuring the society from below according to the wishes of the people, to create new societies in a way that suits the wishes of the individuals. Networks reduce the number of intermediary institutions as much as possible, thereby providing direct delivery of products and services to the population, including through the internet. Of course, there is also a bad side to any good: violent, secret, criminal structures, anti-terrorist actions and “unscrupulous armed structures” are using networks. However, the presence of these can not lead to rejection of modernization. On the contrary, these give the network a boost of development at an advanced rate. This is evidenced by the fact that the information process has a much more contradictory impact on society.

The introduction of information technology in all spheres of human activity brings new solutions and broad opportunities, new problems and risks in terms of strengthening the youth ideosphere. In particular, the object and subject conflicts associated with the construction of civil society, it is natural to be difficult. This thing is especially noticeable in the formation of people's freedom of thought.

The ideosphere of youth begins to take shape mainly in the family and school. It is necessary to draw serious confidence in this responsible period. If the family and school are indifferent to this task, marginality moods are unlikely to occur in some young people. It is necessary to pay serious attention to the fact that young people do not fall into the mood of marginality. Because marginality sucks feelings like Homeland, nationality, national self-awareness in the person, kuchaytiradi negative traits. Therefore, the use of all forms of education in the formation of socio-spiritual activity, freedom of thought, ideosphere of young people, their adaptation to the conditions of raising our society, raising their political-legal and spiritual culture is a prerequisite of the period. All activities, means and actions that serve for upbringing, strengthen the consciousness, heart and will of young people are sub-factors that serve for the fullness of the individual.

It is known that the emergence of the internet allows each age to significantly expand the limits of access to information resources, the combination of knowledge and, consequently, the use of science and technology achievements. But on the other hand, a large influx of information, which usually has a diverse interpretation of what is happening, leads to the fact that a person does not have time to adequately reflect on the information coming. According to political scientist A.Muminov reasonable, information has always been one of the most important means of influencing social consciousness and the behavior of people in all periods of human history[9]. However, with the penetration of the Information period, a whole different possibility of information influence on individual and mass consciousness arose.

Rapidly developing communication technologies have sent the local and global image of the ideosphere and, together with this, the consciousness of people to change for all times. Modern society lives in a virtual world where everyone is connected with another. A person regularly uses different information as a result of which he adds something to life together with

innovation, discovery, those who invented it. A yacht that is not fed up with new information, a person falls from a joint life, existence. Virtual reality consists in the realization of any desire: from the desire to communicate, to the desire to advertise itself and to satisfy the sensual feeling, to the realization of dreams and desires internet, cyber ideosphere in the quality of the sphere of realization of dreams and desires, reminds the world of life in the comfort of the past.

In terms of the negative impact of virtual reality on the ideosphere of a modern person, it is necessary to distinguish the peculiarities of the destructive information system that spreads alien and destructive ideas, these are:

- temporary committed factors loss;
- increasing intellectual opportunities;
- create conditions for the occurrence of superintellect;
- not giving importance to historical and cultural values;
- ignoring spiritual traditions and rules.

The increase in information and the impoverishment of the ideological sphere of the life of society in the shadow of this, the world of information is beginning to see that it has many problems, many streets, contradictions, and that previous generations have not faced these. Ideologue and spirituality have always been important components that unite the axiological appearance of a person. The need to form a conscious and spiritual person has always existed. However, modern information society emphasizes the development of the individual's consciousness. The global crisis trends have caused great damage to the sphere of education and upbringing, and the harmony of the spiritual and conscious development of a person, which is described as one of the important tasks of "integrated" spiritual education, remains at the theoretical level, not yet practical.

One of the factors that threaten the stable state of the ideosphere of society is the management of consciousness unnoticed by various means of information, that is, communication. The new status of the information space is clogging its own rules and laws: for example, any phenomenon has a meaning only if the media reports about it, and it is possible to use the removal of evidence and problems from the image as a modality. It is possible to create a wave of information with the help of the media to attract attention to a particular problem, to give an official status to an extremely insignificant phenomenon. In Western countries, the development of this pseudonym media, as well as the psychological influence on the individual, has become the main means of ensuring the domination of a particular elite in society. The main reason for the successful completion of the isolation efforts is that the victims of the isolation do not want to analyze the information coming, the entrant to the contact thinks about the consequences, and often the victims themselves want to be deceived. Imperceptibly, the superintendent (superintendent) simply does not force a person to do something, he acts as some person or society in general wants to do the same thing.

Thus, the following points can be expressed about the impact of the global information society on the youth idiosphere:

- according to the method of formation – institutional situation-accurate and paternalistic, as well as the method of existence (at the current stage) – the possibility of living on the principle of non-consumption, formed by the categories "useful-harmful" and partly "possible-impossible" ;

- the possibility of a change in the direction of an active modifier based on the category of “truth-lie” of sectoral ethics in conditions of a future institutional approach;
- according to the meaning – the validity of the instability of the moral criteria, which depends on the situation with a low level of generalization of norms and rules up to traditionalism.

And when it comes to the implementation of responsibility, it is necessary to create the appropriate ideological framework, which should be constantly improved in accordance with the results.

In the conditions of a global informed community, ideological principles on advanced information culture play an important role in the development of each person[10]. These ideological principles rely on logical conclusions that help society to move to a model of sustainable development and move to the process of formation of a model of human thinking, the sphere of consciousness (Noosphere).

In the course of research on the issue of the factors that shape the ideosphere of youth in a global informed society, the following conclusions can be drawn:

- ideologically, education and reading are necessary for every person throughout life, as well as through the formation and promotion of information culture in the population, which requires the continuous formation of their worldview;
- the enthusiasm in young people in the study of the positive effects of a global informed society and the use of effective means of its formation become one of the main factors in determining the ideosphere of youth;
- in raising the culture of using the internet in young people, first of all, keeping them in the family environment, under the influence of schools, universities and people with meaningful life lessons in the neighborhood constitute the basis of our national-ideological educational system;
- study of the importance of the ideosphere as a socio-political concept in the formation of the ideological worldview of young people, taking into account the features of the national mental, the socio-historical experience of the nation, its scientific and spiritual values;
- it is desirable to coordinate the activities of local authorities, representative bodies, religious and educational agencies, law-enforcement organizations in the protection of citizens of the society from the negative effects of global information.

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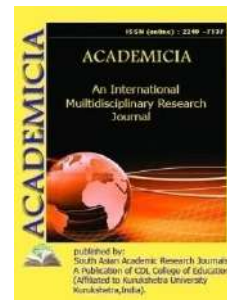
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## CONCEPT OF IMPORTANCE IN AUDIT PLANNING AND EXECUTION

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### ABSTRACT

*This article defines "materiality" based on international auditing standards. The procedure for planning, conducting and using this concept in the audit process has been completed. In addition, the concept of "materiality" and the impact of "audit risk" on the "audit report" presented to the client at the end of the audit were considered on the basis of the opinions of leading scientists in the field of an international audit.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Audit Risk, Auditor's Working Paper, Distorted Readings, Fraud, Inductive Method, Internal Control, International Auditing Standards, Main Indicator, Mistake, Persons Entrusted With The Functions Of Administration, Policy Account, Professional Review, Risk Management System Tools, Risk Not Being Able To Identify, The Deductive Method, Uncorrected Distortions, Users Of Financial Statements, Value.*

### INTRODUCTION

Assessing the level of "materiality" is one of the most important issues in the theory and practice of international audit. This direction is described in detail in the International Audit Standard No. 200 (IAS) "General Goals of an Independent Auditor and the Conduct of Audits in Accordance with International Audit Standards" and IAS No. 320 "Importance in the Planning and Conduct of Audits." In a number of other IAS, there are also cases where this problem is solved. The IAS 450 standard "Assessment of violations identified in the audit process" sets out the procedure for applying the materiality criterion when assessing the impact of identified violations on the audit and non-eliminated violations (if any) in the financial statements.

**RESEARCH METHODS**

The term "materiality" means the highest value of distortion of financial statements, from which a qualified user of this report will no longer be able to draw correct conclusions and make correct decisions based on it.

The overall objective of the auditor who conducts the audits on the basis of which the ISAs are considered is to:

- It is reasonable to ensure that financial statements generally do not contain material misrepresentations due to fraud or error;
- proper application of the concept of materiality in audit planning and execution;
- Assess the impact of identified violations on the audit and the impact of uncorrected violations (if any) on the financial statements.

The term "error" is used to describe intentional misstatements and circumstances that occur in financial statements.

For example, distortions can result from:

- a) errors (inaccuracies) in the collection or processing of information, which is the basis for the preparation of financial statements;
- b) withholding any amount or disclosure;
- c) inaccuracy of the estimated estimate made as a result of omission or misinterpretation of reality; and
- d) judgments of the management of the enterprise that the auditor considers unreasonable or that the auditor considers the accounting policy inappropriate.

The definition of "fraud" is set out in ISA 240 "Duties of the auditor for fraud in the audit of financial statements." [2]

According to him, fraud is a deliberate act committed by one or more persons from among the leadership, persons entrusted with management, employees or third parties in order to obtain unfair or illegal benefits by deception.

According to the current legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan, its head is responsible for the correctness of accounting at enterprises, regardless of the form of management and form of ownership, as well as for ensuring the reliability of reports submitted.

In particular, according to article 11 of the Accounting Act, entitled "Organization of accounting and reporting," the organization of accounting and reporting is carried out by the head of accounting. Head of Accounting:

- development of accounting policy, a system of internal accounting and reporting;
- internal control procedures;
- complete and reliable accounting;
- the integrity of accounting documents;
- Preparation of financial statements;

- Preparation of tax reports and other financial documents;
- ensure timely calculations.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

To prevent significant errors in financial reporting as a result of "errors" and "fraud," the company's management must create an effective internal control system. Internal control is organized on the basis of the accounting policy adopted by the head of the accounting entity in order to ensure the legality, economic expediency, the safety of assets, prevention and detection of robberies and errors in accounting, financial and other statements; this is a system of measures taken. The correctness of the internal control system, its complexity, the involvement of knowledgeable and qualified specialists, its provision with modern technical means of control, as well as the effectiveness of the system timely detect errors and fraud in the enterprise. enables the development of preventive measures. However, audit practice shows that no matter how effective an internal control system is, there is still a possibility that damaged data will be reported as a result of errors and fraud. With this in mind, before the auditor initiates an audit, the client determines the appropriate audit procedures to assess the state of the entity's internal control system and thus determines the level of trust in the information provided for the audit. In accordance with paragraph 4 of IAS 320, the auditor's determination of materiality is a matter of professional judgment and will depend on the auditor's understanding of users' need for financial information from financial statements. In this context, the auditor has reason to assume the following about users:

- a) They have knowledge of business, economic activities and accounting, and have reasonable diligence to study the information provided in the financial statements;
- b) they understand that financial statements are prepared, presented and verified based on their materiality;
- c) they recognize that estimates of amounts based on the use of estimates, consideration and consideration of future events are uncertain;
- d) make sound economic decisions on the basis of information provided in the financial statements.

In audit practice, the materiality threshold is set to reduce to a reasonable level the probability that the amount of unadjusted and undetected distortions in financial statements may exceed the level of materiality. As noted above, the concept of materiality is used by the auditor when planning, conducting and completing an audit, that is, when assessing the impact of identified violations on the audit report and financial statements for uncorrected violations (if any). Audit planning involves defining an overall audit strategy and developing an audit plan for an audit assignment.

Therefore, the auditor must determine the materiality of the financial statements of a particular business entity when determining the overall strategy of the expected audit and when developing an audit plan. The value can be evaluated in terms of both quality and quantity. When assessing the quality of the identified deficiencies, this deviation is considered a "significant" or "insignificant" event in terms of how the legislation differs from the accounting for these transactions, that is, the nature of the violation and its impact on the accuracy of financial statements.

For example, a qualitative assessment of materiality can be applied to the following circumstances that can be identified during an audit:

- the existence of a accounting policy or the inconsistency of the circumstances reflected in it;
- non-disclosure as required by law and the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS);
- Failure to perform an assessment supporting the validity of the business continuity assumption or the low level of credibility of such an assessment, etc.

When the level of materiality is quantified as described in paragraph 2 of IFRS 320, distortions, including omissions, if they occur on their own or in conjunction with other distortions, reasonably relate to economic decisions made by users based on financial statements. The degree of exposure has been studied. When determining the validity of materiality, the auditor must distinguish for himself the materiality of the financial statements of the enterprise, which is expected to be checked. At the same time, he can use the following methods, which are sufficiently disclosed in the theory of audit and are used in practice. (Table 1.)

**TABLE 1. THE METHODS USED TO IDENTIFY SIGNIFICANT INDICATORS  
ALLOW YOU TO CALCULATE THE LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE.**

Extremely careful method of substances	Stable Performance Method	Basic Array Method	Method of at-risk indicators	The result is an important indicator method
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1. The OTC position method is based on the selection of key figures that financial reporting users can focus on first. For example, in joint-stock companies the indicator "Profit per share."
2. The method of stable indicators selects indicators that are not subject to significant changes during the reporting period. For example, authorized capital, final financial statement value, long-term assets.
3. When selecting key figures in the main array method, their share in the total value of financial statements is taken into account. That is, in this method, indicators with a large proportion are significant.
4. Reporting elements with a high error rate compared to other indicators should be selected in the method of at-risk indicators.
5. The method of significant indicators should take into account indicators that the presence of errors and deviations can lead to significant consequences associated with the violation.

In audit practice, the procedure for their application in combination is generally accepted.

In accordance with paragraph A4 of IFRS 320, the income categories reflected in the reports, in particular, profit before tax, gross operating income, gross profit and total expenses, total capital or assets, are examples of indicators that can be considered acceptable depending on the circumstances of the business entity, net worth can be quoted.

US professors Arens E.A., Lobbek Dj. K. consider it appropriate to divide the use of the concept of "materiality" in audit practice into five stages (3.231b):

1. Define the initial overall significance level (s);

2. Distribute the initial overall level of materiality among the reporting elements;
3. Determination of the fair value of financial statements for individual items;
4. Determination of the total fair value of the level of materiality in the financial statements;
5. Compare the actual significance level to its original value.

**The first stage. Determining the initial overall significance level (value).** At this stage, the auditor determines the minimum (minimum) and maximum (maximum) limits of possible errors. Errors below the minimum limit were considered minor errors, and the auditor did not consider it necessary to pay much attention to their study. Errors above the maximum limit are significant errors and should be thoroughly investigated by the auditor as they may adversely affect the accuracy of financial statements. The determination of the percentage to be applied to the selected target implies the professional opinion of the auditor. Professor J. Robertson writes that most auditors consider errors in the range of 5-10 per cent as minor, minor errors. Errors exceeding 10 per cent are classified as significant errors [7].

The following indicators and quantities can be used to determine the level of minor deviations in audit practice [6].

- annual net profit - up to 5%;
- from net profit - up to 2%;
- from financial statement currency - up to 2%
- from the value of private capital - up to 10%;
- from total expenses - up to 2%.

Indicators adapted to determine the level of importance in different industries and their percentage level may differ. For example,

- an article for the oil and gas industry that may be added or replaced by any of the above indicators - the cost of fixed assets;
- for freight transport organizations - the volume of transported goods;
- for trading enterprises - turnover;
- for investment organizations - profit before tax.

The value can be calculated based on two different approaches:

- deductive;
- inductive.

The deductive approach first determines the level of the materiality of the financial statements be audited and then distributes this value to the materiality items of the financial statements.

In an inductive approach, the levels of materiality in financial statements are first determined by the items of materiality, and then the total level of materiality in financial statements is determined as their amount. According to Professor J. Robertson, the deductive method is theoretically more suitable for assessing materiality [7].

Significance is calculated separately for each client, taking into account the results of their previous audits, the characteristics of the business, the level of trust in it in the business community and a number of other factors, and this is documented in the corresponding working

document of the auditor. Here is an example of calculating the significance level in a deductive way. (Table 2.)

**TABLE 2. CALCULATIONS TO DETERMINE THE SIGNIFICANCE LEVEL BASED ON A DEDUCTIVE APPROACH.**

Key indicators	The sum of the main indicator, thousand soums	Estimated level of significance, %	Acceptable amount for determining the level of importance, thousand soums	Share, %
1	2	3	4	5
Net income	7 800 500	0,50%	39 003	18
Annual net profit	960 300	4,00%	38 412	18
Gross expenditure	6 840 200	0,50%	34 201	16
Financial position reporting currency	12 657 890	0,50%	63 289	29
Private capital	4 369 752	1,00%	43 698	20
Intotal	<b>32 628 642</b>	<b>x</b>	<b>218 602</b>	<b>100</b>

**1 option.** In this case, the single significance level for all key figures is taken as the amount is shown in row 3 of Table 1 - 34,201 thousand. Soum, which can be rounded more (35,000 thousand Sumov) or less (34,000 thousand Sumov) in order to reduce practical benefits. In this case:

- rounding in the direction of multiplication  $(35,000 - 34,201) / 34,201 * 100\% = 2.34\%$
- round down  $(34,201 - 34,000) / 34,201 * 100\% = 0.59\%$

In audit practice, a deviation of up to 20% is considered acceptable, and if it is exceeded, the auditor needs to take additional measures to regulate settlements. As we see, the percentage of deviation is small in both cases. Therefore, the selected amount (34,000 thousand Sumov) is considered as the level of general significance for all main indicators. At the same time, the level of materiality for all financial statements  $(34,000 \text{ thousand Sumov} * 5)$  is set at 170,000 thousand. Soum. This amount represents 1.34% of the total cost of the statement of financial position  $(170\,000 / 12\,657\,890 * 100)$ , and this figure is below the level recommended in audit practice (5-10%), to the satisfaction of the audit organization.

**2 option.** In that case

- a) Based on the data in column 4 of Table 1, we calculate the average significance level  $(39\,003 + 38\,412 + 34\,201 + 63\,289 + 43\,698) / 5 = 43\,721$  thousand Sumov
- b) values of indicators that differ more or less by an average significance level are excluded from the set. In our example, these amounts are 63.289 thousand. Sumov and 34,201 sum.
- c) the new average value is determined based on the remaining values  $(39,003 + 38,412 + 43,698) / 5 = 40,371$  thousand Soum



d) rounded to the side for ease of use. Then, according to our example, the total level of significance for all main indicators will be 40,000 thousand sums, and the level of significance for the total financial report (40,000 thousand sums \* 5) will be 200,000 thousand sums. This amount represents 1.58% of the total cost of the financial statement (200 000/12 657 890 \* 100), which is less than the level recommended in audit practice (5-10%) to the satisfaction of the audit organization.

There are several advantages of the method of determining the level of materiality by the average value of the baseline indicators. Including:

- Changing key indicators, removing some or introducing new ones;
- Change the proportion of key indicators based on their knowledge and experience;
- change the rounding order;
- Taking into account the indicators of the previous year and the pace of their change;
- Applying different levels of significance to the reporting elements and individual elements of the main indicators;
- Development of a table for calculating the significance level and a specific methodology for calculating its level.

**The second stage. Distribute the initial overall materiality level among the reporting elements.** At this stage, the auditor distributes the initial overall level of materiality among the items in the report.

We will explain this by dividing the initial level of importance (34,000 thousand Sum), defined by the Private Equity Index, into individual elements.

**TABLE 3. THE ORDER OF DISTRIBUTION OF THE VALUE OF THE ORIGINAL SIGNIFICANCE, DETERMINED BY THE MEASURE OF FAIRNESS, AMONG ITS ELEMENTS.**

The title of the articles of private capital	The amount, thousand sums	Share, %	Distribution of value, thousand sum
Authorized capital	1 000 000	22,89%	7 780
Added capital	580 000	13,27%	4 513
Reserve capital	360 950	8,26%	2 808
Retained earnings	1 308 802	29,95%	10 184
Target financing	1 120 000	25,63%	8 715
<b>Total</b>	<b>4 369 752</b>	<b>100,00%</b>	<b>34 000</b>

Similarly, the only value that is taken into account for other financial reporting indicators is distributed among the components. Based on this information, the auditor will have preliminary information on the weaknesses of the financial statements that are expected to be audited, and these circumstances will be taken into account in the preparation of the audit plan.

**The third stage. Determine the actual value of the importance of financial reporting for individual items.** At this stage, the auditor calculates the amount (H) of errors actually made for

each item involved in the financial statements. If the sum of the actual error is determined using a sample, then for this article the sum of the actual error is divided by the sum (A), the total value of the tested self-calculations - by the sum (c) multiplied by the total amount of the set (C).

$$X = (A/B) * C, \quad (1)$$

**Example:** During the audit, the following information was obtained under the heading "Reserve capital" of private capital.

A = 1,800,000 soums

V = 178 500 000 soums

S = 200 210 thousand Soum

Solution:  $X = (A/B) * C = (1\,800/178\,500) * 200\,210 = 2,018$  thousand. Soum

It turned out that the actual amount of error under the reserve capital item of the Private Equity Index adapted to determine the level of materiality is 2,018,000 soums. This is 790,000 sums less than the originally planned level (2,808,000 sums). Thus, the fair value of distortions for other indicators and their items is determined to determine the initial level of materiality in the financial statements. Assuming that when performing these calculations for other items of the Private Equity indicator, based on the results of their audit, the actual amount of errors was as follows.

- Authorized capital - 1 200 thousand soums;
- Added capital - 5,956 thousand soums;
- Retained earnings - 11 830 thousand soums;
- Earmarked financing - 9,934 thousand soums;

**Stage 4. Determine the overall actual value of the importance of financial reporting.** At this stage, we expect the overall level of remuneration for the level of importance in the general financial statements.

See  $1,200 + 5,956 + 2,018 + 11,860 + 9,934 = 30,968$  thousand soums.

**Stage 5. Compare the actual significance level to its original value.** At this stage, as a result of the audit, the amounts of errors detected in fact for all items of the baseline indicators are compared with their initial values and a corresponding working document is compiled.

We explain this process by implementing it in accordance with the articles of the basic indicator "private capital."

**TABLE 4. COMPARISON OF THE LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE DETERMINED IN REALITY BY THE BASIC INDICATOR OF PRIVATE CAPITAL WITH ITS INITIAL LEVEL.**

The title of the articles of private capital	Initial significance level, thousand soum	Level of real importance, thousand soum	Amount of difference, thousand soums
Authorized capital	7 780	1 200	- 6 580
Added capital	4 513	5 956	1 443
Reserve capital	2 808	2 018	- 790
Retained earnings	10 184	11 860	1 676
Target financing	8 715	9 934	1 219
Total	<b>34 000</b>	<b>30 968</b>	<b>3 032</b>

As can be seen from the data of Table 3, according to the audit results, there was a difference in both the decrease and the increase in all points of the investigated indicator.

In this case, the auditor's response to the actual distortion is set out in paragraph 6 of ISA 400 "Evaluation of control detected during the audit."

According to him: The auditor should determine whether it is necessary to revise the overall audit strategy and audit plan if:

- the nature of the revealed violations and the reasons for their occurrence indicates that there may be other violations that may be significant in the totality of violations collected during the audit; or
- the number of violations accumulated during the audit reached the level of materiality determined in accordance with ISA 320.

The auditor shall review the initial level of materiality if it is determined that the financial results actually achieved at the end of the period are likely to differ significantly from the financial results used to determine the level of materiality originally expected for the financial statements. This may lead to a revision of the overall audit strategy and audit plan. In this case, an audit working paper should be prepared. This is because article 14 of ISA 320 sets out the circumstances under which the relevant audit documentation on materiality based on ISA 230, entitled "Audit Documents," should be prepared. In particular, the Auditor shall include in the audit documentation the following amounts, as well as the factors taken into account in determining these amounts:

- level of significance for financial reporting;
- where appropriate, the level of importance of transactions, account balances or certain categories of disclosures;
- significance limit;
- (g) Revise paragraphs (a) to (c) by any means, depending on the results of the audit.

The auditor shall promptly notify the management of the business entity of any violations identified during the audit. At the same time, when presenting the identified circumstances to the management of the enterprise, the auditor must ask the management of the business entity to correct such violations and, after correction, notify the auditor in writing about each corrected and unadjusted value of each of the indicators. In some cases, the management of the business entity and, if necessary, persons with managerial powers may consider that some uncorrected distorted information is not distorted information. They may, therefore, add the following words to the definition of their written statement: "We do not agree that the articles... and... are a distortion because [description of causes]". However, receiving such a notice does not relieve the auditor of the need to describe the conclusion about the consequences of uncorrected violations. [2]

If the management of the organization refuses to correct all or some of the violations reported by the auditor, the auditor must determine the reasons why the management of the organization does not correct the violations and take this into account when assessing the presence of significant distortions in the financial statements. As we see, there is a direct relationship between the level of materiality and audit risk. However, these relationships are inverse. That is, the higher the level of materiality, the lower the audit risk, and vice versa, the lower the level of materiality, the higher the level of audit risk. This means that if the auditor concludes that the inconsistencies identified in the audit require revision to reduce the initial level of materiality, it means that the audit risk should be reviewed at the initial level. In this case, audit practice recommends the use of one or both of two methods to reduce the level of audit risk. According to the first method, additional audit procedures should be used to reduce the level of risk of controls and the risk of their inability to detect by changing the colour, duration and size of tests to be performed. The second method is to address the significant irregularities identified by the management of the enterprise before the audit report is published and to ensure that the financial statements are resubmitted. Finally, the level of materiality directly affects the audit opinion, which is presented to the audited entity at the end of the audit. This relationship can be seen in the following diagram.

**5 - TABLE. RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MATERIALITY AND AUDIT OPINION.**

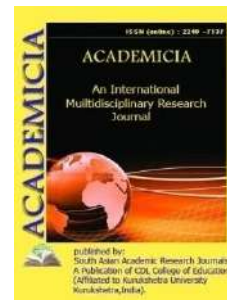
Degree of importance	The importance of user decision-making	Form of conclusion
Doesn't matter	Uncertainty does not affect decision-making	Positive feedback
For some substances is important	Uncertainty affects the user's decision only if this undefined information depends on the nature of the decision being made. In general, financial statements are considered to reflect reliable data	With comments
Important for most substances	Uncertainty affects most of the decisions made by the user based on these financial statements	Negative
	Inability to collect sufficient audit evidence as a result of limited audit scope	Refusal to conclude

## CONCLUSION

In conclusion, determining the initial level of materiality in the process of planning an audit based on the ISA and making the necessary adjustments to it during the audit, as well as providing the client with an audit opinion based on the results of assessing the actual level of materiality.

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## USING INTERACTIVE FORMS OF LEARNING IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF COGNITIVE ACTIVITY OF STUDENTS WHEN STUDYING M. BULGAKOV'S NOVEL "MASTER AND MARGARITA"

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### ABSTRACT

*This article discusses the development of the cognitive activity of students using interactive forms of study in the study of M. Bulgakov's novel "Master and Margarita." The modern approach to learning should focus on introducing novelty into the learning process, due to the peculiarities of the dynamics of life development and activity, the specifics of various learning technologies and the needs of the individual, society and the state in the development of socially useful knowledge, beliefs, traits and qualities of character, relationships and experience of behaviour among students. Today it has become obvious that it is necessary to manage not the person, but the process of its development. The main methodological innovations are today associated with the use of interactive teaching methods. Interactive training is, first of all, dialogue training, during which the teacher and the student interact. The essence of interactive learning is that the learning process is organized in such a way that almost all students are involved in the process of knowledge, they have the opportunity to understand and reflect on what they know and think. The joint activity of students in the process of knowledge, mastering of educational material means that everyone makes their own special individual contribution, there is an exchange of knowledge, ideas, ways of acting.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Interactive Forms Of Learning, The Development Of The Cognitive Activity Of Students, M. Bulgakov, "Master And Margarita," Modern Teaching Methods, Learning Results.*



## INTRODUCTION

State policy in the field of training provides for the formation of a diversified individual - a citizen through a system of continuing education, inextricably connected with the intellectual and spiritual and moral education of a person. The formation of aesthetically rich worldview, high spirituality, culture and creative thinking among students.[1]

Currently, the problem of the lack of desire to read classical works of art by both students and students is becoming global. Modern youth, immersed in the world of computers, mobile phones, are not able to see the values that Russian literature can give her. Most often, her study is reduced to superficial reading or episodic familiarization with the work. Sometimes students are limited to a brief retelling of an artwork downloaded from the Internet.

Therefore, the modern teacher is faced with the task of educating young people about the need for reading, interest in the artistic word, the formation of aesthetic taste, and the ability to creatively perceive what has been read.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

To attract students to read fiction, it is necessary to increase their cognitive interest, develop their active activity, since students' attitude to the learning process is usually characterized by the degree of their activity. Activity determines the degree of "contact" of the trainee with the subject of his activity.

The use of interactive forms of education in the educational process is aimed at stimulating educational and cognitive motivation, developing independence and activity; education of analytical and critical thinking; formation of communication skills; self-development of students.

The educational activities of students can be intensified in a wide variety of forms, methods and means of study. One of the ways of developing cognitive activity of students is to organize the problem study.

Modern problem training involves the creation of problem situations under the guidance of a teacher, the organization of independent research activities of students when reading and analysing the text, which contributes to creative search, the development of mental abilities and, as a result, the formation of deep professional knowledge.

So, for example, when studying M. Bulgakov's novel "Master and Margarita," which is sometimes not easily perceived by freshman students, it is advisable to raise such problematic questions as:

- What is good and evil?
- What does it mean to be merciful?
- Is the choice of the epigraph from Goethe's Faust accidental?
- Why does Pilate want to save Yeshua and bring him to death?
- Does Fried receive forgiveness? etc. [5]

In order to answer such questions, students need to read the novel to the end, resorting to a dictionary on aesthetics. At the same time, you can use one of the TRCMPP techniques - "Basket of Ideas." The "basket of ideas" includes a stage of individual work, which will allow even the most passive to get involved in the discussion process, during which students learn to express

their thoughts and judgments.

The level of cognitive activity of a freshman also increases the use of the game technology "I Believe - I Do Not Believe" ("Yes-No"). Students are offered questions beginning with the words: "Do you believe that...", which they unilaterally must answer in the affirmative or negative.

For example:

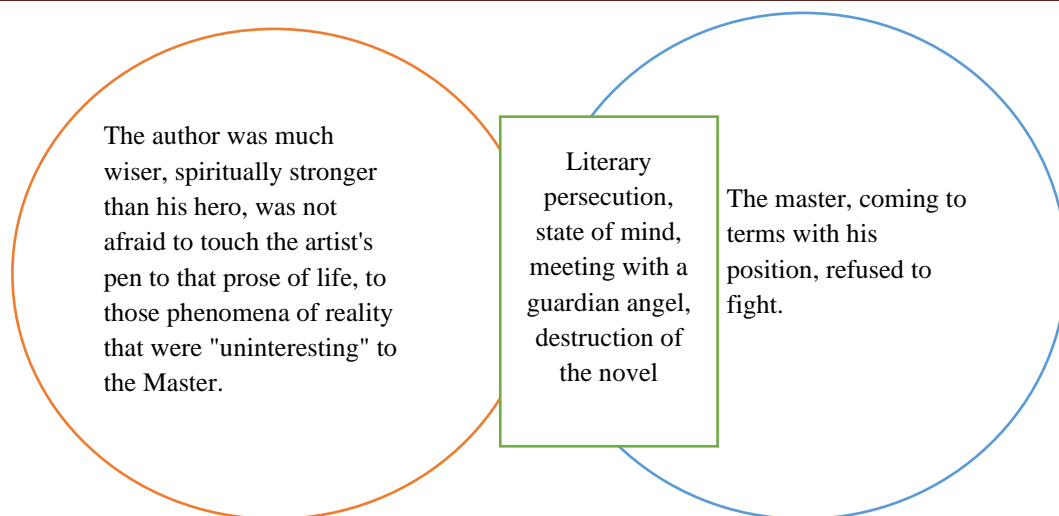
1. Do you believe that Berlioz cut off his head with a tram? (+)
2. Aloysius Mogarych was part of Voland's retinue? (-)
3. Critic Latunsky gave a positive review of the Master's novel about Pontia and Pilate? (-)
4. Did margarita attend the ball of one hundred kings as queen? (+)
5. The apartment number, called "bad" in the novel, was 50? (+)

The development of the cognitive activity of students in the lesson is also facilitated by the use by the teacher of such innovative pedagogical technologies as "Insert," "Venn Diagram," a role-playing game.

A good result is the use of the Insert reception, in which students independently analyze the theoretical material using special litters. Students can formulate their knowledge in the table: "I know - I learned - I want to find out."

It is advisable to use the "Venn Diagram" technology after studying the material when students have already formed certain knowledge, and they will be able to compare two heroes, two events, two phenomena, etc.

So, for example, when considering M. Bulgakov's novel "Master and Margarita," the teacher may note that many pages of the novel are autobiographical. Of all the tragic characters in the novel, the author of this novel, Mikhail Afanasevich Bulgakov, turns out to be the most disturbing of us. The image of the author is manifested here in two hypostases: in the image of the Master (as he was) and in the image of Woland (as he wanted to be). [3] The teacher gives a task, using the biographical data of M. Bulgakov, to find their correspondences in the novel in the fate of the Master and compile a diagram of Venn. It will look like this:



**Fig. 1.** Venn Diagram Technology.

## CONCLUSION

M. Bulgakov, who created the "three times romantic" Master, who also learned the vicissitudes of literary fate, was wiser and more spiritually stronger than his hero. He knew the bitter taste of life and did not run from it.

The level of cognitive activity will also increase the method of "role-playing."

You can play the "Trial of Pontius Pilate." The audience is divided into two groups - "prosecutors" and "defenders." During the "trial," students must use mitigating circumstances, come to the "final verdict" proclaimed in chapter 32 of the novel.

Exemplary questions of the "prosecutors":

1. Why did you, Pontius Pilate, as a representative of the supreme judiciary, send an innocent person to death? Wasn't it your responsibility to bring the investigation to a conclusion?
2. You had the opportunity to prove Yeshua Ga-Nocri's innocence and thereby save him from execution. Why didn't you take this opportunity?
3. Why are you committing a second crime by killing Judah?

In accordance with these issues, another group of students is preparing a "protective speech," where they will have to present mitigating circumstances.

For example, Speaking with Yeshua, Pontius Pilate realized that he was not a criminal, but a very smart person. He tried to save Yeshua by prompting his intonation to answer his own questions, but Yeshua rejects this help. Pontius Pilate could not resist his decision to defend the freedom and life of Yeshua since he was pressured by Caifa. In addition, Pontius Pilate was internally not free, he was a slave of his position. [4]

At the stage of reflection, students are asked questions: Why is Pilate still granted forgiveness? Who forgives Pontius Pilate - God or man?

During the analysis, students should come to the conclusion that only a person can forgive a person. Therefore, M. Bulgakov puts words of forgiveness into the mouth of the Master.

At the stage of reflection, such types of work as cluster compilation, Synquein, Diamanta can also be used.

Example of synquein:

Pontius Pilate

Formidable, cowardly.

Judging, punishing, suffering.

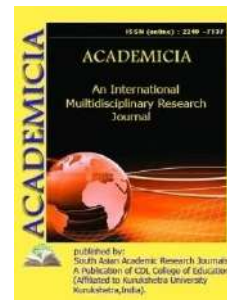
Sends an innocent person to the execution.

The fifth procurator.

Thus, the activity of the teacher, expressed in the application of modern teaching methods, should be aimed at the active reading activity of students, leading to the formation of a morally perfect person with active life positions. Only constant search, love of fiction, joint comprehension of its eternal questions, mysteries and moral lessons will help in the modern world to revive interest in the art of words, to attach to the beautiful. Students receive new knowledge not in ready-made formulations, but as a result of their own active cognitive activity.

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## **A HISTORICAL VIEW OF EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES OF AMERICAN MISSIONARIES IN JAFFNA DURING 1796-1948**

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### **ABSTRACT**

*The reign of British in Jaffna was distinct from other European powers especially from those of Portuguese and Dutch. These distinctions were based on political, economical and socio cultural levels. Jaffna was not an exception for these changes. The period of Portuguese and Dutch made small changes in the life style of people, whereas the changes made during the British reign were remarkable. The main reason for these changes was the arrival of Christian Missionaries and their services. The American Missionaries became more prominent as their services were more public oriented. As a result of this they could also imprint their name in the history of Jaffna. The notable period of the impact of the Missionaries was from the 1820s to early 20<sup>th</sup> century. During this period they engaged themselves in printing and publishing translations of English works into Tamil. Printing publishing and establishment of primary, secondary and tertiary educational Institutions and provision of health care for residents of the Jaffna peninsula. These activities resulted in many social changes amongst Jaffna Tamils and some of them survive even today. They also led to the attainment of a lopsided literacy level among residents in the relatively small peninsula. This is cited by scholars as one of the primary factors contributing to the recently entered civil war. Many notable educational Institutions within the Jaffna peninsula owe their origins to the Missionary activities from America. The services on education, carried out by the American Mission brought many changes in the lives of those who resided in Jaffna. Thus the main objectives of this research are to explain how and where these changes occurred, how the inhabitants of Jaffna faced the impact of these changes and also to document all these changes. The research methodology is based on history. The primary sources for this study include the British documents, notes, letters and books written by the priests who had come here to propagate Christianity in Jaffna and archaeological and other historical materials. I have*

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*utilized as secondary sources, books and articles in the journals, magazines and internet based sources.*

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**KEY WORDS:** *Bahthi Movement, Guru kula education, Women education, Missions schools*

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## **INTRODUCTION:**

### **AMERICAN MISSIONARIES AND THEIR ARRIVAL IN JAFFNA**

The *Bahthi* Movement which originated in Massachusetts formulated American mission in 1810. During their early days they travelled to India, China and Burma to spread Christianity in Oriental countries. In this manner Rev. Samuel Newell (Missionary) went to India. But permission was not granted to him by the English government. So he started his journey towards Island of Mauritius to continue his services there. Accidentally he reached Galle face harbor because of the sorrowful incident that happened on his way to Mauritius. Rev. Samuel Newell arrived in Sri Lanka in 1813, (Veluppillai, C.D. 1992, pp.11-15.) as the Missionary sponsored by the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions (ABCFM). The British Colonial Office in India and Sri Lanka restricted the Americans to the relatively small Jaffna peninsula for geopolitical reasons for almost 40 years. He landed in Galle and finally reached Jaffna city. Although he spent most of his career in India, particularly in Bombay he was instrumental in starting the American Mission in Jaffna. At that time Sir. Robert Brownrigg was the Governor, in charge of the coastal areas of Sri Lanka. Being pleased with the Missionary, the governor recommended Jaffna as the area to be served.

Rev. Samuel Newell accepted the recommendation of the governor and served Jaffna for about 45 days and sent a report to the head office in America. In that report he requested that the services of Missionaries were essential to Jaffna. His request was accepted and a lot of missionaries were sent to Jaffna. He was followed by other Missionary families such as Rev. Edward Warren, who arrived 1816. He took special interest in educating the people of the area in both English and their native Tamil language. Further, the first group of Missionaries was sent by the head office in 1816. They first came to Colombo and served there for a short period and then they reached Jaffna with their families and settled down in places like Tellipallai and Vaddukkoddai and continued their services. (Jebanesan, S. 1992, p.24.) The second set of missionaries were sent in 1819, They too brought along with them their families and settled down in areas such as Manipay, Uduvil and Pandaitharippu. They further extended the areas that they served.

One of the main intentions of these American missionaries was evangelization among the natives. Since they had chosen education as the prelude to evangelization lot of institutions from primary schools to colleges were established in different parts of Jaffna. These rapid changes gave way to a new trend in the Jaffna educational tradition. Even though the services regarding education were religious oriented the whole society of Jaffna showed a rapid growth in education.

### **The Nature Of Education In Jaffna Before The Arrival Of American Mission**

During that time system in Jaffna education was basically Hindu. The educational system too was based on Hindu tradition. The influence of Hindu tradition was there in each and everything in their culture, habits and in the life style of the people. The educational system that was



prevailing in sri lanka before the arrival of portuguese was not properly institutionalized. Furthermore, during that period people did not have the habit of writing on paper. The education system that prevailed during that period was traditional educational system. The traditional educational system prevailed in the areas where there were tamils and also where there were sinhalese. (abeyasinghe,tikiri. Pp.5-9.) In a general sense these two were called native educational traditions.

During the early days, brahmins were generally responsible for education. The houses of brahmins were the educational centers. And this education system was known as *guru kula* educational system . But it was taken up by buddhist monks around 3rd century b.c with the influence of buddhism. (heaiwasam,d,p,g. 1969, p. 08.). Brahmanical educational system was strong in the following places of jaffna namely uduppiddi, puloly, velanai, arali ,atchuveli, karainagar, varani, chunnakam, tellippalai and madduvil. (sasikala, kurumoorththi. 2013, p. 41.). Only a small group of people enriched themselves with this education system and they were not willing to share it with others. The subjects that they taught were tamil literature, tamil grammar, hinduism, logic, astrology, sanskrit and ayurvedic medicine. Yet this responsibility regarding education was later on taken up by kings who ruled jaffna after 13<sup>th</sup> century and the kings considered it as one of their obligations. (ambikaibakan,k. 1969, p.45. )

This traditional educational system fulfilled the requirements of Tamils to some extent. The people of Jaffna were mostly of Agricultural society. They considered that it was sufficient, if people were literate. Later on primary education was taught through village schools. Because of the close relationship that Jaffna had with South India, Jaffna education too was based on *Saiva* tradition. (Because of the set up, the educational system too was based on Hindu tradition). The general aims of this educational trend were , to develop Tamil education make the children devotional and obedient and to teach them Tamil Grammar and make them to read and write . (Sivalingarajah,S. March 1983, p. 69).But this native educational trend degraded as a result of Portuguese rule and their interest in Catholic religious education. (Arumugam,V. 1976, p.94. )

After the fall of Jaffna kingdom, Portuguese reign became dominant. Traditional education imparted on the *Thinnai* was preserved along with the introduction of another new educational system known as *Kovil pattu* (Parish Schools) education system. The educational service conducted by the priests who served in the churches were known as *Kovil pattu* educational system. It is the Franciscan priests who came to Jaffna during the Portuguese period established these *Kovil pattu* schools for the first time and taught religion , reading and writing skills. These schools mostly taught religious preaching and through this education they tried to convert people to Catholicism. The Portuguese priests who were engaged in educational activities learned the native tongue. They also gave some priorities to the native teachers, converted them and used them for educational purpose in their *Kovilpattu* schools.<sup>9</sup> (Jebanesan,S. 2009, p.20.)The literary tradition that developed from Jaffna kings period was influenced by Catholicism during Portuguese period.

In 1658 Dutch captured Jaffna from Portuguese. As a result of this all the churches and *Kovil pattu* schools established by Portuguese were converted into protestant Churches and educational centers for Protestant priests. Since Dutch were more interested in merchandise /commerce they did not interfere much with the activities of the natives .

Since this approach was not a hindrance for the development of Tamil Hindu tradition of the natives both traditional education imparted in the *Thinnai* and *Kovil Pattu* education system were continued for their administrative purposes, Dutch divided Jaffna peninsula into *Kovil Pattus* and built a primary school in each of these *kovil pattus* for their educational activities.<sup>10</sup> (Sivalingarajah, S. p. 13.). Protestant religious education was prominent in these centers where they also taught some basic methods of how to read and write. Liberal policy was followed by the Dutch. They gave priorities also for appointment to the natives who were good in education. As a result of this, education was developing in this period too.

Even though the education that was brought up from the period of Jaffna kings kept on continued during the times of Portuguese & Dutch, it was influenced by Christianity. But during this period it was difficult for all to get the education and the higher educational system too was hard to follow. Hardly anyone paid attention regarding to the education of women even though the Dutch paid little attention to women's education. Under these circumstances American missionaries made some noticeable changes through their educational services during the British period.

### THE EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

The British government which ruled Jaffna at the time when the missionaries arrived here was not interested in the education of the natives. At the same time the natives of that period showed little interest in education. Some native scholar like Senathiraja *mudaliyar* from Irupalai, Arulampala *mudaliyar* from Uduppiddy and some others at Vannarponnai established schools and educated students. But only a few availed themselves of this opportunity in these schools. (Ruberu Ranjith. 1969, II, p.418. ) But it was impossible for all to get educated. The credit goes to the Missionaries to change this system and provide education for many irrespective of race, religion and social status.

In keeping with their aim to propagate their religion, the American Missionaries used education as the means to achieve their goal after their arrival here. As a result, schools were opened in several parts of the Jaffna district. Though these schools were set up for religious propaganda, the education of the Tamils improved as a result of their activities. The Missionaries started their educational service by setting up two schools at Mallakam and Tellippalai with thirty students in 1816. These were started by Edward Warren. By 1848 105 Tamil Schools and sixteen English schools were founded. Mission centers were soon opened in nine locations. At the outset Hindu teachers were employed. Writing, reading and simple verses in Tamil were taught at these schools with these, geography, mathematics and Christianity included in the western educational curriculum also were taught in same schools. (Jebanesan, S. 1983, p. 25. )

The Missionaries generally set up schools in the villages. They were established near the residences of the Missionaries. The basic education was imparted free in Tamil medium schools. Annually about 300- 400 students who could read passed out from these schools. At the initial stage Missionaries used the buildings of the Dutch for their educational activities. But as the number of schools increased later, they used huts built with earthen walls and thatched with Cadjan. As the missionaries expanded their educational activities the number of schools also increased in course of time. In this respect the increase in the number of schools and the students boys and girls who studied from 1819 to 1917 are listed below (Jebanesan, S. 1983, p. 25.)

**TABLE 1: NUMBER OF SCHOOLS AND THE STUDENTS FROM 1819 TO 1911 IN JAFFNA**

year	Schools	Boys	girls
1819	15	633	10
1824	90	2864	613
1836	155	6037	1000
1868	60	1598	728
1879	121	8120	1400
1884	138	8332	1751
1900	133	10224	2791
1911	118	9893	3544

Though the purpose of the American Missionaries was to promote their religious activities Hindu teachers also were employed to these schools. This provision might be due to the fact that the Hindu students who did not like to study under the Christian teachers in the schools. could study under the Hindu teachers . When one considers this fact, it is clear that the Missionaries wanted to give opportunities for all . They were successful in their endeavor.

One may cite the introduction of higher educational system in Jaffna in the English medium as the turning point in the history of education started by the Missionaries. A high school called the “Batticotta Seminary” was established by the Missionary Daniel Poor at Vaddukoddai in 1823. He also functioned as the first principal of this high school . This is one of the oldest schools in Asia. Though the medium of instruction was English, the school promoted the study of Tamil and Sanskrit. Besides, the development of Tamil Prose, publication of newspapers etc also were encouraged at this institution. (Nadarajah, G., 2005, PP 1-5.) They continued to introduce the western system of education and western educational curriculum in Jaffna and fostered them .

Another important aspect of the educational activities of the American Missionaries was the interest on female education. The female education was not given due importance in the Jaffna educational set up at that time. Some people considered that the girls should not touch the manuscript used for writing while learning. The Missionaries had the credit of introducing female education as for males in Jaffna.

At the outset education was imparted for females and males together. As the girls showed interest in education in course of time, the Missionaries established separate schools for the girls . As a result, Mrs. Harriet Winslow a great – great – grand mother of the late secretary of state John Foster Dulles, established a girls’ school with a hostel at Uduvil in 1824. This was the first girls’ school not only in Jaffna but in Asia as well. Here the subjects were taught in Tamil with English also as a subject . The girls who studied here belonged to the age group 5 to 11 years. (Harrison Minnie Hastings., 1925, P.12.) The girls who studied here and passed out worked for social welfare and promoted female education. The female education was an important contribution of Missionaries to the Jaffna society as they were the pioneers in this respect.

Generally, the instruction on Christianity was given the top priority. The missionaries observed educational setup of Jaffna and formulated the syllabus accordingly. They also observed the

traditional *Thinnai*. ( a front part of the teachers house) schools which were the then primary schools. The Missionaries organized the schools into primary, intermediary and high schools . The students of the primary schools used to write on earth and read their lesson. After they could read and write, they had to memorize certain portions of the Bible and submit them to the teachers. They learned to write and read manuscripts (made of Palmyra leaves) Some elementary code of conduct as found in the Tamil works Atticudi, Konraiventan, Muthurai, Nalvali etc were written in these manuscripts and the students had to memorize and submit them also. As the content of education and number of students increased the Missionaries feel the importance of the printing press. Accordingly they set up a printing press and started publishing important books on both religious and secular. Western knowledge was introduced through the printing of books including those on science. Western scientific subjects were introduced and important books were translated into Tamil and taught in the schools. They also setup a library by the side of the schools. Thus the importance of school libraries were emphasized to the teachers and students

Thus the Missionaries were greatly interested in the educational service. But the mission commission from America came here in 1855 and after studying then situation they found fault with the Missionaries that they were more interested in education than on Christian propaganda. As a result of this the educational activities received a setback. From this time onwards the educational activities of the Hindus increased. In 1868 the number of mission schools was 60 and that of the students was 2332. But there was a decline. The number of Hindu schools was 132 and that of the students was 3624. (Though the Hindus established more schools later the American Missionaries continued their educational activities. Thus they fostered education and continued to promote the welfare of the people.

## CONCLUSION

The American Missionaries came to Jaffna with the purpose of propagating their religion. They adopted educational and medical services as the means to achieve their goal. They won the admiration of the people of Jaffna by these social services. Education formed the basis of all their activities and hence they concentrated on education. As a result, in the educational set up of Jaffna. Many could receive education irrespective of caste and other differences. Of particular importance are the western system of education higher education and female education. People of Jaffna were provided with the opportunities to benefit by these. The educational activities of the American missionaries in Jaffna in the 19<sup>th</sup> century still continue to remind the people of Jaffna about their valuable service.

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## FLOWER AS A LINGUOCULTURAL SYMBOL

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### ABSTRACT

*This article analysed about the phraseological units and the main provisions regarding phraseology and its concepts: as an example of a flower we can discuss about the types of flowers and their linguocultural symbol characterization. The concept of "flower" emerges from the following (visually "recreated") definitions: A flower is a colored, not green part of a plant, which looks like a corolla of petals surrounding a pistil with stamens, has a certain beauty and smell, as well as the plant itself with such characteristics. This definition refers to the core of the concept of a flower*

**KEYWORDS:** *Concept, Flower, Figurative Meaning, Symbolism, Linguistic Sign, Floronyms, Concretize, Semantic Field.*

### INTRODUCTION

The main function of a linguocultural symbol is its ability to recreate characteristic features in its semantics national mentality of representatives of a certain linguocultural space. A flower is a linguocultural symbol, because allows you to explore the peculiarities of the culture of the people, its values, traditions, realities. A symbol is a sign of reality, carrying, in addition to the object-figurative meaning, another, culturally more valuable content. Flowers can embody



mythological ideas about the world around them (Narcisse - narcissist; pomme de discord - an apple of discord; les pavots de Morphee (poet.) - dream) Flowers concretize these ideas, which allows us to consider them as archetypal symbols (the word "archetype" goes back to the Greek archetypon - prototype, model). Flowers are stereotypical symbols, as they reflect the "everyday" ideas of the majority of representatives of any linguocultural community. The stereotypical symbolism of a flower implies a feminine (For example: bouton de rose - a young innocent girl; le lis dans la vallée - a lily in the valley (about the beloved) (biblical) Flowers also refer to individual author's symbols, in which denotative meaning is used to express uncoded author's ideas or in which stable stereotypical and archetypal content is specifically refracted (for example, the names of the author's tales and poems, works of art: "Les feuilles mortes", "Scarlet flower", "Seven-flower flower", "Name of the Rose")

## MATERIALS AND DISCUSSION

"The concept of "flower" emerges from the following (visually "recreated") definitions: A flower is a colored, not green part of a plant, which looks like a corolla of petals surrounding a pistil with stamens, has a certain beauty and smell, as well as the plant itself with such characteristics. This definition refers to the core of the concept of a flower.

On the periphery, there are signs that are highlighted in the analysis of proverbs, sayings, stable phrases, slang, and realization of the picture of the world of the people, the linguistic picture exists in the form of meanings of linguistic signs, which form the aggregate semantic space of the language. An integral part of the semantic space of the language is the semantic field of a single symbol. Its study allows us to identify the features of the cognitive activity of a certain ethnic group and to concretize the content of knowledge of the culture in question. A semantic field is understood as a set of linguistic units united by a common content and reflecting the conceptual, objective or functional similarity of the designated objects. Lexical units are included in semantic fields on the basis that: 1) have a common semantic feature that unites all units of the field and is expressed by a lexeme with a generalized meaning (plant, which has flowers). For example, individual flower names are included in the semantic field of flower names as having a common archiseme (a plant with flowers for reproduction);

2) Particular (differential) signs (from one or more), eg "beauty" (beautiful / unattractive), "freshness" (withered / blooming), aroma (scented / spicy), "surface characteristic" (delicate / prickly) 18. A common semantic feature that unites elements of a particular semantic field in other semantic fields of the same language can act as a differential one. For example, the feature "place of growth, garden", uniting the floronyms "rose", "gladiolus", "tulip", "carnation", becomes differential when moving to the semantic field, including designations of other relations, for example, according to the natural / artificial: artificial, paper, stone. This is the manifestation of a hierarchical form of communication between units of the semantic field. In the theoretical part of our work, we examined the main provisions regarding phraseology and its concepts:

1) phrase logical unit - a constant combination of verbal signs existing in a language at this stage of its historical development, based on internal dependence of members; consisting of at least two strictly defined units of the lexical level in a known sequence; grammatically organized according to existing or existing patterns of phrases or sentences; having a single meaning,

combinatorial to varying degrees in relation to the meanings of the combined elements, but stable in relation to the signified for the expressed;

2) phraseological units have phraseological meaning, which differs from the lexical meaning of the word by the originality of the reflection of objects, phenomena, properties of the surrounding reality, the peculiarities of the motivation of its meaning, the nature of the participation of the components in the formation of the integral meaning of the phrase logical unit;

3) the internal form of a phrase logical unit is understood as the connection between the phrase logical meaning of the turnover and its etymological meaning;

4) Picture of the world - a system of intuitive ideas about reality.

The picture of the world can be distinguished, described or reconstructed in any socio-psychological unit - from a nation or ethnos to any social or professional group or individual. The linguistic picture of the world is understood as historically formed in the everyday consciousness of a certain linguistic community and reflected in the language a set of ideas about the world, a certain way of conceptualizing reality. A linguistic picture is the totality of the experience of representatives of a certain linguocultural community. Universal and national-cultural features of a phrase logical unit with a floronym component. Phrase logical units carry out the transfer of information by "compressed means", expressing in an internal form the characteristic features of a certain situation, fixed in the linguistic consciousness of the speakers of a given language and appearing in the form of an image when the sound shell is pronounced. In this regard, the phrase logical unit is perceived as a kind of stereotypes. For example, *signer la feuille de route à qn* (sign the waybill to someone), the meaning of a phrase logical unit is to point someone to the door; to expose, dismiss someone. An image created on a metaphorical basis is stable, in other words, a figurative metaphor is characteristic of phraseology.

The most important types of rethinking are comparison, metaphor, metonymy, euphemism. As a metaphor, the mechanism of speech is understood, consisting in the use of a word denoting a certain class of objects, phenomena, etc., to name an object that is part of another class of objects, similar to this one in any respect. In other words, a metaphor is the transfer of a name from one denotation to another associated with it, based on real and imagined similarities. In addition to metaphorical rethinking, the phrase logical unit can be based on metonymic rethinking. The mechanism of metonymic rethinking is the transfer of the names of phenomena, objects and their signs according to their contiguity or, more broadly, according to their connection in space and time<sup>19</sup>. Metonymy draws attention to an individual trait, allowing the addressee of speech to identify an object, to distinguish it from the area of the observed, to distinguish it from other present with it objects (a metaphor usually gives an essential characteristic of an object). For example, *chemin de fleurs*, the meaning of the phrase logical unit is path covered with roses; *feuille de chou* (cabbage leaf), the meaning of the phrase logical unit is ear.

### **Analyses and results**

The national-cultural specifics of floronyms can be traced already at the stage of sampling from various dictionaries and reference books on gardening, in our opinion, the names of plants can be classified by the name of the nationality (ethnonym), place of growth (toponym), by the name of animals (zoononym). In the names of flowers containing ethnonyms, the most frequent ones

were identified, their choice was dictated by the peculiarities of the development of the studied national linguistic pictures of the world - œillet d'Inde - letters, Indian carnation (marigolds), mousse d'Irlande - Irish moss, mousse d'Islande - Icelandic moss, mauve sauvage - Moorish mallow, vigne du mont Ida (literally, grapes of Mount Ida) - lingonberries, vigne du Nord (literally, northern grapes) - ordinary hops, lin de la Nouvelle-Zélande - New Zealand flax.

The names of flowers include such place names as myosotis alpin - letters, Alpine forget-me-not (fragrant forget-me-not), pavot alpin - alpine poppy, lilas himalayen - Himalayan lilac, chou (m) de Milan - Savoy cabbage. The names of flowers with zoonyms contain representatives of the fauna that live in most countries of the world - violette de chien - dog violet, menthe des chats - catnip, vulpin de renard (syn. queue-de-renard) - foxtail, chevrefeuille - goat honeysuckle, tue-chien (syn. colchique) - autumn colchicum, fève de cheval - horse beans, cresson de cheval - watercress, attrape-mouche (syn. dionée) - flycatcher, langue-de-cerf - centipede leaflet, langue-de-bœuf - arum, coucou - primrose, faux narcissus. Less commonly used are the names of flowers with exotic zoonyms - pied-de-lion (syn. edelweiss; belle étoile) - edelweiss, listigré - tiger lily, langue-de-serpent (syn. ophioglosse) - snake, dent-de-lion (syn. pissenlit), fleur de léopard - letters, leopard flower (Chinese belamkanda). In the names of flowers, the relationship of a person to any representative of the fauna is erased, only the external characteristics of the zoonym are preserved.

The names of some flowers with zoonyms are universal, but most are unique, since the perception of an animal, like the perception of a flower, is always nationally specific. Among the names of flowers with anthroponymy, ethnic and cultural specificity are those that include the names of people known within a certain linguocultural community (mainly breeders) - Robinier (de Robin, jardinier du roi) Magnolia (du botaniste Magnol), Forsythia (de Forsyth, nom d'un arboriculteur d'Asie), Euphorbe (de Euphorbe, médecin de Juba, roi de Numidie), Dahlia (de Dahl, botaniste suédois), Bougainvillee (Bougainville, nom d'un navigateur).

## CONCLUSION

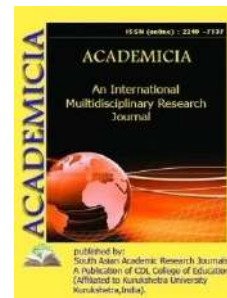
Another parameter underlying the classification of floronyms was the figurativeness of meaning. According to this parameter, the following are distinguished: the names of flowers formed by means of metaphorical transfer (four groups of metaphors based on the similarity of the functions of objects and objects are identified: zoomorphic metaphors (fleur-de-singe - literally monkey flower (gaping lipstick), joubarbe (barbe de Jupiter) - hare cabbage), military metaphors (fleur d'eau (syn. sagittaire) - arrowhead), subject metaphors; metonymic transfer: bourse-à-pasteur - literally shepherd's bag (handbag) and based on the lexicalization of grammatical forms - ruine-de

Rome (syn. cymbalaire) - lit. fall of Rome (cymbalaria), amour-en-cage (syn. physalis) - lit. love in a cage (physalis). The most productive, in our opinion, is the metaphorical transfer.

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## A LEADER IS ONE WHO KNOWS THE WAY, GOES THE WAY, AND SHOWS THE WAY: TIPS FOR SUCCEEDING IN PUBLIC

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### ABSTRACT

*This article advances oratory skills and aimed to develop good leaders and good leadership virtues. Virtue and discrete virtues are gaining traction within leadership scholarship, but there remains a lack of clarity regarding exactly what virtue is and precisely how virtues inform leadership. To address this, we articulate a clear conceptualization of how virtue informs good leadership in multiple domains. We also elucidate synergisms of virtues-based tips and recommendations for leadership development, including how a virtues approach accounts for leadership electiveness and ethics; how virtue and leadership are both learnable; the relationship between virtues, character, and leadership; and how virtue serves as the linchpin between the individual and the audience. Three trajectories for virtues-based leadership development are described. This article has implications for the study and practice of developing good leaders (ship).*

**KEYWORDS:** Archetypical Case, Scholarship, Ethical Traditions Distinguish, Contextually Appropriate.

### INTRODUCTION

Our modern world features some extremely effective leadership. Csuites around the globe are inhabited by individuals wielding massive influence. Many of these individuals use their influence to urge followers towards ambitious goals; some of which are praiseworthy, but many of which are glaringly unethical. Take the CEO who led Volkswagen to become the largest auto manufacturer in the world; only to end up bearing the brunt of the notorious Diesel gate emissions scandal and facing criminal charges (Rhodes, 2016). Or the CEO of a major Australian

poultry producer that hired migrant workers to work up to 18h a day, for half the minimum wage with no overtime and abysmal living conditions; all the while claiming to 'do its bit for the community' (Om, 2015). And, of course, the archetypical case of Enron; where some definitively effective leaders took the company to great heights; before their corruption and greed plunged it into bankruptcy and unredeemable scandal. In each of these cases, senior leaders may be considered effective as they influenced others towards shared organizational goals. But these leaders were motivated by the wrong things; their influence tactics were questionable to downright unethical; and the goals they pursued were not the right goals, not for shareholders, employees, customers, communities, nor ultimately for themselves. And these leaders are not alone in their moral failings. News media feature a constant stream of leadership blunders, ethical breaches, and moral corruptions, all of which illustrate the importance of understanding what constitutes and cultivates good leadership. Therefore, this article will explore the question; what is good leadership? The normative tone of this question is particularly salient when considering leadership development. When it comes to developing leaders, our aim should not be to simply enhance the influence and effectiveness of those in leadership roles. Rather, our aim should be to encourage and develop individuals to engage in leadership practices that are both effective and ethical. Accordingly, this article also explores the question; how do we develop good leadership?

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

Virtue is both moral and technical. Virtue is consciously doing the right things, for the right reasons, and in the right way (Newstead et al., 2018). While other ethical traditions distinguish between the ethics of a person and the ethics of an action, from a virtue perspective the two are inseparable. It is not virtuous to simply know the right thing to do; one must actually do the right thing. Nor is it virtuous to do the right thing if it is not done so knowingly. From a virtue perspective, the inner person is manifest through his or her actions, you "are what you do" (Ciulla, 2004, p. 312). From this perspective, what you do must also be done in a contextually appropriate way.

You are what you do, but virtues are not a part of personality. Rather, they are learned and habituated behaviors that arise from a motivation towards that which is ennobling. Virtue ethics likens virtue to a practical skill (Annas, 2012). As with any practical skill, virtue is first learnt through observation and direct instruction. We learn virtues as we might learn to play the piano; by watching and learning from experts. However, as we develop our skill in playing piano, or our skill in virtue, our practice takes on its own uniqueness. With time and repeated exercise, we habituate our own practice of piano, and our own practice of virtue. To be virtuous, is to be both ethical and effective and to be so in a contextually appropriate way. Therefore, a virtues-based approach to leadership development promises to develop leader ethics and effectiveness, and therefore not just develop leadership, but develop good leadership. In the passages that follow, we elaborate four further synergisms of virtue-based leadership development.

In order to make speech more powerful and to increase the perception of audience, Leaders should follow the structure, composition and content. In our article we have prepared necessary tips which should be followed if Business Leaders want to succeed in public.



**Compositional Speech construction:****Introduction****Tasks**

- to arise interest towards the subject
- to set the contact with audience
- to prepare listeners to speech perception

**Methods of attracting attention**

- interpretation of aim of presentation
- review of highlights
- complicity reception
- paradoxical situation
- empathy

**Methods of attracting attention**

- appellation to the interests of audience
- appellation to famous or honored people during speech
- homour
- questions to audience

**Main body/Tasks:**

- To share information
- to state point of view
- to pursue the audience
- encourage listeners to take concrete action

**Conclusion Tasks/methods**

- **Tasks:** to summarize the speech
- to increase interest to the subject of speech
- emphasize the meaning of what was said
- to set the tasks
- **Methods:** short review of main problems, conclusion
- summary of what was said
- mentioning of perspectives
- losung

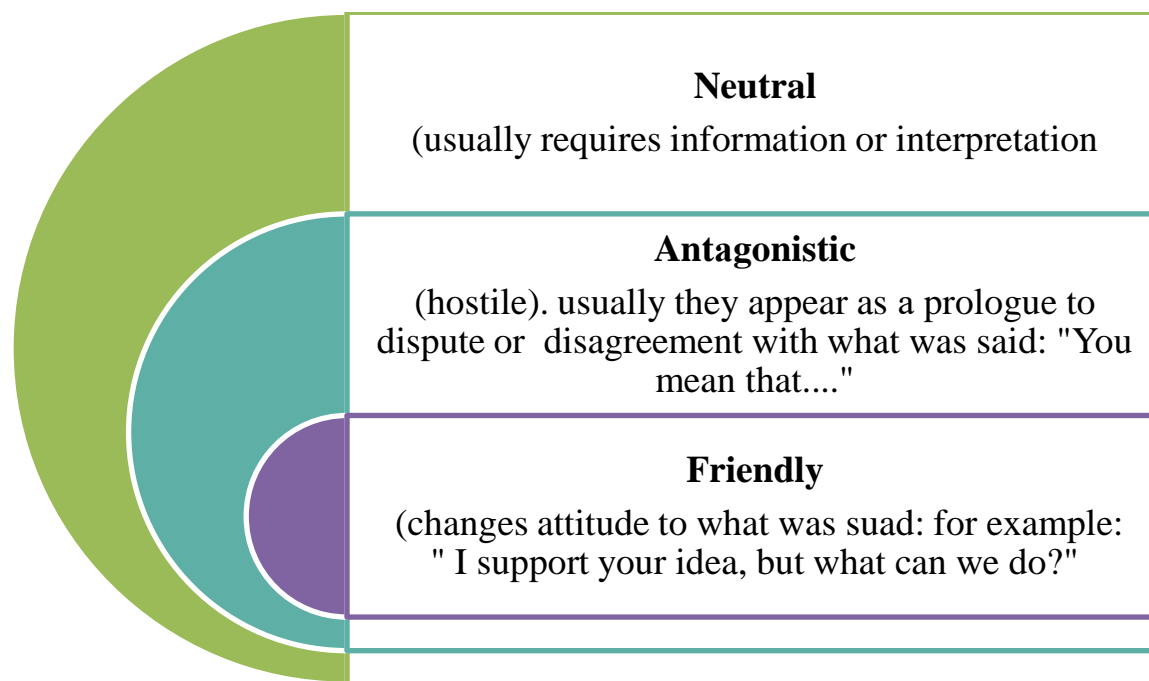
Useful tips to do before start up:

- ✓ check notes and their list
- ✓ keep abreast of events, even minor news can influence your presentation

- ✓ if you are making speech in collaboration, meet your partner before presentation to negotiate time and other details
- ✓ arrive in place earlier, check everything, if necessary change details
- ✓ check sequence of your presentation
- ✓ check your looking in mirror, make sure that hair style is ok
- ✓ if you need water, prepare it in advance
- ✓ if you are at the presidium table, don't forget that you are "key figure". The audience looks at you with expectation.
- ✓ When you are going up to start a speech, look confident
- ✓ Before to start a speech, make a pause. Count up to three. Look at participants. Focus on your breath.

### How to answer the questions

Before to analyze how to answer the question, let us first determine the types of questions:



While answering the question, it is useful to consider the following:

- No need to make arrogant look. Answer the questions in slowly and exactly. If you react arrogantly to question, you may set the audience against yourself.
- Answer to neutral and friendly questions just provide the information.
- Show to addressers of antagonistic question, that you understand their attitude to everything, that you don't mind them and want to come to mutual agreement. In introductory part of your answer try to say as following: " I know that it is difficult to come to terms with the fact, but there are arguments. Can I repeat them for you?"
- Carefully listen to question.

- Repeat or paraphrase the question in order to be sure that you have understood it correctly and let the every listener could hear it.
- If it is necessary to divide question into several parts, divide it and answer each part separately.
- Answer shortly and to the point. Try to say truth. Don't introduce anything new.
- If the questioner interrupts you, make a pause and let him finish, then go on answering, but don't let him to distract you from main point of the question.
- If the person tries to interrupt you again, don't argue with him, but try to finish your answer. Your listeners will notice the roughness of your opponent and will take your side.
- If you have questioned the question which you have answered before, ask the listeners whether your answer was full or not
- If they say yes, move to next question. Give an answer to one question only.
- If the question contains false information such as for example: Your company is dismissing employers, correct this fact first and then answer.
- Correlate your answer with your speech ( for example: "As I have mentioned earlier")
- If the question is controversial, answer to it directly, supporting your point of view.
- Don't let the questioner to make a speech. Stop him and ask him about his question.
- If it is difficult for questioner to formulate his question, help him about it.
- Avoid jargons, special terminology and abbreviations.
- Don't give hasty promises.
- Don't let two or three listeners monopolize the time dedicated for questions.

In case of critical questions which interrupt your speech:

- ❖ Make a pause, don't try to shout down the one who tries to interrupts you.
- ❖ Admit a fact, which you were said, if there is a ground for it.
- ❖ Suggest to interrupters to talk to you later, after presentation
- ❖ Don't engage into a controversy with listeners.
- ❖ Be ready to be injured but pretend that they are not inflicted.
- ❖ Never beg for questions. If there are no questions, repeat your conclusion. Your listeners will leave the audience keeping in mind your last words.

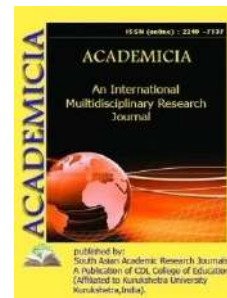
## CONCLUSION

Leadership, and good leadership especially, is aspirational. Wrapped up in any theory or conversation of leadership and leadership development are notions of change, growth and the realization of potential. While the fields of supervision, management, and organizational development more generally might also benefit from the incorporation of virtue, we suggest it is the future-focused, generative processes of leadership and leadership development that can most benefit by adopting a virtue perspective. This is especially pertinent when we consider that any of those individuals and teams in positions of supervision and management have the potential to actively develop their leadership practice. As mentioned at the outset of this article, we do not want to simply help leaders increase their influence. Rather, our work is aimed towards helping leaders draw on their virtuous motivation, refine their behavioral practices of virtue, and increase the frequency with which they are observed as demonstrating virtues and leading in ways that are effective and ethical. By focusing greater attention on the role of virtue in informing the emergence, enactment, and attribution of good leadership and by building a clear

conceptualization of good leadership as informed by virtue in multiple domains, we have laid the foundations for further work on virtues-based leadership development. Our hope is to refine scholarly focus on developing good leadership, and to spur continued efforts to ensure that those who occupy C-suites and indeed all those who exercise leadership daily, do so in ways that are both effective and ethical.

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## DIGITAL HOLOGRAPHIC INTERFEROMETRY FOR THE STUDY OF VARIOUS MATERIALS AND OBJECTS OF MICROELECTRONICS

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### ABSTRACT

*The article considers the possibilities of using digital holographic interferometry in innovative developments for non-destructive testing of various materials and objects of microelectronics.*

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**KEYWORDS:** *Digital Hologram, Interferogram, Nanotechnology, CCD Matrix.*

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## INTRODUCTION

The main information parameters of optical control objects are their spectral and integral photometric characteristics, which generally depend on the structure of a substance, its temperature, physical (aggregate) state, microrelief, angle of incidence of radiation, degree of its polarization, and wavelength.

Defects detected by non-destructive optical methods include voids (discontinuities), delamination, pores, cracks, inclusions of foreign bodies, internal stresses, changes in the structure of materials and their physicochemical properties, deviations from a given geometric shape, etc.

In microelectronics used to control PCB quality control I photomasks geometry control double refraction and other characteristics of the semiconductor material, the control geometry semiconductor structures (ellipsometry), and others.

The use of lasers significantly expands the boundaries of traditional optical control methods and create fundamentally new methods of optical non-destructive testing.

The ability to generate light pulses with an extremely short duration (up to  $10^{-14}$  s) with the help of a laser makes it possible to implement effective methods for controlling the dynamic characteristics of objects. High coherence and monochromaticity of laser radiation makes it possible to record a volumetric image (holograms) of any object.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

The hologram is obtained as a result of the interference of the monochromatic laser beam, which is divided into two parts: scattered by the holographic object and the direct (reference) beam, fall on the photographic plate, bypassing the object. The hologram contains all the necessary information about the object. To restore the image recorded on the photographic plate, the hologram is illuminated only by the reference beam. As a result, two visible volumetric images of the holographic object appear - real and imaginary. The basic schemes of holographic recording and image restoration are given in [1].

Most applications of holography in non-destructive testing are associated with the registration of phase distortions introduced by an object into a signal beam due to local changes in the refractive index in transparent objects or when reflected from the relief of the object's surface.

Currently with the intensity development of nanotechnology, microelectronics, biology, medicine, increases the importance of measuring in the nanometer range and at the same time the need to standardize methods for providing nanometer accuracy. Traditionally, the measurement process is reduced to the comparison of the measured value with another accepted as a standard. For example, the accepted standard of the meter is based on an optical quantum standard for the frequency and wavelength of a gas laser. It allows you to reproduce the meter with an accuracy of  $10^{-9}$  m [2]. The existing method for comparing lengths using optical-mechanical devices, in particular, comparators, gives a root-mean-square deviation of the measurement results of the length difference of 0.05 nm. Moreover, the highest accuracy in measuring small displacements is given by measurements using interferometric methods, the accuracy of measurements, in which the accuracy of control of the structure and position of the stripes is determined.



The possibility of measuring small displacements by digital holographic interferometry methods was substantiated and experimentally shown in [3]. In this work, it was shown that the accuracy of measuring displacements in the direction of observation is determined by the step of digitizing the radiation intensity in the pixel of the digital matrix, and with 16-bit digitization and a radiation wavelength of 530 nm, measurements can be performed with a theoretical accuracy of 0.05 nm.

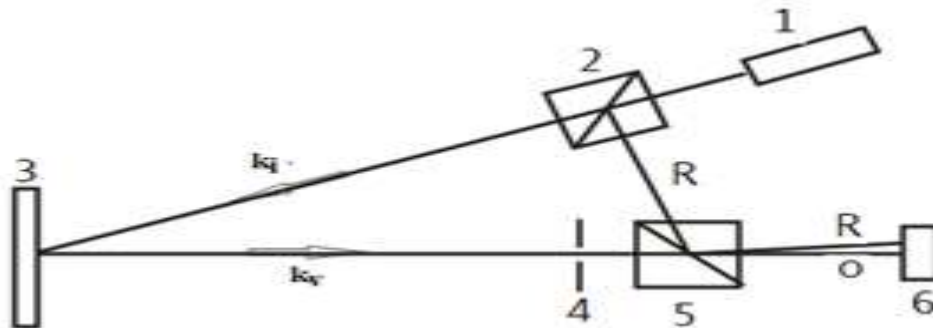
In fig.1 shows the basic optical diagram of the digital holographic interferometry of the measuring system. Laser radiation is divided into an object beam that illuminates the object and a reference beam, which is directly fed to the receiving sensor of a digital video camera. The object beam illuminates the object in the direction  $k_i$ . Part of the light reflected by the object in the  $k_v$  direction, called the "observation direction", passes through the optical focusing system and forms an image of the object on the receiving sensor of a digital video camera. A hologram of a focused image is formed on the CCD matrix of a digital camera as a result of interference between the reference and object beams. The diaphragm serves to limit the spatial frequencies of the resulting interference structure and bring it into line with the resolution of the receiving sensor. In this case, the superposition of the reference and object beams on the receiving CCD matrix of the camera is carried out using a beam splitting cube, which is installed so that the reference beam proceeds in the direction of the camera sensor from an imaginary point source located near the diaphragm.

Let  $R(x, y)$  be a smooth reference wave, and  $U(x, y)$  an object wave emanating from an object. Then the intensity recorded on the CCD matrix of the receiving video camera is described by the expression [4]:

$$I_H(x, y) = |R_H(x, y)|^2 + |U_H(x, y)|^2 + R_H(x, y) U_H^*(x, y) + R_H^*(x, y) U_H(x, y), \quad (1)$$

where  $H$  is the index denoting the plane of the hologram, and the index  $*$  denotes complex conjugation. The intensity described by Eq.(1) is recorded on a two-dimensional electronic device consisting of rows of sensitive pixel cells ( $M \times N$  cells) having dimensions, which makes it possible to write the intensity value as a function  $I_H(\mu \xi, \nu \eta)$ , where  $m$  and  $n$  are integers. The last two terms of equation (1) contain information about the amplitude and phase of the object wave.

Information about the amplitude and phase of the wave field of a digital hologram is extracted using spatial filtering using the Fourier transform method [4]. By applying the Fourier transform to the registered array, it is possible to extract and filter information about one of the last two terms of equation (1). Both of these terms are separated in the Fourier plane by spatial filtering.



**Fig.1.** Optical scheme of a digital holographic interferometer: 1 - laser,

2.5 - beamsplitting cube, 3 - object,

4 - aperture, 6 - CCD matrix. R - reference beam, O - object beam

After filtering and inverse Fourier transform, information on the complex amplitude of the object wavefront is extracted. From the complex amplitude  $U_H(m\Delta x, n\Delta y)$  obtained in digital form, the phase of the wavefront of the object wave is calculated:

$$Y_{H\omega}(\mu\Delta\xi, \nu\Delta\psi) = \arctan \frac{\text{Im}[U_H(m\Delta x, n\Delta y)]}{\text{Re}[U_H(m\Delta x, n\Delta y)]} \quad (2)$$

where and denote the real and imaginary parts of the complex number, respectively.

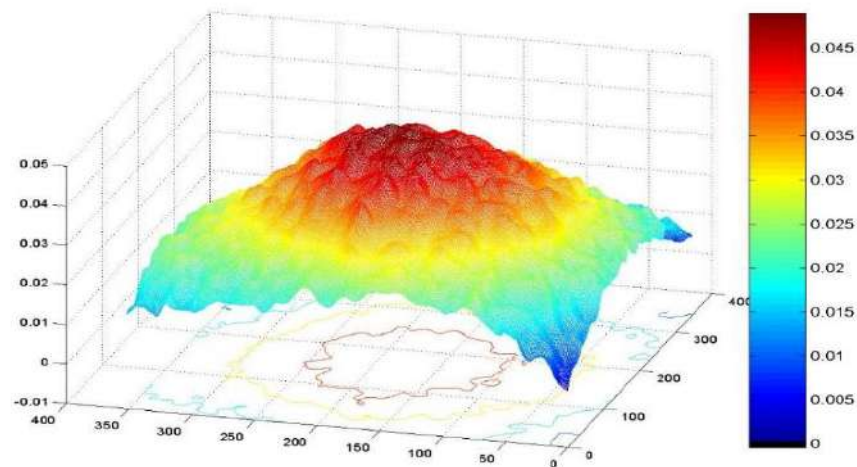
To obtain measuring information about small displacements of points on the surface of the object under study, two holograms of the object are taken (for example, before and after the load is applied). Then the phase of the object wave on the object surface is calculated for each hologram. By subtracting the values of the phases of the object field, calculated for two states of the object, it is possible to obtain the value of the phase difference, which makes it possible to calculate the displacement  $d$  of the points of the object as a result of the application of the load in the direction  $s$  by the formula:

$$\Delta\phi = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} \delta\sigma$$

where  $\lambda$  is the laser radiation wavelength,  $s$  is the interferometer sensitivity vector, determined by the expression  $s = k_i - k_v$ ,  $k_i$  and  $k_v$  are the unit vectors of illumination and observation, respectively. It should be noted that the phase difference is calculated as a result of the interference of the wave fields reconstructed from two holograms and the result is presented in the form of an interference ion pattern with an intensity distribution  $I = 4 I_0 \cos^2(\pi\Delta/0.5\lambda)$ , where  $I_0$  are the intensities of the interfering rays,  $\Delta = 2d$  is the difference in the path of the rays,  $\lambda$  is the radiation wavelength. If the beams are aligned at a small angle  $\alpha$ , then the resulting intensity is interference fringes of width  $B = \lambda/(2\alpha)$ . Dark streaks form where the geometric path difference between the beams is equal to an odd number of half-wavelengths. Moreover, each stripe on the interferogram has a price  $\Delta/2$ . If the maximum surface displacements do not exceed  $\Delta/2$ , no stripes are formed on the digital interferogram, but despite this, the phase distribution in the object waves for two digital holograms and their difference can be calculated from the gray brightness in the interference pattern. Quantitative information about the displacement of points of an object is obtained by unfolding the phase with a computer program.

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Experiments were carried out to measure nano displacements of diffusely reflecting test objects under standard mechanical loading. An interferometer (Fig.1) with a cw laser was used to record holograms. The test object was a steel plate fixed at the corners and loaded with a static force in the center. The plate had dimensions of  $4 \times 4$  cm and was illuminated by a cw laser at an angle of  $1^\circ$  to the direction of observation. The image of the plate with the help of a lens was built on a CCD matrix interfering with the reference beam. Thus, a hologram of the object was recorded on the matrix. The matrix had a size of  $1 \times 1$  cm and recorded an object image reduced by 10 times.



**Fig.2.** The field of displacement of the test object (a steel plate fixed at the corners and loaded with a static force in the center). On the X and Y axes, the size is given in pixels of the CCD matrix. The Z-axis represents the amount of static displacement in microns.

To measure the displacements of the plate surface, two digital holograms were taken. The first is an unloaded plate and the second is a plate loaded in the center. After processing digital holograms and computer interference of wave fronts, the displacement field of the plate surface was obtained (Fig.2).

As seen from Fig.2, the displacement field contains a noise structure caused by a speckle structure that occurs when radiation is reflected from a diffusely reflecting surface. The specified speckle structure limits the measurement accuracy of the displacements of the diffuse surface for a given object to 5 nm. Experiments with measuring the displacements of a mirror surface have shown the possibility of carrying out measurements with an accuracy of 0.5 nm [3].

Increasing the maximum sensitivity of the system can be achieved by using a camera and software that allows formatting to obtain a larger number of gradations (for example, 10-bit format, 1024 gradations).

## CONCLUSION

Thus, on the basis of the above, it can be argued that digital holographic interferometry is currently the most promising coherent-optical method for measuring small displacements. The results obtained can serve as the basis for the technology for standardizing measurements of nanometer displacements using digital holographic interferometry, as well as for the creation of industrial technology and a number of measuring instruments that will provide unique opportunities for solving a wide range of problems in the field of experimental mechanics, microelectronics, nanotechnology, diagnostics, and defectoscopy.

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## COMPARATIVE CHARACTERISTICS OF CHROMOSOME IDIOGRAMS OF MAGNIBRACTEOLATA TOD SECTION SPECIES AND SUBSPECIES, AS WELL AS F<sub>1</sub> COTTON VARIETIES AND PLANTS

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### ABSTRACT

*In this article, a cytogenetic analysis of the karyotypes of the MagnibracteolataTod section and cotton F<sub>1</sub> hybrids was carried out. Karyotypic analysis gives us a set of signs of a complete set of chromosomes inherent in the cells of a given species of cotton, as well as the number, size and shape of chromosomes and an idiogram of these species and subspecies and hybrids. Based on selection of initial species and subspecies using karyological indicators, it is possible to determine the harmony of karyotypes when crossing the MagnibracteolataTod section and compare F<sub>1</sub> plants.*

**KEYWORDS:** Chromosome, Karyotype, Species, Subspecies, Interspecific, Hybrid, Cotton, Forms, Donor.

### INTRODUCTION

The use of wild species of cotton in interspecific hybridization, combined with experimental polyploidy, contributes to the creation of hereditarily new hybrid forms. One of the most important areas of genetic research is the study of the basics of cotton cytology in interspecific hybridization. This is of great practical importance in the creation of new donors and promising varieties of cotton.

### LITERATURE REVIEW

From the scientific literature it is clear that karyological studies of the genus *Gossypium* L. are not complete yet. There are many species whose subspecies of cotton whose karyotypes are not

yet explored. The available literature data on karyological studies are few. (Rajab whether 1973. [4] Arutiunova 1979 [1], etc.), and they were often contradictory.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

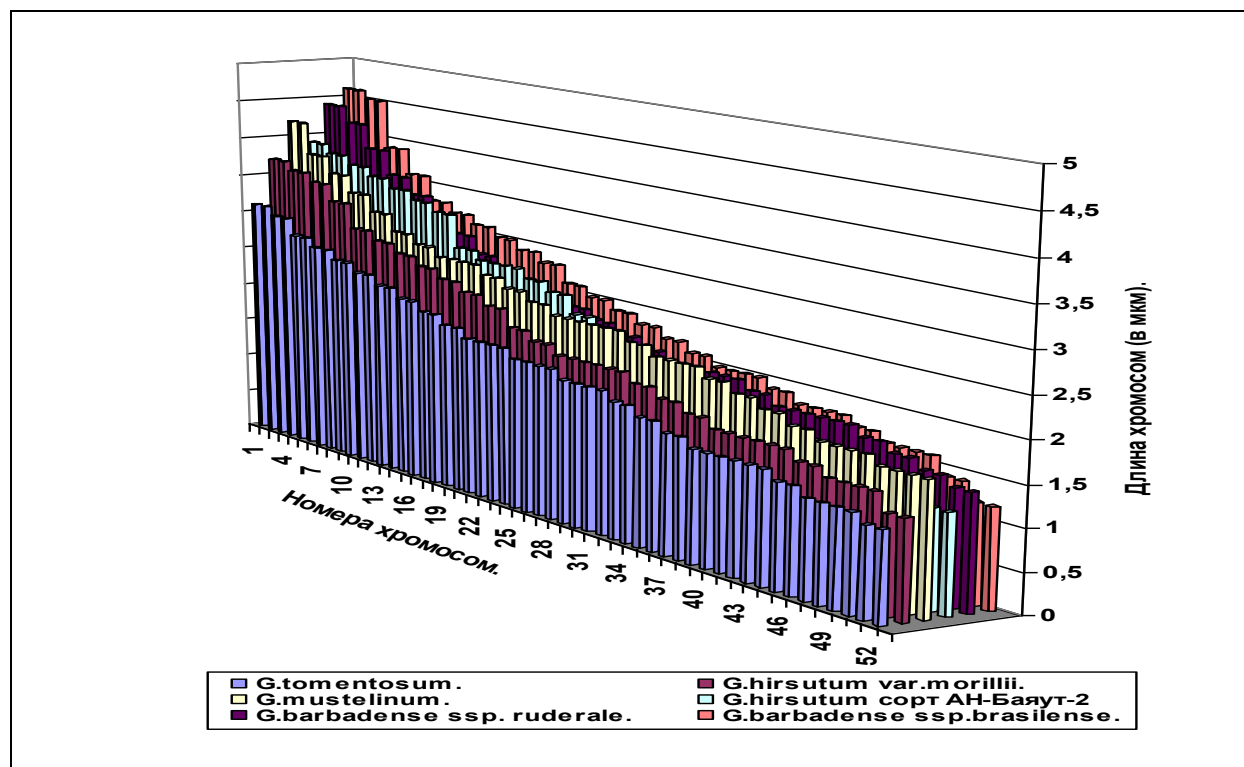
The study material is the tetraploid species of cotton *Gossypium barbadense* L., *Gossypium hirsutum* L., *G. tomentosum* L., *G. mustelinum*, *Gossypium hirsutum* var. *morili*, *G. barbadense* ssp. *ruderales* sections of *Magnibracteolata* Tod, as well as varieties AN-Bayaut-2, Bukhara-6 and their hybrids  $F_1$ .

Chromosome morphology was studied in metaphase in the cells of the meristem of seedlings roots. Chromosomes were photographed at a magnification of 100 x 7 using an MBI-15 microscope with a special microphotographic attachment. Cotton chromosomes were classified according to the method developed by M.B. Akhmedov (1983, 1993). [2,3]

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

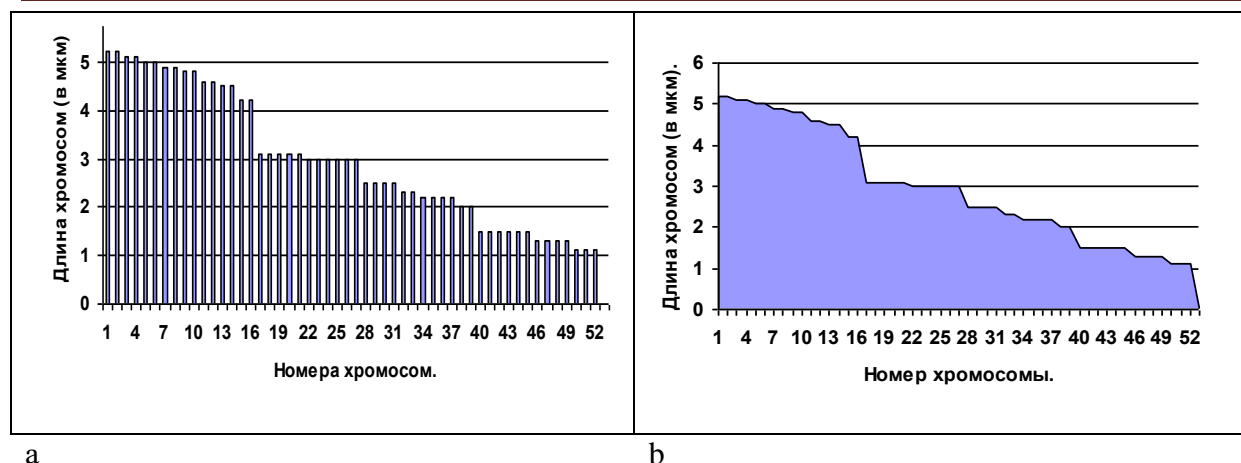
It is known that all pure species, subspecies and varieties have harmonious chromosomes that have uniform gradation in length.

As can be seen from the graphs of ideograms and contours, ideograms of chromosomes  $F_1$  *G. mustelinum* x *G. tomentosum*, distribution of chromosomes in the karyotype have no "uniform" lengths gradation as in "clean" species (see. Figure 1). Characteristic for this karyotype is the stepwise disturbed form of cotton karyotype;



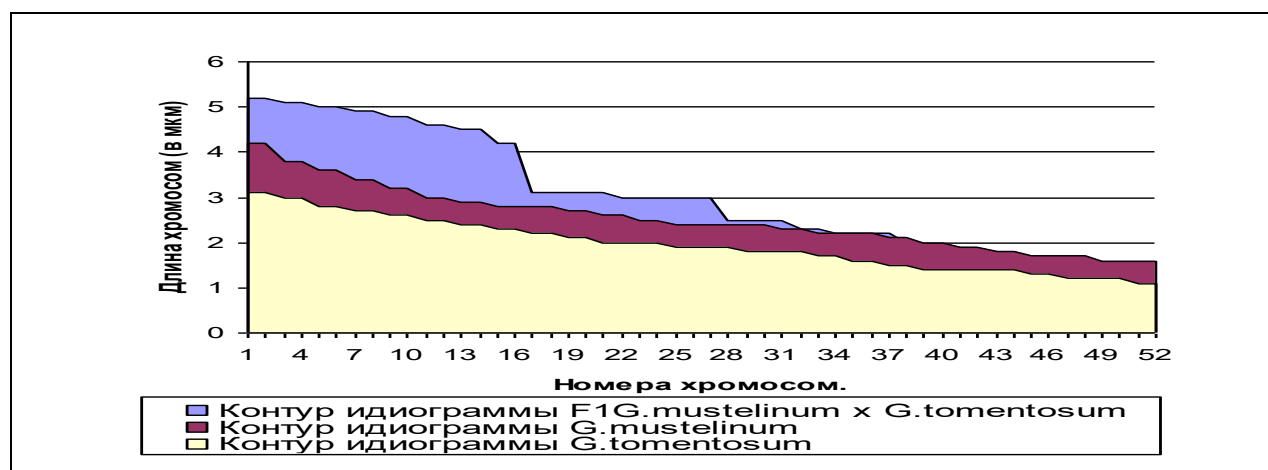
**Fig 1.** Idiograms of chromosomes of species, subspecies and varieties with harmonious karyotypes (HA)





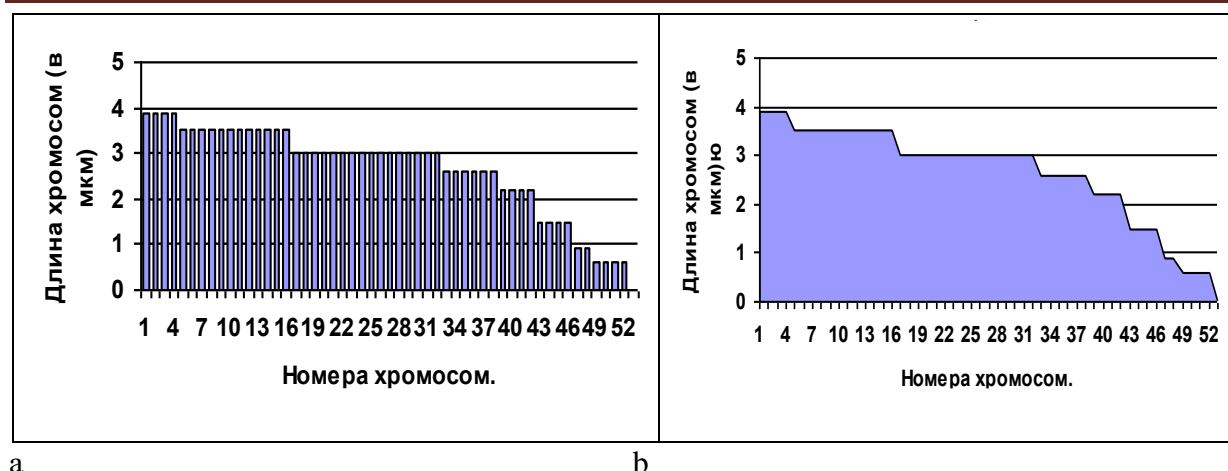
**Fig. 2** (a, b) a - idiogram of chromosomes  $F_1$  *G. mustelinum* x *G. tomentosum*, b - contour of the idiogram of chromosomes.

All other  $F_1$  hybrids *G. mustelinum* x *G. tomentosum* in our study also do not have a “uniform” gradation in length ( see Fig. 2; 3 ).



**Fig-3.** Comparison of the karyogram (contours of the chromosome idiogram) of the hybrid  $F_1$  *G. mustelinum* x *G. tomentosum* with the karyograms of the original species.

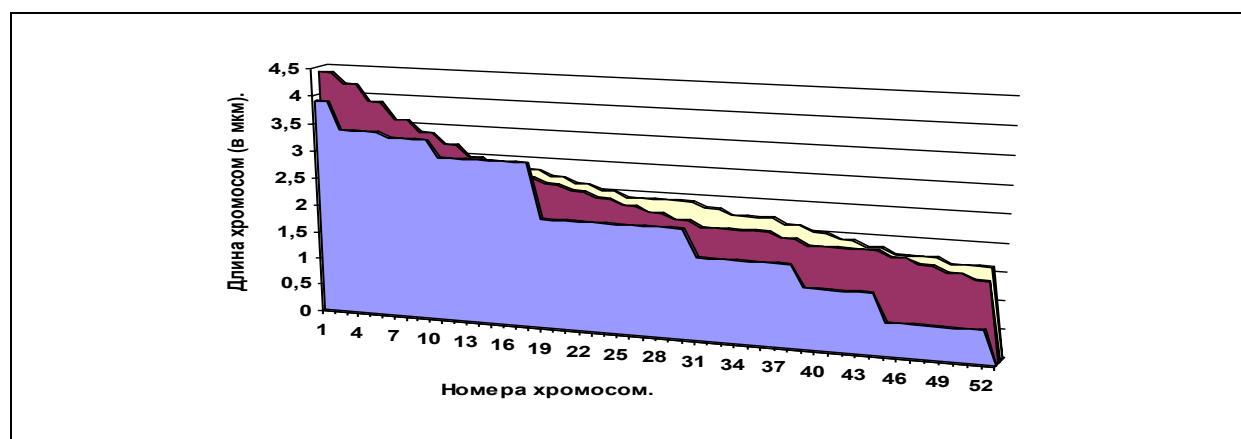
The shape of the idiogram and its contours show that the chromosomes of this hybrid are grouped (subdivided) into several chromosome groups similar in morphometric parameters. This picture of the distribution of chromosomes on the idiogram of this hybrid is probably the cause of conjugation disturbances in meiosis, and as a consequence of the meiotic division process.



**Fig. 4** (a, b). a - idiogram of chromosomes, b-contours of the idiogram  $F_1$  *G. mustelinum* x *G. barbadense* ssp. *ruderae* ( $2n = 4x = 52$ ).

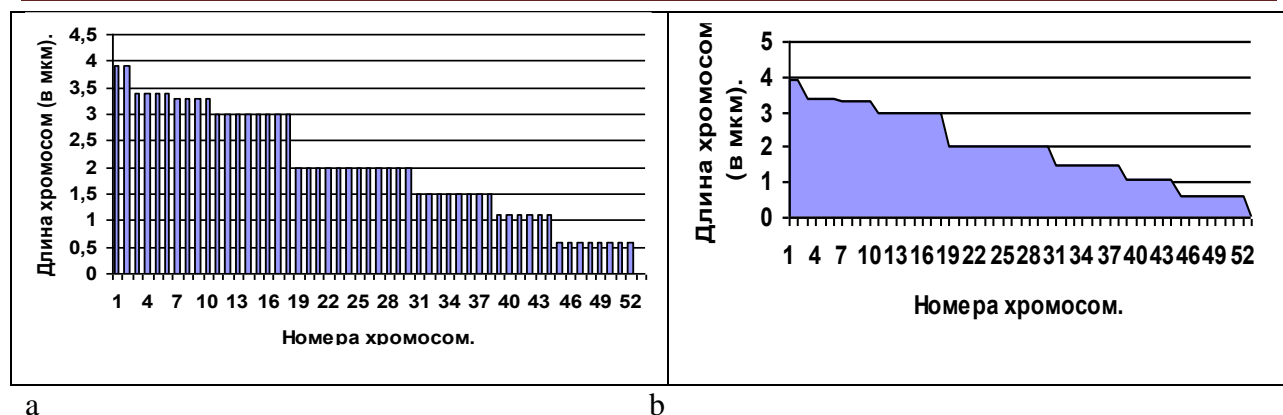
On fig. 4 (a, b) are shown a-ideogram, b-contours of chromosomes ideograms of  $F_1$  *G. mustelinum* x *G. barbadense* ssp. *ruderae* ( $2n = 4x = 52$ ). The distribution pattern of the chromosomes of this hybrid, like the previous hybrid, does not have a “uniform” gradation of chromosomes along their lengths. They are also grouped into several groups, which also indicate the “instability” in time of such a design of the karyotype, as well as possible violations in the macro and microsporogenesis of this hybrid.

At the same time, the graphs show that in the karyotype of  $F_1$  *G. mustelinum* x *G. barbadense* ssp. *ruderae* (see Figure-5) hybrid has similar chromosome morphology. This indicates a certain similarity of the chromosome included in the karyotype  $F_1$  of the original parental species.



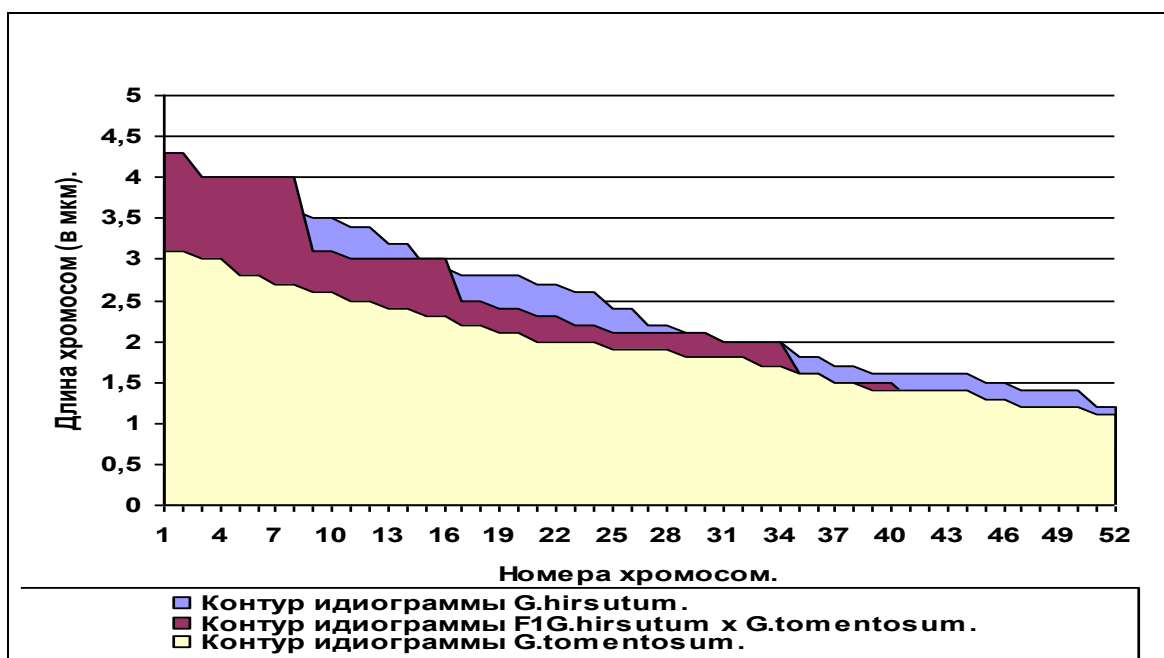
**Fig. 5.** Comparison of the karyogram (contours of the idiogram of chromosomes) of hybrid  $F_1$  *G. mustelinum* x *G. barbadense* ssp. *ruderae* with karyograms of the original species.

The pattern and contours of the idiogram of chromosomes in  $F_1$  *G. hirsutum* x *G. tomentosum* ( $2n = 4x = 52$ ) are depicted in Fig. 6 (a, b), repeat the characteristic structural features of the previous karyotypes of  $F_1$  hybrids.



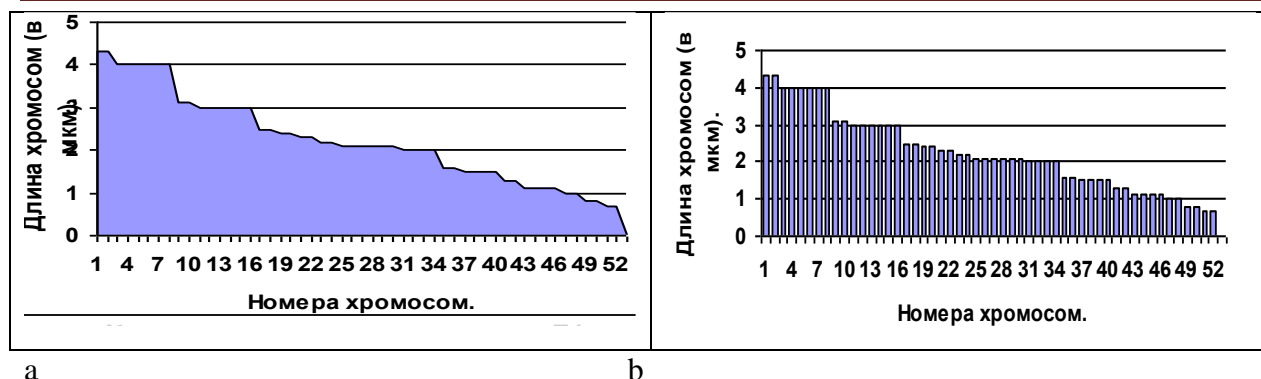
**Fig. 6** (a, b). a - idiogram; b - contours of the idiogram of chromosomes  $F_1$  *G. hirsutum* x *G. tomentosum* ( $2n=4x=52$ ).

This hybrid also lacks a uniform gradation of chromosomes in length (see Fig. 7). It should be noted that the “drawing” i.e. the contour of idiograms of karyotype chromosomes for each hybrid  $F_1$  is strictly individual, and therefore, has outlines - contours that are characteristic only for each hybrid combination.



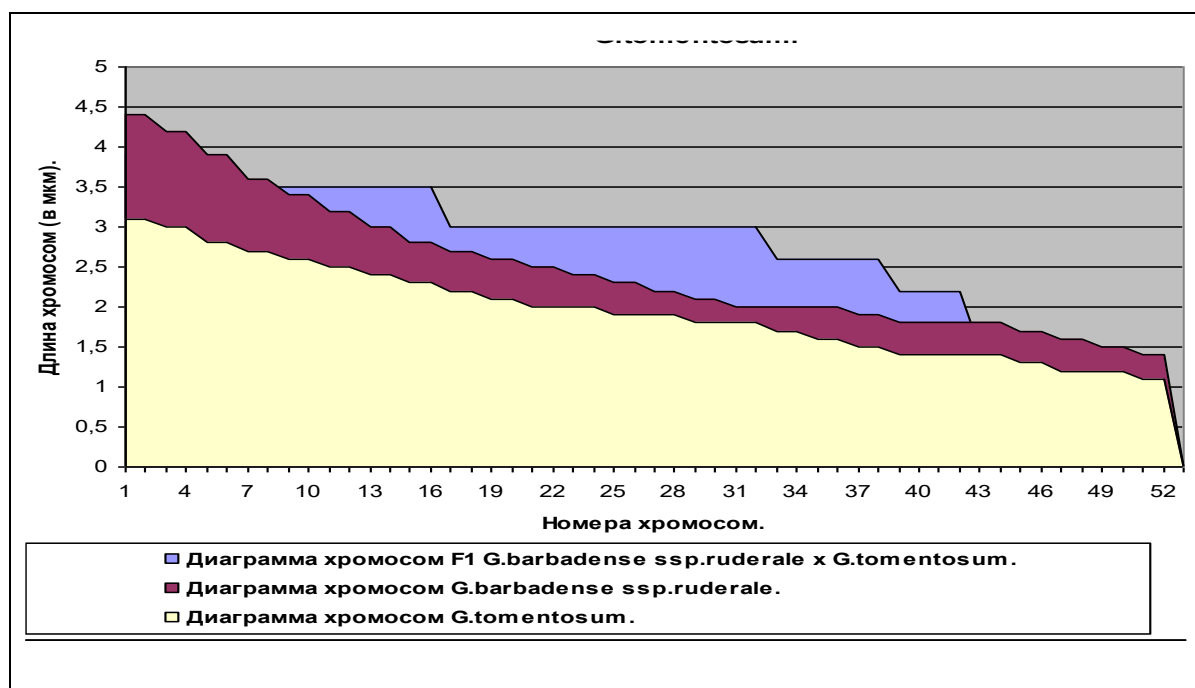
**Fig. 7** Comparison of karyogram (contours of chromosomes idiogram) of hybrid  $F_1$  *G. hirsutum* x *G. tomentosum* with the karyograms of the original species.

Drawings of idiograms and contours of chromosomes  $F_1$  *G. barbadense* ssp. *ruderales* x *G. tomentosum* ( $2n=4x=52$ ) are shown in Fig. 8 (a, b) also show that the chromosomes on its idiogram are not represented as a single variation series in a uniform decrease in their lengths.



**Fig. 8** (a, b). a- idiogram ; b- contours of the idiogram of chromosomes  $F_1$  *G. barbadense* ssp. *ruderae* x *G. tomentosum* ( $2n = 4x = 52$ ).

This hybrid also has a “stepwise” pattern, which indicates the presence of chromosome groups of different sizes in this hybrid (see Fig. 9). This karyotype design also indicates that in meiosis abnormalities are expected both in the process of conjugation of chromosomes and in the process of meiotic division.



**Fig. 9.** Comparison of the karyogram (contours of chromosome idiogram) of the hybrid  $F_1$  *G. barbadense* ssp. *ruderae* x *G. tomentosum* with karyograms of the original species

In Figure 10, we present diagrams of the uneven distribution of chromosomes in  $F_1$  interspecific hybrids on the idiograms of chromosomes of their karyotypes. Presumably, such a length distribution of chromosomes in  $F_1$  hybrids is the cause of various disorders in microsporogenesis.

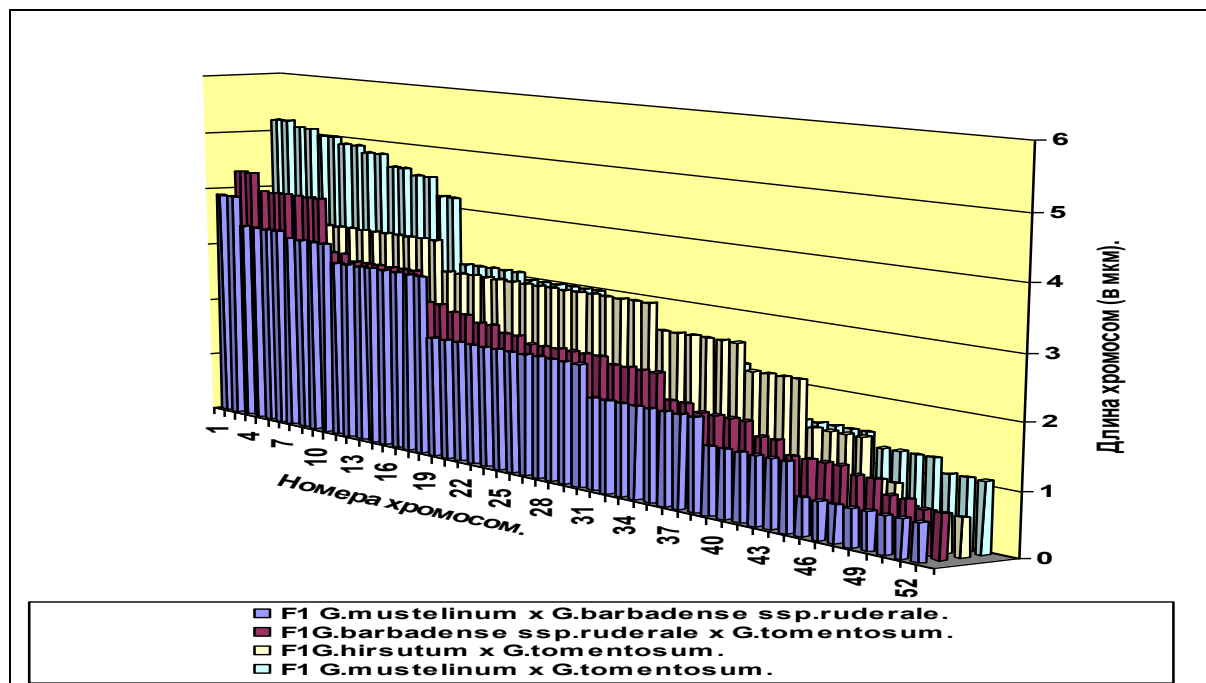


Fig. 10. Diagrams of uneven distribution of chromosomes along the lengths on the idiogram of  $F_1$  interspecific (between species of the Magnibracteolata Tod. section) hybrids.

Thus, we obtained data explaining the hybrid generations of abnormal, unstable sterile forms. An analysis of the karyogram contour can make one more important conclusion that not all hybrids in  $F_1$ , when their chromosomes are doubled (allopolyploidy), succeed. This method, to a certain extent, allows predicting the results of certain crosses.

## CONCLUSIONS

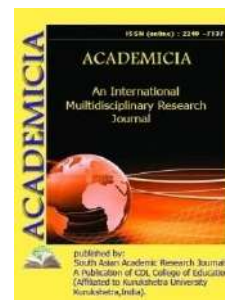
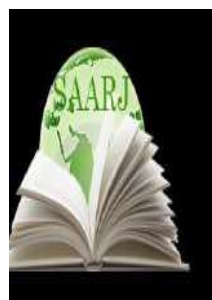
Analysis of structure of karyotypes  $F_1$  - the first generation of interspecific hybrids with species diversity section Magnibracteolata Tod. showed that for all variants of  $F_1$  hybrids taken in our study, along with the characteristic individual "pattern" (outline) of the karyotype chromosome idiogram, there is no uniform distribution of chromosomes on the idiogram characteristic of species, subspecies, etc., along their lengths. Such a DHK (disharmonious karyotype) distribution of chromosomes in a set according to the Bennett rule (Bennett 1982) [5] promotes the correct meiotic conjugation of chromosomes.

The analysis results showed that in the  $F_1$  hybrids species of the Magnibracteolata Tod. section there are groups similar in morphology to chromosomes. For each combination of the  $F_1$  hybrid, chromosome morphology similar in morphology have quantitative indicators characteristic only for this combination. Therefore, from our point of view, the karyotypes of interspecific hybrids of the first generation are unstable, which begins to appear, starting with the  $F_2$  generation.

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## COMPOSITIONAL STAGES AND SOCIOLINGUISTIC PECULIARITIES OF COMMUNICATIVE BEHAVIOR IN UZBEK AND JAPANESE LANGUAGES (ON THE EXAMPLE OF ANALYSIS OF ADDRESSING UNITS)

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### ABSTRACT

*This research work is dedicated to the characteristics of communicative behavior encountered in the conversations of Uzbek and Japanese-speaking communicators. In order to reach this aim, the “please” units of bilingual communication were selected as the object of the research work, and the compositional stages of bilingual communication were observed and analyzed. Thereafter, based on the results of this observation, the sociolinguistic features of the two languages were studied. As a result, differences in compositional stages were identified in both languages, which led to “misunderstandings” and even mutual resentment between the interlocutors. In addition, in Uzbek conversations between the “pleaser” and the listener, the listener seems to be polite to the “pleaser”, and in Japanese conversations, if the petitioner does not “inform” the “pleaser” at the beginning of the conversation, the listener does not understand the meaning of the please. It became clear that this difference did not lead to a “misunderstanding” in the interaction of bilingual speakers.*

**KEYWORDS:** Live Communicative Behavior, Compositional Stages Of Communication, Communicator

### INTRODUCTION

In the last decade, the number of students studying Japanese in Uzbekistan has grown significantly, reaching 1,500 in 2017, taking the official educational institutions alone. However,

taking into the consideration the growing interest in the Japanese language, the fact that many language centers have begun to teach Japanese, as well as the agreement with the Ministry of Labor, in practice, the number of learners can be doubled.

Nowadays, the Japanese language is studied in 130 countries around the world, of which Uzbekistan ranks 4th in the Eurasian region in terms of the number of students. In turn, this indicator affects the economic and cultural relations between the two countries. The sincerity and fairness of this relationship is reflected in the communicative behavior of each nation. The communication behavior of each nation differs from one another depending on nationality and place of residence, spirituality and culture, beliefs and customs, age and gender, profession and social position. Considering this difference, it is important to study the communication behavior of both peoples so as not to damage the relationship.

### **Level of Scrutiny of The Theme**

The serious approach of scientists to the issue of live communication behavior on a scientific basis was first initiated by representatives of the Prague Linguistic Circle. In highly developed Western countries, including the United States, the United Kingdom, Japan, Germany, and a number of other foreign countries, researchers are now focusing on the same issue. Examples of this are the work of Schegloff (1999), Sacks (1992), Garfinkel (1967), Maynard (1993), N.I. Formanovskaya (1989). In Uzbek linguistics, serious attention to the issue of communicative behavior began in the 1970s. As an example of this, the scientific works by A. Hazratkulov (1966), B.Urinbaev (1972), S.Inomkhujayev (1982), S.M.Muminov (2000) can be cited. Most of these scholars have studied the communicative behavior of the Uzbek language in literary works and its various aspects. However, in these studies, live communication speech in daily life has been almost never studied. Unfortunately, even today, there is very little work devoted to oral, living language in daily life.

The subject of this work is to describe the compositional stages of the communicative activity, reflecting the communicative behavior, and its aspects related to the national communicative behavior. The author observes that, often after conversations between Japanese and Uzbek students, individuals of these two nationalities become upset with each other. At the same time, no matter how well the Uzbek speaker speaks Japanese, there is a cultural difference in their conversation, because of this difference, one can assume that a "misunderstanding" will arise. In order to clarify this issue, the object of this research was the study of live dialogue between the Japanese, as well as Japanese and Uzbeks.

### **MATERIALS AND METHODS**

The aim of the research is to study the behavior of each nation in terms of communication by identifying the compositional stages of Uzbek-Japanese dialogue and the causes of "misunderstandings" in communication. To achieve this goal, in three stages, first the mutual Japanese, then the mutual Uzbeks, and finally the Uzbek-Japanese dialogue was observed. It is a very complex process to clearly show the compositional stages of communication in a language. Because in each situation the compositional stages of communication change. Therefore, the "please" units of addressing in Uzbek and Japanese languages were selected as the subject of the study, and all conversations were recorded on a dictaphone and transcribed in accordance with the Conversation Analyses method. All conversations were then compared and analyzed.

Five Japanese and eighteen Uzbek respondents took part in it. In this research, two types of appeals - "easy to ask" and "difficult to ask" appeals, a total of twenty-five "please/appeal" dialogues were collected. Fifteen of them were on the topic of "requesting a car (difficult appeal)", eight conversations were studied on the basis of Uzbek and Uzbek, seven on the basis of mutual exchange of Japanese and Uzbek personalities. The "acquaintance (easy appeal)" conversation was also analyzed in the same way. In determining the compositional stages of the dialogue, special task cards were distributed to Uzbek-Uzbek and Uzbek-Japanese communicators, who were asked to talk to each other in accordance with the task written on the card, and they were recorded on a dictaphone. Data on Japanese interaction were obtained from Izaki (2000). In his scientific work, Izaki considered a similar situation in the example of comparing Japanese and French. The role of "leader and employee" and "colleagues" was chosen on the card, and their live speech served as the main source. After the transcription of the dictaphone recordings was transcribed on paper, the Japanese people's behavior was compared and analyzed with the Uzbek communication behavior.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In the scientific work, the "compositional phase of communication" are divided into such components as the "message" phase, the "profit" phase, the "response" phase, the "purpose" phase, and the "response to the purpose" phase.

"Compositional phase of communication" –each nation has its own characteristics of communication, for example, the methods of starting, ending, conveying a conversation may be different. They have a certain sequence, and when different peoples talk to each other, there are similar aspects of communication, as well as different aspects, and this difference can negatively affect communication. Hence, the compositional phase is divided into components, the sequence of which may be different in each nation. In this scientific work, the form of "please" communication was considered. It was conditionally divided into the phases of "message", the phase of "profit", the phase of "response", the phase of "purpose", the phase of "response to the purpose".

The Message Phase- a stage in which before requesting something, giving a message such as, "I had a request for you ...", "Can you do me a favour". It is the stage of the request, and the subsequent conversation that prepares the listener to hear the request spiritually.

The Profit Phase is a long-term statement around that aim to signify a goal. Often, by explaining the situation, direct contact is avoided and the interlocutor is expected to understand the point.

The Response Phase is returned in response to the Profit Phase. It will be evident in the form of a request for additional information or an offer.

The Purpose Phase is the stage in which the proceeds of the appeal are transferred to the original purpose of the application, the units of direct request are applied.

The Phase of Response to the Purpose is understood as a form of response to the claim. It can come as a re-ask or an additional question, as a conclusion to the conversation.

The following is a sequence of components of a compositional stage, according to which the compositional stage in Japanese consists of:

**Scheme 1. Compositional stages of “please” in Japanese communication (Izaki, 2000)**

«INFORMATION»

(A: I have a request for you ...)



«PROFIT»

(A: I'm getting married next month...)



«RESPONSE»

(B: Congratulations. Who is the bride and groom?)



«PURPOSE»

(A: (abbreviated) That's why I wanted to ask you for a car.)



«RESPONDING TO THE REQUEST»

(B: Okay. Do you have the documents? How many days do you need?)

The compositional stages of the Uzbek language were also identified by recording a live conversation on a dictaphone, recording them on paper and analyzing them:

**Scheme 2. Compositional stages of “please” in Uzbek communication**

«PROFIT»

(A: You heard, we're getting married. Be sure to be together.)



«RESPONSE»

(B: Yes, I heard. Congratulations. I'm very happy.)



«INFORMATION»

(A: (abbreviated.) I came with a request.)



«PURPOSE»

(A: You have a car ... We wanted to go around after the wedding ...?)



«RESPONSE TO THE REQUEST»

(B: Do you want to turn around in the car? Good, good. Can you drive the car well? Well, you should have some documents)

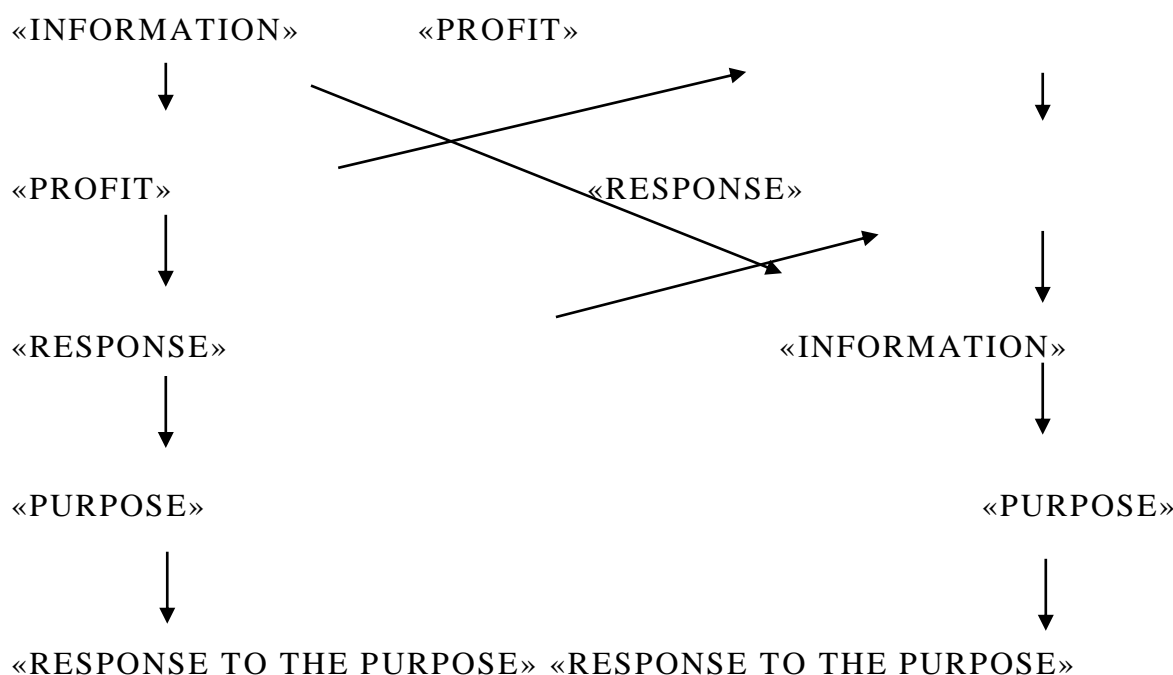
The above compositional stages of communication in Japanese and Uzbek languages were considered on the example of the conversation “requesting a car”. In the case of requesting a car in Uzbek and Japanese, it became clear that there were differences in the components of communication, including the use of the “information” phase in Japanese at the beginning of the conversation and the “profit” phase in Uzbek.

Furthermore, when the “acquaintance” conversation was examined, this conversation differed from the compositional stages in the “car request” conversation. The main reason for this is that asking for an acquaintance is much easier than asking for a car. Thus, it can be observed that the stages of application also vary depending on the price of the requested item in the “request”. The compositional stages of the “please” dialogue in Uzbek and Japanese can be summarized as follows:

**Scheme 3. A comparative diagram of the stages of dialogue between Japanese and Uzbek conversations**

**Mutual Japanese dialogue**

**Mutual Uzbek dialogue**



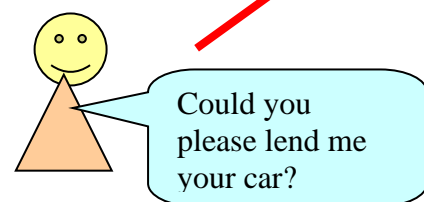
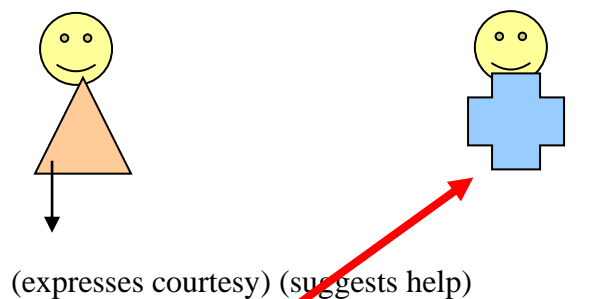
At the next stage of the research, a conversation between Uzbek and Japanese people asking for a car was studied. As a result of the observation, there was a conflict in the “information” and “profit” phase of the conversation. A follow-up interview with Uzbeks after the interview revealed the following. No matter how hard they tried to explain the conditions to the Japanese during the “profit” phase, they did not get the expected response from their Japanese interlocutors. In turn, when interviewed with ethnic Japanese, they said they did not understand the meaning of the long-running “profit” phase.

In addition, it became clear that Uzbeks and Japanese had different approaches to the “please” request. This difference stemmed from the difference in national customs and thinking. Usually in Uzbek interactions, the “pleaser” (the person who is asking for help) explains the situation to the interlocutor through the “profit” phase (there was a problem, the car is needed), and thus encourages the interlocutor to offer help himself. In response, the interlocutor goes through the “response” phase by using considerate expressions, such as “How can I help you?” to the person who is requesting and, in this way, eases the burden of his request. In other words, in Uzbek culture, if the “pleaser” does not express a direct interest from his request, it means respect for the interlocutor, and if the interlocutor understands the request of the applicant, it means respect, and the interlocutors have a national tradition of “helping” to each other. In Japan, on the other hand, it is a culture that the person who comes with a request must always appreciate the interlocutor, that is, the culture in which the “pleaser” bows to the interlocutor. The interlocutor does not offer help until he hears the “purpose”. That is why the Japanese interlocutor did not offer help, no matter how much the Uzbeks explained the situation through “profit”. For their part, the Japanese were worried that the Uzbeks would not be able to explain the long-term situation and could not understand what their interlocutor was saying. In the end, they were upset, leaving an unpleasant impression on each other. So, it became clear that the Uzbeks start “please” with the “profit” stage, and the Japanese - with the “information” stage. This difference in communication is a sociolinguistic feature of each language, which can be expressed graphically as follows:

#### Scheme 4. Sociolinguistic features of communicative behavior in Uzbek and Japanese

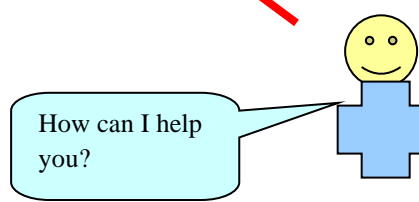
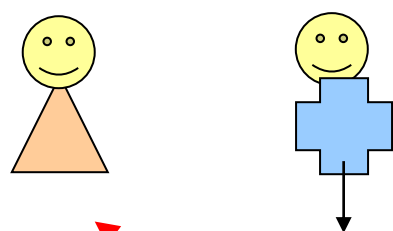
##### Japanese and Japanese

Addresser listener



##### Uzbek and Uzbek

listener



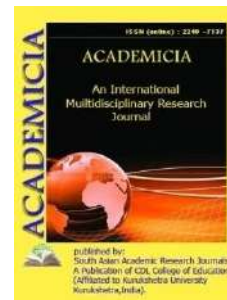


## CONCLUSION

In this scientific work, it was shown that the compositional stages of communication in Uzbek and Japanese differ. In Uzbek, the components of the “please” conversation begin with the “profit” stage, while in Japanese, the “profit” stage is not understood as “please”, but as a presentation of information about the interlocutor. They start the “please” with the “information” phase. The Japanese, who waited for the courtesy, did not understand “profit” as “please”, did not understand the meaning of the Uzbek speech at this stage and gave no suggestion. As a result, a "misunderstanding" arose.

Second, in the same Uzbek-Japanese conversation, there was a difference in terms of courtesy. In the Uzbek dialogue, in response to the “profit” stage of the “pleaser”, an offer such as “How can I help you?”, “Tell me if you need my help” is used. In this way, he helps the person who is asking for help. In Japanese culture, on the other hand, the interrogator always stands below the interlocutor and asks with a “bowed head”, that is, the interrogator expresses courtesy. That is why the Uzbek “pleaser”, as there was no offer from Japan, was forced to go straight to the point.

Taking into the consideration the above differences, this study is important as an example for Japanese language learners to study not only the grammar of the language, but also the structure and compositional stages of communication, in order to avoid conflicts between the two nations and negative psychological influences. In addition, Japanese citizens living in Uzbekistan should be familiar with the Uzbek language.



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## ABULGAZI BAHODURKHAN'S WORK "MANOFE-UL-INSON" AND ITS IMPORTANCE IN SOURCE STUDIES

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### ABSTRACT

*This article is devoted to the analysis of the work "Manofe-ul-inson" by the well-known historian and statesman Abulgazi Bahodirkhan. It was concluded that the solution of the problem of genealogical ligation in the society and state administration and social hierarchy of his dynasty and all Turkic peoples and nations was one of the reasons that motivated him to create a work on medicine.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Statesman, Knowledgeable Historian, Experienced Physician, Talented Poet, Medical Work, Arabic Alphabet, Persian Language, Experienced Physician, Historian, Historical Source.*

### INTRODUCTION

Abulgazi ibn Arab Muhammad Khan Bahodir Khan was recognized not only as a knowledgeable historian, poet and statesman, but also as an experienced physician by a number of scholars. In particular, the sources state that Abulgazikhan was not only a knowledgeable historian and a talented poet of his time, but also engaged in medical science [1: 106-117].

Orientalists A.Irisov, A.Nosirov and I.Nizomiddinov, based on the famous Khorezm historian Muhammad Yusuf Bayani and his work "ShajarayiKhorezmshahiy", wrote about the biography of Abulgazikhan: provide information [2:28]. Abu al-Ghazi Khan treated the wounds he received in battles for various reasons and battles on the advice of Abu Ali ibn Sina, Abdurahman and Yusuf, and wrote a treatise, Manofe'-ul-insan ("Beneficial Measures for Man"), which was devoted to the treatment of various diseases. [3: 106-117].

Regarding the history of writing the work, the author himself says: : "Abul-Ghazikhan ibn Arab Muhammad Khan Chingiz Khorezmi says that the body is not free from defects and diseases, it is necessary to prevent it. We looked through the books, what we were looking for was sometimes found, sometimes not found, and even if found, it was difficult to find. Therefore, in

order to find a cure for the disease, I compiled it from the authoritative books, first describing the disease and then describing its treatment. " Apparently, Abulgazi Khan set himself the goal of combining the most effective treatments for the most common diseases in Khorezm. This means that if the world is based on four principles, then this book, if it consists of four chapters, will be eternal and enduring. "[5]

One of the copies of this medical work of Abulgazihan is kept in the fund of the Institute of Oriental Studies of the UzFA (actually the USSR) named after Abu RayhanBeruni with inventory number 4107 [6: 107].

According to Yusuf Bayani in his book ShajarayiKhorezmshahiy, Abulgazihan first wrote this medical book in Persian. In his work, Bayanisays: "I have seen a Persian classification called 'Manofi'-ul-inson', which is also skilled in science and medicine, and in poor science and medicine. However, a Persian copy of this work has not been found to date [8: 107]. The current copy is in Uzbek and consists of 64 pages. It was moved around the early nineteenth century. Unfortunately, this alphabetical copy of the names of the diseases was not fully preserved until the letter "h".

Manofe'-ul-inson is written in the old Uzbek language, in the Arabic alphabet. In the play, the names of medicinal substances are given in Arabic or Persian form [9: 27-28]. This book, which is not very large in size, consists of four chapters and 105 chapters. Each section recommends a specific organ disease and ways to treat it. Specifically, it describes the diagnosis, course, and treatment of 105 diseases, as well as more than 700 different medicinal (animal, plant, and mineral) substances [10].

## **MATERIALS AND METHODS**

Manofe'-ul-inson, like all other Oriental scholars, was written in alphabetical order and covered almost all the diseases encountered in Central Asia at that time.

The first pages of the book provide information on the diagnosis and treatment of infertility in women. The scientist usually describes several methods and prescriptions of treatment for each disease.

In particular, it cites more than 30 prescriptions for the treatment of infertility. Each prescription lists 3-4 more drugs. In addition, it clearly indicates the exact dosage of each drug, the method of its preparation and the rules of consumption, as well as ways of storage.

Abulgazikhan describes the disease, in addition to medications, physiotherapy and mud therapy. The scientist devotes the last chapter of his book, presumably to psychotherapy, to narratives that discuss the advice of the wise.

In our opinion, there is no other medical book of this period that is equivalent to Abulgazi Khan's work "Manofe' ul-inson", which shows the level of medicine in the Khorezm state in the XVII century. Moreover, the history of the development of medicine in Central Asia in the seventeenth century has not been sufficiently studied so far. Therefore, this work of Abul-Ghazi Khan ibn Arab Muhammad Khan serves as an important historical source in our study of the development of medicine in Central Asia at that time [11].

According to the research, starting from page 4a of the book, the contents of the diseases are listed in alphabetical order. Given the fact that Abulgazihan pointed out what diseases can be

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treated, tested fast-acting drugs, as well as the fact that scientists have information about them, we found it necessary to quote the full content. As we present it in modern Uzbek, the alphabet will be partially changed:

"Alif" chapter. Pregnancy claims of women. Treatment of joint pain. Istisqo treatment. Treatment of broken bones. Treatment of bone pain. Treatment of rabies (drunk) camel. Treatment of childhood measles. Intestinal treatment. Treatment of oral thrush. Membership. Treatment of syphilis.

"Be" chapters. Treatment of urination in bed. Bodning's claim. Treatment of armpit stenosis. Treatment of impotence. Sputum repellent treatment. Hemorrhoids treatment. Treatment of expulsion of the child from the womb. Treatment of Bahaq (skin axis). Treatment of urinary retention. Treatment of pessary. Bullet removal treatment. Treatment of sciatica. Treatment of the mother's breast.

"Te" chapters. Treatment of fever. The cure for thirst. The claim of urinary incontinence. Chapter Se, Treatment of Urine Drops.

"Jim" chapter. A dead or living child in the womb is possible. Treatment of eye pain. Jamra's cure. Treatment of Juzzom (blackberry). The cure for eye contact. It is possible to anesthetize the birds.

"He" chapters. It is possible to menstruate.

"Hey" chapter. Out-of-body treatment. A cure for hanazir and the like. Treatment of organ bleeding. Treatment of scabies. Treatment of angina.

"Dol" chapter. Treatment of toothache. It is possible to polish the teeth. Treatment of oral diseases. Dummal (chipkon) possible.

"Zol" chapter. Zotiljam treatment.

"Re" chapters. Wound healing. Treatment of nosebleeds. Treatment of uterine defects. Statement of Spiritual Education.

"Ze" chapters. Difficult birth treatment. Influenza treatment. Treatment of trade (yi) disease. Treatment of digestive disorders.

"Sin" chapter. The cure for insanity. Treatment of scalp. Treatment of congestion. Treatment of tuberculosis. Treatment of breast defects.

Chapter Shin, Possibility of Belly Worm. Treatment of migraine. Treatment of abdominal pain.

"Sod" chapter. Bile is possible. Treatment of headaches. Treatment of epilepsy.

"Zod" chapters. Treatment of shortness of breath.

"To" chapters. Treatment of plague.

"Ayn" chapter. Treatment of ringworm. Nerve treatment. Infertile wife event. Zuluk is possible. Love is possible.

Chapter Gayn. Fainting event.

"Fe" chapters. Rejoicing event. Hiccup treatment. Paralysis treatment.

Chapter Qof. Treatment of colic. Genital treatment. Treatment of constipation. Treatment of vomiting.

"Kof" chapters. Deafness treatment. Treatment of low back pain. Driving event. The event of the flea. Spots event. Treatment of the victim. Kidney treatment. Pumpkin seed-like worms are possible. About the Wisdom Project.

"Lom" chapters. Treatment of facial paralysis.

"Mim" chapter. Treatment of melancholy. Maqad (back hole) treatment. Release of "Satellite". Treatment of sufferers. Possible body hair. Bladder treatment. Treatment of the stomach.

"Nun" chapters. Treatment of runny nose. Moisture treatment. The cure for forgetfulness. Treatment of hemorrhage.

"Wow" Chapter, The Tumor Event.

"He" (pool) chapter. Treatment of suffocation.

Chapter "Lom - alif". The cure for weight loss.

Chapter "E". Treatment of jaundice.

Given that the existing manuscript contains only the letter "xe", it is not difficult to see that much of the work has been lost. In addition, it should be noted that in the history of medicine, only in works dedicated to medicines, the names of drugs are given in alphabetical order, but the name of the disease is given in alphabetical order for the first time by Abulgazihan [12: 107].

On page 15a of the work we find the names of two scholars. One of them is the Oqsaroy and the other is Yusuf. Since there is no other large part of the work, it is difficult to say what other scholars used the works of Abulgazi Khan in writing it.

Thus, it can be said that in addition to Islamic and Iranian historiographical styles and views, Abu al-Ghazi made extensive use of Turkish-Mongolian traditions in his historical work. With this work, Abu al-Ghazi sought to address the issue of genealogical legitimacy not only in his Turkic dynasty, but also in the governance and social hierarchy of society and state of all Turkic peoples and nations.

The Khorezm Shaybanids, an important branch of the Genghis Khans, felt the need for such centuries to legitimize their rule. In these historical works, the ideas, legends and messages that were relevant as a social order of that time were immortalized in writing, and the tradition of folklore was substantiated in writing. Abulgazi's interest in medicine was an amateur one. His Manofe'-ul-inson is a pure compliment. He may have read and used the medical works he came across during the ten-year hostage period of his life. However, Abulgazi also used new classifications and descriptions in this work. This is a testament to his ability and talent.

Aulgozikhan's great attention to medical works proves that he used them in his own experience. Naturally, his health could have deteriorated considerably in such desolation and alienation. It is believed that Abulgazi knew that nomadic Turkmens and even those who returned to Khorezm could not get quick and proper medical care to improve the health of himself and his relatives, and faced such problems.

## CONCLUSION

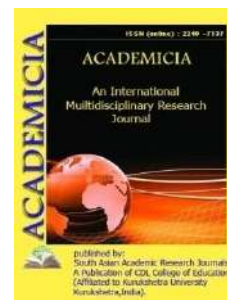
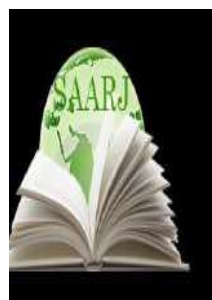
The above leads to the following conclusions:

- Abulgazi Bahodirkhan inherited two historical works and one scientific and three scientific works on pharmacology;
- The interest in the heritage of the khan and historian Abulgazi Khan began in the XVIII century. To date, his works have been translated and published several times in different languages: German, French, English, Latin, Russian, Turkish, Persian, Kazakh and Turkmen;
- The study and analysis of Abulgazi's scientific heritage shows that today Abulgazi's works are not studied in depth as a historical source, there is no scientific-critical text, no commentary and indicators are given in the Uzbek edition. This situation requires further work on the publication, commentary and indexing of these works.
- Abulgazi Bahodirkhan, as one of the most knowledgeable people of his time, was fluent in Mongolian, Persian and Turkish languages and during his life he got acquainted with many medical works in these languages and used the information found in them in his works;
- The solution of the problem of genealogical legitimacy in the society and state administration and social hierarchy of his dynasty and all Turkic peoples and nations can be said to be one of the reasons that prompted him to create a work on medicine.

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## NEW APPROACHES TO THE TREATMENT OF NECROBACILLOSIS OF DAIRY COWS

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### ABSTRACT

*Necrobacillosis is characterized by large economic and production losses amongst highly productive dairy cows of the Holstein-Friesian breed. The treatment of necrobacillosis is complicated by the fact that the pathogen is resistant to many of commonly used antibiotics. The article presents the results of studies on the effectiveness of various antibiotics in vitro and in vivo, as well as of combined ointment to accelerate the healing of wounds during necrobacillosis of high productive cows. At the same time, high efficiency of lincomycin hydrochloride and clindamycin phosphate was established for intramuscular use.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Necrobacillosis, Holstein Friesian, Kitt Tarozzi, Resistance, Antibiotic, Sensitivity, Clindamycin Phosphate, Lincomycin Hydrochloride, Injection, In Vitro*

### INTRODUCTION

**Relevance.** In the last 15-20 years necrobacillosis has spread to various territories of the Republic of Uzbekistan, especially among highly productive breeding cows and causes great economic damage to cattle. Necrobacillosis shows its virulent properties due to lack of macro and micronutrients in the diet of cows, poor feed quality, unbalanced sugar-protein ratio, insufficient veterinary and sanitary conditions.

Necrobacillosis is an infectious disease that manifests itself in various purulent-necrotic wounds in various organs and tissues of the body. These processes are mainly manifested in the hooves, in the oral cavity (in young animals), in liver, lungs, muscles, genitals, udder and in other tissues and organs.

The causative agent of necrobacillosis is the bacterium *Fusobacterium necrophorum*. The source of each enzootia is the microflora of healthy animals, because *F. necrophorum* is considered a normal participant in the gastrointestinal tract of 50-100% of healthy animals. Reproduction of this type of bacteria in the gastrointestinal tract begins from the first days of the animal's life. For this reason, necrobacillosis is considered a factor infection. Therefore, despite the fact that *F. necrophorum* is an etiological agent of the disease, its pathological effect is associated with many factors, especially at the beginning of the disease.

Necrobacillosis causes the main damage to highly productive animals. Diagnosis and treatment of animals with necrobacillosis is difficult. The development of the disease is manifested by losses in milk production, underweight gain among bulls for fattening and forced culling of animals that are not treatable. Necrobacillosis is responsible for decrease in milk productivity by 14-50%, as well as decrease in milk quality, causes loss of 17 of the 100 calves bred.

Data from many years of research show that already at the beginning of the development of the disease milk productivity drops sharply (daily milk yield is reduced by 2-9 liters) and the body weight of cows is also reduced. In breeding bulls, the quality and fertilizing ability of sperm is reduced. It is proved that the 30% spread of necrobacillosis amongst the cattle in the farm leads to a decrease in the quality of offspring. Cows with necrobacillosis lose more than 50 kg of body weight during the course of the disease, milk productivity decreases to 50%, and milk quality also decreases. At 17.6% of diseased and recovered cows are born weak calves with low survival rates. It is proved that in farms with the spread of necrobacillosis mortality and forced culling of cows is 37%.

In almost 90% of cases necrobacillosis occurs in dairy farms. This is due to a violation of the sugar-protein ratio in the diet of cows, deficiencies in keeping animals (prolonged standing in manure, uneven floors, dirty bedding, poor ventilation). Keeping animals indoors with insufficient exercise, low level of diagnosis and treatment of necrobacteriosis at the onset of the disease in the herd contribute to the increased spread of the disease in the herd.

As a result of softening of the hooves corneum layer bacteria *Fusobacterium necrophorum* enter the cracks from the external environment and cause pathological process. Being an anaerobic pathogen, it penetrates deep into the tissues of the limbs, causing a chronic and intractable process. The treatment of necrobacillosis is complicated by the fact that the pathogen is resistant to many commonly used antibiotics. The search for effective antibiotics and testing effective treatments for necrobacillosis was the **goal of our research**. In particular, the selection, development of methods of application and testing of effective antibiotics against *F. necrophorum*, which is resistant to the main antibiotics used in veterinary practice.

**Place, methods and object of research.** The selection of antibiotics effective on *F. necrophorum* was first tested by *in vitro* method. In this case, we studied the growth dynamics of the necrobacillosis strains whilst growing in the Kitt-Tarozzi liquid medium with the addition of various antibiotics (Table 1). The growth dynamics of the strains was studied within 10 days. The effect of each antibiotic was tested by double serial consecutive dilution. The maximum concentration of antibiotics was 32 µg/ml, the next dilution was 16 µg/ml, 8 µg/ml, etc.

After diluting antibiotics in various concentrations, necrobacillosis pathogen in a dose of 0.1 ml with a turbidity index of 0.5 according to the McFarland standard was added to liquid media. Then the tubes were placed in a thermostat and cultured at a temperature of 37 ° C. Growth

results were studied twice a day. The growth of microorganisms was evaluated by the degree of turbidity of the nutrient medium. The appearance of turbidity in the nutrient medium meant the growth of microorganisms, and vice versa, in tubes where turbidity was not observed, a lack of growth was recorded. The concentration of antibiotic in a test tube where growth was not observed in a series of test tubes with serial dilution was taken as the minimum stopping concentration.

Treatment activities were carried out in various climatic and geographical regions of Uzbekistan (Samarkand, Tashkent and Ferghana regions) in three dairy farms with cows of Simmental and Holstein-Friesian breeds. In all three farms on 41 cow heads an ointment from a previously tested composition was used for local treatment and for general antibiotic therapy the effectiveness of three antibiotics which gave the best effect in an *in vitro* test was tested (in each farm 1 type of antibiotic has been tested): Amoxicillin trihydrate, 150 mg/ml; Lincomycin hydrochloride, 100 mg/ml; Clindamycin phosphate, 300 mg/ml. In this case, the animals were divided into three groups: very high, high and moderate severity of the disease. In each farm, a complex vitamin preparation Butasol-100 was used in injections according to the instruction for use.

Primarily, seriously ill cows in farms were first identified and separated from other animals. Therapeutic measures were carried out in separate, draft-protected rooms.

The first stages of treatment were carried out according to generally accepted methods: purulent wounds were cleaned, dead and necrosis-prone tissues were surgically removed and washed with 3% hydrogen peroxide solution and 0.1% caustic soda solution. At the same time, trimming of hooves from growths was carried out. Taking into account the resistance of the causative agent of necrobacillosis to many antibiotics, we used a combined ointment. For these purposes, during our experiments, we tested the rapidly healing and antimicrobial ointment which was applied after surgical treatment of the wound.

100.0 grams of ointment consists of the following components: amoxicillin trihydrate powder 50% (5 g), sodium levomycetin powder succinate (5 g), rifampicin (10 capsules), oxytetracycline hydrochloride powder (3 g), copper sulfate (5 g), medical petroleum jelly (77 g). An ointment was applied to the cleaned ointments and the wound was wrapped in a bandage. The bandage changed daily after applying the ointment. These actions were repeated for 5 days.

### Research results

The results of the *in vitro* antibiotic efficacy test against the causative agent of necrobacillosis are given in the Table 1.

**TABLE 1. THE EFFECT OF ANTIBIOTICS ON THE GROWTH OF F. NECROPHORUM IN KITT-TAROZZI CULTURE MEDIUM**

#	Antibiotic	The minimum stopping concentration (MSK), mg/ml	Sensitivity level
1.	Oxytetracycline dihydrate, 200 mg/ml	8	Relatively low
2.	Streptomycin Sulfate, 200 mg/ml	16	Low

3.	Penstrep (benzylpenicillin-procaine, 2000 IU and dihydrostreptomycin sulfate, 200 mg)	4	Medium
4.	Amoxicillin trihydrate, 150 mg/ml	2	Relatively high
5.	Lincomycin hydrochloride, 100 mg/ml	1	High
6.	Clindamycin Phosphate, 300 mg/ml	0.5	Very high

The effectiveness of clindamycin phosphate was the highest against the causative agent of necrobacillosis. As an analogue of Lincomycin, Clindamycin phosphate has been widely used in world veterinary practice for the past 10 years. However, in Uzbekistan, this preparation is difficult to find and available mainly in medical pharmacies and cost is high. Injectable form of another effective antibiotic Lincomycin hydrochloride is sold in veterinary pharmacies in the form of 100 ml packaging.

For tests in general antibiotic therapy of drugs that have shown high effectiveness in vitrowe used injections of Amoxicillin trihydrate (10 ml for every 100 kg of body weight, every 48 hours, only two times), Lincomycin hydrochloride (1 ml for every 100 kg of bodyweight, morning and evening, 5 days) and Clindamycin phosphate (1 ml for every 100 kg of bodyweight, morning and evening, 5 days). The efficacy of using these antibiotics in animals is shown in Table 2.

**TABLE 2. ANTIBIOTIC TEST RESULTS FOR COWS WITH NECROBACILLOSIS**

Severity of the disease	Number of animals	The number of injections, total	Interval of application, hours	The number of recovered animals	The effectiveness of the preparation,%
Amoxicillin trihydrate					
Very high	4	2	48	2	80
High	6	2	48	5	
Medium	5	2	48	5	
Lincomycin hydrochloride					
Very high	5	10	12	3	85.71
High	6	10	12	6	
Medium	3	10	12	3	
Clindamycin phosphate					
Very high	2	10	12	1	91.66
High	5	10	12	5	
Medium	5	10	12	5	

As a result of the treatment activities 35 out of 41 cows fully recovered. The effectiveness of clindamycin phosphate was 91.66%, which was significantly higher compared to other drugs. The multicomponent ointment used for local application has shown its quick healing and antimicrobial properties.

The results of the above tests show that for treatment of cows seriously ill with necrobacillosis multicomponent ointment shows quick-healing and antimicrobial properties. For general antibiotic therapy, injections of clindamycin phosphate and lincomycin hydrochloride in combination with injections of Butasol-100 to increase the overall resistance showed high effect.

## DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

The genetic predisposition of highly productive dairy cows of the Holstein-Friesian breed to chronic and subclinical forms of laminitis, damages to the soft horn of the hooves, and structural features of the hind limbs to the occurrence of hoof diseases is widely known. Usually, against the background of these diseases, necrobacillosis of hooves and other organs develops rapidly.

Necrobacillosis is characterized by large economic and production losses (decrease in milk productivity to 400 kg, decrease in body weight from 200 g to 1.5 kg per day), early culling of animals, decrease in breeding qualities (in the event of necrobacillosis and hoof diseases, it is forbidden to sell sperm in breeding farms).

Problems with hoof diseases are associated with many causes, the main of which are unbalanced diet and deficiencies in keeping animals.

Currently, it is a proven fact that the occurrence of disturbances in the distal parts of the limbs of animals is associated with rumen acidosis. Acidosis occurs when feeding large amount of concentrated feed at one time, chronic lack of carbohydrates, proteins and micro elements in the diet. As a result of softening of the hooves, bacteria *Fusobacterium necrophorum* enter the cracks from the external environment, which cause a pathological process. Being an anaerobic pathogen, it penetrates deep into the tissues of the limbs, causing chronic and intractable process. The treatment of necrobacillosis is complicated by the fact that the pathogen is resistant to many of commonly used antibiotics. The search for effective antibiotics was the goal of our research.

We tested 6 types of antibiotics *in vitro* studies: Oxytetracycline dihydrate, 200 mg/ml; Streptomycin sulfate, 200 mg/ml; Penstrep (benzylpenicillin-procaine, 2000 IU and dihydrostreptomycin sulfate, 200 mg); Amoxicillin trihydrate, 150 mg/ml; Lincomycin hydrochloride, 100 mg/ml; Clindamycin phosphate, 300 mg/ml. At the same time, Amoxicillin trihydrate, Lincomycin hydrochloride and Clindamycin phosphate showed high efficiency.

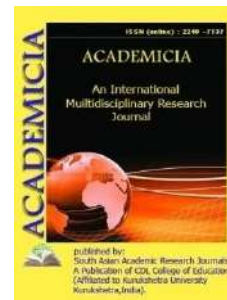
These drugs were further tested for the treatment of 41 cows in three farms of Uzbekistan. At this time, the effectiveness of clindamycin phosphate was 91.66%, which was significantly higher compared to other drugs. The multicomponent ointment used for local application has shown its quick healing and antimicrobial properties.

According to the results of testing three antibiotics for treatment of seriously ill cows by necrobacillosis, Clindamycin phosphate and Lincomycin hydrochloride injections (1 ml for every 100 kg of live weight, morning and evening, 5 days) can be recommended to use in combination with injections of Butasol 100 to increase overall resistance.

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## MONITORING THE BIRTH RATE OF CHILDREN WITH CONGENITAL MALFORMATIONS IN THE FERGHANA REGION (FERGHANA BRANCH OF THE TASHKENT MEDICAL ACADEMY)

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### ABSTRACT

*Developmental Abnormalities in the fetus and newborn are one of the most problematic problems of medicine. As our data show, according to the results of the study, various forms of congenital abnormalities can develop in children born to mothers with a burdened antenatal history. Multiple abnormalities of development and their combination with other diseases of the perinatal period often lead to the death of newborns. Improving the health of women of childbearing age is achieved by increasing attention in the socio-economic sphere, increasing medical culture and developing research in this area.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Pregnancy, Children, Congenital Abnormalities, Monitoring, Disability, Infant Mortality.*

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## INTRODUCTION

In recent years, the medical community and all those involved in the protection of children's health have been extremely concerned about the still high infant and child mortality rates, the prevalence of infectious diseases, and the increasing number of children with chronic diseases and disabilities. There is a need for restructuring and reform of medical education [2,4,13]. Among the important sectors for the development of the country, medical and social are of special importance. Therefore, in our Republic, the state development program pays special attention to the protection of motherhood and childhood. The achievements of modern medical activity are so great that they periodically require the doctor to radically restructure all his activities [12]. Despite this, to this day, congenital malformations in newborns remain one of the unpredictable problems of medicine.

Congenital malformations are gross anatomical changes in organs and tissues that lead to disorders of their function [5]. According to who data, 303,000 children die every year from malformations during the first 4 weeks of life. Malformations can lead to long-term disabilities that affect individuals, their families, the health system, and society. At the same time, 10-25% of children who died in the perinatal period, and 70-80% of spontaneous abortions find malformations [9,11].

Abnormalities of development and other congenital diseases of the fetus can occur as a result of the influence of a damaging factor during various periods of ontogenesis. The occurrence of congenital and hereditary diseases is caused by the following reasons:

1. Chromosomal abnormalities
2. Gene mutations
3. multi-Factorial exogenous and endogenous Genesis
4. Idiopathic (for unknown reason) [6,16].

Among the multi-factorial causes, a special place is taken by the age of the mother, intrauterine infections, living conditions and nutrition. Infection of the fetus with intrauterine infections in the first 3 months of development of the embryo and fetus can lead to a violation of the process of laying and differentiation of organs and systems, which leads to the formation of congenital malformations. In addition, the world health organization classifies congenital malformations as a group of eco-associated diseases that are indicators of the environment [7,14,17].

The main reserves for reducing morbidity and stillbirth from congenital malformations are the improvement of prenatal examination of the fetus. Timely diagnosis of defects, choosing the right tactics for managing pregnancy and childbirth, as well as timely correction of the defect with stable vital indicators with minimal medication aggression is the optimal way to improve the quality of life of a child and reduce the risk of disability [10,20]. All this is achieved by strengthening research in this area [18].

Congenital malformations have been known since ancient times, since changes in body shape have always attracted the attention of a person. But the systematic study of congenital malformations began in the mid-twentieth century, after publications about the mass birth of children (about 7,000) with severe limb defects, in mothers who took the drug thalidomide

during pregnancy ("thalidomide disaster") and the teratogenic effects of the measles rubella virus [8,15,19].

Since that time, one of the important problems of clinical medicine has been the problem of identifying factors that have a harmful effect on the fetus and the mechanism of development of malformations [1,3]. Numerous studies suggest that the territory of residence with a specific geochemical structure of objects of the natural environment can contribute to the formation of certain defects and anomalies of development.

In our example, we studied more than a thousand cases of birth of children with congenital malformations in the Ferghana region and shared our conclusions.

**PURPOSE OF RESEARCH.** Analysis and monitoring of cases of birth of children with congenital malformations in the Ferghana region.

### **MATERIALS AND METHODS OF RESEARCH**

The work is based on the analysis of the results of monitoring the birth rate of children with congenital malformations in the Ferghana region from 2015 to 2019. 1217 cases of birth of newborns with various malformations were examined. The study did not include stillbirths, abortions, or late-onset malformations. It should be borne in mind that not all malformations are diagnosed immediately after birth. We studied the results of anamnesis data, place of residence (urban or rural), features of pregnancy, examination of the child (gender, type of abnormalities, presence of combined abnormalities and concomitant diseases, neurosonography), the number of deaths and disabilities.

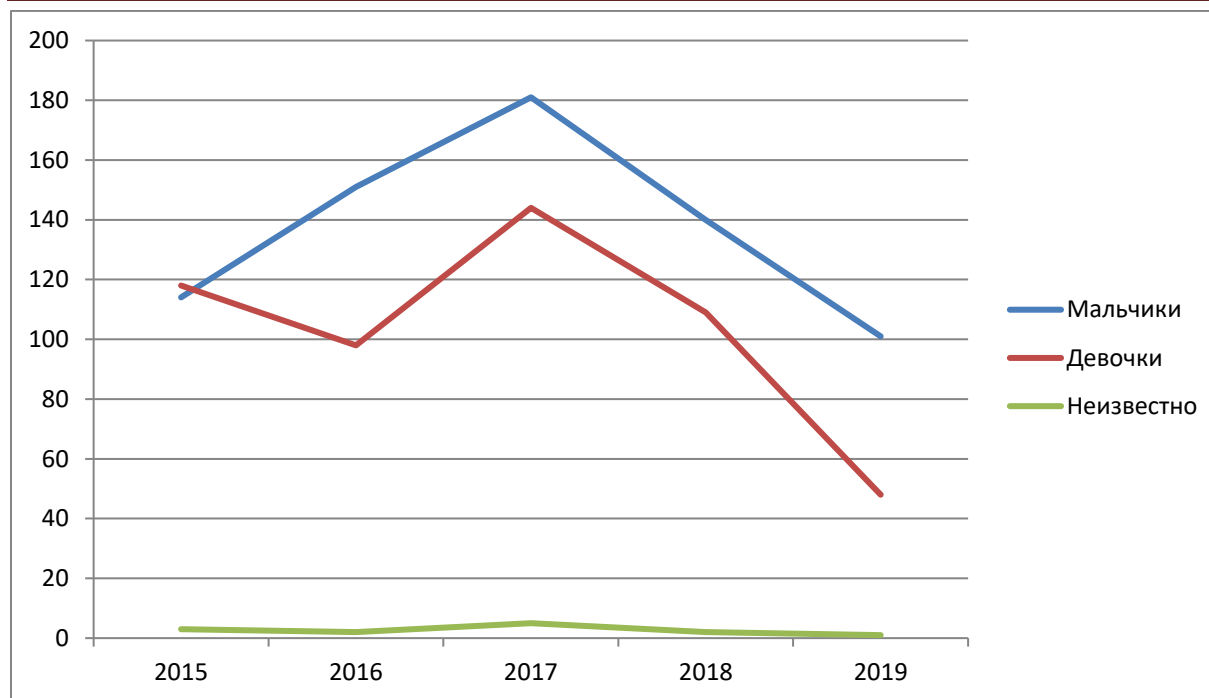
### **RESULTS AND THEIR DISCUSSION**

According to research results, the number of births of children with various developmental abnormalities in these periods increases in parallel with the increase in the total birth rate. The frequency of occurrence is  $30 \pm 3$  per 10,000 live newborns. For example, in 2015, 83,334 children were born, including 250 newborns with various developmental abnormalities (table 1).

**TABLE 1. NUMBER OF BIRTHS OF CHILDREN WITH CONGENITAL ABNORMALITIES**

	years				
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
<b>Total birth rate</b>	83334	67500	73666	87660	106501
<b>Congenital anomaly</b>	250	270	221	263	213
<b>Ratio in percent</b>	0,3%	0,4%	0,3%	0,4%	0,2%
<b>Urban area</b>	64	65	57	73	62
<b>Countryside</b>	186	205	164	190	151

In 2016, the birth rate of children with congenital abnormalities increased significantly, while in other years the number of newborns with various defects increased slightly. If we divide the total number of congenital anomalies in the study years by gender, out of 1217 newborns, 687 (56.4%) were male, 517 (42.4%) were female, and 13 (1.2%) were of unknown (hermaphroditism) gender (Pic.1).

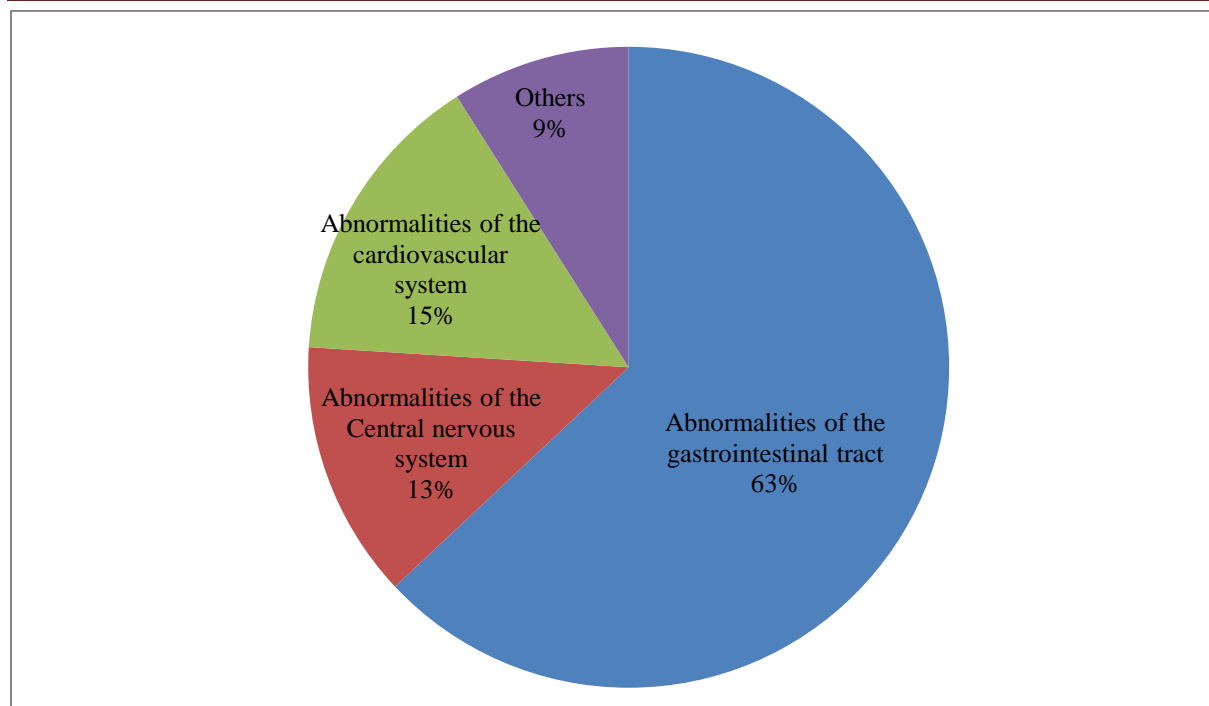


**Pic. 1. Indicators of growth of congenital anomalies by gender of the child**

According to screening data and anamnesis, 874 (71.4%) women had a burdened obstetric history, and they were at risk. In particular, 112 (9.3%) women from the risk group had a history of having previous children with malformations and stillbirths, and 403 (33.1%) women had threats of termination of pregnancy to various degrees.

According to the screening, 41 (3.4%) women had polyhydramnios, 19 (1.6%) women had low water content, 191 (15.6%) women had various acute colds in the first trimester of pregnancy, 12 (1%) women took various tranquilizers and antiepileptic drugs, 49 (4%) pregnant women took glucocorticoids, antibiotics and antivirals, 35 (3.9%) pregnant women were repeatedly treated in hospitals with various gynecological diseases. According to the ELISA analysis, 131 (10.6%) women had TORCH infections, and 48 (3.9%) women had related marriages. In 127 (11.3%) cases, according to the results of research, it was not possible to identify the cause of defects, which led to an aggravation of the work being carried out.

According to the results of surveys of newborns with developmental abnormalities, 404 (33.1%) of the total number of children studied were premature and underweight. Diagnostic data show that the main number (771) of children with developmental abnormalities were malformations of the gastrointestinal tract. The next place was occupied by abnormalities of the cardiovascular system (181 children), the Central nervous system (157) and various defects of other organs, as well as multiple abnormalities, dys-embryonic stigmas (108 children) (Pic. 2).



**Pic. 2. Types of congenital anomalies**

According to the results of surveys of children with congenital abnormalities, in 48 (3.9%) cases, the defects were incompatible with life and the newborns died within the first hours or days after birth. 837 (68.7%) newborns received emergency surgical correction of the defect in the first weeks of life. The fatal outcome was 77.8%, i.e. 946 children.

In some cases, it was not possible to identify the cause of the development of congenital abnormalities. Therefore, the survey should cover not only pregnant women who are at risk, but also all women of fertile age.

For more specific analysis and monitoring of the prevalence of congenital abnormalities, new modernized computer monitoring systems are needed.

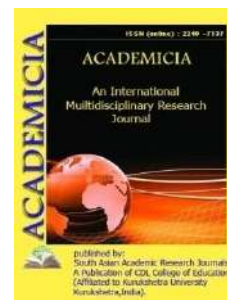
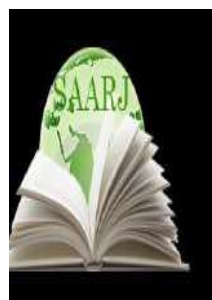
## CONCLUSIONS

1. Congenital malformations of development, despite all the measures taken in the region, remain one of the main causes of child mortality and disability. Their frequency in the Ferghana region is on average 1.2% of all births.
2. Comparative analysis of the distribution shows that the prevalence of congenital anomalies in the territory has its own ecological and bio-geological features, which requires further scientific research in this area.
3. Taking into account the national mentality of the people, prevention of congenital anomalies of development and improvement of the level of medical culture is not only a matter for the medical worker, but also for local authorities on the territory.

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## TERMINOLOGICAL INACCURACY OF THE TERMS VERBAL COMMUNICATION AND NON-VERBAL COMMUNICATION IN SCIENTIFIC LITERATURE

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### ABSTRACT

*The article examines the terms verbal communication and non-verbal communication from the standpoint of the inconsistency of their terminological designation, the concepts understood by them in the scientific literature. The characterization of the situation, noted by Yakovlev, and expressed as the absence of a general theoretical paradigm that unites a huge number of different theories of communication that have many concepts and levels in their approaches and components, was also supported by Karl Rosengren, "the communication area looks as if it is divided into several isolated frog ponds. There is no friendly croaking between them, very little productive communication, few cases of successful cross fertilization [6, p2.9]. Rosengren, KE From field to frog ponds. Journal of communication. 1993. 43 (3).*

**KEYWORDS:** *Verbal Communication, Non-Verbal Communication, Scientific Literature.*

### INTRODUCTION

Communication as a means of communication plays a significant and, every day, an increasing role in the social life of society. It is no exaggeration to state the transition of an industrial society, which it was until recently, into an information society. In the scientific literature, starting from the 70s of the last century, an increasing number of publications have appeared that investigate this phenomenon.

It is surprising that with such a huge interest in this phenomenon on the part of the scientific world, there is still no separate field of science that studies communication from a scientific standpoint.

Let us cite as evidence of this proposition several statements of scientists studying the theory and practice of communication.

I.P. Yakovlev notes - "the lack of integration of knowledge about communication processes in the form of a special science looks paradoxical. The object, subject, theory is a branch, but there is no science [8, p.212]. Such a science, in his opinion, can be communicology, which "should be the science of the place and role of communication in society, its development, structure, communication processes, means, etc." [7, p. 14].

The characterization of the situation, noted by Yakovlev, and expressed as the absence of a general theoretical paradigm that unites a huge number of different theories of communication that have many concepts and levels in their approaches and components, was also supported by Karl Rosengren, "the communication area looks as if it is divided into several isolated frog ponds. There is no friendly croaking between them, very little productive communication, few cases of successful cross fertilization [6, p2.9]. Rosengren, KE From field to frog ponds. Journal of communication. 1993. 43 (3).

Vasilik M.A. also adheres to a point of view similar to that of Yakovlev. in his work he writes "All this necessitates the search for a new paradigm and methodology for the study of communication as an independent field of knowledge, namely the science of communication. As for the name of such a science, taking into account the proposals already expressed in the literature, it is preferable to call it communicology. "(2, p.4-1)

It is not surprising that with such a lack of integration of the knowledge of communication available in science, the terminology used in many scientific works is not always unambiguously interpreted by the recipients.

In this work, we will focus on the terms verbal communication and non-verbal communication and try to prove that such terms as the expression of certain concepts in communication cannot exist in principle. As paradoxical as it may sound, both of these concepts have no terminological precision, which leads to their different interpretation in scientific works. In order not to be unfounded, we will try to carefully consider both of these concepts from the standpoint of the terms that define them in the scientific environment.

V.A. Labunskaya in one of her works, defining the concept of verbal communication, characterized it as follows.

"Verbal communication uses human speech, natural sound language, as a sign system. the system of phonetic signs, which includes two principles: lexical and syntactic. "

This definition by V.A. Labunskaya is one of the most cited and used in Russian-language scientific works, which can serve as an indicator of its acceptance as the main one in the scientific environment. A. Miroshnichenko defined the concept of non-verbal communication in this way.

"Non-verbal communication is communication, the exchange of information without the help of words. These are gestures, facial expressions, various signaling and sign systems. All these methods of communication by analogy are sometimes also called languages - primary and secondary, or natural and artificial" (4, Ch-10-3). There is no doubt that in the above definitions,

the term verbal means the use of words, just as the term non-verbal means their absence. There are no contradictions in this projection of these definitions.

### THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

The problem in terminological projection begins when they are put in a single phrase with the word communication. Let's see what is meant by the concept of communication itself, without combining this word with the words verbal and non-verbal. First of all, a communication situation is needed to start communication. This is a situation in which several parties want, under certain conditions, to interact with each other with certain information. Italics indicate what to interact rather than exchange. The difference is that interaction means mutual coercion of each other to do something.

This coercion consists in the fact that the recipient in the process of communication in any case will be forced to respond to your message. Even his complete silence and immobility is also a response to the information you have transmitted. After a communication situation arises, the communication itself takes place. What is meant by this concept in the scientific world. There are so many different opinions on this concept that the format of our work does not allow us to describe even the most basic of them.

Therefore, we will take the definition of communication, expressed by D. Gavra, the most appropriate to the topic of our research.

What happens in the process of communication is called communicative action in the scientific world. Let us give as an example Stern's definition of communicative action differently. "Communicative action is a unit of description of communicative behavior, a separate typical utterance, speech act, non-verbal signal, a combination of verbal and non-verbal signals, etc. within the framework of one or another communicative parameter" (5, p. 110).

Consequently, a separate action of one of the sides of switching in its process can be called communicative only if it is within the framework of the communicative act, as a one-time completed communication interaction.

This judgment is emphasized because of its importance in the course of our further investigation. Now, based on the above, let's try to understand the essence of the concepts of verbal and non-verbal communication.

Can we, by using only words, make communication in its full understanding? As we noted earlier, communication is impossible without a full understanding of the general meaning of interaction in a situation of information exchange. Now let's think about whether we can convey exactly the meaning of the information we are transmitting only in words, without the help of non-verbal means of expressing our thoughts and, conversely, only by non-verbal means without the help of words.

Imagine a monotonous speech without pauses, without intonation, not supported by facial expressions, glances, expressive silence. Most likely we will not be able to understand the meaning of the transmitted message. According to research by scientists (Mehribian, A. Pease, Birdsville), the share of non-verbal means in the transmission of information is up to 93 percent, and only the remaining 7 percent remain on the share of words. Here we are talking about oral speech, but the situation will not be better with written speech, in which we will remove all symbols that reflect the non-verbal component of information - periods, commas, spaces, exclamation and question marks, interjections.

Even in the Braille font (fr. Braille) created for writing and reading by blind or visually impaired people, the above punctuation designations of non-verbal means are provided. On the other hand, can we understand the information transmitted to us without verbal content through non-verbal signs alone?

The communication between deaf and dumb people immediately comes to mind, which they carry out only with the help of gestures. But can this communication correspond to the notion of the exclusive use of non-verbal means? Of course not. The main part of the gestures of the deaf and dumb is just a special reflection of words that have their own specificity, but in their essence are the verbal component of information.

Thus, we come to the conclusion that verbal and non-verbal information cannot separately create a communication process. Accordingly, such concepts as verbal communication and non-verbal communication, in our opinion, do not meet the requirements of terminological accuracy adopted in science. The concepts of verbality and non-verbality are inseparable from each other in the process that we designate as communication and can be considered separately only as verbal signs and non-verbal information signs.

Only together, in close interaction, these signs can make up the communication process. To consider them separately as elements of communication is the same as to disassemble in written speech separately words and separately punctuation marks and consider that these are two types of communication.

## CONCLUSION

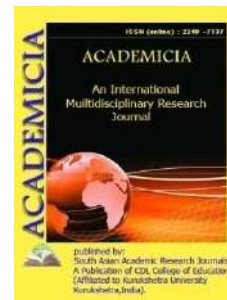
Based on the foregoing, we believe that for an unambiguous concept of a process called communication, such terms as verbal communication and non-verbal communication are inappropriate to use in scientific works, due to various interpretations that may arise when reading them.

In our opinion, it is enough to confine ourselves to the general name written communication and oral communication, which unambiguously defines this concept from the standpoint of all its components. This refers to the concepts of a communicative situation, communicative behavior, communicative action and other parties that build a general designation for communication.

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## HISTORY OF THE EMERGENCE AND DEVELOPMENT OF AUTOMOBILE TRANSPORT IN KARAKALPAKSTAN (1920-1930S)

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### ABSTRACT

*This article discusses the development of road transport in Karakalpakstan in the 1920s-1930s. In particular, the appearance of road transport in the republic. Indeed, at the beginning of the twentieth century, the main transport in Karakalpakstan, which connected both internal settlements and neighboring regions, was water and horse-drawn transport. In horse-drawn transport, mainly horses and camels were used, which were forced to travel long distances along caravan routes. The emergence and development of road transport was a kind of revolution in the transport sector. The role of road transport is quite large in the national economy. The car is used to quickly move cargo and passengers on various types of roads and terrain. Automobile transport plays an important role in all aspects of the republic's life, because a significant amount of freight and passenger traffic falls on this transport.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Karakalpakstan, caravan routes, Kyzyl-Orda, automobile, transport, cargo transportation, buses, passengers, Turtkul.*

### INTRODUCTION

Automobile transport in modern conditions is developing at an accelerated pace, especially in market conditions, as the most massive form of transport for the transportation of passengers and goods of any value over short, medium and long distances. In some conditions, it may be the only mode of transport (rural regions, small settlements, etc.). Road transport has the widest scope of application: from intracity transportation to international traffic. It is used both independently and in conjunction with other types of transport. In the latter case, it can be used only for delivery and removal to main-line modes of transport or with their help overcomes impassable obstacles (railway, ferry, air communication).



## THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

Today, when the whole world is seized by a global ecological crisis - the disappearance of the entire Aral Sea, the most urgent issue is the economic ties of Karakalpakstan with neighboring countries, i.e. cargo transportation. If, before the drying up of the Aral Sea, sea and river transport were developed here, then at this time the main mode of transport, along with railway, remains road transport. In this light, the issue of the emergence and development of road transport in Karakalpakstan is relevant.

At the beginning of the 20th century in Karakalpakstan, transport links were carried out by water through the Amu Darya and the Aral Sea, as well as by ancient caravan routes.

Dirt main roads connected Karakalpakstan through Tamdy with the Kermene railway station, and through the northern regions - Chimbaysky and Takhtakupyrsky, there was an opportunity to reach the Kazalinsk and Kyzyl-Orda railway stations in the east.

In winter, when the traffic flow through the Amu Darya froze for 3-4 months, the goods were transported using camels.

In Karakalpakstan, where there was no rail service and flat roads, and transportation was carried out by pack method and through waterways, transport was one of the most backward industries. Accordingly, the lack of transport links with major economic and cultural centers led to a noticeable lag in overall development.

For communication with the outside world, access to the main railway and water communications, Karakalpakstan had to overcome the caravan routes Turtkul - Kyzyl-Orda with a length of 590 kilometers, Turtkul - Kazalinsk with a length of 640 kilometers, Chimbay - Kyzyl-Orda with a length of 581 kilometers, Chimbay - Kazalinsk with a length of 425 kilometers, Turtkul - Tamdy - Kermene with a length of 597 kilometers, Khodjeyli - Tashauz - Ashgabat with a length of 558 kilometers, Chardzhou - Tashauz - Khojeyli, the length of which is 620 kilometers. Vital goods and articles were first imported by water then were delivered on pack animals to addresses. [1.13]

It is well known that the restoration of the national statehood of the Karakalpak people in 1924 and further transformation into a republic, as well as positive changes in economic and cultural life, had a direct positive impact on the appearance of road transport in Karakalpakstan. Like any innovation, invention, the emergence of automobiles has become one of the greatest fruits of human genius. Invented in 1769 by the French military engineer Nicole Joseph Cuneux the steam engine heralded the beginning of a new era.

In 1901, 15-seater buses-electric vehicles, created by the Russian engineer-inventor I.V. Romanov, began to run on the streets of St. Petersburg. Later, four-wheeled cars on kerosene appeared, although in appearance it did not differ much from the phaeton [2.4]. Looking at the history of the development of automobiles, from the three-wheeled cars of Kyunwo to today's giant KrAZ trucks, it is impossible not to pay tribute to the mind and creativity of man.

In the first half of the twentieth century, in the external and internal economic relations of the republic, along with water transport, road transport also took a worthy place.

In 1926-1927, the Chimbay-Kyzyl-Orda highway was built with a length of 581 kilometers. Karakalpakstan at that time was part of Kazakhstan, the capital of which was the city of Kyzyl-

Orda. On this road in 1927 the first car arrived in Chimbay. It was a French Renault-Sahara specially adapted for driving in desert and mountainous areas. [3.16]

Soon, a bus service began to run between Kyzyl-Orda and Chimbay. 8 buses run by the Kyzyl-Orda transport organization carried passengers strictly according to the established schedule. They covered 581 kilometers in 30 hours. However, vehicle maintenance remained low. The number of stops numbered 10, a well was dug near each and yurts were arranged. Road rangers lived in them, at the same time, yurts also served as a place for rest and food for passengers. Fuel trucks followed him to refuel the buses. [4.1.]

In 1928, the leadership of Kazakhstan was replaced. The new leaders moved the capital from Kyzyl-Orda to Almaty. Having decided that there would be no further need for the Kyzyl-Orda-Chimbay route, the leaders removed the buses from the route.

Thus, the noble undertaking, having barely begun, died, and the road, built by the hard work of the workers, fell into disrepair.

The entry of Karakalpakstan into the RSFSR in 1930, its transformation into an autonomous republic in 1932, became the impetus for the further development of road transport in the republic. In the Dzerzhinsky district of Moscow, which took over the patronage of Karakalpakstan, they began to train drivers from the local population, and cars began to be equipped with everything necessary, new trucks began to arrive [5.15-16].

Cars were used mainly in two directions, for the needs of scientific expeditions that arrived from Moscow (A. Fersman and others), for the purpose of exploring underground resources and mapping them, as well as for the operational purposes of the SPA... In 1931, the regional party committee and the Council of People's Commissars received one Ford automobile each. Gradually, other departments began to be provided with cars. [6.15]

Academician A.E. Fersman, who arrived in Karakalpakstan in 1931 at the head of the expedition of the Academy of Sciences of the former Union, noted the low level of road communication, arguing that the formation of a new young economy largely depends on achievements in road construction, the establishment of new technical ties between regions, victory over remoteness, remoteness from the main Central Asian and all-Union highways. Further, the world famous scientist writes: "KAR-1 is the first car in the Karakalpak Autonomous Region. The government allocated her for driving through the sands, assigned her the best driver (driver Misha). On "KAR-1" the members of the expedition covered 1000 km through the Kyzylkum desert [7.16].

In 1932, a three-month training course for Category III drivers was opened in Turtkul. According to archival data, at these courses, two groups of 25 boys each were formed, the training was conducted in the Karakalpak and Russian languages. The cadets completed their studies in mid-1933. Thus, the first detachments of drivers of local nationality appeared in Karakalpakstan [8.3]. By the end of 1932, the existing car park of Karakalpakstan consisted of 92% of trucks, 8% of special and passenger cars.

For the purpose of strict control over each car, its effective use, the Department of National Economic Accounts under the Council of People's Commissars of the RSFSR in 1932 approved a form of settlement called "Market information about the operation of cars." According to this form, information on the total number of cars, on the total tonnage and other data was strictly requested on a monthly basis. [9.12] At the same time, the absence of flat rocky roads in the

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conditions of Karakalpakstan, untimely maintenance and repair of cars and the absence of the repair base itself did not contribute to the uninterrupted movement of vehicles. In addition, there was an acute shortage of spare parts. Car overhaul was carried out in the Kazakhstan city of Kermen. We got there through Kyzyl-Orda, and the quality of the repair left much to be desired.

The cardinal socio-political, socio-economic transformations that took place in Karakalpakstan in the early 1930s, the growth of industrial and agricultural production prompted serious attention to the improvement and development of the transport sector. At that time, the available vehicles did not meet the requirement for the transportation of national economic goods.

If at the end of the 1920s the volume of overland cargo transportation in the republic was estimated at 336.7 thousand tons, then by the beginning of the 1930s it reached 602 thousand. [10.47]

Prominent leaders of the republic, selflessly serving for the benefit of the development of the national economy, Allayar Dosnazarov, Koptleu Nurmukhammedov, Kasym Auezov and others, understood the importance of establishing transport links in the development of industry and agriculture, improving the welfare of the population and strove to form and develop new transport communications.

The 1930s were marked by a new stage in the development of road transport in Karakalpakstan. During these years, as in other Central Asian republics, the area for cotton expanded in the republic, production specialization grew. Economic growth, an increase in the production of industrial and agricultural products created an opportunity for the corresponding development of transport modes. Life has confirmed that the existing transport has already ceased to meet the then requirements for the carriage of goods. In addition, this situation seriously hampered the further economic development of the republic. Therefore, at the forefront was the issue of strengthening and developing road transport.

In 1935 the car park of the republic in comparison with 1932 increased 8 times. The most remarkable thing was that the growth was due to domestic cars. Of these, 79% were trucks, 16% were special vehicles and buses and 5% were cars. In those years, the fleet of trucks in Karakalpakstan was subdivided as follows: Union transport controlled 28% of the total number of vehicles, MTS accounted for 23% of cars, Zagotkhlopkotrans owned 18%, Dortrans owned 8% of vehicles. [11. 32]

In addition, there was a fleet of trucks at individual enterprises, collective and state farms. But the repair base of the truck fleet was at a low level, and the technical condition of the vehicles experienced difficulties due to the lack of improved roads.

In 1935, 82 thousand tons of cargo were transported by road transport of Karakalpakstan. The increase in the number of public transport organizations was initially coupled with horse-drawn transport. In 1935, the auto-arba trust was formed, and in 1937, on the basis of the auto-arba trust and the construction office of the fleet of the Council of People's Commissars of the Karakalpak Autonomous Republic, located in Chardzhou, the Karakalpaktrans administration was created under the Council of People's Commissars of the KKASSR. Samuil Yelyevich Wulf [12.18] was appointed the first head of the department.

In 1933-1934, the number of public transport organizations increased 2.5 times. Nevertheless, the number of cars had not yet reached the required number, and they did not fully satisfy the

needs of the national economy. A significant amount of cargo was still transported by carts, boats and caravans. In the location of Karakalpakstan there were 100 one and a half ton GAZ-AA vehicles. They transported fertilizer for cotton, grain, alfalfa seeds, and building materials. Passenger transportation by buses was carried out in a small volume. In 1936, the Karakalpak auto-arba trust had two buses that served passengers on the Turtkul - Nukus route. On the remaining routes, passengers were transported in open-body trucks.

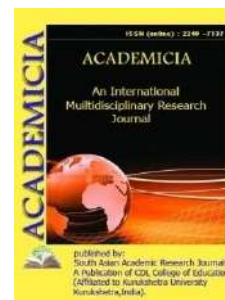
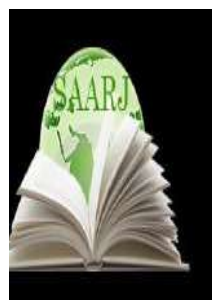
## CONCLUSION

If at the end of 1932 there were only 34 cars in Karakalpakstan, then in 1935 their number reached 300 units, and in the pre-war years the number was increased to 1100 units [13.45]. Along with the growth in the number of vehicles, the issue of providing technical specialists was also positively resolved.

Thus, the emergence of motor transport in Karakalpakstan is of great importance in the general transport system of the republic. After all, road transport is widely used in all sectors of the national economy. Therefore, further development of road transport will improve the system of organizing road transport in the republic, increase the efficiency of the activities of “Karakalpaktrans”, which is a specially authorized state body that ensures the solution of issues related to the implementation of structural and institutional transformations, assistance in the formation and development of the market of services, increasing the safety of road transport, transportation.

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## THE ISSUES OF TRADITION AND CREATIVITY IN THE STYLE OF OFFICIAL LETTERS

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### ABSTRACT

*This article discusses the works created in the genre of official letter in the late fourteenth and first half of the XV centuries, their peculiarities and important features of the genre. In these letters, the image of a lover is created, and a descriptive image of the lover is created against the background of his/her views, attitudes and experiences towards life and man, especially the lover. Therefore, in these works, the lyrical image is strong and the epic situation is analyzed in the background. The wind sets off to fulfill the lover's request. When he reaches the address of the sweetheart, he politely and humbly hands the girl his love letter. In his letter, the lover describes the exaggerated image of the lover, which fascinates him, and says that he was fascinated by this beauty, and the lover took his will. The lover begs the sweetheart to have mercy on him and not to treat him like a stranger.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Genre of official letter, image, lyric, genre, hen, epic, prose, ghazal, fard, wind, lover, lover, cry, perfection.*

### INTRODUCTION

At the end of the XIV century and the first half of the XV century the works in the genre of genre of official letter, their peculiarities and important features of the genre were considered. A descriptive image of the lover is created against the background of their views, attitudes and experiences. That's why the lyrical image is strong in these works, and the epic is in the background. Yusuf Amiri's "Dahnoma", written in the first half of the 15th century, plays an important role in combining lyrical imagery with epic expression. We do not have detailed information about the life and work of the poet. The source of information about Amir is his



collection of poems, “Dahnoma” and “Bang and Chogir”, as well as AlisherNavai's “Majolis-un nafois”.

Yusuf Amir was one of the most talented Turkic poets of his time. He came to Herat, the capital of Khorāsān, and reached the peak of his talent. Amir's work became famous in the first half of the 15th century during the patronage of Boysungur. The poet also contributed to the introduction of the genre of folklore in the written literature. As well as being a talented poet, Amir was able to demonstrate his talent in epic genres. His work “Bang and Chogir” is a debatable and prose work.

### THE MAIN PART

“Dahnoma” plays an important role in the poet's work. Through this work, Amir raised Uzbek nomadism to a new level. This work is dedicated to Boysungur Mirzo, the eldest son of Shahrukh Sultan. In the introduction and conclusion of the work, poems are dedicated to Boysungur. The Emir follows Nizami more in composing his letter. These verses at the end of the work also confirm this:

*Nizomiydekishinbedarduranjet*  
*Aning “Dahnomasin” “anjanganj” et.*

From the middle of the 14th century, the letter genre developed in Uzbek literature, including Khorezmi's “Muhabbatnoma”, Khojandi's “Latofatnoma”, and Sayyid Ahmad's “Taashshuqnoma”. Amir, of course, was well aware of these letters in Uzbek. Because “Latofatnoma” and “Taashshuqnoma” were created directly by the poet's contemporaries, Khorezmi's “Muhabbatnoma” was respected in the beginning of the XV century by the people of science, culture and art. They created.

A comparative examination of Amir's “Dahnoma” with other names shows that the poet, although continuing the tradition of the letter genre in Uzbek literature, took a completely new approach to composing the work. Influenced by Nizami's Khusrav and Shirin and Avhadi's “Dahnoma”, he created a unique lyro-epic work, original in composition and content, a new stage in the letter genre. Yusuf Amiri's work “Dahnoma” consists of an introduction, main part and conclusion. The introduction consists of prayer, the hymn of Sultan Boysungur Mirza, the story of Harun al-Rashid, because the poem consists of parts of a book. Speaking about the history of the work, the author hopes that “Dahnoma” will attract the attention of readers:

*Gahekimbersangbuyuklikbarotin,*  
*Amiriyganishonberandaotin.*  
*Angaberdingchudevondafarini,*  
*Atoqildingmaonikishvarini.*  
*Nizomiytekishinbedarduranj et,*  
*Aning “Dahnoma” sin “anjanganj” et.*

This letter of the Amir is divided into 46 chapters, which contain ghazals, fards and stories in addition to the ten letters written in the Masnavi way. According to the “Dahnoma”, a young man was returning from hospitality at a friend's house when he met a beautiful girl on the road



and wanted to talk to her. But the conversation doesn't fit. The boy and the girl go their separate ways. But the young man can't sleep at night, remembering the girl's cypress-like stature and beauty, roasting in the fire of love, and his heart is burning with sincere feelings of love for her. He looks for ways to convey his feelings to the girl, and the morning breeze turns to the wind. The wind sets off to fulfill the lover's request. When he reaches the address of the sweetheart, he politely and humbly hands the girl his love letter. In his letter, the lover describes the exaggerated image of the lover, which fascinates him, and says that he was fascinated by this beauty, and the lover took his will. The lover begs the sweetheart to have mercy on him and not to treat him like a stranger. The lover ends his letter with a hopeful spirit: "Let's face it, it's the last acquaintance." At the end of the letter, the author concludes with a poem full of praise for his beloved and ends it with one person. A lover who receives the name of a lover through the wind gets angry and furious at the content of the lover in it. He sees the lover as one of those lonely-minded lunatics who brags about love and pretends to be a violent lover. She writes a letter to the young man in love with pain and excitement. In response, Sweetheart urges the young man to change his mind. He warns the young man that he will not have a chance to see, so he has to get rid of this raw fantasy. Here, the poet follows the adage "love is different, passion is different" and tries to convey from the language of the lover that love is a complex world. Sweetheart lists the hardships, sufferings and hardships of the path of love one by one and tries to turn the lover away from this path. Of course, all these words were just test moments in the path of love to test the purity of love, its fidelity in love, to determine whether the love of a lover is real or just lust. As the lover reads sweetheart's full-bodied letter, he will not be offended by the heartfelt words in it. The most important thing for a lover is a sweetheart's response letter. The lover immediately responds to the letter of the mistress. This letter also describes and describes the magic of the mistress. By distorting her beautiful figure, the lips that give life to the dead, the eyes of the faith of lovers, her face like a tulip, with beautiful expressions, similes, metaphors, and other artistic methods, such beauty can bestow goodness on others. He should not sprinkle salt on the wounds of a lover. In the letter, the lover emphasizes that he has dedicated his life to the path of his lover that he has good intentions and strong faith, and he ends his letter with a feeling of hope.

The sweetheart, who reads the lover's letter, feels the lover's condition with sensitivity, realizes that his love is pure and his words are true. She no longer deserves to hurt her lover's heart, to sprinkle salt on the body roasting in the fire of love. "Arodin vows to take off his hijab" and send a clear answer. As she sends a letter to her lover, she insists that the words in the previous letter were meant to test his love. At this point, the poet quotes the proverb that "gold is tested in the fire" and means that the true love of a lover is also determined by tests. In his letter, Sweetheart points out that the love of a lover is true.

*Mengabildurdiemdiittihoding,  
Boremushzulfuma chin ehtiqoding,  
Sango ulzamzamabexostermish,  
Harohangikiqildingrostermish.*

This letter from Sweetheart makes the lover very happy. It increases the desire to reach the sweetheart. The lover thanks the wind for bringing him the good news of his joy, emphasizing that his step is blessed. The lover quickly writes a reply letter to the sweetheart and sends it from the wind. The sweetheart, who received the name of the lover, reads it letter by letter and suffers

from the inner experiences of the lover in the path of love, and feelings of sympathy for the lover appear. This flame of love is slowly beginning to take over the heart of the sweetheart as well. But the sweetheart decides to give the boyfriend another test. She decides to check that her love is pure and clean.

*Ki harnargisgaulko 'zsolguvchidur,  
Tilisavsanbikinso 'zsolguvchidur.  
Ko 'rubharsarvniboruro 'zidin,  
Yururjuyonusuvturmasho 'zidin.*

In these lines, Sweetheart refers to and condemns those who fall in love with a new lover every day. She requires true devotion and loyalty, perseverance and purity in work. Every writer is a child of his time. First of all, he breathes with the environment in which he lives, is influenced by the events of life, and when he writes about them, he expresses his worldview, position, and attitude. Therefore, we need to approach the aesthetic ideals, ideological and philosophical conclusions, artistic skills of the word artist from this point of view. Each period is an integral part of human history. At the same time, life is constantly changing, and the development of society is determined by various changes. The destiny of man, his character, which is an integral part of this society, changes in the spiritual world as well as in social life. Just as people are subject to the times, they also have a role to play in changing times and environments. The triumph of goodness over evil, the struggle between goodness and evil, nobility and humility, arrogance and selfishness, which has been a tradition since ancient times, will lead mankind to new happiness.

It is clear from the description of the peculiarities of the letter genre that Yusuf Amir, although in Uzbek literature he was a Khorezmian, then although he followed the tradition of nomadism continued by his contemporaries Khojandi and Sayyid Ahmad, as a creative poet he took this tradition to a new stage of development, taking the path of reinforcing epic situations in relation to lyrical descriptions. As a result, "Dahnoma" becomes an epic story with a plot line from head to toe, a series of heroes. When the reader reads this work, he sees in his eyes the meeting of the lover with the sweetheart, their conversation, the love in the heart of the lover, the sending of a letter to the sweetheart, the mood of the lover who reads this letter, the lover's. The writing of a letter with pain and anguish is manifested in all the details of the spiritual upheavals which have taken place in the heart of the lover or lover from the content of each letter.

The letters between the lover and the sweetheart serve as an important tool in revealing the characters of the protagonists, their attitudes to life, to man, their character, their spiritual world. Yusuf Amiri's "Dahnoma" is based on the traditional theme of love in Eastern literature, in the background of the events described in it, issues such as love and affection, fidelity and loyalty, honesty, truthfulness, stability, perseverance, marriage and family relations form a series of ideological motives of this work. The fact that the "Dahnoma" consists mainly of letters, the image of the characters in it, the characteristics of the character are reflected in the specifics of the work. The image of a lover in the play is a man of true love, a humble and loyal young man, who feels that only by overcoming suffering and trials can he achieve the vision of a lover. That's why he doesn't get discouraged by his girlfriend's first angry letter. Instead, he repeatedly emphasizes his devotion to his love.

One of the main characters in the play is the lover. Even before the Emirate, this image was interpreted as a symbol of vital beauty in various forms in the works of the leading representatives of our classical literature. In the interpretation of the beauty of the sweetheart, the word artists expressed the beauty of life, the love of man for life through the love of the sweetheart. One of the protagonists of the play, the lover, with her incomparable beauty, is an eloquent, witty and intelligent girl. She looks at life with intelligence and insight. In order to test the lover's endurance in the trials of love

*Tamannoqil vale o'zungaloyiq,*

*Tomoshoqil vale ko'zungaloyiq –*

The character of Sweetheart, in particular, her attitude towards the lover, changes and develops in the course of events. It should be noted that Amir in his work turned the image of sweetheart into an active image, unlike his predecessors. She actively participates in the events with her actions, thoughts and views. Therefore, in this image, not descriptive characters, but more vital, human characters and qualities are expressed.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

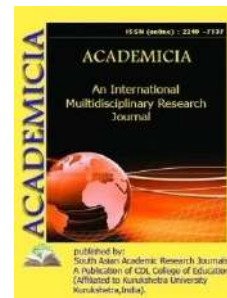
In addition to Lover, Sweetheart, Wind, the play also features “Someone”, “Hamroz”, “Khoja”. But they do not perform any specific function in the play. The images in the work are also important in expressing the ideological motives in the letter. It was an important factor in strengthening his epic character. In classical poetry, especially in the letter genre, the means of artistic expression play an important role. When we say the means of artistic expression, we mean, first of all, the poetic arts. In classical literature, this science is also called badih. Poetic arts should serve to show the charm of the work and reveal the poet's mastery. Word artists such as Khorezmi, Khojandi, Yusuf Amir, Sayyid Ahmad, who wrote in the genre of letters, in their works, such as irsolulmasal, tashbeh, mubalaga, tazod, tanosub, tarseh, kitabat, mubalaga used horses appropriately. They also used a variety of analogies, comparisons, laff and print methods, animation, and other visual aids in lyrical imagery, especially in the depiction of the mistress, in the creation of her portrait.

## CONCLUSION

Although the works of our classical poets in the letter genre, their rubais and continents, as well as secular love, cover religious issues, issues of divine faith, they contain important moral teachings daily guidelines necessary for marriage are also promoted. It is important to note that in small lyrical genres, the vivid calls and ideas that are briefly promoted are used more deeply and in more detail on an epic scale. Indeed, the first letter in the history of Uzbek literature has become more and more deeply rooted in the hearts of readers and has left an indelible mark on the history of Uzbek classical literature. Khojandi's “Latofatnoma”, Amir's “Dahnoma”, Sayyid Ahmad ibn Miranshah's “Taashshuqnoma” were created under the direct influence of “Muhabbatnoma”. The generality of the letters, the perfection of the lyrical images, the vitality of the characters are among the features that elevate the authors above the traditions of their time. In particular, many of his Khorezmian predecessors, unlike his contemporaries, not only embroidered on the external portrait of lyrical images, but also opened the way to their spiritual world. The lyrical images created by the poet, while carrying the author's lofty ideals, came very close to life and became the property of the fans of poetry.

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## THE IMPORTANCE OF MODERN TECHNICAL DEVICES IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF HEARING

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### ABSTRACT

*This article discusses the features of advanced, reliable, comfortable modern hearing aids for people of all ages with hearing impairments that are advanced in foreign countries 'cochlear implant system, allowing many people to use their hearing and speech skills like a healthy person. Today, the rapid development of global technology opens the door to many opportunities for people with disabilities. The formation of the cochlear implant system for children with a single hearing impairment has given many people the opportunity to use their hearing and speech through speech like healthy people. "Modern hearing aids allow your child to hear and learn to speak in this way. If experienced professionals work together to find an individual solution for your child, they can use their hearing aid optimally. In everyday life with hearing aids and cochlear implants, you need to teach your child to wear "hearing aids" with pleasure, so that your child can benefit greatly." [14.7]*

**KEYWORDS:** Cochlear, Implant, Compensation, Rehabilitation, Nucleus 6, Tuning Processor, Accessory.

## INTRODUCTION

If at 5-6 months your child does not make a “Rumble” with different intonation, does not turn to you when you call, at 7-8 months does not begin to look for objects with your eyes, listen to make sure that his/her hearing system is normal (Otorhinolaryngologist) consult a doctor. If the doctor finds that the child is completely deaf or has very low hearing, do not let the world look dark to your eyes. Do your best to ensure that your child is properly educated from an early age. Its future depends on your skillful approach to parenting, your earnest desire to compensate for the hearing loss, and you are capable of it. Try to pave the way for your child to study and work. Accept your child as he or she is, and encourage him or her to rejoice in every little achievement. With a diagnosis of “your child can’t hear,” you’re never alone. Therefore, you should get the maximum information about the means for the treatment of your child's hearing loss, the modern possibilities of compensation for lost hearing - using a hearing aid or cochlear implantation. Today, one of the most pressing problems in the field of otolaryngology, audiology and deaf pedagogy is the importance of modern technical devices in the development of hearing and the formation of oral speech in children with hearing impairment.

Today, the rapid development of global technology opens the door to many opportunities for people with disabilities. The formation of the cochlear implant system for children with a single hearing impairment has given many people the opportunity to use their hearing and speech through speech like healthy people.

“Modern hearing aids allow your child to hear and learn to speak in this way. If experienced professionals work together to find an individual solution for your child, they can use their hearing aid optimally. In everyday life with hearing aids and cochlear implants, you need to teach your child to wear “hearing aids” with pleasure, so that your child can benefit greatly.” [14.7]

## THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

Cochlear implantation is the surgical insertion of a system of electrodes into a patient’s inner ear, which in turn allows the surviving fibers of the auditory nerve (afferent fiber) to perceive sound information through electrical stimulation, post-rehabilitation and cochlear implantation is a concept used in relation to burn surgery, when that technology is installed in the human body, electronic pulses come to an external microphone, an external speech processor transmits the sound coming through the microphone to the audio processor, and the nervous system receives these signals.

Cochlear implantation (CI) is a rapidly evolving modern method of helping people with severe hearing loss. With the advent of first-channel cochlear implantation, creators continue to technically improve the cochlear implant system, developing the newest sounds and striving for the most natural sound (Clark G.M., Tong Y.C., Martin L.F., Eisen M.D., Tavartkiladze G.A. et al.). [13]

Parents are often interested in having the right technical solution to ensure their child’s hearing activity. Each child's ear has an individual shape, narrow or wide ear canals, specific features of hearing ability. Parents need to choose the right technical device to ensure their child's hearing activity and achieve a successful result, to be individually suitable for the child, to be tested regularly, to optimize the child's needs. The device itself, successful surgery for cochlear implantation and its correct adjustment depends on the effectiveness of subsequent rehabilitation



of the surgical operation (Kukushkina O.I, Goncharova E.A, Sataeva AI). To improve the rehabilitation process, manufacturers are filling the system of cochlear devices with new features that are very useful when working with families with children with CI with specialists in various fields (surgeons, audiologists, deaf educators, etc.). Assessing the impact of cochlear implantation on human health and quality of life, experts ask the question: “How perfect is the hearing ability by the device?”, “How reliable is this or that company's implantation?”, “How convenient are tuning processors in tuning?” At the same time, parents, whose main task is to rehabilitate their child, show great interest not only in the quality of cochlear implantation and its functionality, but also in the ability to use a device that is very obscure to others.

As an example, we present the pioneer of cochlear implantation - the latest developments from Cochlear - as the flagship of the Nucleus 6 speech processor network, which was registered in late 2016 and used in our country in the coming years. Nucleus 6, despite its name, features ninth-generation processors for Cochlear implantation systems. It entered the world market in 2013 and immediately became popular not only among CI system users but also among professionals. The Nucleus 6 speech processor is based on profile implantation and is compatible with all cochlear implants of recent decades. The results of using this implant in three years show that its reliability is 99.94%, which is a record in the field of CI manufacturing. It should be noted that the speech processor charger is a chip five times more powerful than the previous generation processors. Such a powerful platform allowed the manufacturer to be the first to use the “Smart Soundi Q” sound processing algorithm. “Smart Soundi Q” is a smart 6-core sound processing technology. For parents of young children, this is a real find - a variety of programs, speech processing and noise filtering algorithms, and the most useful SCAN program. According to statistics, only 20% of adult users are accustomed to switching processor programs due to the acoustic effects of the environment. However, children can't do this at all - and in a place where there are no distant parents (in kindergarten, playground, relatives') they suddenly lose the ability to hear. SCAN software scans the environment, automatically adjusts, improves speech clarity when you need to listen in a noisy environment, when several people are talking at the same time, or when you feel speech coming from different directions, or in difficult listening situations. The advanced technologies used in CI systems are designed for patients of different ages and are very useful for them in terms of obtaining a level of freedom that is not only beneficial but also human-specific in normal social life.

The hearing aids are individually selected and adjusted. Like glasses for small children, you can also choose hearing aids or CI in different colors. If the child has their own point of view on this, get involved in the selection. Ear supra patterns can also be provided with the flag color of your child's favorite football team. [14]

The creators of Nucleus 6 released the processor in two configurations - without a slot for wired accessories (CP910) and (CP920), and in 2015 they added wireless accessories compatible with the processor to this talk. Today, Nucleus 6 users have a rich assortment of wireless devices: a mini-microphone, a phone headset, and a TV transmitter to help you hear the speaker better in noise and distance, talk on the phone, listen to music, and watch TV. These devices are compact, stylish and use a Bluetooth protocol. These accessories are especially useful for socially challenged teenagers. The active use of accessories in the normal life of a patient with CI is of particular interest to peers, and the technical “bell and whistle” becomes a topic of attention, attention, and a pleasant event for communication with friends and classmates. In a sense, this

removes psychological barriers to communication with others and ensures that the teen with CI is treated equally by everyone.

The creators of the system for a full life are developing such accessories that will bring special joy to parents of CI children. One such valuable addition is the Aqua + accessory (with a special reel and cover), which allows a child who has installed a CI to maintain sound quality while swimming, even diving (while diving). Now a child with CI can play, bathe and swing on the beach, run in the water with their brothers or sisters, just like healthy hearing children. The CI system is a constant companion of patient life, so manufacturers try to remove all restrictions on full socialization. It should be noted that the manufacturers of the core 6 cared not only for patients, but also for professionals working with families of CI children. An important and user-friendly interface has been developed for them - data logging. The Nucleus 6 system analyzes the environmental parameters, the patient's living space, records them, and displays this information to the audiologist while tuning the speech processor. How many hours a child carries the processor per day, how much time the child spends in the speech environment, whether the situation is accompanied by background music, whether the child is mostly in a noisy or quiet environment are all recorded in the data diary. Such an analysis reveals the underlying causes of the low level of effectiveness of patient rehabilitation. Detailed analysis of the data with visual confirmation allows professionals to reasonably discuss the lack of communication with parents and the associated rehabilitation process and duration, to predict its dynamics and effectiveness, to believe in the need to change the relationship with the child.

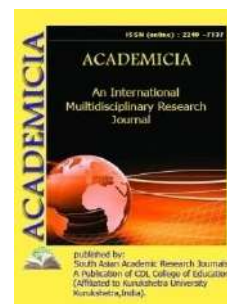
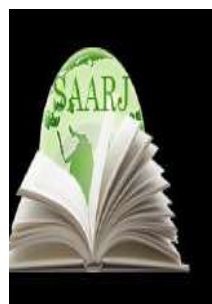
## CONCLUSION

Thus, if modern technical devices are needed in the development of hearing, parents should make a decision on the choice of product before surgery. However, for non-specialists, it is difficult to understand the technical details of hearing aids and KI, so the specialist may ask about external differences in hearing aids and CI features (size of external part and part to be installed during operation, remote control, batteries and water resistance, etc.) and ask for clarification of daily manipulations. These aspects are important along with the signal processing strategy used by the audio processor, the shape of the electrode network, and other technical details.

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## STUDYING YARN INCORPECTIVENESS OPERATED ON THE IMPROVED EXHAUST EXTRACTOR

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### ABSTRACT

*This article studies the friction force field and the design of the exhaust cylinder of drafting devices, the effect of the design of rollers and corrugated cylinder on the friction force field. New designs of a corrugated cylinder are proposed that improve the field of friction forces. The optimization parameters of the new fume hood are determined and proposed. In existing designs of drafting devices and devices, improved control over the movement of fibers is achieved in various ways, for example, by installing additional straps, rollers, clutches, guides, trays, etc. A common drawback of this design is that by correcting one drawback, others are promoted, for example, the design of the assembly becomes more complicated or maintenance is difficult, etc.*

**KEYWORDS:** Ring Spinning Machines, Fibers, Flatness, Exhaust Device, Grooved Cylinder, Pressure Roller, Field Of Friction Forces, Roller, Strap.

### INTRODUCTION

The world's leading machine-building enterprises are conducting research in search of improving ring spinning machines and its individual parts, increasing its reliability and productivity, and the quality of products [1].

In existing designs of drafting devices and devices, improved control over the movement of fibers is achieved in various ways, for example, by installing additional straps, rollers, clutches, guides, trays, etc. A common drawback of this design is that by correcting one drawback, others are promoted, for example, the design of the assembly becomes more complicated or maintenance is difficult, etc.

When designing ring spinning machines, the choice of the design spinning line, i.e. lines of passage of sliver-yarn from the drafting device to the spool. In some ring spinning machines, the front pressure roller is tilted forward by about  $5^0$  to reduce the sweep angle. The streamline angle  $\gamma$  for different types of ring spinning machines is different depending on the rise of the ring strips. For main ring spinning machines with a stroke of 220 mm,  $\gamma_1 = 2^0 - 3^0$ ,  $\gamma_2 = 17^0$ .

If the filling line is chosen incorrectly, then the dimensions of the machine can increase, and the breakage of the product increases. When examining the spinning line of NIIEKIPMash, suggest that by choosing  $A = 40$  mm,  $b = 110$  mm,  $c = 150$  mm, at which the bending angles correspond to the above, we obtain a spinning line with the following parameters:

- streamline angle from  $2^0 30'$  to  $12^0$ ;
- bend angle corresponding to half of the angle at the top of the balloon and varying from  $16^0$  in the upper position of the annular strip to  $8^0$  in the lower position of the annular strip [2].

If the spinning line is executed on the basis of the above recommendations, the dimensions of the machine increase in height and in width. This will complicate the maintenance of the machine additional difficulties will arise when loading the pressure rollers of the drafting device.

### THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

The main stage of the study is the selection of the optimal design and technological parameters of the new exhaust device, since the efficiency, reliability, ease of use, manufacture and cost of the exhaust device depend on it.

The contact area of the roller with dynamic interaction with the lobe gets the possibility of small circumferential and radial displacements relative to the static position. The dynamic analysis of the considered mechanical system shows the possibility of the appearance of modes of unstable rotation of the bead if the frequencies of the radial and circumferential vibrations of the contact area are equal or exceed one another by 2 times. Initially, small deformations of the bead take on large value which leads to a violation of the stationary of the stretching process [3].

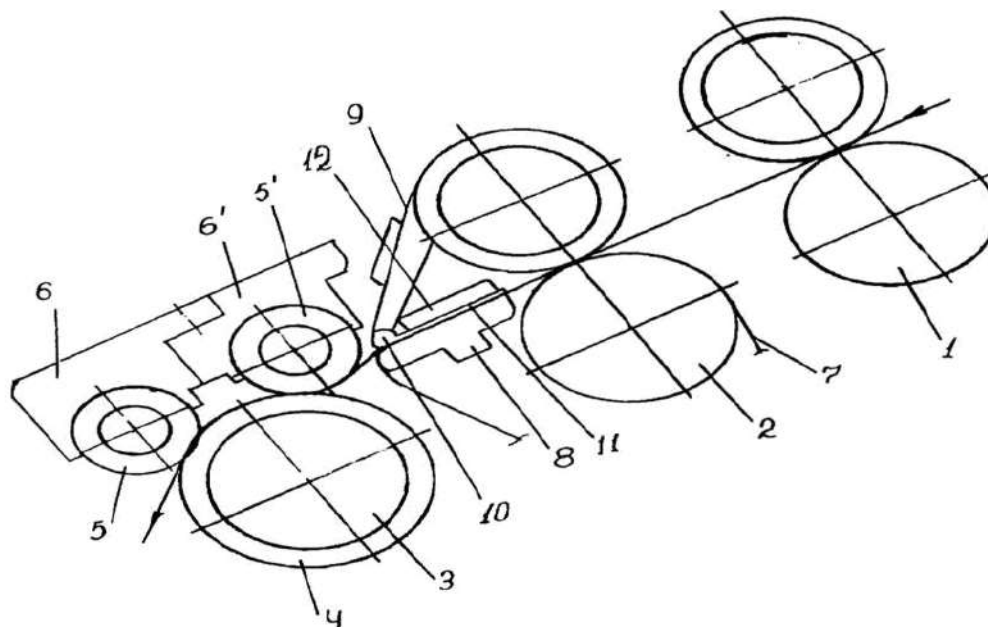
Studies of individual parameters of the spinning line (flow angle, bend angle, etc.) were carried out by many researchers, however, they did not give a rigorous theoretical justification for these parameters. When analyzing the angle of inclination of the drafting device and the position of the clamping point of the outlet pair relative to the spindle axis, it was revealed that the optimal position can be considered as the position at which the most free twist propagation in the section between the thread guide and the outlet pair is provided [4].

The clamping line should be as close as possible to the plane passing through the axis of the cylinder and roller. The most favorable situation for the stretching process is when the stress of the friction force field is uniform, and the contact patch has the shape of a rectangle, and the clamping line is the most stable with smaller diameters of the cylinder and roller and greater rigidity of the elastic coating.

It can be seen that by various design changes of the exhaust device, the nature of the change in the stress of the friction force field and the clamping line approaches the ideal. We offer new designs of a drafting device with a magnet in the drawing area and a pressure roller in the form of a double roller [5]. The installed rollers in this form increase the angle of wrap around the



fibrous masses, and the installation of the magnet in the exhaust zone, being attracted to the lower bar, presses the straps to each other, thereby improving the field of friction forces (Fig. 1). For this purpose, the drafting system was equipped with a double pressure roller on the exhaust cylinder and a pressure magnet on the straps[3].



**FIG.1. DOUBLE-BELT DRAFTING DEVICE**

1-supply pair; 2,3-exhaust pairs; 4-bottom cylinder; 5, 5'-rollers; 6, 6'-saddles; 7, 9-straps; 8-planks; 10-guide; 11-plate; 12-permanent magnet.

For the experiments, the method of full factorial experiment was used [6, 7]. Analysis of literature data and our experiments made it possible to establish the main factors influencing the unevenness of the yarn. 1 factor - the value of the load on the pressure roller of the exhaust pair; 2 factor - the distance between the rollers in the double pressure roller; Factor 3 - the clamping force of the straps with a permanent magnet. The coded values of the factors will be designated  $X_1$ ,  $X_2$ ,  $X_3$  - respectively - the load on the pressure roller, the distance between the rollers in the double pressure roller, the pressing force of the straps with a permanent magnet. For the optimization parameter "Y" we take the unevenness of the pulled product.

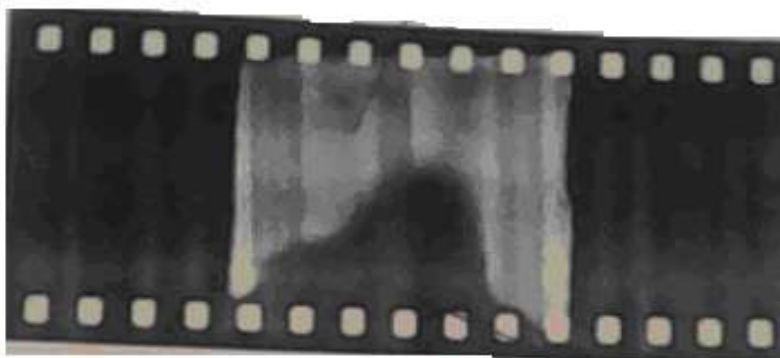
Analysis of the forces acting in the clamping of a pair of elastic rollers and the compression conditions of the fibrous product indicates their instability due to thickness fluctuations and the factor of uniaxial compression of the product in the transverse direction [8].

Preliminary experiments in production conditions have shown that the minimum load on the pressure roller should not be less than 100 H, because with a double roller, the rubber coating is put on the cylinders, and the rollers are metal. According to the recommendation of the SKF company, for the load lever of the RK-225 type, the load is taken from 100 H to 180 H. Therefore, in our experiments, the minimum load is 100 H, and the maximum load is 180 H. The

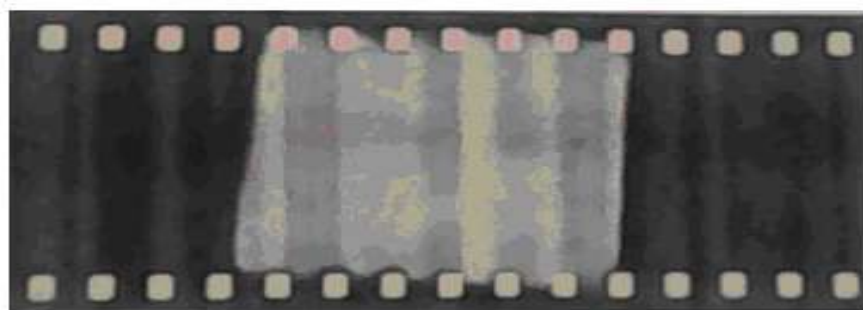


distance between the rollers in the double pressure roller is selected for design reasons in the range of 15 - 19 mm.

To substantiate the pressing of the straps to each other, the contact patch was carried out between the lower and upper straps of the drafting device. To do this, a photographic film is placed in the strap clamp in the dark, which, after loading the load lever, is illuminated with a flash. The clamped section of the film has a light background, and the clamped section has a dark background. In fig.2- shows the negative. It clearly shows area 1 - dark, and area 2 - light. This indicates that the straps are not pressed together enough, i.e. in section 1-the fibers will not contact the straps with sufficient force. Therefore, to ensure tight contact of the straps, we proposed to press them with a permanent magnet. Preliminary experiments have shown that the pressing force should be selected in the range from 0.82 to 1.22 H. In fig. 2-b shows a negative of photographic film with a magnetic strap. It is clearly seen here that the entire area is light over the entire contact area, i.e. the straps are pressed together quite tightly.



**A) CONTACT SPOT OF A TWO-STRAP PAIR.**



**B) THE SPOT OF CONTACT OF THE TWO-STRAP PAIR WITH THE MAGNET.**

**FIG.2. CLAMPED AREA OF PHOTOGRAPHIC FILM**

On the basis of the previous analysis, intervals and levels of variation of factors were established (Table 1), as well as the optimization parameter. Therefore, we will compose a planning matrix for a full factorial experiment for linear yarn densities of 25text and 10text. Accordingly, all experiments were carried out in triplicate.

**TABLE 1 LEVELS AND INTERVALS OF VARIATION OF THE STUDIED FACTORS**

Identification of factors	Name Factors	Variation level			Variation interval
		- 1	0	+ 1	
X <sub>1</sub>	Exhaust steam load, H	100	140	180	40
X <sub>2</sub>	Distance between two rollers, mm	15	17	19	2
X <sub>3</sub>	Clamping force of the straps, H: to obtain yarn with a linear density of 25 text	1,1	1,16	1,22	0,06
	for yarn with linear density of 10 text	0,82	0,88	0,94	0,06

The experimental results were processed with a confidence probability of 95% according to the method [6, 7]. The regression equation was obtained from the experiment planning matrix:

$$\hat{Y} = b_0 + b_1X_1 + b_2X_2 + b_3X_3 + b_{12}X_1X_2 + b_{13}X_1X_3 + b_{23}X_2X_3 + b_{123}X_1X_2X_3 \quad (1)$$

Where  $\hat{Y}$  - uneven yarn, %;

$b_0, b_1, b_2, b_3, b_{12}, b_{13}, b_{23}, b_{123}$  - Regression coefficients, the values of which are given in table. 2.

**TABLE 2 REGRESSION COEFFICIENT VALUES**

Product type	$b_0$	$b_1$	$b_2$	$b_3$	$b_{12}$	$b_{13}$	$b_{23}$	$b_{123}$
25	19,08	-0,52	0,05	-0,3	-0,05	-0,25	0,025	0,262
10	17,9	-0,45	-0,225	-0,325	0	-0,05	-0,225	-0,5

After this equation (1) takes the following form:

$$\text{For 25: } \hat{Y} = 19,08 - 0,52X_1 - 0,3X_3 - 0,25X_1X_3 - 0,262X_1X_2X_3 \quad (2)$$

$$\text{For 10: } \hat{Y} = 17,9 - 0,45X_1 - 0,325X_3 - 0,5X_1X_2X_3 \quad (3)$$

From equations (2) and (3), which characterize the unevenness of the product in the drafting system, the influence of the distance between the rollers in the double pressure roller ( $L$ ) is negligible. In these equations, some more linear effects are insignificant, but the effect of three factors is significant. The minimum unevenness of the pulled product is achieved with the following values of the investigated factors:

For yarn 25text:  $P_1 = 180 \text{ H}$ ;  $L = 15 \text{ mm}$ ;  $P_2 = 1,22 \text{ H}$ ;

For yarn 10text:  $P_1 = 180 \text{ H}$ ;  $L = 19 \text{ mm}$ ;  $P_2 = 0,94 \text{ H}$ ;

Analysis of the obtained values allows us to conclude that the load on the pressure roller and the distance between the rollers affect the unevenness of the pulled product in different ways. Thus,

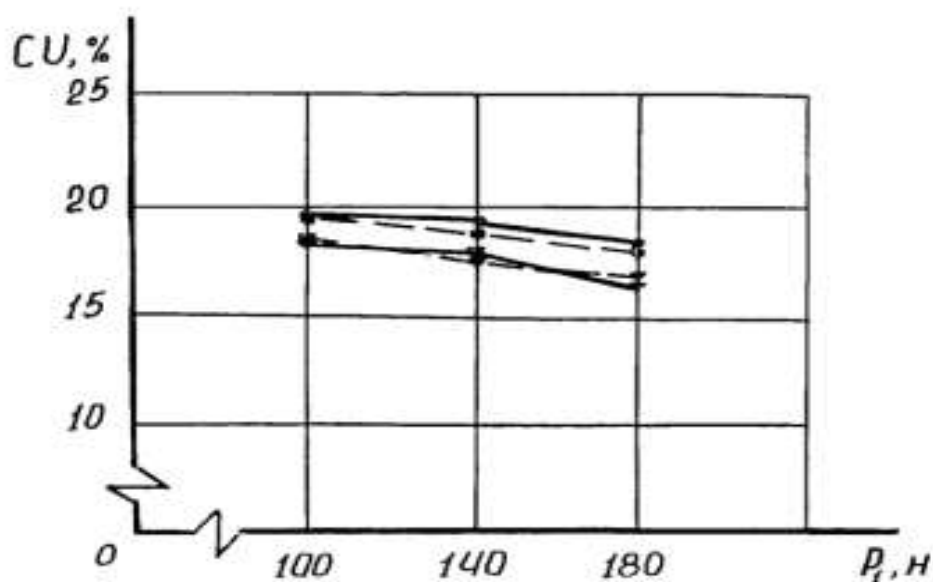
when producing different types of yarn (25, 10 text), it is recommended to select the appropriate values of load  $P_2$  and distance  $L$ .

## CONCLUSION

Based on the studies of the combined isolines of the response surface (Fig. 3, 4, 5, 6), it can be concluded that the optimal condition for reducing the unevenness of the pulled product in the drafting device of ring spinning machines equipped with a new drafting device will be at the following values of the variable factors:

**TABLE 3 THE OPTIMAL CONDITION FOR REDUCING THE UNEVENNESS OF THE PULLED PRODUCT IN THE HOOD**

Linear density yarn, text	Designation of factors	Factor values are coded	Natural values of factors
25	$X_1(P_1)$	+1	180 H
	$X_2(L)$	-1	15 mm
	$X_3(P_2)$	+1	1,22 H
10	$X_1(P_1)$	+1	180 H
	$X_2(L)$	+1	15 mm
	$X_3(P_2)$	+1	0,94 H

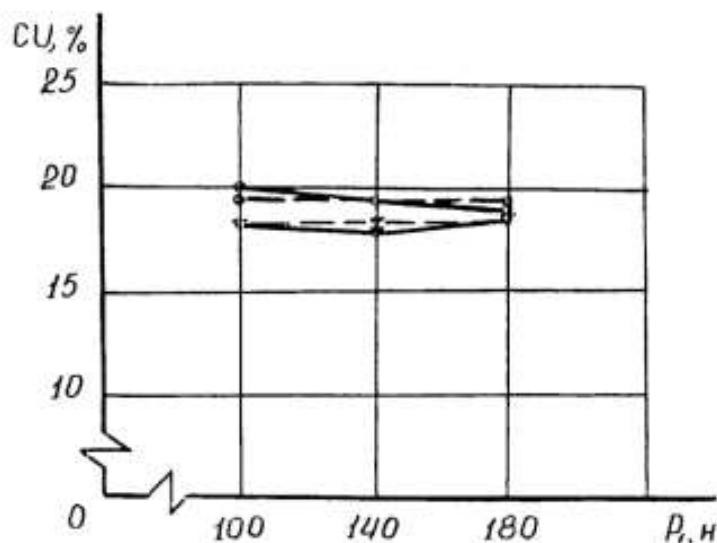


**FIG.3. GRADIENT OF UNEVENNESS OF THE YARN AT CONSTANT**

$P_2 = 1,22H; l = 19 \text{ mm.}$

—○— - Cotton yarn, linear density 25 text;

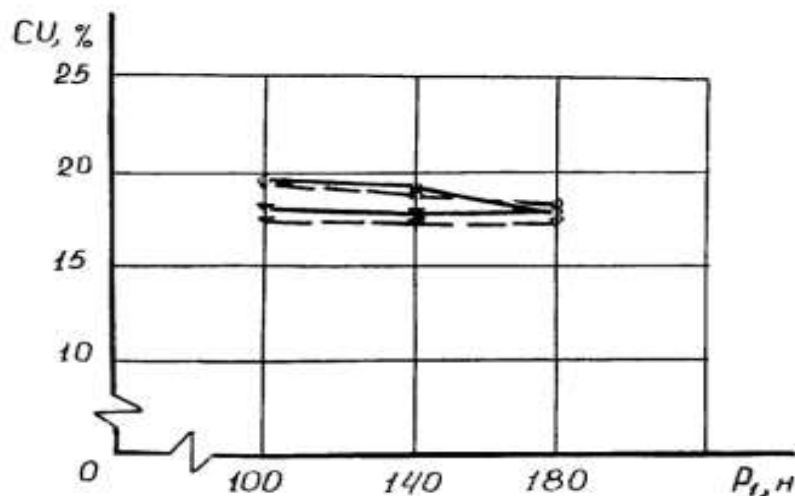
—▽— - Yarn obtained from a mixture of lavsan-viscose, linear density 10 text;



**FIG.4. GRADIENT OF UNEVENNESS OF THE YARN AT CONSTANT**

$P_2 = 1,1H; l = 19 \text{ mm.}$

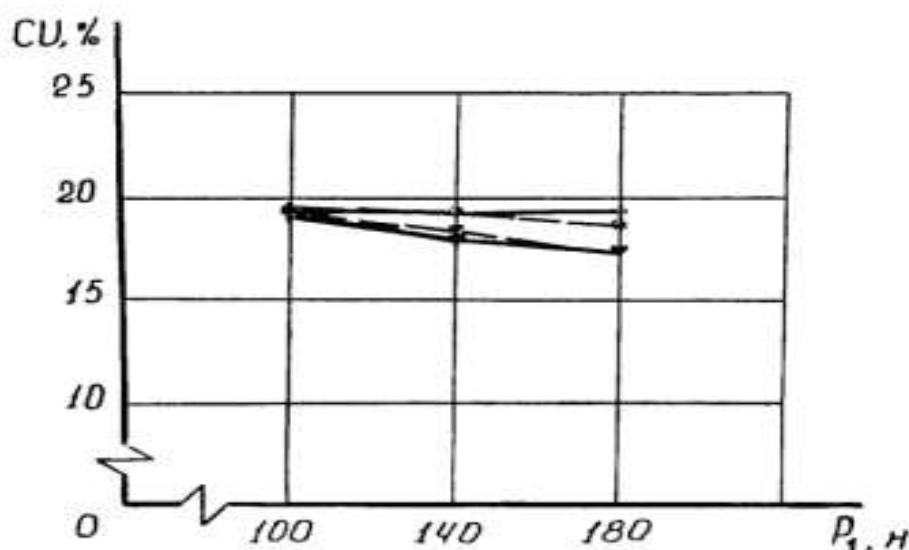
- - Cotton yarn, linear density 25 text;
- ▽— - Yarn obtained from a mixture of lavsan-viscose, linear density 10 text;



**FIG.5. GRADIENT OF UNEVENNESS OF THE YARN AT CONSTANT**

$P_2 = 1,22H; l = 15 \text{ mm.}$

- - Cotton yarn, linear density 25 text;
- ▽— - Yarn obtained from a mixture of lavsan-viscose, linear density 10 text;



**FIG.6. GRADIENT OF UNEVEN YARN AT CONSTANT**

$P_2 = 1,1H; l = 15 \text{ mm.}$

—○— - Cotton yarn, linear Density 25 text;

—▽— - Yarn obtained from a mixture of lavsan-viscose, linear density 10 text;

As you can see from the table 3, the optimal values found by calculation and experiment is close to each other. As a result of experiments, on the existing drafting device, the following parameter values were obtained: for 25text - 21.7%, and for 10text - 20.8%, which confirms the effectiveness of using a magnet to clamp the straps in the exhaust zone and a double pressure roller in the exhaust pair of the machines.

**TABLE 4 ROUGHNESS GRADIENT VALUES CALCULATED AND EXPERIMENTAL, IN%**

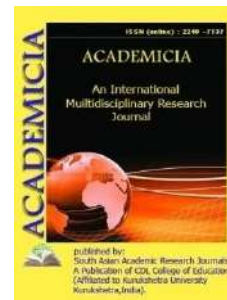
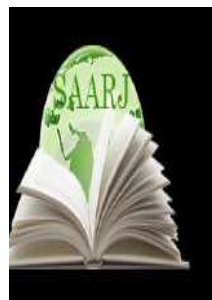
Criterion optimization	Linear density yarn, text	Yarn irregularities,%	
		by regression equation	experimental
Unevenness of the extracted product in the drafting system	25	17,7	18,1
	10	16.6	17

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## URBANIZATION AND HOUSING POLICIES IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES LIKE BANGLADESH: A STUDY

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### ABSTRACT

*Bangladesh is a heavily populated country of the world. This developing country bearing 163 million people in her territory. Population density of Bangladesh is 1125 people per kilometer. Bangladesh bearing the identity of 8<sup>th</sup> populous country of the world. Most of the industry and educational institution are situated in the urban area. Migration rate of urban area is comparatively high in Bangladesh. The urban population in Bangladesh raised at nearly 57.3 million people. The Bangladeshi urban people face miserable housing problems because of rapid urbanization and industrialization. The overall environment of urban housing is underprivileged. The vital reason of urban migration is compelled by for better education, better life, rural poverty and natural disasters. The massive urban people lives in informal housing where all facilities are not adequate. We must reinforcement housing policies for better livelihood and solving large scale housing problems in Bangladesh. This research addresses to find the solutions concluded the demonstration of data based analysis of Bangladesh (Chittagong City) surveyed by individual conversations. This study attempts to articulate recommendations for improving housing problems in several group of people in the urban city area of Bangladesh.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Housing, Housing Policy, Socio economic factors, Urbanization, Urban Population, Urban Migration.*

### INTRODUCTION

People around the world facing several changes only the reason for urbanization. Over the past two centuries around 5% to 50% of the world's inhabitants living in big municipalities it is guess that two-thirds of the people will live in enormous municipalities by (Brennan, 1999). There are

several reasons for urbanization like industrialization, searching for better opportunity, insecurity of food in rural areas and for political shelter which we call political refugee. These massive portion of resident not only pressure on environment but also strike a huge impact on the overall condition of housing. Because of rapid urbanization the overall conveniences of housing are reducing. The Government of Bangladesh have to take necessity steps to tackle the speed of urbanization otherwise there will be chance of joblessness and mainly city in sufficiency and degradation of housing and situation (Syed, 2004). All best prospects and services are located in the urban area and its springs those better confidence and hopefulness rather than in the rural area people (CDE, 2014). According to Van der Heijden, 2017, “Cities are considered unsustainable sources of resource consumption and waste production, greenhouse gas emission, and are a key contributor to climate change.” Mowla addressed that “Urban poor live mostly in informal areas creating unhealthy living conditions and none of the planning frameworks adopted so far for Chittagong directly addressed itself to dealing with the priority needs and problems of the housing of urban poor” (Mowla, 2007). Because of the bad impact of urbanization it's really impossible for policy formulators and policy implications to plan for or bring about any facilities for the housing of the urban poor that's why most of the urban people have to live in slum and squatter settlement. This segment of people don't receive none of the assistances as long as to well-off residents such as water supply, better transportation, health facility etc. (CUS, 2006). We have to provide the excellence of the living standards and housing of the metropolitan underprivileged peoples like adequate shelter and housing, basic services, housing policies and social amenities and need to be well implemented (Jahan and Kalam, 2010). That's why it is really important to include these poor segment of people to the agenda and implementation of proper plan and policies to solve the housing problem of them.

### **OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY**

The primary purpose of this research paper are:

1. Identify facts of the housing problems of urban areas of Chittagong City, Bangladesh because of rapid urbanization and industrialization.
2. Reviewing of National Housing Policy, 1993 and its implications.
3. Analysis of the urban formal and informal housing settlement and their overall current situations in Chittagong city, Bangladesh.
4. Make some clear and realistic solution addressing the housing condition of the urban housing quality in Bangladesh.

### **METHODOLOGY**

The main and only purpose of this research and bring together all data was to accomplish a research on the cause and effect of housing and urbanization in urban area. To conduct this research a structured form of questions was managed to assemble data. For the collection of overall information and relevant data various primary and secondary source of data were administered. For collection of primary data which was face to face and focus group discussion we used interview method to the all respondents. Our target population was the residents of urban area. Our primary respondents were from the Chittagong City, which is the only port city of the country. The city of Chittagong is the second prime city of the country where most of the industries were flourished. According to the report of BBS, 2011 the city bearing 2.5 million people and the average population density is 1500 per square kilometer (BBS, 2011). Where I

include the data of the residents of slum dwellers, house owners, government servant quarters and tenants.

The total number of questionnaires administered were 100. I used both interview and focus group discussion method to collect quantitative and qualitative data. All data I have entered manually on computer and uses special statistical tool called SPSS to generate all data. To conduct the research perfectly I put additional linked questions which were enhanced the potentiality of the research. These questions concentrated on the exists of residents and the sensitivity of their livelihood. For example, ‘Which source of water do you use for drinking?’ and ‘What’s the main reason for coming in the City?’ Also at the end of the questionnaire, we asked one open question about ‘If you are not satisfied with present housing facilities state three major issues.’ The participants were casually selected however of gender or educational level. These questions linked to their lives and housing.

## **LITERATURE REVIEW AND CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK**

### **URBANIZATION**

Urbanization can be defined as the process of shifting of people from rural or village area to urban area for better livelihood and career. Only for urbanization the amount of urban population are slowly increasing and the society have to accept all the new coming people and upcoming challenges (NLM, 2014). It is predominantly the process by which towns and cities are formed and become larger as more people begin living and working in central areas (Demographic Partition, 2013). According to UNFPA, “Urbanization is applicable to a range of alterations including urban development, geography, sociology, economics, and public health. The occurrence has been closely related to modernization, industrialization, and the sociological development of justification. Urbanization can be seen as a detailed condition at a set time or as an escalation in that condition over period. So urbanization can be measured either in terms of the near of urban growth relative to the general inhabitants. Urbanization generates enormous social, economic and environmental variations which deliver an chance for sustainability with the possible to use assets more professionally to create more workable land use and to defend the biodiversity of regular systems” (UNFPA, 2014).

### **HOUSING**

In every individual and national context housing is the most important and promising issue. It’s a countless status is consequently recognized to the part it plays in stimulating human wellbeing by both nature and society (Amao, 2012). This is why Eldredge (1967) concludes housing is the combination of some factors which enhance and facilitate the need and demand of respectable living and a fundamental to community quality and protection. Likewise, Agbola (1998) notes that housing is characterized with all facilities without it’s not possible to live with proper way. The term housing includes and influences all economic and social phenomena. Housing can be define as an overall platform of properties and amenities covering elsewhere that one.

### **HOUSING QUALITY**

Housing quality depends upon country by country. But the living conditions and overall facilities are have to be perfect. Otherwise people unable to live properly. Okoko E (2001) stated that the term housing quality includes many major issues like structured condition of houses and overall facilities and services which are available. It’s not always necessary to provide all facilities and

services with high volume of money. There have to think all segment of people and have to provide affordable price range for the low and middle income people. Because of urbanization most of the rural people are gradually shifting to urban area and making pressure on existing housing settlement. That's why many low income people are staying at poor quality of housing infrastructure. In the developing countries 90% of slum residents are with struggling with housing issues. Cities are struggling with this housing shortage. That's why most of the people of urban area are forced to live in slums and various informal housing settlement. (UN Habitat, 2006).

### **HISTORY: A PANORAMA OF BANGLADESH**

Bangladesh is the land of beauty covering demographic territory of 1, 47,570 square km. The economy of Bangladesh is agriculture based. But only agriculture can increase country's GDP. There are enormous industries and factories. Bangladesh is considered as 8<sup>th</sup> populous country of the world. According to Bangladesh Key Economic Indicator (2002) Bangladesh is considered as one of the world's poorest and most densely populated country. The rate of urban poverty is wider than rural area. From the report we found that 80%-85% poor people live in the rural areas and 15%-20% poor people living in the urban areas. Among them the percentage hardcore poor is 40.2%. The families which monthly income is around 3500 TK were measured as poor people and families with monthly income around 2500 TK is considered as hardcore poor. The most of the urban people are unable to pay their house rent properly or face difficulties to pay the house rent (Syed, 2004).

### **HOUSING SCENARIO OF CHITTAGONG CITY**

In Bangladesh Chittagong is considered as the second prime metropolis. This port city is situated near of Bay of Bengal and Karnufuli River. The port of Chittagong is the largest and most important port of Bangladesh. Only for this principal sea port enormous industries and import-export businesses are located in Chittagong city. This city belongs a great impact on the country's economic and industrial activities. That's why recently most people from the rural area are shifting to this city and creating pressure to the existing housing equilibrium (Nasir, 2018). According to the report of BBS in prompt lessening in urban poverty were knowledgeable which is assessed at 13.7% in 2016 (BBS, 2017). In the city of Chittagong around one fourth of the city population are living in slums where all services and facilities are scarce (Ashraf, 1995). Residents are still facing various types of environmental problems for example toxic air, extra decibel noise, overcrowding traffic and water pollution (Rahman, 2001).

### **NATIONAL HOUSING POLICY**

The chief purpose of the National Housing Policy, 1993 is to certify the expansion of the excellence of livelihood of urban underprivileged group of people. The main purpose of revising the National Housing Policy is to find out its strength and weakness of the policy and find out the vital issues which needed to be focused. National Housing Policy is revised from the comprehensive advance view point for the overall implications of city development and change the life conditions of urban poor (Islam, 2000).

## GOALS AND OBJECTIVES NATIONAL HOUSING POLICY

The National Housing Policy of Bangladesh 1993 states that: “Housing is one of the three basic primary needs of man (and woman), and is as important as food and clothing. It provides shelter, safety and a sense of belonging to the owner”. The main and vital objectives of the Housing Policy 1993 is to provide housing for all with particular residents emphasis on the poor, deprived and the low and middle-income groups of people.

### STRENGTH

The prominent strength of the policy is that through this policy the government make legal authorities to upgrade the housing sector. Through this policy the government become key fascinator for overall development. It will procure the land and offer to the housing contractor groups at a minimal price. It will make some provisions through which the interest of lower and middle range income people are well satisfied. (National Housing Policy, 1993)

### WEAKNESS

The government of Bangladesh promise to eradicate the poverty from the country and committed to establish healthy housing facilities to all the residents through National Housing Policy, 1993. But it's really matter of sorrow that all the commitment and promise of the government are not well executed properly and large scale of people are out of healthy housing facilities. There is no financial support from the government to establish a healthy housing and satisfactory living. There we don't find any policy which directly focus the lower segment of urban people.

### PROJECTED GROWTH IN URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION, 1950-2030

Bangladesh belongs the metropolitan population fewer than 5 million but in 1990s the population had amplified to 22.4 million. A decade later the urban population mounted at 42.5 million. In Bangladesh the yearly urban population rate is 3.7% and this rate is the highest of all other south Asian countries (Hossain, 2014). From the census 2011 the current urban population is 23% and the population compactness per sq. km and it's increased to 964 in 2011. Calculations display the urban population of almost 100 million by 2030 (Table.1).

**TABLE.1: PROJECTED GROWTH IN URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION, 1950-2030**

Year	Population (Million)		Share of incremental population (Million)		Percentage of total population	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1950	40.0	1.8	-	-	95.7	4.3
1960	48.8	2.7	8.9	0.9	98.4	52
1970	61.4	5.1	12.5	2.4	92.3	7.7
1980	72.7	12.7	11.3	7.6	85.1	14.9
1990	88.3	21.8	10.6	9.1	80.3	19.8
2000	103.1	34.4	14.8	12.6	75.0	25.0
2010	115.7	52.2	12.6	17.8	68.9	31.1
2020	1232	74.4	7.5	22.2	62.3	37.7
2030	124.1	98.6	0.9	24.2	55.8	44.3

Source: UN 2002: Table No 3 and Table No 4.



According to Rahman (2014) it's really tough duty to outline the definition what is urban. Because of rural-urban division the two most populous and large metropolis Dhaka and Chittagong has become developed villages. In Table 2 appearing the consolidating of rural-urban continuum.

**TABLE.2: RURAL-URBAN DIVIDE: CONVERGENCE AND DIVERGENCE**

Location	Average Monthly Household Income (Taka)	Trend
Metropolitan: Chittagong	22658	Metropolitan-Village income difference: 86.8% Metropolitan-Secondary Town income difference: 69.3%
Secondary Towns	13387	
Villages	12129	Secondary Town-Village income difference: 10.3%

Source: PPRC Recession Survey, 2009

### **SPECIFICATIONS OF URBANIZATION IN BANGLADESH**

The main and key features of urbanization are those indicators which not only give brief descriptions of the reasons and factors but also addresses the issues which essential to be reserved in perception. Such specifications are described below with main issues.

#### **FROM RURAL-URBAN DIVIDE TO RURAL-URBAN CONTINUUM**

According to Bangladesh Population Census, 2011 the average population density of Bangladesh is currently position at 1016 and is predictable to double by 2050. Because of continuous urbanization rural-urban divide is the reason for a rural-urban continuum. There belongs several factors for this issue. But the matter of distress is there have no specified policies for overall housing development for urban and rural territory.

#### **TRANSPORT CORRIDOR-CENTRIC URBAN GROWTH**

Another vital feature for the urbanization is transport corridor centric urban growth. Both population and economic maps denotes that the only reason for the urban growth is located on river side banks and central places where communication system is well established.

#### **POLICY-INDUCED PRIMATE CITY DEVELOPMENT**

Another feature is primate city development. In Bangladesh all policies are mainly created for rapid growing mega and important cities. All amenities and facilities are administered on large cities like Dhaka and Chittagong. Small cities belongs limited portion of all facilities which sometimes not continuously sufficient. That's why for entering in new life style and accepting fast lifecycle most people from rural and small city comes to prime metropolis to change their life.

#### **URBAN ENVIRONMENT- LIVING CONDITIONS: CHITTAGONG CITY**

Like other countries of South East Asia, Bangladesh facing terrific discrepancies in the possessions of rapid development and housing problems by dint of the town controlling administration. But because of rapid population growth the resources which needed to satisfy the



need and demand of urban population are not well fulfilled and there remain insufficiency (Syed, 2004). The followings are the core anxieties of the urban planners and decision makers for viable metropolitan housing development.

### **HOUSING PROBLEMS**

In narrow sense we can define housing problem by housing shortage, contradictions in facility of housing for diverse earning groups and resident settlements. But in wide sense housing problem is not housing shortage its more than providing all people residential facilities, security and rent settlement. Where all electricity, supply of water and gas supply will be adequate.

### **WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION PROBLEMS**

Now a days the urban residents facing poor experience of water supply both drinking and household activities. Water supply and sewerage authority in this regard doing their duty well but the city housing is constructing at a high growth. That's why it's becoming impossible to provide city people safe and pure water.

### **OTHER SERVICES PROBLEMS**

We can classify other housing glitches because of massive urbanizations like unreliable electric supply system, load shedding and insufficient supply of gas.

### **URBAN FORMAL AND INFORMAL HOUSING**

Urban formal housing are defined as structured form of residential which have to be constructed based on planned building codes by the national infrastructure and housing experts. But there belongs no structured planning and rules for the informal housing. These informal housing don't follow any structural way to build properly. Poor segment of urban people usually lives in these houses and these informal houses are spreading rapidly. According to UN-Habitat, 2007, "the over-all urban inhabitants in the world spoiled the rural population, specifying that we have settled a significant edge into an urban age and the future growth of the urban population rests to be largely located in emerging countries." The world urban population is continuously increasing and its assuming that between 2020 the amount of urban slum population will be reach to 1.4 million (UN Habitat, 2006). Its assuming that between 2020 the urban households will be more than 20% -40% whom are living in the lands which don't belongs to them or living without the legal permission of the landlords (Malpezzi, 1990). In Asian capitals above 200 million people alive in poverty and many more are helpless to financial and environmental astonishments (Lindfield, 2010). According to Pugh (2000) there belongs three types of housing enhancement systems, first one is formal, second one informal and last one is organic. In formal housing development systems there belongs some structured agency which implement all housing planning's. All these authorities are mainly based on government rules and regulations. But unfortunately there have no structured authority for informal housings. These housing are randomly build without any proper planning or government rules.

### **RESULT AND FINDINGS**

Bangladesh is considered as the maximum overcrowded country of the world. Chittagong is the only port city of the country bearing enormous industries and job opportunities. Chittagong is the second position populous city of the country. According to The Chittagong Chamber of Commerce and Industries (CCCI) Annual Report, 2015, there consist two largest Export

Processing Zone (EPZ) in Chittagong. There are 108 garments. Among them 67 are foreign, 17 are joint venture and 24 are local. There are 73,000 people working there. The industries are mainly garments, textile, electronic goods, footwear & leather goods etc. There are enormous chance of garments industries in Chittagong. The population is more than 6.5 million (Male 3.4 Million and Female 3.1 Million). The literacy rate is 60% in Chittagong city. Over the last decade the city of Chittagong experiencing rapid growth of urbanizations and migration of people for better life and occupation. Chittagong city is expanding rapidly. Because of this mighty urbanization process the Chittagong City people is facing massive need of healthy housing facilities.

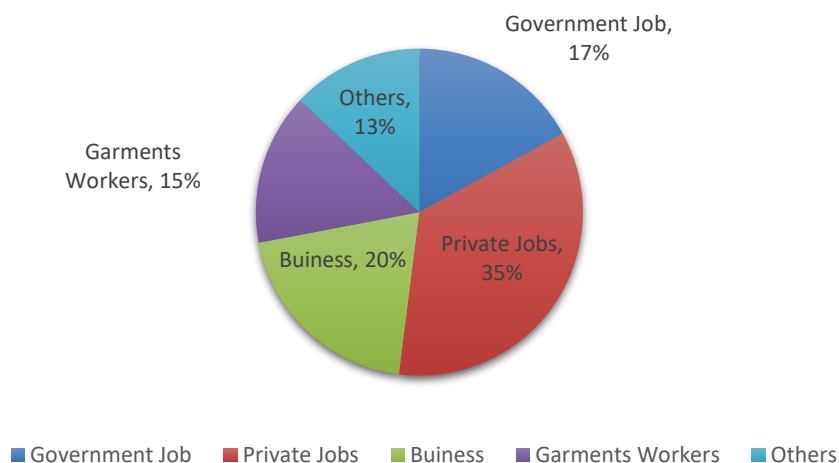
Table No 3 shows the estimate number of industries and factories in Chittagong city. These industries open doors for the employment of people. Many people come from rural are for better livelihood and opportunities in these industries. Figure1 shows the number and percentage of occupations in Chittagong city.

**TABLE 3: NUMBER OF INDUSTRIES IN CHITTAGONG**

Types	Number
No. of big Garments factory	510
No. of Tea Garden	22
No. Rubber Garden	8
Fertilizer Factory	03
Oil Refinery	1 (only one in the country)
Jute Mills	24
Textile Mills	33
Tannery	19
No. of Cement factory	8 (some more are under construction)

Source: The Chittagong Chamber of Commerce and Industries annual Report, 2015

**Figure1: Percentage of Occupation in Chittagong City**



Source: Based on field Survey

The earning range of these segment of people are limited. They have to complete and fulfill their needs between these salaries. They have to manage a nominal place for living where all housing and healthy living conditions are not get satisfied. Table 4 shows the salary range of people in Chittagong city

**TABLE 4: RANGES OF SALARIES**

Ranges of Salaries	Frequencies	Percentage
4000-7000	15	15%
8000-14000	28	28%
15000-25000	26	26%
26000-40000	20	20%
40000-80000	10	10%
Total	100	100%

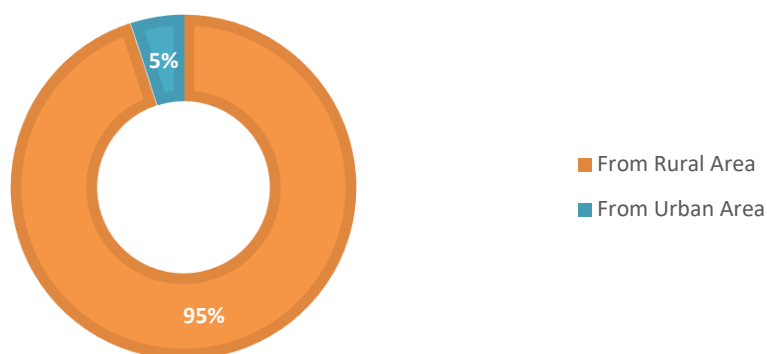
Source: Based on Field Survey

People who work in any government and reputed private company the get a home allowance regularly. The amount sometimes satisfactory or not satisfactory varies from company rules. Among the study we found that 62% people of the Chittagong city get home allowance bill from their perspective job. 75% people stated that the amount is not satisfactory. That means the amount which they get for home allowance 75% people unable to pay their housing rent properly and have to live in unhealthy housing settlement.

Urban area is considered as a place where everyone can manage their food and lives at any cost. But the scenario is not same in rural area. The people of rural area mainly dependent on agriculture. If any problem occurs in the field of agriculture like floods, droughts and natural calamities it's really hard to live their regular life in sound position. That's why the migration rate of urban area is increasing. Figure 2 state the ratio of permanent residents of the Chittagong city.

Figure 2: Ratio of Permanent Residents

#### RATIO OF PERMANENT RESIDENTS



Source: Based on Field Survey

There are several reasons for the overall urban migration. People from rural area comes to city for changing their lifestyle and better future. The job opportunity rate is high in urban area. Table 5 indicates the percentage of the reasons why people come in urban area.

**TABLE 5: MAIN REASON FOR COMING IN THE CITY**

Main Reasons	Frequency	Percentage
Higher Education (Self/Child)	18	18%
Better job/ livelihood	56	56%
Natural calamities/disasters	11	11%
Poverty	14	14%
Political refugee	1	1%
Total	100	100%

Source: Based on Field Survey

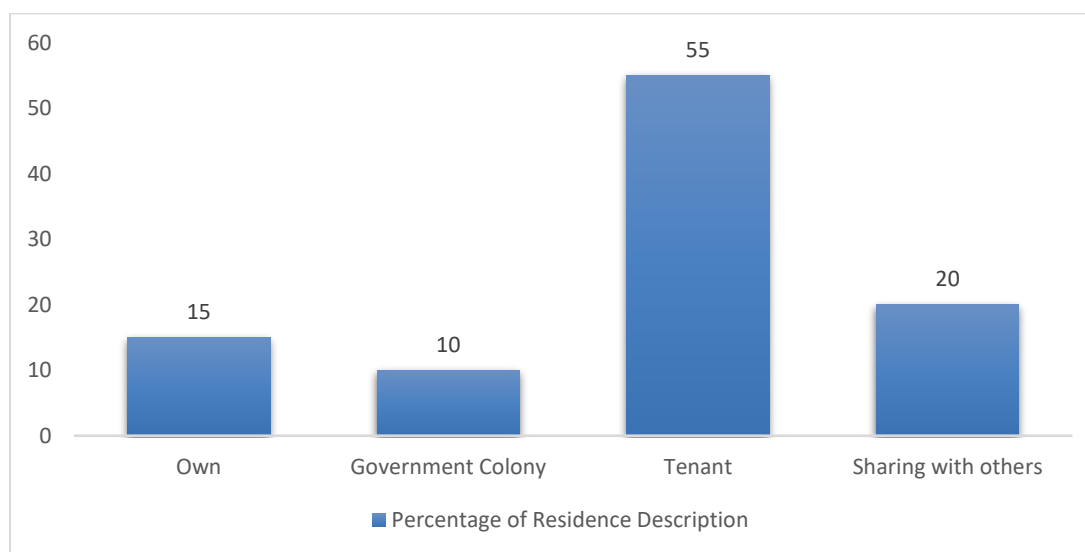
Most of these urban population lives in informal settlement where all housing facilities are not present. House rent are much higher in Chittagong. Low segment of people unable to pay high housing rent, that's why most of them stay at poor infrastructure houses. Table 6 shows the scenario of housing infrastructure and Figure 3 shows description housing of Chittagong city.

**TABLE 6: HOUSING INFRASTRUCTURE OF CHITTAGONG CITY**

Housing Condition	Frequency	Percentage
Building	55	55%
Semi Pucca/ Tin shed	23	23%
Jhupri/ mud	12	12%
Dilapidated house	10	10%
Total	100	100%

Source: Based on Field Survey

**Figure 3: Description of residents in Chittagong city**



Source: Based on Field Survey

Because of rapid urbanization and high rent of housing most of the people have to choose poor and bad housing structure. Where lack of all optimum housing facilities. 33% residents are satisfy with their housing rent but 67% residents are not satisfied. 85% people stated that there is no fixed housing rent system in Chittagong city. It's a culture of land or house owners to increase the rent of house regular basis. There always a chance to increase the rent after every year. 97% residents argue that at the beginning of every year house owner increases the house rent without any legal notice. It's an oral notice from house owner how much extra money have to pay as house rent. People are staying in a congested environment where 4-5 people live one room and 65% people share toilet with others. Table 7 showing the amounts of people living per room.

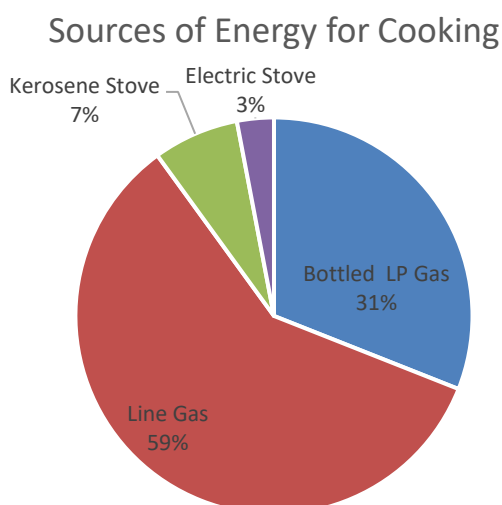
**TABLE 7: PERCENTAGE OF PERSONS LIVING PER ROOM**

Amount of Persons	Frequencies	Percentage
0-2	29	29%
3-4	55	55%
5-7	13	13%
7-10	3	3%
Total	100	100%

Source: Based on Field Survey

Gas, electricity and supply of water are considered as vital resources for any housing. Without such facilities we can't consider any house as sound position. It is the major duty of government to provide all these facilities to residents. From the field survey 33% residents are not satisfied with present housing conditions. 37% residents stated that they face electricity disruption. Load shedding is acute at the time of summer. More than 60% houses remain without electricity most of the day. Residents of these houses also demand for the price of per unit bill of electricity should be reduced. Some house owner complained that the price of electricity bill is increasing day by day. 78% people don't agree with the price range of electricity bill.

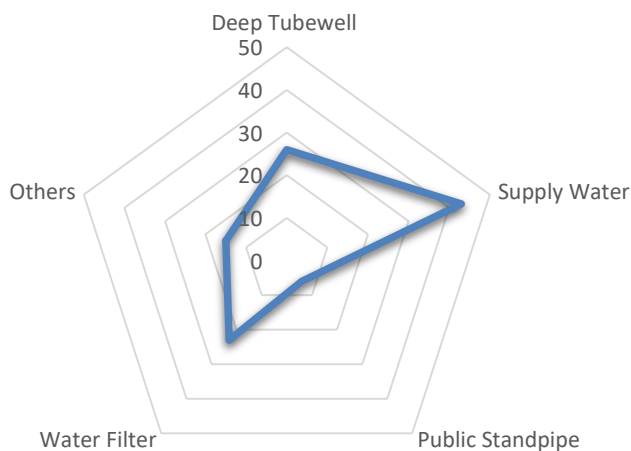
Figure 4: Energy source for cooking in the household of Chittagong city



Source: Based on Field Survey

In any urban area there always find scarcity of the supply of water. Chittagong Water Supply and Sewerage Authority (CWASA) in this regard doing their job. But with the amount of people and household it's really tough to provide service to satisfactory level. In Chittagong city 65% household are directly depend on CWASA and 35% are depend on deep tube well. Figure 5 showing the source of drinking water in Chittagong City.

Figure 5: Sources of Drinking Water



Source: Based on Field Survey

From field survey we found that for disposal of wastage or garbage there 24% people get help from Government volunteer, 69% people use dustbin and remain 7% dispose wastage on road or open space. Most of the houses are not get any security guards facilities, only 21% houses belongs security guards facilities.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

Because of rapid urbanization the country can able gain some economic standards and fulfillment of targets but there belongs some defects or glitches which are responsible for urbanizations. The major issue is housing difficulties. To solve the housing problem the need some measures to mitigate it. Some recommendations are described below.

## OVERCOMING THE URBAN INFRASTRUCTURE DEFICIT

To solve the need of housing demand firstly I need to make clear that most of the houses and residents are established without maintaining proper structure and plan. These rapid growth of housing unable to maintain proper housing quality. To overcome this problem there need to be help of local representatives to figure out the problem and take necessary steps to solve the problem. In Chittagong city there we don't find any positive support from local representatives to solve infrastructure deficit. Local representatives have to talk with housing authorities and make well established plan with civil engineers and architects to solve housing problems.



## **REFINING URBAN GOVERNANCE**

It's always the vital election manifesto to solve all urban problems as soon as possible by the ruling political parties after the election. One of them stands for solving the overall housing problems in urban areas. But concentrating other primary functions this segment always aloof from improvement. That's why there need well planned policies that's not only formulated but also properly implemented to solve the housing problem in urban areas. Urban government is a long term procedure to update or make proper development that's need to be upgrade by improving urban government bodies.

## **BETTERING COLONIAL PLANNING PARADIGM**

The housing problem of present megacities and metropolises can't solve with the help of traditional or colonial ideas. There need some upgraded and standards theme of planning to figure out the problems and to solve the problem there need deep insight thoughts. The city is a combined genuineness and needs a new style of administration that arranges combination, supervision and public participation.

## **SERVICES WITH STANDARDS**

It's the basic rights of every residents to access with electricity, gas, water supply and sanitation. All these services have to provide with maintaining optimum quality. According to Sayed (2004) for creating a healthy urban city we have to provide and emphasis on low and middle income people, handicaps and shelter less people. We have to give them suitable housing at an affordable price range.

## **CONCLUSION**

Owing to unplanned urbanization in developing countries, especially in Bangladesh most of the people coming from rural or small cities to major metropolises for better opportunity. The housing quantity is not well sufficient. That's why most of the people have to live in the informal settlement where housing quality and services are available in deprived quality (Hoeven, 2000). Urbanization has concentrating to growing housing demand and housing scarcity in the city that's not only pressure on existing residents of the city but also make a challenge to establish new housing settlement for the new comers in the city. In Bangladesh, the speedy urbanization and deprived enactment of the economy take assisted the development of poor structure of housing areas in Chittagong with bigger need for housing. To change the overall scenario of the housing condition of Bangladesh this research try to figure out some recommendations. If all of these recommendations are well implemented the urban people can able to live in a standard way. These processesdesired check underprivileged housing feature, protectevery environmental factors and recover the life expectancy of the ordinary Bangladeshi urban individuals.

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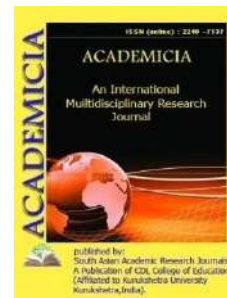
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## ARTISTIC CHRONOTOPE INTERPRETATION IN ODIL YAKUBOV'S NOVELS

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### ABSTRACT

*In Odil Yakubov's novels, the chronotope interpretation was reflected in the period, environment, formation and interpretation of artistic characters. Contradictions in social life served to illuminate time and environment for character expression. The article focuses on the author's chronotope interpretation in modern and historical novels.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Interpretation, Artistic Character, Chronotope, Skill, Method Of Depiction, Art.*

### INTRODUCTION

The tradition of different interpretations of the human image at the heart of national values, formed over the centuries, is more deeply reflected in fiction. Indeed, the character of the person, the environment, the social being have a significant influence on the formation of the spiritual world. The events that take place in the plot of a work of art are reflected in a certain time and place. This feature indicates that the human character, which is in dialectical unity with the social environment, is formed at its core, because the protagonist of the work moves in time and space and takes place in the plot of the work. In a work of art, the character of the protagonist, the mental image, is revealed not only through interaction, but also the attitude of the character to the image plays an important role in the interpretation. This aspect can be in the form of lively communication tensions or inner world conflicts.

Vohid Mirabidov in Odil Yakubov's novel "Piety" is becoming more and more popular, losing his identity and gradually moving away from human qualities. Shukurov, who values his respectful, selfish and selfish father-in-law, is horrified. "Old belt, old coat!" the phrase served to justify the psychology of the stabilized period.

The hero's confession, "I wish this man was as brave, pious, religious and pure as Shomurodov," turned into a horn. That is, the idea that the image can be pursued throughout one's life not only

in life, but also in science, in order to achieve glory, shows that the doctrine of self-interest completely encompasses the human mind. Of course, this is a complete phenomenon of human nature and the nature of the environment. , thirdly, the inner logic of long-lasting memories is nourished by the harmony of ideological-artistic principles.

In fact, the individual cannot be imagined in isolation from society, society from the individual. The formation of a person as a person is a complex process, because any person is exposed to a complex social environment, which has its own effect on character traits. In this sense, we do not see in the image a typical representation of a clumsy, complex life on a personal level. Vahid Mirabidov, who changes depending on the situation and tends to evaluate life in terms of interests and selfishness, feels the power of truth when he comes of age. The season of mental cleansing begins in the social environment: the mental anguish that re-emerges the mistakes made, and the psychology of both society and the individual is examined, creates a dangerous situation for the protagonist.

Literary critic as A. Rasulov notes: "Only a writer who correctly defines the essence of a character can convincingly describe the inner contradiction in the protagonist... The clear definition of the essence of the character can be felt in the action, character, speech, external unity in the protagonist. That is, in the erroneous depiction of psychological signs, the essence of character is revealed "(p. 1,186).

In the plot of the work, the nature of the worldview, which is poisoned by selfishness and greed, interprets negative vices such as evil, depravity and indifference on the basis of the suffering of the protagonist's spiritual experiences: "O repentance! That's it! Old belt, old ball! I wonder when this ugly idea that he can do anything, that he can trample on any law if he wants to, and that he can suppress any crime, was born in the minds of these people, and when it was ingrained in his blood? Not the state police, but the police of Abror Shukurovich! That's what a great scientist in his sixties said! If he were a scientist, would he say that now? - Shukurov remembered what happened in Tashkent, in the house of teacher Shomurodov, and the rage in his heart was replaced by a feeling of regret. - I wish this man was as brave, talented, religious and pure as Shomurodov! Wasn't Abror Shukurovich proud of him and carried him on his head? What if this person has the faith he gained when he was over sixty? What if he thinks that it is possible to achieve glory only by following the devious ways of life and science? What if the waterfall carries a superficial work written on it and organizes a reward for itself? What if he is doing something unworthy of his age, the honorary title of a scientist? When will this man come to his senses, when will he come to his senses? " (2, p. 325).

The rebellion in his heart forces Abror Shukurov to take a more serious look at the past. Through the protagonist's attitude to the imaginary time and the character of the person, the writer was able to illuminate the atmosphere of that period. The psychological basis of this image is the mood of the protagonist, which develops from the character of the text.

As the literary critic Ilhom Ganiev noted: "Sorrow, pain, sorrow, humiliation, endless humiliation bring a person to himself. Because man is truly a mysterious creature, he moves away from his origin in the days of joy. Consecutive joy and fame begin to deceive and entangle a person with an invisible veil of spiritual beauties. Consecutive joys can ruin the eyes of the human soul "(p. 3, 14). It was noted that Vahid Mirabidov was brought up in the environment of his time, not in the contradictions of life, but in the interests of the people, but the environment



has changed, at a time when man's views on the world and man began to deepen, he still did not want to admit the truth. This situation can be better understood in a conversation with her son-in-law Abror Shukurov: The time has come for you to think of truth and justice! ” (Pp. 2,325-326).

Naturally taciturn, the head of the district looks at the events in the marriage with a keen eye and a conscious attitude. In inner experiences that logically complement each other, drama, even a tragic tone feature, predominates. This feature is evoked in the plot of the work as vivid and natural, in-depth and analytical observations in detail. Human memory belongs to spiritual inviolability. In it, artificiality takes its place to sincerity. It is noteworthy that the author, through the comments of Abror Shukurov, comprehensively covers the landscape of social existence. The logically consistent thinking manifested at the intellectual level actually grows out of the scope of the creative instinct. In an attitude that seems relatively unbiased, the artist's sympathy for the protagonist is felt. One of the important features that illuminates the work is explained by the expression of logical consistency. Logical unity relies primarily on the creative independence of the protagonist's observations. The nature of the narrative region is governed by internal contradictions of character. The sharp response to calm and tumultuous events plays a permanent role in linking the details together. In this sense, the image represents the inner world, the mental process and its content. As a graduate student, Normurad Shomurodov understood his character. Therefore, Vahid Mirabidov's choice of his scientific talent as a profession, which contradicted his scientific potential, made him feel that he would become a leader with the existing qualities of the environment. This aspect will develop over the years. In an image composed of a mixture of point of view and inner speech, the protagonist reveals the quality of the fake scientist. The writer discusses the flaws in the blood of human beings, the priority flaws in the human heart, to the very essence, evaluates them as much as possible in terms of different points: heroic speech, creative nature and philosophical beliefs, concepts.

It is noteworthy that the aesthetic reality that emerges from the artist's concept intersects with the protagonist's speech at certain intersections, right, at some points the inner monologue and writer's commentary are inconsistent, but this feature can be interpreted as relative independence of creative interpretation.

Russian critic SM Enzeishtein notes that astronomical unity and generalized fatal image integrity constitute the dynamics of the novel's plot. According to the author, Mopassan subordinates the emotional pressure of the image on the reader's mind and perception to the unit of time. However, this does not deny the commonality of geographical space and social conditions. The emotional impact of artistic time integrates the spatial and temporal evolution of the reader's mystification”(p. 4,165).

Indeed, the system of expression of the unit of artistic time in the novel governs the plot ring. The chronotope in the image is an important poetic concept that represents genre-compositional integrity. A. Toychiev writes about the nature of space and time: “The concept of artistic space and time is unique and great, boundless and incomplete, while the plot is associated with the movement of events and everyday real space-time landscapes. The concept of geographically realistic real space and time is also important for a work of art. Space and time in the novel are chosen on the basis of the writer's ideological and artistic concept ”(p. 5, 67).

There are different forms of reflection of time in fiction. While M. Bakhtin acknowledges that the chronotope is an expression of historical coverage, N. Gay emphasizes that the compositional



structure of the clock, river, shadow and work is closely related to the image of time in the work. BNPutilov notes that the artistic time in epic epics can be studied in several aspects: "The first narrative time. Second plot time. The Third Epic Time "(pp. 6, 33-34). Without denying these ideas, we can emphasize that in addition to the figurative signs of the relationship of space and time, the artist directly achieves time and geographical integrity. Every writer has a different approach to the artistic age, a different approach to logic.

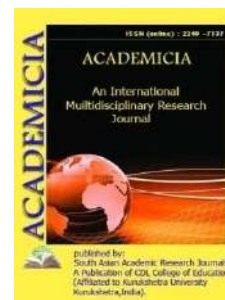
History has a long and recent past that has entered the destiny of every human being and has become the spiritual basis of moral life. Such views are also reflected in art. The depiction of the historical epoch in the art of speech enhances its role in the lives of literary heroes with the distinctive features of their epoch. The character of the heroes is not only enriched, strengthened, motivated by time, the unity of historical time, but they, in turn, change a certain time, a real historical time. They have a clear history, a place of action, that is, a clear people, and even villages, auls, cities, districts, regions, republics, rivers, seas, mountains, deserts.

In this regard, the Russian literary critic A. D. Note Brenner's views on time and artistic space: "The subjective transfer of time and space by the protagonist, his new, unprecedented latitude in his own name - the structure of time series - becomes the subject of the work's artistic expression" (pp. 7, 71).

In general, image scales are defined by a chronotope in a sense. Given that the regularity of movement and the accuracy of the psyche of the period are ensured by human activity, it becomes even clearer that geographical space and the artistic age are the leading aesthetic categories that complement the literary essence. In the novels of the writer, the image of the chronotope has a special place in the work of art as an aesthetic tool that both sharpens and rounds up the artistic expression.

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## **UZBEKISTAN AND CENTRAL ASIA: CURRENT SITUATION AND OPPORTUNITIES**

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### **ABSTRACT**

*The article substantiates the importance and necessity of trade and economic relations between Uzbekistan and the countries of Central Asia (CA), analyzes the indicators of mutual trade and ongoing reforms in this sphere, and develops proposals and recommendations for improving economic relations between the countries of the region.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Uzbekistan, Foreign Trade, Export, Import, Region, CA, Market.*

### **INTRODUCTION**

Effective use of all economic resources and opportunities, and further expansion of the sphere of foreign economic relations are the most important tasks of the country's socio-economic development. As one of the tasks for the further development of international economic relations, it is important to pursue an open and constructive policy towards close neighboring States. This will allow us to further develop trade and economic ties in the country, increase the volume of trade turnover and create favorable conditions for strengthening cooperation.

As President Sh. Mirziyoyev noted, "Central Asia is a region with truly unique opportunities, huge potential and opportunities that have not yet been launched"[3].

In fact, as a result of systematic work aimed at solving problems in CA on the basis of equality, respect for mutual interests and reasonable compromise, many problems are being solved that are waiting to be solved. In particular, the choice of a reasonable compromise to resolve acute regional issues, such as the border, water use, and trade development in border areas, creates great opportunities for the development of mutual economic ties with the countries of the region.

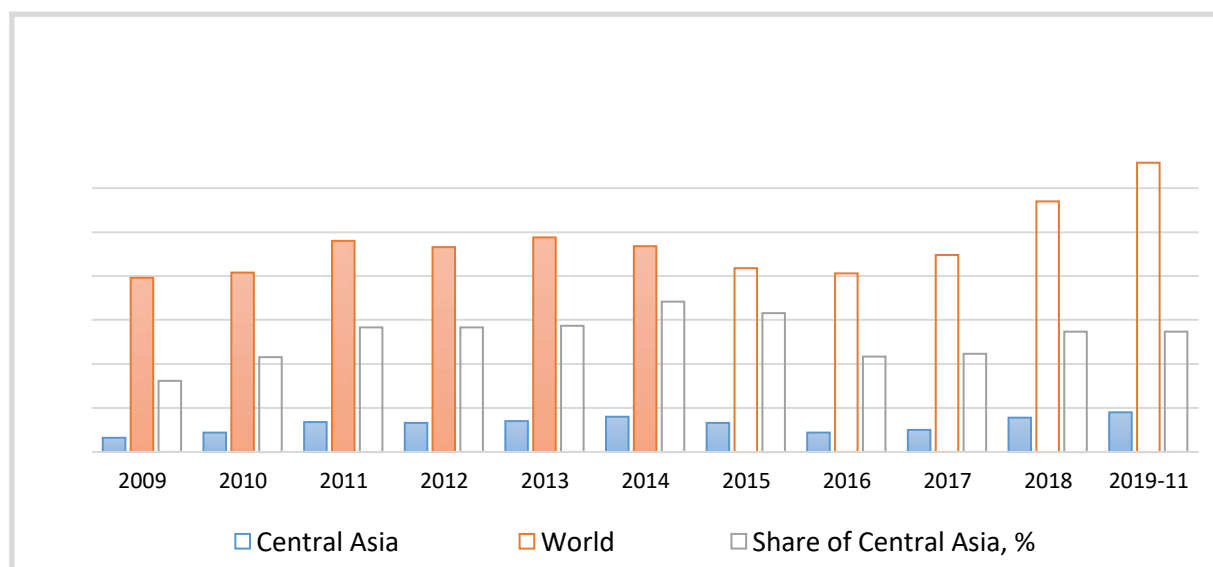
## MATERIALS AND ANALYSIS

Even in those years when the national economy was to a certain extent closed, our country's trade relations with the countries of the region developed, as it is natural. The fact that Uzbekistan is located in the center of CA and borders all the countries of the region, and this makes transport costs relatively low, the presence of a specific distribution of labor and specialization in our country, the advantage over the countries of the region in terms of the number of qualified labor resources, as well as a large number of opportunities for creating new jobs.

This can be clearly seen from the trade indicators of Uzbekistan with the countries of the region in 2009-2016. During this period, the share of Uzbekistan's trade with CA countries in relation to the whole world was significantly higher than in the following years (especially in 2017, this figure was 17.1 percent). But the quantitative indicators of foreign trade in this period are not so great compared to the period after 2017. Especially if the share of foreign trade in 11 months, 2019 is lower than in the whole world, the absolute figure is the highest in the period under analysis: 4,5 billion US dollars. (diagram 1).

In 2009-2016, there were no significant changes in Uzbekistan's foreign trade around the world, that is, the minimum volume of trade for this period amounted to

19.8 billion US dollars, the highest figure reached 24.4 billion us dollars, by 2016 it amounted to 20.3 billion US dollars. But since 2017, the volume of foreign trade has started to grow, reaching 22.4 billion US dollars in the 11 months, 2019 from 32.9 billion us dollars.

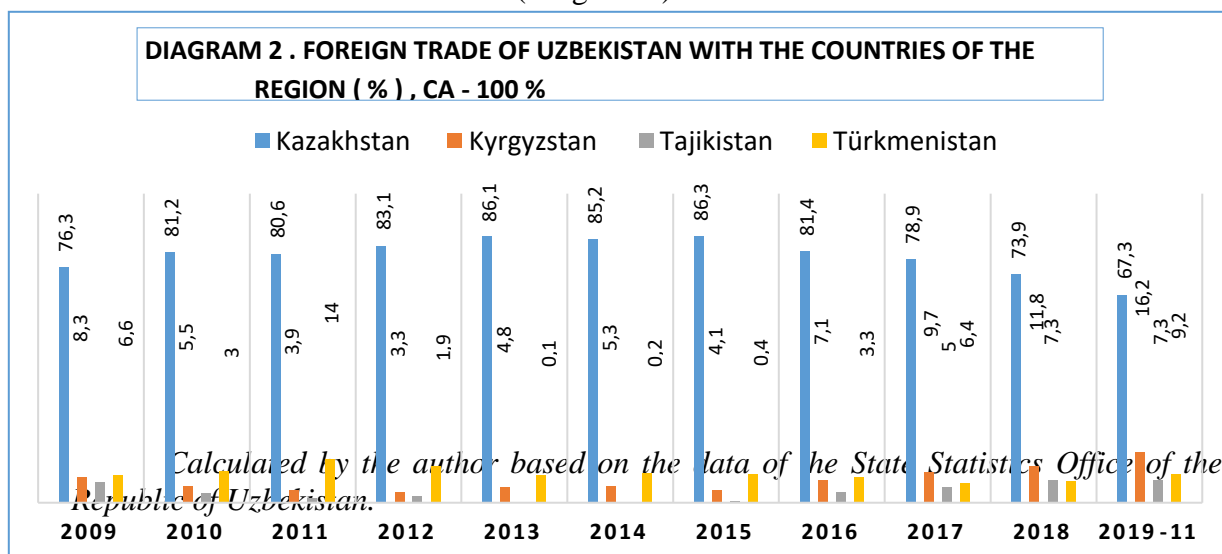


*Calculated by the author based on the data of the State Statistics Office of the Republic of Uzbekistan.*

The fact that the share of Uzbekistan's trade with CA countries in recent years is lower than in the world in 2011-2015 indicates that the growth rate of trade with the whole world is higher than the growth rate of trade with the countries of the region, that is, the quantitative indicators of trade with the countries of the region have not decreased, but on the contrary have increased.

The dominant role in the structure of Uzbekistan's trade with the countries of the region belongs to Kazakhstan: the share of Kazakhstan in the volume of trade carried out in 2015 was 86.3 percent, and in the 11 months, 2019 - 67,3 percent

(Diagram 2).



Until the end of 2016, Uzbekistan's political and economic problems with Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan also affect its foreign trade relations with them. However, since 2017, there have been positive changes in trade relations with these countries, and their share in trade with Uzbekistan has increased, reaching 16.2 and 7.3 percent, respectively. Such changes are related to the signing of documents of strategic significance aimed at creating a completely new, constructive political environment and favorable conditions for finding solutions to such very complex issues as the rational use of water resources in CA, border delimitation and demarcation, border crossing and trade development in border areas during the meetings of the President of Uzbekistan with the presidents of Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan.

As a result of these changes, Uzbekistan's exports to these countries have sharply increased since 2016 (Table 1). During this period, Uzbekistan's exports to Kyrgyzstan increased 5.3 times, and to Tajikistan-4.3 times. The volume of exports to Kazakhstan also increased by almost 1.5 times. As a result, the total volume of exports to the region increased by almost 2 times.

**TABLE 1 GOODS EXPORTS (IN FOB PRICE, MILLION US DOLLARS)**

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	11-2019	Compared to 2009	Compared to 2016
KAZ	478,8	846,4	1619,1	1617,4	2018,2	2427,6	1791,6	876,6	991,3	1354,9	1303,7	183,1	148,7

K G Z	114, 9	82,8	71, 0	45, 3	129, 8	151, 3	89, 8	114, 1	169, 1	332, 7	606, 5	99,3	531 ,6
TJ K	86,9	57,6	48, 1	62, 4	3,0	2,9	6,4	43,4	75, 3	141, 9	185, 9	49,9	428 ,3
T K M	86,3	87,6	133, 7	142, 8	138, 5	195, 6	66, 8	55,8	53, 2	35,6	47,8	64,7	85, 7
C A	766, 9	1074 ,4	187 1,9	186 7,9	2289 ,5	2777 ,4	1954, 6	1089 ,9	128 8,9	1865 ,1	2143 ,9	142, 1	196 ,7

*Calculated by the author based on the data of the State Statistics Office of the Republic of Uzbekistan*

According to the data obtained, the volume of imports of goods from Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Turkmenistan to Uzbekistan began to grow rapidly since 2016, and for the 11 months, 2019, the volume of imports amounted to 294.3; 495.9 and 29.7 percent, respectively, compared to 2016 (table 2). Despite the fact that the growth rate of the volume of goods imported from the Republic of Kazakhstan is lower than that of other countries in the region, this state remains the main import partner of Uzbekistan.

During the meetings of the President of Uzbekistan with the presidents of the countries of the region had taken important steps in strategic partnership between the countries, the full utilization of the transit potential of countries, opening new Railways and roads to increase freight volumes in Europe, the Middle East and Asia (for example, Turkmenabad – Forob new railway and highway bridges passing through Amudarya). As a result, Uzbekistan's foreign economic relations with CA countries are developing more and more actively.

**TABLE 2 GOODS IMPORTS (IN CIF PRICE, MILLION US DOLLARS)**

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	11- 2019	Compared to 2009 in	Compared to 2016 in
KA Z .	775, 3	976, 4	110 5,9	1135, 2	1023, 9	971, 3	831, 4	935, 5	975, 3	1543 ,7	1747 ,8	120 ,7	186 ,8
K G Z	20,9	39,6	62,4	64,9	40,8	58, 8	34,7	44,2	72, 6	129, 5	130, 1	211 ,5	294 ,3
TJ K	21,9	9,3	2, 9	2,2	2,3	3,4	5,2	29,2	49, 1	145, 5	144, 8	133 ,3	495 ,9
T K M	58,4	144, 2	339, 8	244, 0	177, 4	178, 3	212, 0	127, 2	105, 4	239, 3	369, 8	217 ,8	290 ,7
C A	876, 5	1169 ,5	151 1,0	1446, 3	1244, 4	121 1,8	1083 ,3	1136, 1	120 2,4	2058 ,0	2392 ,5	129 ,6	210 ,6

*Calculated by the author based on the data of the State Statistics Office of the Republic of Uzbekistan*

Indicators of Uzbekistan with the countries of CA on the turnover of mineral fuels, mineral oils and products of their distillation, bituminous substances, mineral are very significant. When certain types of such goods are exported to countries in the region, some of them are imported from exactly the same countries. Also the products grown in agriculture and a number of industrial goods occupy a significant place in Uzbekistan's exports to the countries of the region (table 3)

**TABLE 3 INDICATORS OF TRADE TURNOVER BETWEEN UZBEKISTAN AND CA COUNTRIES (2018)**

<b>Exports</b>	<b>%</b>
Mineral fuels, mineral oils and products of their distillation; bituminous substances; mineral ...	36,4
Edible fruit and nuts; peel of citrus fruit or melons	22,3
Edible vegetables and certain roots and tubers	6,2
Plastics and articles thereof	5,6
Articles of apparel and clothing accessories, knitted or crocheted	3,4
Fertilisers	3,0
Other goods	23,0
Total	100
<b>Imports</b>	
Mineral fuels, mineral oils and products of their distillation; bituminous substances; mineral ...	23,4
Iron and steel	19,9
Cereals	14,3
Salt; sulphur; earths and stone; plastering materials, lime and cement	9,6
Ores, slag and ash	6,5
Products of the milling industry; malt; starches; inulin; wheat gluten	5,6
Other goods	20,8
Total	100

*Calculated by the author based on the Trade Statistics data for International Business Development - <https://www.trademap.org/>*

If we pay attention to the composition of imports, we will see that most of the products coming from the countries of the region serve as raw materials for the economy of Uzbekistan. For example, until 2012, 65-66 percent of all Kazakhstan's flour exports were to Uzbekistan, but now Uzbekistan is purchasing Kazakh cereals and developing a local processing industry. In this context, it is natural that the demand for cereals persists in Uzbekistan, and therefore it is not surprising that cereals imports from the region account for 14.3 percent.

At the same time, iron and steel products, salt, sulphur, earths and stone, plastering materials, lime and cement and other similar goods that serve as raw materials in the sectors of the national economy are also of great importance in Uzbekistan's imports.



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## DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

The results of the analysis show that Uzbekistan's trade relations with CA countries are steadily improving. But at the same time, there are a number of problems for further activation of mutual relations, the solution of which makes it possible to further increase the economic potential of Uzbekistan.

It should be noted that in all sectors economic resources go along the path of "raw materials – products – goods". In these processes, it is important to provide the necessary geographic scope (or market) for the resources to be more mobile. That is, it will require further expansion of cooperative relations between the countries of the region and through it to achieve markets that will satisfy the need of enterprises for certain raw materials, ensure the continuity of production and stimulate sales. Some local businesses are located closer to a city in a neighboring country than Tashkent, or they prefer the territory of neighboring countries rather than bring certain economic resources from remote regions of Uzbekistan or sell goods in these places. Therefore, if there are any obstacles to the free movement of capital, goods and labor (or people), such opportunities will be limited (production, tourism, etc.). In addition, it should be borne in mind that the opening of borders with the countries of the region will ensure greater attractiveness of Uzbekistan for foreign investors. Foreign investors will also have a high interest in major trade markets: an open road (environment) to five countries close to each other will generate very large interests through business operations, the creation of new trade networks (agencies and offices), and similar opportunities. If the region achieves the creation of a common economic space, it will be possible to create joint production structures with neighbors, create large enterprises that work for the entire region (for example, Uzbekistan is implementing major reforms to create and develop cotton-textile and food clusters). This means that the absence or at least reduction of border and mutual economic barriers will undoubtedly increase the attractiveness of our country for investors.

At the same time, access to foreign countries and foreign markets will also be expanded through the countries of the region. For example, in our Republic there are many opportunities to create brands such as "Valley of fruits and vegetables" or "Namangan clothes". Although there are no such brands at the moment, there are actually partnerships of entrepreneurs in such areas. For example, the Barakat-Isfara factory in Tajikistan produces a wide range of dried fruits: dried apricots, compotes, sliced dried fruits, dried inflorescences and other popular varieties [7]. Raw materials for this plant are imported from the Ferghana valley, Kyrgyzstan and, of course, from different regions of Tajikistan. All countries will benefit from this cooperative relations.

It should be noted that on June 1, 2017, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan adopted a resolution "On the establishment of the Association of producers and exporters of nuts and the organization of its activities" [1]. This will give a big boost to the development of this sphere. This document sets the task of restoring nuts with a total area of 10 thousand hectares in Andijan, Kashkadarya, Jizzakh, Namangan, Samarkand, Surkhandarya, Tashkent and Ferghana regions, attracting preferential loans from international financial institutions in the amount of 50 million US dollars.

Also, on February 19, 2020, according to the Presidential Decision "on additional measures for further development of the lemonade network" [2], Turonbank jointly with the Commercial

Bank established the direction of international financial institutions foreign credit lines in the amount of 100 million US dollars to finance projects in the lemonade sector.

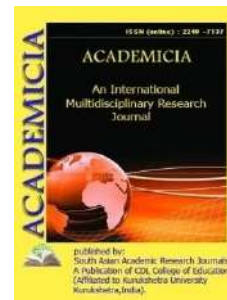
In other words, in Uzbekistan, not only in agriculture, but also in industrial sectors, the scale of such projects is constantly growing, and there will be a need to improve their continuous operation and efficiency in existing markets. To do this, it is necessary to legalize the General aspirations of entrepreneurs for economic activity outside of Uzbekistan, namely, to accelerate reforms on liberalization, removal of trade and investment barriers, organization of free business zones, etc.

According to the theory of comparative advantage [4], each country benefits from specialization in the production of goods and services, which has advantages in relative costs. Through the export of goods and services that specialize in manufacturing, the country buys goods and services that bring little profit on production. Due to specialization, which increases labor productivity for each category of goods and services, the total volume of production and consumption increases. As a result, all countries participating in the division of labor in the region will have a higher standard of living.

Accordingly, each country must "find" categories of goods and services that can be sold on international markets. From this point of view, it is necessary to identify and stimulate production that gives a relative advantage to entrepreneurs in Uzbekistan. We have the ability to ensure relative superiority in the CA market due to factors such as low cost and abundance of skilled labor, sufficient natural resources, as well as creating broad conditions for business structures based on localization programs. As noted above, agriculture, services (tourism) and a number of industries, in particular light and textile industries, may be the dominant industries.

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## TEACHING METHODS OF ESSAY WRITING IN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

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### ABSTRACT

*The grammar knowledge and skills given to students in the primary school curriculum are fully and thoroughly mastered only if they are used in speech essays, not only in words and phrases spoken by students, but also in examples given with logical thinking. is shown. That is why the native language textbooks provide a number of textual illustrations and plans for the essay. Essays are the highest form of creative work and have a special place in school, all speech exercises are subject to the essay in a certain sense. The essay begins in the 1st grade with a small oral information and a passionate story, and becomes a serious planned mental work of educational value, which serves to express one's opinion, to form the student's personality. Essays are a useful tool in the formation of personality, stimulate emotions, mental independence, thinking, evaluation of what they have seen and learned, observation, finding the cause, effect, connection between events, their teaches to compare, to draw conclusions. The essay regulates the thought.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Essay, Teaching Methods, Cause, Effect, Connection Between Events.*

## INTRODUCTION

Provides students with confidence in their own strengths and abilities. Essay is originally an Arabic word, the meaning of which is now much narrower and is mainly used in the sense of creative writing written by pupils and students. An essay is a creative work that requires the student to be active, interested, and expressive.

All the complex work, such as preparing the material, arranging it, thinking about the composition and plan of the essay, determining the logical connection, choosing the word, phrase, composing and interconnecting the sentence, checking the spelling o It requires the student to use his mental power to the fullest, as well as the ability to manage his own spiritual activities.

In the essay, language theory is combined with speech experience. The student loves the essay because it is independent, creative, and because he writes "his own." At all stages of school development, special attention is paid to the story-essay created independently by children.

### Main part

Its importance is further enhanced by the transition of schools to a new program for the development of students' speech and intellectual and creative development. In the process of teaching oral and written essays, students are able to understand and cover the topic, to subordinate their essay to a clear idea, to collect material, to organize and place it, to plan and write according to the plan, to the content and speech situation. the ability to use language tools appropriately, to improve written essays.

In addition, "technical" tasks are performed, such as writing the text from the beginning of the letter, following the margins. Oral and written essays are classified according to the source of the material, the degree of independence, the method of preparation, the genre and the nature of the language. The essay is divided into 3 according to the source:

- 1) Observations about what the student has seen and heard, essays based on excursions, games, own experience and other live material;
- 2) Essay based on book material, pictures, film, play, teacher's story and other sources;
- 3) Essays using materials from different sources. Depending on the level of independence, the method of preparation, the essay will be of 2 types:
  1. An essay written for students on a common topic after group preparation;
  2. An individual essay written after individual preparation on a specific topic.

One of the most important types of essays written in primary school is essays based on the life experiences of young students.

Picture-based essays are often held in schools, as they serve to enrich children's speech and imagination. The image affects children's perceptions, reveals aspects of life that have not yet been encountered in a child's experience.

The picture also helps students gain a deeper understanding of familiar events. There are 3 main types of picture essays:

- 1) An essay in the form of a story written on the basis of a series of pictures or a picture plan;
- 2) An essay in the form of a story with a subject, based on a picture that encourages students to think and speculate;
- 3) Description of the picture (pictorial essay).

Students are taught to write a series of pictures, then a picture, and then a picture essay. According to the program, first-graders write a story under the guidance of a teacher based on their impressions of games, work, and events, and write it after some preparation.

In Grade 2, write a short story based on a series of pictures and write it according to a group plan, observe nature and the labor process, write and write a short story independently under the guidance of a teacher about children's games, work, holidays, personal work be able to write a letter about,

In Grade 3, students are required to write, narrate, and write a plan based on their life experiences, observations, and impressions from the field trips, first collectively and then independently. In the primary grades, the essay is educational in nature.

Only in the 3rd grade pupils can write an essay. Educational essays are also evaluated as an incentive, but negative evaluation is not recommended. In the elementary grades, oral essays are more common than written essays.

Oral story telling begins from the first day a child enters school, and written essays begin at the end of 1st grade and beginning in 2nd grade.

Depending on the type and purpose of the oral or written essay, it is prepared. In grades 3-4, essay preparation is supervised by a teacher, in which students participate, making them more active and independent.

Preparation means, firstly, creating a situation in which students are required to describe and narrate something, secondly, gathering the necessary material for the essay, and thirdly, choosing the appropriate language tools to cover the topic.

Preparation for the essay begins a few days before the essay is written, and takes place outside of class and during other classes. Oral or written essays are divided into 3 stages:

- 1) Collection of material, ie observation, excursion, work process, viewing a picture, watching a movie, a play, reading fiction and other literature;
- 2) Selection of material related to the topic and its coverage, its arrangement, placement, ie conversation, discussion, allocation of necessary material, planning, work on the dictionary, spelling and lexical preparation, etc .;
- 3) Verbal formulation of the essay i.e. composing, writing, improving, correcting and checking the text of the essay. In grades 3-4, the first and second stages of the work are usually done outside of class time.

For example, collecting material for an essay based on a field trip begins long before writing it. Observations of natural phenomena take a week or more. pictures are viewed before writing an essay.

Thus, writing an essay or oral presentation is the end of the lesson. The generalizing role of the essay lesson increases with the norm of mastering related speaking skills.

While one lesson is usually required in Grade 2 to write an essay, one or one and a half lessons in Grades 3-4, sometimes up to 2 lessons, are allocated 15-20 minutes from the second lesson. In addition, 20-25 minutes are allotted for essay analysis and work on errors.

It analyzes the best written essays, spelling, punctuation, speech, logical errors and shortcomings in the content. In Grades 3-4, the following steps are followed in the essay writing class.

1. Conducting interviews to organize or collect material collected during the observation period;
2. Develop a plan or clarify a previously developed plan;
3. Preparation of spoken text, ie writing the necessary words, composing a phrase or part of a related text, explaining the spelling of difficult words, etc .;
4. Write an essay that is the main part of the lesson. In this process, as students write their essays, the teacher monitors their work, providing individual support to individual students;
5. Students check their essays, fill in the gaps and correct mistakes. In elementary school, children do not copy the essay, but carefully make the necessary corrections.

For such corrections, the value of the essay is not reduced, but the reader who corrects the text well is encouraged; Students submit the essay to the teacher for review. The teacher will check in two days.

Then, in the second part of the native language lesson, 15-25 minutes will be spent on the final essay. The essay is analyzed and errors are worked on.

The teacher assigns a learning task for each type of essay. For example, for an essay to be written for the first time based on a series of pictures, the following tasks are assigned.

1. Introduce students to a new type of essay based on a picture series;
2. Creating a text plan based on a picture plan;
3. Divide the text into paragraphs according to the parts of the plan and write each one from the paragraph;
4. Independent review and improvement of the essay text.

The following basic requirements are met:

1. Is the coverage of the topic of the essay relevant to the topic?
2. Is the composition of the plan consistent, the plan is correct, the order of presentation of the material is consistent with the plan, there is no repetition in the content, the necessary places are missing, the consistency is not broken, the main idea is clear, the conclusion is made?
3. Does the genre style have pictorial and discussion elements in the narrative text, is there a mistake in the style, can the genre and style justify the task of covering the topic and situation of the essay, and are there elements of art?
4. The size of the essay is the number of words, sentences, loconism or vocabulary;



5. Correct use of lexical words, synonyms, antonyms, phrases;
6. Is the size of the syntactic sentence, the same or different syntactic structures, complex structures?
7. Spelling and punctuation literacy, mistakes;
8. Forming the calligraphy from the outside, following the margins of the letter, the correct animation of the title.

Speech errors are divided into 3 types: lexical-methodical, morphological-methodical, syntactic-methodical. Vocabulary errors are more common in primary school. Such errors include the following

1. Repeating a word. the reason for such an error is, firstly, that the reader pays little attention to the use of the word and uses the word repeatedly in the active dictionary; second, the student has limited vocabulary, does not know synonyms, and cannot use pronouns instead of repetitive words.

If the teacher makes it clear that you need to use synonyms or pronouns instead of a word over and over again, the younger student will be able to read the text carefully and quickly correct the repetitions.

2. Inability to use a word literally as a result of not understanding its meaning or edge. This mistake is due to the fact that the child's speech is not well developed, lack of vocabulary;
3. Using dialect, specific words, students use such words under the influence of parental speech conditions. They develop the ability not to use dialectal words based on the formation of concepts used in literary language.

Because lexical errors are different, there are different ways to correct and explain them, but there is a common way to avoid such errors: it is to create good speech conditions, to analyze the read and retold text from the linguistic point of view. , is to explain the semantic edge of the words in the text.

Morphological methodological errors include errors that result from the misuse of word-changing and word-forming affixes.

Syntactic errors include word and sentence errors.

Such errors are very diverse.

Mathematical errors:

1. The word required for the event being described, sometimes the necessary sheet of evidence is omitted. To understand the cause of such an error, it is necessary to observe the mental state of the student at the time of writing the essay. He writes slowly, but he is busy and thinks fast, which means that he knows the content of the story, but as a result of quick thinking and slow writing, some parts are not reflected in the text.
2. The logical sequence is broken. For example, cotton yarn is spun in a factory. Harvester picked cotton on a cotton picking machine. Students correct such logical errors as they re-read the text.

A system for correcting and preventing speech errors will be developed based on grouping the mistakes made by students, identifying their types, and studying the causes of each error.

1. Correction of speech errors in students' notebooks;
2. Work in class on speech errors that are common to students in the class;
3. Work on some individual mistakes outside of class time, finding, explaining and correcting mistakes;
4. A system of methodological exercises aimed at preventing possible speech errors;
5. Linguistic practice before each story, essay, statement in order to prepare students to use some syntactic devices from the lexicon of the text;
6. If possible, show and explain that when studying a grammatical topic, this topic serves as a basis for error prevention;
7. Teach students to check and improve their essays and essays for the summer.

All of these areas are suitable for students in grades 3-4. Correction and prevention of speech errors are organized in accordance with the purpose associated with the work on the language.

Speech errors made by students orally and in writing should be corrected in a timely manner. Have the student master the correct version of the mistake and, if possible, understand the cause of the error.

The most effective way to correct a mistake is for the student to correct the mistake. If a student can't correct a mistake, the teacher will correct it.

The error is corrected depending on the type: the sentence or word is replaced with another, the necessary word is added, the excess is crossed out. The second part of the lesson is devoted to 20-25 minutes for the purpose of working on errors in the essay analysis lesson. The teacher reads the best written text, giving students a brief overview of how they wrote the essay or statement, identifies gaps in the coverage of the topic, spelling and speech errors, and corrects one type of error. gives the task: "Replace the misused word with another".

Reads or writes the wrong text. Students find the mistake, correct it with the appropriate word, and explain.

Success in developing students' oral and written communication depends on three main factors:

1. Pay attention to the word, read a lot by students, correct and expressive speech of people around them, ie speech conditions;
2. How to organize children's speech experience;
3. The ability of the teacher to rely on the elements of language theory, grammar, lexicology, stylistics in speech development.

### **Ways to write an essay based on a picture in elementary school**

Developing students' connected speech is one of the major challenges facing secondary schools today. Differentiate between text and speech in the curriculum, correct formation of oral and written speech, to retell the subject of the text, to determine the main idea of the text, to

determine the structure of the text, to divide it into parts, to explain the connection between them, to find the title of the text

Also, part-time pictures and themes of the educational essay can be used to collect material based on the events read, observed, heard on the basis of the appearance expressed in one picture, to plan and write an essay on this basis, to write a statement and essay plans. practical work, such as directing students to independent thinking.

On page 3 of the 3rd grade textbook "Mother tongue" "Gulla, yashna, hur Uzbekistan!" chapter and a picture on the topic. Students will write a story based on the picture "September 1, Independence Day of the Republic of Uzbekistan." On page 5, there is a picture in the "Sentence, Speech, Word" section.

Look at the picture in Figure 1, make a story based on the picture, make your story 4-5 sentences, find the title of your story. Students create an oral story based on a picture of the school and the students. In Exercise 10, they will write an essay on "Helping with Homework". The essay plan is developed under the guidance of the whole class and the teacher.

Plan:

1. Autumn has come.
2. The fruits are ripe in the garden.
3. Help with household chores.

Autumn has come. The fruit is ripe in the garden. Salima and Anwar helped their family pick apples. The apples were placed in separate containers. The parents were very happy with the help of their children.

Once the essay is written, errors are worked on, and students are asked to check each other's essays. In this way, students' responsibility for working on essay errors is increased and their horizons are broadened.

In Exercise 18, "Autumn", in Exercise 98, "We love sports" is a text of 4-5 sentences. It is known that sports are a guarantee of health. As Karimov said: "Nothing can make a country as popular as sports."

The main task of primary school teachers is to pay attention to the physical education of students from an early age, to educate each young generation in the spirit of loyal children.

In Exercise 219, you are asked to observe the picture carefully, answer the questions, and create a story based on your answers.

1. What did farmers plant in the greenhouse?
2. What are farmers and students doing?
3. Find and write a title for the story you created.

Words to put: greenhouse, tomato, cucumber, loosening the soil, = picking tomatoes, drying water, plentiful harvest, sent to the field. Following the picture carefully, it is titled "Greenhouse" and tells the following story:

In the green house

Farmers planted tomatoes and cucumbers in the greenhouse. Farmers are watering the flowers. Tomatoes and cucumbers are being picked when they are ripe. Greenhouse-grown vegetables are being delivered to the townspeople.

In Exercise 300, the task is as follows: Which season is depicted in the picture? What are the children doing? Read the beginning of the story. Do the rest yourself. Spring. The children went out into the field.

They spread snowdrop and tulip pickers everywhere. Sanjar gave Sadoqat a tulip. Anwar and Muhayyo make a bouquet of flowers. During the exercise, verbs are identified and questioned.

Pupils identify words such as come out, spread out, give, make, as verbs.

In Exercise 315, make sentences based on the picture, using the words “Bird's Courage” was commissioned to write the story. In the story, a crow builds a house on a tree, and a cat climbs a tree while caring for its young. described as coming out and attacking.

## CONCLUSION

The mother crow is pictured throwing herself at a cat, biting it and dropping it from a tree. As the teacher tells the students this story from the life of birds, the mothers tell them that they are ready for any kind of courage for their children.

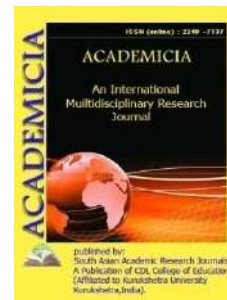
In the picture in Exercise 364, students observe carefully and create a story based on this. It depicts a cat trying to catch a fish from an aquarium and falling into the water, its feathers becoming shalobba and coming out of the aquarium. The task is to identify the parts of speech in the story.

Essays are important in developing students' speech. In Grade 3, more picture-based educational essays expand students' horizons and teach them to think freely.

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## **SYNONYMY IN UZBEK AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES A COMPARE STUDY**

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### **ABSTRACT**

*This article states about the importance of using Phraseology. Here is said that the phraseological system reflects the rich historical heritage and customs of any nation, it is passed on from one generation to another. The abundance of idioms forming the system is a result of enriching a language and speech.*

**KEYWORDS:** *The Forms Of Word Combination, Semantic, And Structural Constant Unities, Research, Similarities, Differences, Interrelations.*

### **INTRODUCTION**

Phraseology is considered to be a microsystem of the general system of a language. The phraseological system reflects the rich historical heritage and customs of any nation; it is passed on from one generation to another. The abundance of idioms forming the system is a result of enriching a language and speech. The interrelations between the components of idioms form a phraseological system. "The complex of phraseological unities or idioms form the phraseological layer of any language."

Idioms are the word combinations comprised of two or more words which are inseparable and constant 82 according to the semantic and structural formation. Idioms are used for figurative sense and have definite norms of historical usage. Their meanings are revealed during a certain discourse.

Although idioms possess the forms of word combination or even sentence they deeply differ from these speech patterns. As a lexical unity, they are mostly close to words; most of the features concerning a word are inherent in idioms too.



Idioms are not made during the speech like a word combination or sentence but are a ready-made pattern in a language as words. So idioms are considered to be a language phenomenon, not the speech one. It is possible to research the similarities and differences between the English and Uzbek languages studying them through comparative- typological analysis. In both languages which are being compared idioms are formed by two or more words and are semantic and structural constant unities.

They have peculiar morphological and syntactic formation and grammatical and semantic connection of the words makes a whole meaning. Russian linguist V.V. Vinogradov divides idioms in both languages into three groups according to semantics. (Table 1) As the linguist, G.B. Antrushina says, "this division is the first semantic one and hasn't lost its value in linguistics" [1, 189].

TABLE 1 A SEMANTIC CLASSIFICATION OF IDIOMS

N <sub>o</sub>	G R O U P S	E N G L I S H	U Z B E K
1	<b>Phraseological fusions</b>	To leave smb. in the lurch, kick the bucket, red tape, a pie in the sky, once in a blue moon, heavy father	Esi chiqib ketdi, tepa sochi tikka bo'ldi, boshi osmonga yetdi, yuragiga qil siq'mayd
2	<b>Phraseological unities</b>	To catch at a straw, between two fires, to know which way the wind blows, to see the world through rosy spectacles	Og'zi ochilmoq, yerga qaradi, bel bog'lad, temini qiziq'ida bosmoq, tarvuzi qo'ltig'idan tushmoq
3	<b>Phraseological combinations</b>	Gospel truth, bosom friends	Achchiq gap, gapning tuz

Both languages are relatively rich in phraseological unities. Phraseological patterns are classified according to the structure as following (Table 2):

TABLE 2 STRUCTURAL CLASSIFICATION OF IDIOMS

N <sub>o</sub>	G R O U P S	E N G L I S H	U Z B E K
1	<b>V e r b a l</b>	To talk through one's hat	Kavushinito'g'rilabqo'yomoq
2	<b>Substantive</b>	D a r k h o r s e	Ammamning buzog'i
3	<b>Adjective</b>	S a f e a n d s o u n d	M a y d a g a p
4	<b>Adverbial</b>	By hook or by crook	O g ' z i q u l o g ' i d a
5	<b>Interjectional</b>	G o o d h e a v e n s !	Q u l i n g o ' r g i l s i n !

The analyses of the patterns indicate that verbal patterns are mostly spread out in both languages. Idioms of the languages have typical syntactic parts and they are analyzed as a whole but not separable as word combinations are done (Table 3).

TABLE 3 SYNTACTIC ROLE OF IDIOMS

N <sub>o</sub>	PARTS OF SPEECH	E N G L I S H	U Z B E K
1	<b>Substantive</b>	Your <b>new broom</b> looks very smart.	Aravani quruq olib qochish sizga yarashmasekan.
2	<b>Predicate</b>	Don't play ducks and drakes with your father's money.	Hozir Zamirning <b>ko'ngliga qil ham siq' masdi</b> .
3	<b>Object</b>	Do you want to examine our <b>new broom</b> ?	Nazoratning oldiga kirish uchun nechtamdi- ya, hirq qizib turgan bir poyda yana qashqo' yaman deb bo'z chiqardi qo'yishdan hayiqardi.
4	<b>Attribute</b>	Mr Smith is a suspicious man. This is the house of the <b>dark horse</b> .	Qo'y og'zidan cho'p olmaydigan Ergashga nima bo'ldi?
5	<b>Adverbial modifier</b>	He was thrown out <b>neck and crop</b> .	Ko'z ochib yumguncha necha ming piodava suvori kishilar paydo bo'ldi.

The phenomena of lexical and grammatical variations are intrinsic in both languages. As A.A. Reformatzky says, “idioms are combinations of word tending to be a single word”[4, 92]. It should be pointed out that idioms in the English and Uzbek languages cannot always be the equivalent of a word. For example:

To stand (stick) to one’s guns, to catch (clutch) at a straw, not to lift (raise, turn, stir) a finger;

Boshda yong’oq (tosh) chaqmoq, bir tiyin (pul);

Soyasiga salom bermoq- soyasiga ko’rpacha solmoq.

Besides, a phenomenon of grammatical variation is observed in both languages:

The Procrustes’ bed= the Procrustean bed; take away somebody’s breath= take somebody’s breath away;

A Herculan labour= Herculan labors = labor of Hercules;

O’tirgani joy topolmaslik= o’tirishga joy topolmaslik;

Qo’ynini puch yong’oqqa to’ldirmoq= qo’ynini puch yong’oq bilan to’ldirmoq.

One of the more peculiarities of idioms in both languages is the vast usage of them in fiction and oral speech. For instance, the outstanding Uzbek writer Abdulla Kaxkhor and English writer Arthur Conan Doyle widely and effectively used idioms in their works.

Recent investigations show that there are some differences between English and Uzbek idioms. In English phraseological unities are separated into nominative, communicative, neither nominative nor communicative types.

In Uzbek, they are divided into synonyms, antonyms, homonyms, and paronyms according to the semantic-structural formation. It is known that the English and Uzbek languages genetically belong to two different families that are the German and Turkish. English is an analytic language; however Uzbek belongs to synthetic languages.

It is obvious in phraseological samples of English and Uzbek. Most of English idioms are formed by prepositions existing in the English language:

**To catch at a straw, lose one's heart to smb., to look a gift horse in the mouth, a fish out of the water, to lock the stable door after the horse is stolen.**

In Uzbek suffixes are widely used for this case: **Ammamning buzog’i, og’zi qulog’ida, kalavanning uchini yo’qotmoq, ko’ngli to’q, tandirni qizig’ida yopmoq.**

Some of English idioms are conveyed as a delineating interpretation in Uzbek. For instance, the idiom "ship of the desert" in English means "a camel" and it is uttered into Uzbek as "sahro kemasi". "Sahrokemasi" is not an idiom but a delineating interpretation. Some linguists assume that idioms have an interdependent connection. An idiom is a unity of words that possess a figurative sense together. It is composed of components that are words that have a specific interrelation. All the components are equal.

They are analyzed as a whole either from the semantic side or syntactic one. If they are analyzed separately they turn into a common word combination. So it is the evidence of the absence of

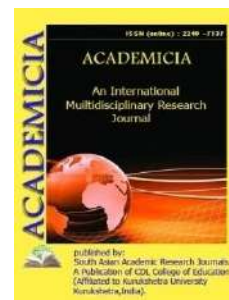
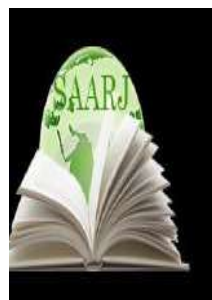
interdependence. In a conclusion, the analyses of samples point that there are a number of similarities and differences between the structures of two compared languages. (Table 4).

**TABLE 4 SIMILARITIES AND DIFFERENCES OF THE ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES**

Idioms	Semantic classification	Structural classification	Syntactic role	Lexical variation	Grammatical variation	Formation	
						By prepositions	By suffixes
English	+	+	+	+	+	+	
Uzbek	+	+	+	+	+		+

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## IN AVESTA HUMAN RELATIONSHIP TO NATURE AS A SPIRITUAL QUALITY

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### ABSTRACT

*This article sets forth substantiated materials from the ancient written source "Avesto", which addresses issues such as attitude to nature, the education of young people on the basis of values as specific spiritual qualities of a perfect person. Only then will we be able to get a complete picture of how deep and sublime preconceived ideas about the life of our ancestors are. The constant struggle between good and impurity, between development and decline is the basis of the teachings of the Zoroastrians. He rejected all the intrigues of Ahriman with his firm stance against robbery.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Avesto, Zoroaster, Zoroastrianism, Encyclopedic, Spirituality, Imperfect, Philosophy, Perseverance, Leadership, Khurdod, Amrdod, Sablon.*

### INTRODUCTION

Avesto, like all other religious books, is an encyclopedic work. It includes the principles, patronage and sunna of Zoroastrianism, the definition and praise of the unique creative power of Yezdan, social life, various social strata, the material world, the role of various professions in marriage, the imperfection of the world and man, existing systemic rules, philosophical observations are made regarding their advantages and cons, the essence of Mazdaism, its differences from other religions, the connection of human thinking with the absolute essence, and many other issues.

#### Main part

The teachings of Zoroastrianism do not encourage people to study religion, pray and be obedient. On the contrary, his beliefs encourage people to be active, creative, and strive to improve the "imperfect world." He repeatedly mentions the need to perfect God in the spirit (freely), to pray with his tongue, to cultivate the land with both hands, to increase the number of livestock and to grow gardens. According to him, the goal of human existence should be as true as the text in order to ensure the prosperity of the country, the prosperity of people, and different nations live in friendship with each other. That is why the most worthy people are described as "those who bring water to the desert, wash salt from the earth, remove manure and work the land." Even King Jamshid, at the command of God, built an underground city to protect people from extreme cold.

All the scholars of the Avesta assert that Zoroaster introduced the category of morality into the philosophical thought of the East. That is why they often quote the words of Zoroaster: "The larger the Amu Darya and the purer and sweeter the water, the more and purer our religion.

Although Hoth and Yasht mainly consist of Zoroastrian hymns, questions and answers, and miraculous events with Yazdan, it contains unique testimonies of the social origins of the Prophet, parents, children, difficult adventures and revelations for him on the river bank near the Sablon mountains, about the angels Khurdod and Amrdod, about the Madiunmohs, who were the first to adopt the religion and played an important role in the formation of the Zoroastrian identity.

Indeed, since Zoroaster was so convinced of the correctness of his convictions, he was the first in the world to put forward the idea of one God: he was able to convince people that God was the creator of both worlds. The constant struggle between good and impurity, between development and decline is the basis of the teachings of the Zoroastrians. He rejected all the intrigues of Ahriman with his firm stance against robbery. According to him, the person who adorns the earth, the world, honors the good and weakens inequality, oppression and decline of people, is a supporter of enlightenment.

Zoroaster clearly showed ways to solve and overcome life's problems: "The world is not perfect, but strives for perfection," he explained. He constantly emphasizes that in order to bring the world to perfection, a person needs to work with pure faith and fight devotion.

The great ministry of Zoroaster is that he built religion on a literally spiritual and moral basis. "Zoroaster," writes Dr. Rizai, "was the first person in the history of the world to free the sect from witchcraft, blindly observing superstitions and rituals, abstractions, and prioritizing on the basis of morality." In fact, he regarded morality as a criterion for life and explained to people that good deeds adorn both the world and man. A person is essentially independent and free, his life and further development is accompanied by his state of mind, aspiration and labor. Adherents of this religion respect all sects of the religion of the world, not forgetting the virtues of people of other religions.

Another important aspect of Zoroastrian philosophy is truthfulness and mysticism. That is why the Hoths have always been a source of wisdom and enlightenment. According to him, a person must be knowledgeable and understanding about everything in the entire universe. He must be able to distinguish good from evil, beauty from ugliness, purity from hardening and wisdom from ignorance.

"Praise be to God who made man wise and eloquent! He made man a leader and ruler over all beings, so that he could fight evil and destroy it. Characteristically, the new religious leader urges people to always follow the path of truth and honesty, while urging people to boldly fight against false adherents of labor, which will worsen people's lives and prosperity of the country.

We read again in the Hoth: "Supporters of lies do not allow people to strive for truth. They prevent people from developing their livelihoods and decorating their cities and villages. The work of such people is opposite and destructive. Oh man! Never listen to scammers. Because they are enemies of the adherents of truth. We must fight for global prosperity. All people are obliged to bring the world to enlightenment.

According to the teachings of the Zoroastrians, the spiritual and moral perfection of every worshiping Mazda is determined by how well he fulfills his duties taking into account all the predictions of Ahuramazda, turning to good, choosing the right path, studying worldly knowledge and respecting his profession. A Zoroastrian who plows fields, sows grain, takes care

of cattle, creates a garden in the desert, rid the soil of excessive moisture, leaches salt and sows crops - it is considered clean, good-natured and sincere.

“We accept the true wisdom of Mazda, which showed us the path to good and led us to the crossroads of good. Because it is the key to all knowledge and skills.” Vendidad emphasizes the timely removal of hair, beard and nails; washing your face and hands five times a day ensures that the soul is clean and the heart is clean.

So, the philosophy of Zoroaster is very deep reflections about the cradle of nature and society, life and the universe, the absolute essence of man, the imperfection of the material world — constant movement, professionalism in human perfection, the role of spirituality, the influence of material existence on the human mind and its echoes, as well as the existence of natural phenomena and the soul.

In it, the dignity and honor of a person with high morality and creative work are in the first place. The study of the problem of the category of ethics in this worldview is still relevant, therefore, it is necessary and necessary to study and promote it in all aspects. Only then will we be able to get a complete picture of how deep and sublime preconceived ideas about the life of our ancestors are.

It is known that a person's spiritual maturity is determined by such noble qualities as his devotion to friendship, the ability to forgive and enlighten the hearts of ignorant people with a ray of light, and also to respond to evil with good. In different parts of the Avesta, we can find passages, separate groups and fargadas that promote such human qualities.

“Good people can only be called those who can lead others to good”, “God is the guardian of the truthful,” “Always give me zeal and courage. Always keep me away from a dream of ignorance: “Where two bodies support each other, they work”, “I want the freedom of people who work hard to develop animal husbandry in this country so that they live in harmony.” So, the motto of God is to always ensure peace, prosperity and tranquility on earth.

Scientific views based on completely new facts about the written language, essence, philosophical views of the Zoroastrians, Zoroastrian genealogy, were popularized. As mentioned above, Zoroaster is an active supporter of religions, creators who love labor and land.

Therefore, each Zoroastrian must, of course, engage in agriculture, gardening and various socially useful labor. The best seeds should be sown there, as well as fruit and shade trees. “It is better to sow clean seed on the earth in time than 10,000 prayers and any sacrifice,” says Wisparad. In many places in the book gardening is described separately and people are encouraged to build gardens. The call for increased productivity is a central issue in Zoroastrianism. Therefore, he addresses believers in the following way: “He who, by his labor, turns the desert into fertile land, is a perfect believer.

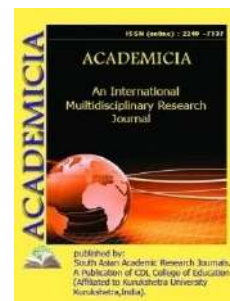
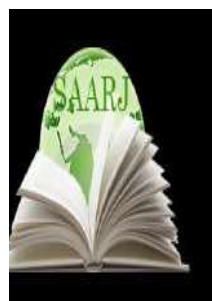
## CONCLUSION

At the 72nd session of UNESCO, the President of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev from the global rostrum emphasized the educational essence of Islam, the ancient values of our people, their significance in the spiritual development of the younger generation. Extracurricular activities play an important role in the study of the spiritual values of our people, the formation of national pride, the scientific worldview in their comprehensive development.



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## DEVELOPMENT OF SOFTWARE FOR CALCULATING THE FORECAST OF GROUNDWATER REGIME BASED ON PROBABILISTIC AND STATISTICAL METHODS

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### ABSTRACT

*The article has developed software for Hydrogeologists based on the JAVA programming language. The article proposes an algorithm for correlation methods of forecasts based on the establishment of correlations between the predicted element of the groundwater regime and its determining factors. The probability algorithm-statistical method is also considered.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Algorithm, Software, Groundwater, Mathematical Methods.*

### INTRODUCTION

The use of analytical methods for predicting the groundwater regime is quite limited, since in most cases the natural regime of groundwater, and ground water in particular, is formed under the simultaneous influence of a complex combination of numerous climate-forming factors (space, meteorological, hydrological and biologo-soil). It is quite difficult to determine in each case the share of participation or other factor in the formation of the groundwater regime. In addition, individual factors affect the groundwater regime in different ways. For example, precipitation by infiltration through the aeration zone increases the level of ground water, and evaporation, on the contrary, lowers their level. At the same time, both of these processes can affect groundwater simultaneously and depending on a number of other factors in different ratios. Therefore, the most acceptable methods for predicting the groundwater regime in such cases are variational-statistical, since the moment of chance plays a significant role in the ratio of the impact of various factors on the groundwater regime. As noted earlier, statistical forecasting methods are divided into a number of groups[1,2,3,4,9].

### Main part

*Correlation methods* of forecasts are based on establishing correlations between the predicted element of the groundwater regime and its determining factors. The correlation nature of the relationship (as opposed to direct functional) means that for the same value of one variable, there are a number of values of another variable that differ slightly from each other due to the different degree of participation of other factors. Correlation analysis consists in establishing such relationships, determining their form, and evaluating the closeness of these relationships. The connection is established either graphically (by averaging empirically obtained connection points on a graph by a line or series of lines), or analytically (by calculating correlation coefficients or correlation relations)[5,6].

The form of communication can be linear or nonlinear, as well as paired or multiple.

A relationship is called linear if it reflects the dependence of one variable on another (i.e., pair correlation) as a straight line on the graph, described by the regression equation for the normal distribution of variables  $x$  and  $y$

$$\hat{y}_i - \bar{y} = r \frac{\sigma_y}{\sigma_x} (x_i - \bar{x}) \quad (1)$$

where  $\bar{y}$  and  $\bar{x}$  are the average (usually long-term average) values of the dependent and independent variables, respectively;

$y_i$  and  $x_i$  partial values (for some year) of the same variables;

$r$  – a correlation coefficient that evaluates the closeness of the relationship and is determined by the formula

$$r = \frac{\sum (y_i - \bar{y})(x_i - \bar{x})}{\sqrt{\sum (y_i - \bar{y})(x_i - \bar{x})^2}} \quad (2)$$

$\sigma_x$  and  $\sigma_y$  – standard deviations from the mean values of  $x$  and  $y$ , respectively, determined by the formulas

$$\sigma_y = \sqrt{\frac{\sum (y_i - \bar{y})^2}{n-1}} \quad (3)$$

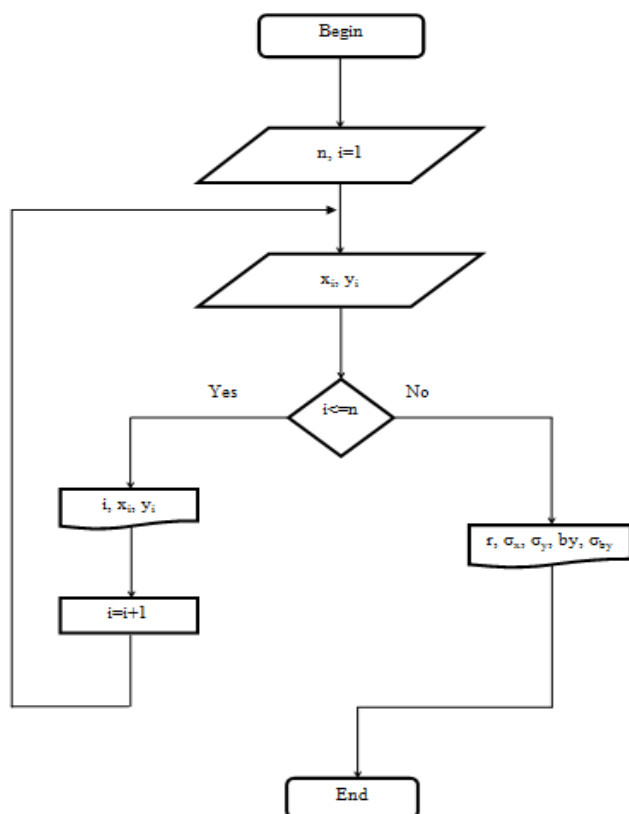
and

$$\sigma_x = \sqrt{\frac{\sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2}{n-1}} \quad (4)$$

The technique of constructing the necessary correlation tables and pair correlation calculations is described in numerous literature on mathematical statistics, as well as in the works of M. E. Altovsky, A.V. Lebedev, D. M. Katz, and others[7,8].

The square of the coefficient is called the coefficient of determination ( $D = r^2$ ), which reflects the closeness of the relationship of variables as a percentage.

So, when  $r=0,7$ ,  $D=0,49$ , that is, the value of y is 49% related to x linearly, and at 51% x and y are independent. A very close relationship is usually considered at  $|r| < 0,85$ , when x and y are connected by 75% or more. At  $0,7 < |r| < 0,85$  the relationship is considered satisfactorily close and weak at  $|r| < 0,7$ .



**Picture.1. Block diagram of the probabilistic-statistical method algorithm**

so on.

Such dependencies can be analyzed in the same way as linear ones, if it is possible to reduce them to linear ones, for example, by logarithm or by replacing variables.

To speed up the work of Hydrogeologists, software components of the probabilistic-statistical method algorithm based on the JAVA programming language will be developed.

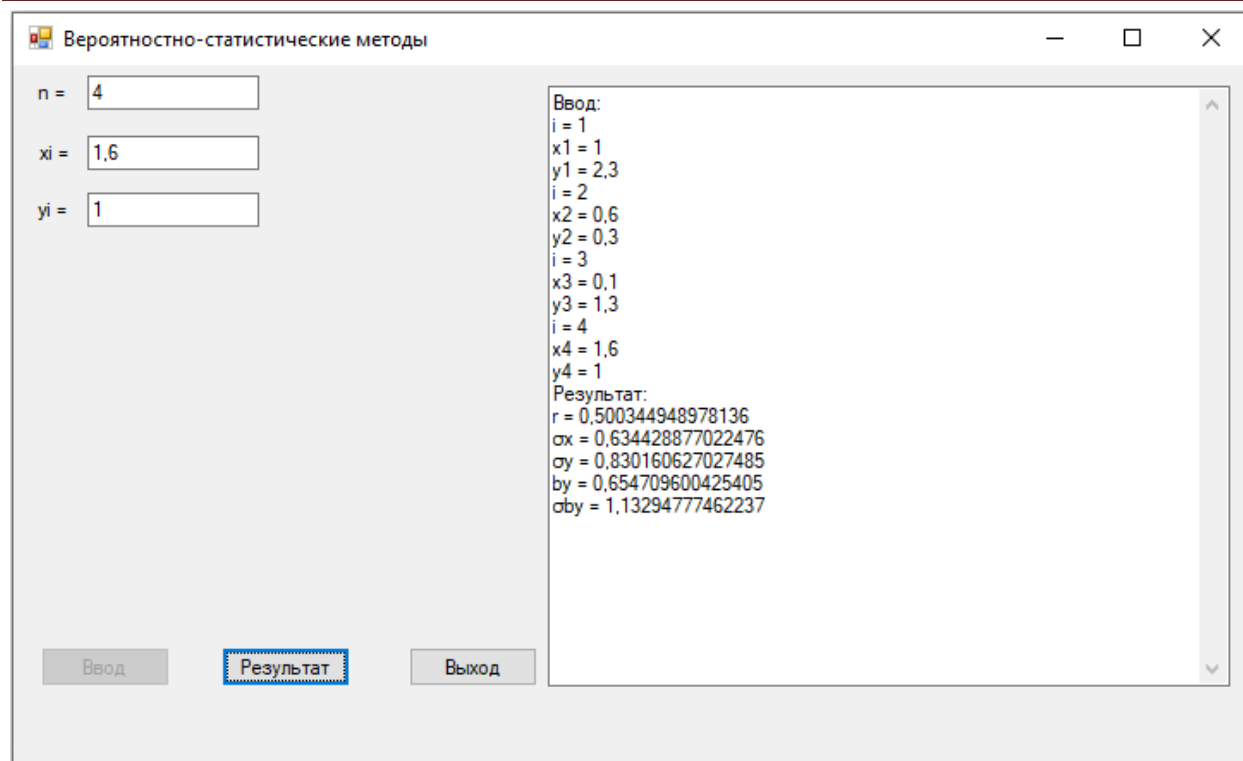
**Software results:**

The coefficient of the coupling equation  $b_y = r\sigma_y/\sigma_{x_2}$ , called the empirical regression coefficient, is checked by the equation

$$\sigma_{b_y} = \frac{\sigma_y}{\sigma_x} \sqrt{\frac{1-r^2}{n-3}} \quad (5)$$

If the ratio  $b_y > 3\sigma_{b_y}$  is observed, the calculated regression coefficient does not accidentally differ from zero, but has a significant value. Increasing the speed of calculation based on the probabilistic-statistical method algorithm, a block diagram is being developed (Picture.1).

The pair connection can also be nonlinear: logarithmic, parabolic, exponential, etc. depending on this the equations selected for the obtained empirical curvilinear connection may have a different form:  $y = \ln x$ ;  $y = ax^2$ ;  $y = a+bx^\alpha$ ;  $y = ae^{bx}$ ;  $y = \frac{1}{a+bx}$  and



**Picture 2 .** Software interface probabilistic-statistical methods.

### Summary:

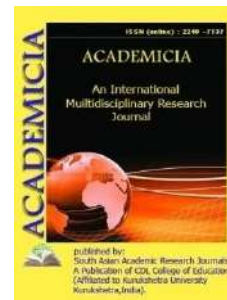
1. Forecasts of the groundwater regime will contribute to a more rational use of groundwater resources and allow for more effective measures to protect the environment. From a scientific point of view, they reveal the regularities of the influence of various factors on the formation of the underground water regime and contribute to the knowledge of the processes and conditions of underground water formation.
2. Developed software for calculating the forecast of groundwater regime based on the probabilistic-statistical method and presented a block diagram of calculations.

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## BOOSTING OF AYURVEDA THROUGH MAKE IN INDIA

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### ABSTRACT

*Ayurveda has gained a lot of global attraction. Being one of the main features of tourist attraction down south, many Ayurvedic centers are on a rise today. India is emerging as a great destination for medical tourism because it has several pull factors like excellent medical treatment at low cost, easy accessibility, picturesque locations for excellent holiday, etc. Sprouted in the pristine land of India some 5000 years ago, Ayurveda, the science of life and longevity, is the oldest healthcare system in the world and it combines the profound thoughts of medicine and philosophy. Since then Ayurveda has stood for the wholesome physical, mental and spiritual growth of humanity around the world. Today, it's a unique, indispensable branch of medicine, a complete naturalistic system that depends on the diagnosis of your body's humours - vata, pitta and kapha - to achieve the right balance. Kerala possesses an unbroken tradition of Ayurveda that has surpassed the many invasions and intrusions both foreign and native. For hundreds of years the Ayurveda Vaidyas (traditional practitioners of Ayurveda) were almost the only access for people seeking healing from every kind of disease in Kerala. The legendary eight families of Vaidyas (Ashta vaidyas) and their successors treated the entire state for centuries. Unlike the other Indian states the status of Ayurveda in Kerala is not alternative but mainstream. In fact, today, Kerala is the only State in India which practices this system of medicine with absolute dedication.*

### OBJECTIVE

*The objective of my study is*

- *To understand the role of Make in India to promote tourism in Kerala using Ayurveda as a weapon.*

**METHODOLOGY**

*This study is purely based on secondary data and is descriptive in nature. The Secondary data is collected from various published sources like Journals and Websites.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Easy Accessibility, Sprouted, Mainstream*

**INTRODUCTION**

The word Ayurveda is composed of two Sanskrit terms – Ayu meaning ‘life’ and Veda meaning ‘knowledge’. Therefore Ayurveda means the knowledge of life or science of life. It is defined as the science, through which one can obtain knowledge about the useful and harmful ways of life, happy and miserable types of life, conditions that lead to the above types of life, as well as, the very nature of life

Kerala is a state situated on the tropical Malabar Coast of South Western India. It is one of the most popular tourist destinations in the country. Named as one of the ten paradises of the world by the national geographic traveler. Kerala’s unique culture and tradition, coupled with its varied demography, has made Kerala as one of the most popular tourist destinations in the world. Growing at a rate of 13.3 per cent, the tourism industry is a major contributor to the state’s economy (Government of Kerala (GOK), 2008). Moderate climate, rich art, colorful festivals, diverse natural, and cultural attractions with a physical quality of life comparable to developed nations and causing tourism industry to flourish in Kerala. Compared to the other states in India, Kerala is unique for its geographical diversity, and it possesses within the smallest area possible. This diversity often offers tourists a range of attraction and experiences such as beaches, back waters, wild life sanctuaries, evergreen forests, and diverse flora and fauna of Kerala. It is often projected as the “Green Gateway to India” (Netto, 2004, cited by M. Edward and Babu, P. George, 2008).

**AYURVEDA**

Ayurveda, popularly known as the Indian system of medicine, is gaining worldwide recognition day by day (Sarangadharan, 2009). It is the ancient Indian health care system and is the world’s oldest and comprehensive system of natural medicine. Ayurveda is grounded in Hinduism and Vedic texts dating back 3,500 years or even before. Ayurveda, literally knowledge or science of life represents a sophisticated system of healing that offers holistic approach to living based on the balance and nurturance of mind, body, and spirit (Shroff 2000, cited by Spitzer, 2009).

The knowledge of Ayurveda was passed on orally through a lineage of sages in India until it was collated into text more than five thousand years ago. The oldest known texts on Ayurveda are the Charaka Samhita, Sushruta Samhita, and the Ashtanga Hrudaya. These texts detail the affect that the five elements found in the cosmic system - earth, water, air, fire and space – have on our individual system, and expound on the importance of keeping these elements balanced for a healthy and happy life.

According to Ayurveda, each person will be influenced by certain elements more than others. This is because of their prakriti, or natural constitution. Ayurveda categorizes the different constitutions into three different doshas:

- Vata dosha, in which the air and space elements dominate

- Pitta dosha, in which the fire element dominates
- Kapha dosha, in which the earth and water elements dominate

Ayurveda places great importance on one's pathya, or lifestyle (eating habits and daily routine). Ayurveda also provides guidance on how to adjust our lifestyle based on the change of seasons.

A happy mind lets you stay calm; make better decisions and improve the overall quality of life. Fill in the form below to learn how a dash of happiness can revamp your life.

### **ADVANTAGES OF AYURVEDA IN KERALA**

*Ashtangahridayam*, the practical, user friendly interpretation of Ayurveda, compiled by the great Vagbata is seldom used anywhere in the world as it is extensively done in Kerala. The Vaidyars of Kerala are proficient in this most contemporary treatise of Ayurveda which many scholars consider advancement over the earlier samhitas of Charaka and Sushruta, the pioneers of Ayurveda. It is in Kerala that Kashaya Chikitsa (treatment with concoction) has become a standardised protocol involving hundreds of Kashayams that were scientifically classified and organised according to various treatment needs. Keralite Vaidyars were the first to focus on the anti oxidant properties of *Abayangam* leading to the profusion of *kizhis*. The largest number of Ayurveda colleges and the largest number of practitioners in comparison to any place in the world has led to a tradition of Ayurveda research in a scientific manner in Kerala.

### **TOURISM IN KERALA**

Tourism is counted as an important alternation to address unemployment which is the major problem faced in the state (Kokkranik and Morrison, 2002). Furthermore, its story linkages with other sectors in the state and its potential for generating benefits are more widespread throughout the state for given level of capital investment when compared to other sectors. Tata Consultancy Services (TCS) (2000) study shows a strong multiplier effect for tourism industry in the state for both income multiplier and employment multiplier. Kerala's share of international tourists coming to India has increased from 5.54 per cent in 1994 to 8.85 per cent in 2005 making it a leading state for tourism in the country (Edward and George, 2008). Earnings from tourism is also projected to grow at a record level of more than 23.5 per cent which is much higher than earnings growth projected for India and the world average which is 14.3 per cent and 6.5 per cent in 2006 (Edward and George, 2008). International tourists arrivals to Kerala had reached almost half a million in 2006 and to cross the five lakh figure by 2007. For domestic tourism the arrivals had crossed 60 lakhs in 2006. This almost meets the prediction of World Travel and Tourism Council (WTTC) that with an average annual arrival growth rate of 18 per cent for domestic tourists and 12 per cent for international tourists Kerala is becoming one of the fastest growing destinations in the world (World Travel and Tourism Council, 2002, 2007, and 2008).

### **IMPORTANCE OF AYURVEDA IN KERALA TOURISM**

Mr.Subhash Goel, the Travel Agent Federation of India (TAFI) president (2005) shares his thoughts about Kerala. On his attributes, the recent successful trends in Kerala tourism; the major delight of Kerala is basically ayurveda and backwaters. He lauded the manner in which the ancient health care wisdom of ayurveda was popularised, which has now become significant. On enhancing the promotion of tourism in Kerala, it has been made a role model for other states in

India and can encourage them to revive ancient knowledge systems of India so as to add value to their tourism aspirations (cited by Saranganathan and Sunanda, 2009).

Kerala is not only a beautiful destination in Southern India known for its scenic beaches and scenic backwaters but also, of late, Kerala has gained international attention for medical tourism and is becoming a popular international medical tourism destination. Tourists have also identified that Kerala has a pool of trained doctors and nurses, and an excellent network of hospitals that offer international standards at very affordable prices. Previously Indians working abroad such as residents of Kerala working in the Persian Gulf countries would return to India for medical treatment. Now, other international travelers have also realized the advantages of travelling to Kerala and the medical tourism industry has begun to take off in big way in the state. Kerala is famous for its alternative medical therapies such as ayurveda which helps to rejuvenate and revitalise the body (Kulkarni, 2008).

### **REASON FOR BOOSTING OF AYURVEDA THROUGH MAKE IN INDIA**

- India has an unmatched heritage represented by its ancient systems of medicine which are a treasure house of knowledge for both preventive and curative healthcare.
- The demand for Ayurveda, Yoga, Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy (AYUSH) and herbal products is surging in India and abroad. India is the second largest exporter of AYUSH and herbal products.
- Indian systems of medicine and homoeopathy particularly Ayurveda and Yoga are widely recognized for their holistic approach to health and capability for meeting emerging health challenges. These systems are playing an important role in achieving the national health outcome goals of reducing Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR), Infant Mortality Rate (IMR), malnutrition and anemia.
- India also has a vast infrastructure with a dedicated Central Council of Indian Medicine, Central Councils of Homoeopathy (Regulatory Councils) and five Central Councils for Research, one for each AYUSH system. There are seven National Institutes (two for Ayurveda and one each for other systems), two North-eastern institutes to cater to needs of a specific area, two Pharmacopoeia Laboratories, one Pharmacopoeia Commission for Indian Medicine, a National Medicinal Plants Board and a public sector undertaking for manufacture of standardized Ayurvedic and Unani medicine.
- Investors and corporate houses are increasingly investing in AYUSH sector.
- India has a vast reservoir of natural flora and fauna and also ancient texts and knowledge that have made it an authority in the field of AYUSH.
- Ayurveda has a unique therapy called Panchkarma which is beneficial for preventive/promotive health and also for treatment of many chronic lifestyle disorders.
- Yoga is widely recognized and practiced in Asian as well as western countries. Several yoga centers/studios have been established across the globe during the last 4-5 decades.
- Yoga is a drugless system and can be applied as independent modality or as an add-on therapy with other systems. The classical method of yoga originated and propagated in India has its own advantages.

- The ancient Indian texts have defined the concepts of do's and don'ts related to deities, conduct, activities etc. which are used as natural modalities for prevention of diseases and restoration of health.

### **AGENCIES THAT GOVERN WELLNESS SECTOR - MAKE IN INDIA**

Department of AYUSH, the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare

National Medicinal Plants Board

Ayurvedic Drug Manufacturers Association

National Centre for Complementary and Alternative Medicines

Pharmaceuticals Export Promotion Council of India

### **REGULATORY BODIES:**

Central Council of Indian Medicine

Central Council of Homoeopathy

### **RESEARCH COUNCILS**

Central Council for Research in Ayurvedic Sciences

National Institute of Ayurveda, Jaipur

Morarji Desai National Institute of Yoga

### **HOW MAKE IN INDIA WILL BENEFIT AYURVEDA**

India has highlighted Ayurveda as one of the key sectors of importance for the Make in India campaign. India is the second largest exporter of ayurvedic and alternative medicine in the world. Ayurveda is a INR 162 Billion industry by 2014. India has a INR 490 Billion wellness market. 6200 indigenous herbal plants.

So basically, Ayurveda is a potent form of medicine and India is the pioneer in Ayurveda. Through the Make in India program Government is trying to make it to the world.

The Government has a term called AYUSH, which refers to Ayurveda, yoga, Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy. The demand for AYUSH is increasing drastically worldwide. The country has a vast AYUSH infrastructure comprising of 686,319 registered practitioners, 26,107 dispensaries and 3167 hospitals in public sector, 501 undergraduate colleges and 8896 licensed drug manufacturing units.

### **CONCLUSION**

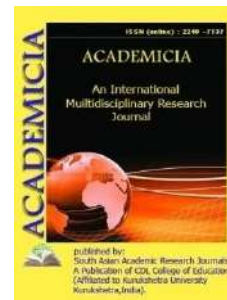
National as well as international acceptance of Ayurvedic healing has definitely widened up the bounds and prospects of **Ayurveda tourism**. Ayurveda plays a vital role in promoting perennial tourism in Kerala. Moreover, monsoon tourism is fast getting greater attention in Kerala because of Ayurveda's monsoon applicability among health tourists. It indirectly encourages round the year tourism in Kerala.

There is an enormous number of curative centers dotted all over India gearing to cater to different kinds of malady ranging from hair loss down to the more serious ones including hypertension, diabetes and even those as serious as cardiac problems.

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## MORPHOLOGICAL FEATURES OF THE IMMUNE STRUCTURES OF THE THIN INTESTINE OF LABORATORY ANIMALS WITH VARIOUS CHARACTERS OF NUTRITION

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### ABSTRACT

*The literature has data on the study of the immune structures of the small intestine under normal conditions and under the influence of certain factors. In the structure of immune structures there are numerous parallelisms; however, in each class of vertebrates, complication of this organization is achieved independently. In a very rare case, we found single lymphocytes and in the lumen of the crypts, near their epithelium. Single lymph nodes are located mainly in their own plate of the mucous membrane. This part of the mucous membrane protrudes into the intestinal lumen. Such accumulations in the wall of the jejunum are extremely rare. They consist of closely spaced nodules, between which there is a small distance dotted with lymphocytes.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Parallelisms, Lymphocytes, Accumulations*

### INTRODUCTION

The nutritional nature of mammals, which has developed during a long evolution, leads to adaptive - morphological changes in their digestive tract and its immune structures, although the general laws of their structural organization are identical. The literature has data on the study of the immune structures of the small intestine under normal conditions and under the influence of

certain factors. In the structure of immune structures there are numerous parallelisms, however, in each class of vertebrates, complication of this organization is achieved independently. The small intestine is an important section of the digestive tube, where the final chemical processing of the chyme and the absorption of nutrients into the body take place. However, the comparative morphology of the immune structures of the small intestine in mammals with different nutrition patterns remains poorly understood.

**The purpose** of the study is the comparative morphology of the immune structures of the small intestine in animals with different types of nutrition (herbivores, carnivores, and omnivores).

**The material for our research** was the small intestine of rats, rabbits, guinea pigs, cats and dogs, which were taken immediately after slaughtering animals under ethinal sodium anesthesia. The small intestine was twisted in the form of a tape measure and in this form was fixed in 12% neutral formalin. Histological processing of the material and pouring into paraffin was carried out according to the generally accepted technique. Paraffin sections were stained with hematoxylin – eosin, Van Gieson, Mallory, and silver nitrate impregnation according to Grimelius. The linear dimensions of the structures were measured by an ocular ruler, and the density of the structures located was determined by an ocular network with 25 6 nodal points. The resulting digital material was processed by methods of variation statistics.

**The results of the study.** The immune structures of the small intestine of the animals studied by us are represented by single located lymph nodes, accumulations of lymph nodes and diffusely located interstitial lymphocytes. In rats, the immune structures of the small intestine are represented mainly by diffusely located interstitial lymphocytes and single lymph nodes, which are found in small quantities. Diffusely spread lymphocytes populate the submucosa and its own plate of the mucous membrane. In other membranes, they are found in the composition of connective tissue around blood vessels and in the interlayers of connective tissue between other tissue structures. The density of interstitial lymphocytes tends to increase towards the intestinal lumen. Their highest density is noted around the crypts and in the composition of the intestinal villi.

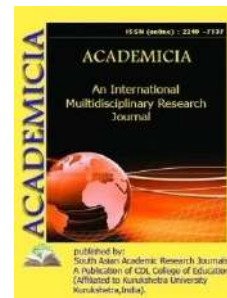
Often, individual lymphocytes can be found in the epithelium of the mucous membrane. They are usually pycnomorphic and are located at different distances from the basement membrane, sometimes near its apical surface. In a very rare case, we found single lymphocytes and in the lumen of the crypts, near their epithelium. Single lymph nodes are located mainly in their own plate of the mucous membrane. This part of the mucous membrane protrudes into the intestinal lumen. The shape of the protrusion is different depending on the shape of the lymph node, but often domed. In all cases, around the protrusion there is a deep groove surrounding the protrusion which is covered with intestinal epithelium.

Thus, in rabbits, guinea pigs, and dog cats, the immune structures are represented by diffusely located interstitial lymphocytes alone and in clusters of lymph nodes. These clusters of lymph nodes in size and number of nodes in them are found in the small intestines of dogs, etc., in the wall of the duodenum and ileum. Such accumulations in the wall of the jejunum are extremely rare. They consist of closely spaced nodules, between which there is a small distance dotted with lymphocytes.

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## THE PROPHYLAXIS OF THE CRIMES RELATED TO CORRUPTION: METHODS AND TRENDS

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### ABSTRACT

*In this article, the issues of fighting against corruption and its prophylaxis are emphasized, and the methods, mechanisms and the prophylaxis of this type of crime are enlightened in accordance with the experience of foreign countries and the theoretical conclusions.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Corruption, Prophylaxis, Fight Against Corruption, Priority Trends, Law.*

### INTRODUCTION

Prevention of corruption in the country serves to guarantee the security of the individual, society and the state. Prevention of corruption-related crimes is a set of measures aimed at identifying and reducing corruption, eliminating the conditions and causes of their occurrence.

In many countries where corruption is now recognized as the least prevalent, national and international legal documents are giving best results.

Finland, Iceland, New Zealand, Singapore, Switzerland, Norway, Austria, Luxembourg, and the United Kingdom are among the top ten countries in the world, according to Transparency International, which monitors corruption around the world. The following measures have been taken to prevent it in the United Kingdom and Canada [1]:

- strengthening the material state of the employees of the government;
- application of anti-corruption laws;
- to hold the trial in an open and high-level manner;
- encouraging anti-corruption organizations;

- increasing the level of public awareness of corruption and other activities have been more effective [2].

Today, from the very beginning of socio-economic reforms in New Uzbekistan, it has been announced that the fight against corruption is a special priority in the entire system of state power and its branches. In his speech at the joint session of the Oliy Majlis chambers dedicated to the inauguration ceremony of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Sh. Mirziyoyev, the President of the Republic stated as "We must take strict actions to fight against committing the corruption-related and other types of crimes, in our society, to prevent them and also to maintain the terms and conditions of law to ensure that the punishment is unavoidable in case crime." [3].

The Strategy of Actions for the five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2017-2021, by its very nature, has become a historic document aimed at eradicating corruption. It outlined specific measures to eradicate corruption in all areas and eliminate the root causes of it.

In 2019, the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On measures to further improvement of the system of struggling against corruption in the Republic of Uzbekistan" was adopted. This Decree approved the second State Program on Fighting against Corruption for 2019-2020.

The fight against corruption is an activity consisting of a complex system aimed at reducing the level of corruption and its social danger, as well as the elimination of its main factors. This activity does not have the ability to completely eradicate corruption. Nevertheless, it can be reduced to a socially acceptable level that does not significantly affect the society and citizens.

According to K. Friedrich [4], eradicating corruption cannot be defined as a task, it is a utopia. He explains that the main task in the fight against it is to prevent the spread of corruption in the political system.

G. Sattarov, Director of the INDEM Center in Russia [5] notes that the complexity of the fight against corruption is due to the fact that not all ongoing measures are systematized and coordinated.

In the process of analyzing the anti-corruption legislation of a number of countries, we can see that the definition of the term "anti-corruption" is strengthened in these laws. In particular, in the Federal Law of the Russian Federation of December 25, 2008 "On fighting against corruption" [6], as well as in the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan of November 18, 2015 "On fighting against corruption" [7], Article #1 itself defines the term "anti-corruption".

The current legislation does not define "corruption-related crimes" and does not define the term "anti-corruption". However, the Articles #5,7 of the law are devoted to the main directions of state policy in the field of anti-corruption, state programs and other programs in this field, as well as government agencies doing anti-corruption activities.

A number of scholars who have studied corruption, its causes and conditions, and the problems of preventing this type of crime have classified the prevention of corruption-related crimes differently. In particular, V.K. Maksimov [8] proposed to divide the prevention of corruption-related crimes into two groups, *general* and *special prophylaxis*.



For general prevention, it was necessary to improve the living standards of the population and strengthen the economic foundations of the state, as well as to reduce the component of the shadow economy. At the same time, political changes must be made to achieve the level of true democracy through the formation and development of civil society, the strengthening of all spheres of state power.

Special prevention is a set of measures to prevent corruption in the public administration, which means a set of actions between the bodies performing public functions and the staff performing the functions of ensuring the performance of the powers of these bodies, which are:

- *socio-economic nature* is related to increasing the material stability and social security of officials;
- *organizational nature* is the order of the service of state bodies and officials, the selection and placement of staff, the organization of the activities of the entities the functional duties of which include anti-corruption activities;
- *Improving through the adoption of new amendments and additions to existing regulations related to the ratification of international legal instruments on fighting against corruption* is the introduction of mandatory criminological examination of anti-corruption laws and other regulations.

According to B. Khodjaev, it is expedient to pay special attention to the following areas in the fight against corruption in Uzbekistan.[9]:

*The first area* is to achieve the effectiveness of preventive activities to defeat corruption. In this regard, the theoretical basis for the prevention of corruption is based on the principles of "Education, Awareness and Advocacy", and in practice, on the development of a clear public policy based on the principles of "effectiveness, transparency and accountability". In this regard, public policy in the world (especially in Singapore) is based on the model of "one size fits all", a clear legal mechanism to eliminate corruption, effective institutional structure, constant provision of financial and labor resources, regular monitoring activities and an impartial and transparent evaluation system. The "Uzbek model" does not have a mechanism of interaction between the above-mentioned elements of public policy, which suggests the establishment of an integrated system.

*The second area* is the use of an integrated approach in the fight against corruption. Particular attention is paid to ensuring the active cooperation of government agencies with all institutions of civil society, as well as further strengthening the cooperation of national structures with international organizations in struggling against corruption. In this regard, one of the factors hindering integration in the fight against corruption in Uzbekistan is the lack of a system of work based on accurate statistics and reliable facts.

*The third area* is further strengthening the fight against corruption in all spheres of society, in particular in business, education and health, criminalization of certain acts related to corruption and the full and correct application of international standards. In this regard, we believe that it is time to consider the criminalization of such acts as "illegal acquisition of wealth", "extortion for the material interests of third parties".

*The fourth area* is the implementation of the state program to defeat corruption. In this regard, the monitoring process should address issues such as the inadequacy of an effective legal mechanism, the low level of compliance with the rules of ethics of state employees, the principle of transparency of public authorities in practice.

Finally, *the fifth area* is to develop a strategy that works in practice based on modern trends in the fight against corruption. According to modern trends, the fight against corruption is carried out in three stages: the first stage - establishment of free access to information to enhance the participation of members of society; the second stage - informing and preventing corruption using new technologies; the third stage is the implementation of a clear system of public participation in solving and eliminating corruption problems. In accordance with this modern trend, the approach to combating corruption in Uzbekistan in each area is based on the specifics of the industry, the development and application of new innovative methods of reporting corruption, identification of real, vital, objective and transparent indicators of examination, monitoring and evaluation.

Criminologist A.I. Dolgova [10] states that the general stages of the organization of the fight against corruption include: a) the constant analysis of the development of corruption and its causes; b) development of anti-corruption strategies based on the real political, economic, social conditions, the legal culture of society, the law enforcement system; c) improvement of legislation; d) development of targeted government programs; d) coordination of the activities of public authorities; e) training and retraining of anti-corruption specialists in law enforcement subjects; j) use of the assistance of civil society institutions, the population, legal entities; h) regular evaluation and modification of the results of the work performed.

Some sources also [11] believe that the documents elaborated in this area will also be effective in improving the prevention of corruption-related crimes. According to them, the following documents should be adopted in the implementation of anti-corruption policy, which means:

- planning the process of budget and donor finance allocation and identification of priority areas in this field;
- drawing up clearly developed layouts for the reform;
- documents aimed at attracting the general public and raising public awareness of the political priorities, achievements, problems and consequences of these reforms.

We can see that the anti-corruption policy of the member states of the Istanbul Plan of Actions (IPA) is not focused on law enforcement measures and their consequences, but on legal and institutional reforms. [12].

In the process of studying the anti-corruption strategy of the United Kingdom, we can state that the country is based on a new strategy "Fight against corruption" for 2017-2022. This strategy was announced in December, 2017 and was based on the "Anti-Corruption Action Plan" adopted in the country in 2014 for the first time in British history. This strategy, which includes the activities of all government agencies, and it sets a long-term goal of an effective fight against corruption. The plan contains *six priorities* in the fight against corruption: reducing intrasystem corruption in high-risk sectors of the economy, such as borders and ports; strengthening the UK's reputation as an international financial center; widespread promotion of professional ethics in the public and private sectors; reduction of corruption in the procurement of goods, also in the

field of services for public needs and the allocation of grants; creating a world-class business environment; cooperation with other countries in the fight against corruption. About 20 tasks have been identified to implement these six priorities.

According to analysts, another way of public policy to prevent corruption is to have a mechanism to constantly monitor and assess the level of corruption in the country. As a result of the analysis, we can see that a clear procedure has been established to monitor the implementation of anti-corruption plans of many states. In some countries, parliamentary control over the implementation of these plans is established (Ukraine, Mongolia).

In Ukraine, for example, the National Anti-Corruption Agency has developed a methodology for routinely assessing the impact of anti-corruption reforms, while in Kazakhstan a Special Monitoring Group has been set up to assess how anti-corruption policies are being implemented. Members of this group visit all regions of the country, analyze the actions taken in government agencies and organizations and give them their recommendations. In Latvia, the Bureau for the Prevention and Fighting against Corruption is responsible for coordinating efforts in the country as part of a strategy in this area and submits interim and final reports to the Cabinet of Ministers. In Uzbekistan, the Republican Interdepartmental Commission acts as a body that coordinates and cooperates with the bodies and organizations involved in the fight against corruption.

As for the responsibility of legal entities as an effective mechanism for the prevention of corruption-related crimes, as a result of the 4th round of monitoring of the Istanbul Action Plan to Fight Against Corruption, a number of recommendations were made to the Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan. In the conclusion #30 / Chapter#3 of the results of this analysis, there is a recommendation to include in the Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan the responsibility of legal entities for corruption-related crimes, with an in-depth study of the legislation and experience of foreign countries.

The issue of liability of legal entities is consolidated by the U.S. Criminal Code (Article 2.07) and the French Criminal Code (Article 121-2). The Criminal Code of Kyrgyzstan (Article 26), Moldova (Article 21) and a number of other countries (Albania, Belgium, Lithuania) also stipulates that legal entities may be subject to criminal sanctions.

In view of the above, it is expedient to add the following definition to Article#3 of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Fighting Against Corruption", it means "**Fighting against corruption** is the prevention of it in public administration and public organizations (prevention of corruption-related crimes); criminal-legal fight against corruption (detection, prevention, investigation of corruption-related offenses); activities covering organizational measures to eliminate the consequences of corruption".

Description of Chapter#3 of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Fighting Against Corruption" in the edition of "System of measures to defeat corruption" and the introduction of Articles #16-27, including the actions to combat corruption, respectively:

#### **Article 16 Anti-corruption activities.**

Anti-corruption activities include:

- 1) anti-corruption monitoring;
- 2) analysis of corruption risks;

- 3) formation of anti-corruption culture (formation of uncompromising anti-corruption spirit);
- 4) identification of norms prone to corruption in the process of legal examination in accordance with the legislation of the Republic;
- 5) formation and observance of anti-corruption standards;
- 6) financial control;
- 7) prevention and resolution of conflicts of interests;
- 8) measures to prevent corruption in business;
- 9) detection, cessation, detection and investigation of corruption-related offenses;
- 10) reporting corruption-related offenses;
- 11) formation and promulgation of the National Anti-Corruption Program.

It is proposed to make the following amendments and additions to the Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan: **first**, “Article 17-1. Liability of legal entities – the legal entities which are able to have separate property and responsible for it according to their duties, to have property of non-property rights and fulfil them, to carry out the duties and also to be a claimant and responsible are subject to legal-criminal sanctions.

Measures of criminal law against legal entities under this article shall be applied to crimes provided for in Articles #167, 210, 211, 212 of this Code.

Application of criminal sanctions against legal entities:

- 1) does not preclude the imposition of criminal liability on a person who has committed a criminal offense;
- 2) does not release a legal entity from compensation for damage caused as a result of a crime, as well as from the application of other measures of responsibility provided by law.

The requirements provided for in this article shall not apply to state bodies, citizens' self-government bodies and legal entities that are budget organizations or are provided with budgetary funds, as well as unitary enterprises with a state share of more than fifty percent”;

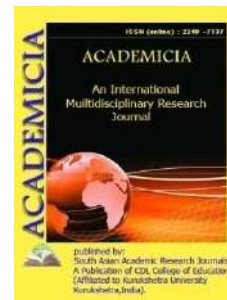
**second**, Article 43-1. The system of criminal sanctions against legal entities. The following criminal sanctions may be applied to legal entities: a) a fine; b) deprivation of the right to engage in certain activities for one to three years; c) prohibition (restriction) of participation in the public procurement process for one to three years.”

Taking into account the above mentioned views and analysis, it is proposed to introduce the following organizational and legal mechanisms in the field of fighting against corruption in our country.

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## THE IMPORTANCE OF VECTOR ISSUES IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF MATHEMATICAL ABILITY IN STUDENTS

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### ABSTRACT

*The following article deals with the topic of vectors in the planimetry section of geometry and show to solve some problems of school Olympiads. The examples given in the article and their solutions will be a methodological aid for mathematicians, and helps to develop the abilities of gifted students.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Vector, Median, Bisector, Scalar Multiplication.*

### INTRODUCTION:

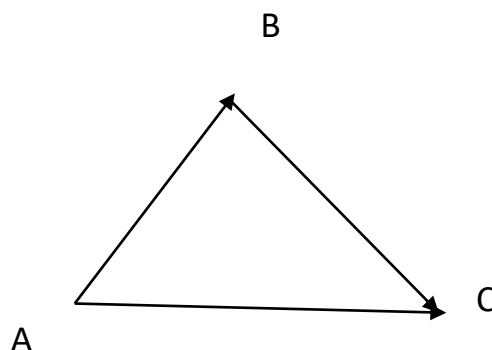
As a result of reforms in the field of education, the requirements for the form and content of education today have been changing completely. It is also important to develop methods of developing students' creative thinking, spatial imagination and talent in the teaching process. The peculiarity of developing students' thinking skills and spatial imagination is that they, like other skills, develop during the activity. So, the main task of the teacher in solving this problem is to look for forms, ways and means of organizing creative activities that develop students' mathematical abilities in the process of teaching Mathematics.

In this study, we saw the importance of issues that develop mathematical ability in students in the teaching of Mathematics in general secondary schools. Of course, in choosing the questions, the teacher must take into account the individual characteristics of each student. For example,

We have demonstrated the solution of problems 726 (problem 1), 727 (problem 2), 731 (problem 3) in the book of S. V. Bakhvalov, P. S. Modenov, A. S. Parkhamenko [2] on the basis of optimized methods.



The set of vectors, scalar multiplication, and directional vectors are widely used to prove and solve some problems in the planimetry section of Geometry.



As we know, for vectors  $\vec{AB} + \vec{BC} = \vec{AC}$  and given with vectors coordinates in a plane

$$\vec{a} = \{x_1, y_1\} = x_1 \vec{i} + y_1 \vec{j} \text{ the unit vector directed to it will be } \vec{e}_a = \frac{\vec{a}}{|\vec{a}|} = \frac{x_1}{\sqrt{x_1^2 + y_1^2}} \vec{i} + \frac{y_1}{\sqrt{x_1^2 + y_1^2}} \vec{j}$$

Thus, in scalar multiplication  $(\vec{a}, \vec{b}) = |\vec{a}| \cdot |\vec{b}| \cdot \cos \varphi$ ,  $(\vec{a}, \vec{a}) = |\vec{a}|^2$  relationships are appropriate.

Now, let's see the following solutions:

1.  $ABC$  triangle  $AB:AC = 5:4$ ,  $BAC$  bisector of an angle  $BC$  side crosses  $L$  point. If  $|4 \cdot \vec{AB} + 5 \cdot \vec{AC}| = 2016$  is  $AL$  find the length of cut.[1]

Solution.  $ABC$  triangle  $AL$  bisector vector is given. (Figure 1)

According to the sum of the vectors depends on the property of the bisector of the triangle

$$\vec{AL} = \vec{AB} + \vec{BL},$$

$$\frac{|\vec{AB}|}{|\vec{BL}|} = \frac{|\vec{AC}|}{|\vec{LC}|} \Rightarrow \frac{|\vec{BL}|}{|\vec{LC}|} = \frac{|\vec{AB}|}{|\vec{AC}|} \Rightarrow \frac{|\vec{BL}|}{|\vec{LC}|} = \frac{|\vec{a}|}{|\vec{b}|}.$$

$$\vec{BL} = \frac{|\vec{BL}|}{|\vec{BC}|} \cdot \vec{BC} = \frac{|\vec{BL}|}{|\vec{BC}|} \cdot (\vec{b} - \vec{a}), \quad \vec{BC} = \vec{AC} - \vec{AB} = \vec{b} - \vec{a}, \quad |\vec{BC}| = |\vec{BL}| + |\vec{LC}|.$$

$$\vec{AL} = \vec{a} + \frac{|\vec{BL}|}{|\vec{BC}|} \cdot (\vec{b} - \vec{a}) \quad \vec{AL} = \vec{a} + \frac{1}{\frac{|\vec{BC}|}{|\vec{BL}|}} \cdot (\vec{b} - \vec{a}) = \vec{a} + \frac{1}{\frac{|\vec{BL}| + |\vec{LC}|}{|\vec{BL}|}} \cdot (\vec{b} - \vec{a})$$

$$\vec{AL} = \vec{a} + \frac{1}{1 + \frac{|\vec{b}|}{|\vec{a}|}} \cdot (\vec{b} - \vec{a}) = \vec{a} + \frac{|\vec{a}| \cdot |\vec{b} - \vec{a}|}{|\vec{a}| + |\vec{b}|} = \frac{|\vec{a}| \cdot |\vec{a}| + |\vec{a}| \cdot |\vec{b}| + |\vec{a}| \cdot |\vec{b}| - |\vec{a}| \cdot |\vec{a}|}{|\vec{a}| + |\vec{b}|}$$

$$\vec{AL} = \frac{|\vec{a}| \cdot |\vec{b}| + |\vec{a}| \cdot |\vec{b}|}{|\vec{a}| + |\vec{b}|} \quad [2] \quad (1)$$

So for triangle bisector (1) equation is appropriate.

According to the problem task the above (1) relationship  $\frac{AB}{AC} = \frac{5}{4}$ ,  $\vec{AL} = \frac{\vec{a} + \frac{|\vec{a}|}{|\vec{b}|} \cdot \vec{b}}{1 + \frac{|\vec{a}|}{|\vec{b}|}}$ ,

$$\left| \vec{AB} + \frac{5}{4} \vec{AC} \right| = 504 \text{ we get the following results: } |\vec{AL}| = \sqrt{\frac{(\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} + |\vec{a}| \cdot |\vec{b}|)^2}{(|\vec{a}| + |\vec{b}|)^2}} = \sqrt{\frac{(\vec{a} + \frac{|\vec{a}|}{|\vec{b}|} \cdot \vec{b})^2}{(1 + \frac{|\vec{a}|}{|\vec{b}|})^2}}$$

$$AL = \sqrt{\frac{504^2}{\frac{81}{16}}} = 224 \quad AL = 224 \text{ is a seeking cut.}$$

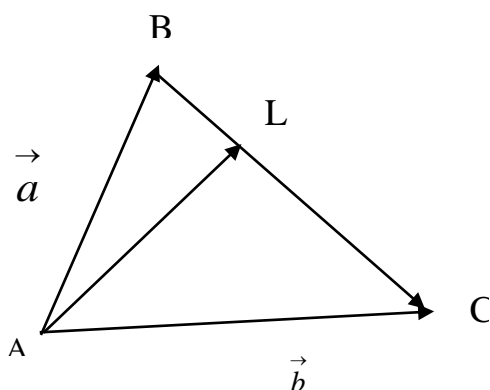


Figure1

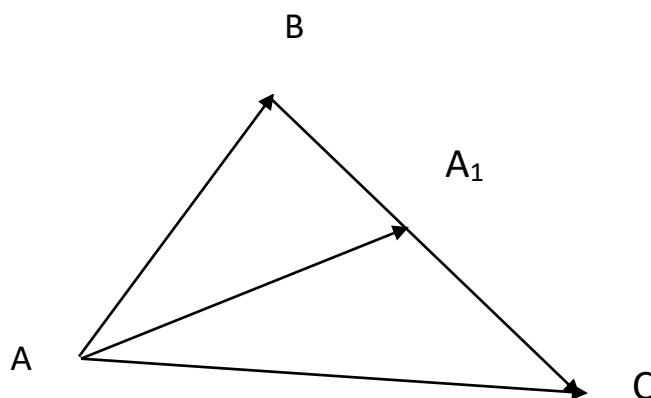


Figure2

In this case, the aim is to teach students and participants in the school Olympiad to focus on vectors of problem solving and to teach them different ways of interpreting geometric problems.

2. In triangle  $ABC$   $A_1, B_1, C_1$  points are respectively  $BC, AC, AB$  medium points of sides. If  $3 \cdot \vec{AA_1} + 4 \cdot \vec{BB_1} + 5 \cdot \vec{CC_1} = \{2, 1\}$ , find  $AC$  sides length.[1]

Solution. As we know, if triangle  $AA_1$  median is  $\vec{AA_1} = \frac{1}{2}(\vec{AB} + \vec{AC})$  for the sum of the medians of the triangle

$$\vec{AA_1} + \vec{BB_1} + \vec{CC_1} = \frac{\vec{AB} + \vec{AC}}{2} + \frac{\vec{BA} + \vec{BC}}{2} + \frac{\vec{CA} + \vec{CB}}{2} = \vec{0} \text{ relationship is appropriate. (Figure 2)}$$

2)

$$\vec{p} = 3 \cdot \vec{AA_1} + 4 \cdot \vec{BB_1} + 5 \cdot \vec{CC_1} = 3 \cdot (\vec{AA_1} + \vec{BB_1} + \vec{CC_1}) + \vec{BB_1} + 2 \cdot \vec{CC_1} = 3 \cdot \vec{0} + \vec{BB_1} + 2 \cdot \vec{CC_1} =$$

$$\vec{BB_1} + 2 \cdot \vec{CC_1} = \frac{\vec{BA} + \vec{BC}}{2} + 2 \cdot \frac{\vec{CA} + \vec{CB}}{2} = \frac{\vec{BA} + 2 \cdot \vec{CA} - \vec{BC}}{2} = \frac{\vec{BC} - \vec{AC} - 2 \cdot \vec{AC} - \vec{BC}}{2} = -\frac{3}{2} \vec{AC}$$

$$\vec{p} = -\frac{3}{2} \vec{AC} = \{2, 1\} \Rightarrow \left| \vec{AC} \right| = \frac{2}{3} \sqrt{5}$$

3.  $ABCD$  trapezoidal bases are  $AB = 65, CD = 31$ , if diagonals are perpendicular,  $(\vec{AD}, \vec{BC})$  find the scalar multiplication.

Solution. According to the problem task  $\begin{cases} AB = 65 \\ DC = 31 \end{cases}, AC \perp DB$ ,  $O$  point is diagonals crossing point. [1]

$$\begin{cases} \vec{AD} = \vec{b} \\ \vec{BC} = \vec{a} \end{cases}, \begin{cases} AO = t \\ BO = z \end{cases}, \begin{cases} CO = y \\ DO = x \end{cases}, \begin{cases} AD = b \\ BC = a \end{cases}, \begin{cases} \vec{AD} = \vec{b} \\ \vec{BC} = \vec{a} \end{cases}$$

We enter the designations and right angles for  $AOD, DOC, COB, BOA$  triangles

$$\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 = 31^2 \\ z^2 + y^2 = a^2 \end{cases}, \begin{cases} z^2 + t^2 = 65^2 \\ x^2 + t^2 = b^2 \end{cases} \quad \text{relationships are appropriate and we get}$$

$$\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + t^2 = 31^2 + 65^2 \\ x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + t^2 = a^2 + b^2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow a^2 + b^2 = 31^2 + 65^2. (\text{Figure3})$$

On the one hand  $ABCD$  trapezoid  $ABCC'$  parallelogram and for  $AC'A'D$  parallelogram  $AD$  is diagonal. For  $AC'A'$  triangle median is equal to  $C'H = 17$ .

$$\text{On the other hand } \vec{C'H} = \vec{m} = \frac{1}{2}(\vec{C'A'} + \vec{C'A}) = \frac{1}{2}(\vec{b} + (-\vec{a}))$$

$$\vec{m} = \frac{1}{2}(-\vec{a} + \vec{b})$$

$$|\vec{m}| = (\vec{m}, \vec{m}) = \frac{1}{4}(-\vec{a} + \vec{b}, -\vec{a} + \vec{b}) = \frac{1}{4}((\vec{a}, \vec{a}) - 2 \cdot (\vec{a}, \vec{b}) + (\vec{b}, \vec{b})) = \frac{1}{4}(|\vec{a}|^2 + |\vec{b}|^2 - 2 \cdot (\vec{a}, \vec{b}))$$

$$17^2 = \frac{1}{4} \cdot (65^2 - 2 \cdot (\vec{a}, \vec{b}) + 31^2) \Rightarrow (\vec{a}, \vec{b}) = 2015.$$

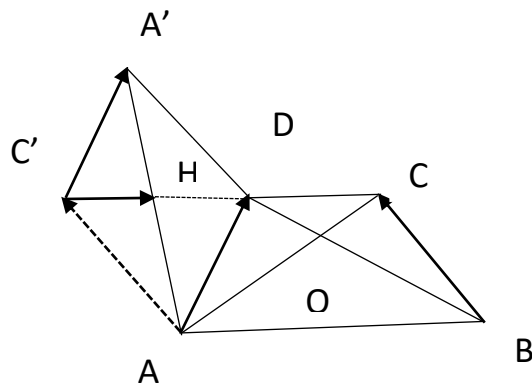


Figure3

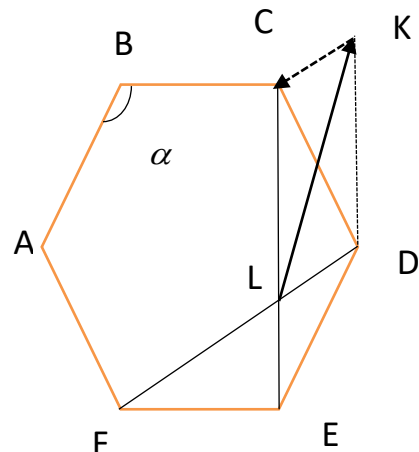


Figure4

3. If the side of regular hexagon is equal to 3  $ABCDEF$  crossing diagonals point  $CE$  and  $DF$  is

$L$ , find the position of  $K$  point of  $\vec{LK} = 3 \cdot \vec{AB} - \vec{AC}$  equation.

$ABCDEF$  hexagon is internal, boundary, and external. Find the length of the cut.[1]

Solution. According to the problem task from  $AB = BC = CD = DE = EF = FA = 3, \alpha = 120^\circ$

$$\vec{LK} = 3 \cdot \vec{AB} - \vec{AC} = 3 \cdot \vec{AB} - \vec{AB} - \vec{BC} \Rightarrow \vec{LK} = 2 \cdot \vec{AB} - \vec{BC}$$

$$(\vec{LK}, \vec{LK}) = (2 \cdot \vec{AB} - \vec{BC}, 2 \cdot \vec{AB} - \vec{BC}) = 4 \cdot (\vec{AB}, \vec{AB}) - 4 \cdot (\vec{AB}, \vec{BC}) + (\vec{BC}, \vec{BC}) \quad \text{expression}$$

$$|\vec{LK}| = \sqrt{36 - 4 \cdot 3 \cdot 3 \cdot \frac{1}{2} + 9} = \sqrt{27} = 3\sqrt{3}. \text{ So, } |\vec{LK}| = 3\sqrt{3} \text{ K is external point (Figure 4)}$$

$$CDE \text{ triangle } \begin{cases} \angle DCE = 30^\circ \\ \angle CED = 30^\circ \\ \angle EDC = 120^\circ \end{cases} \text{ and for } FED \text{ triangle } \begin{cases} \angle FDE = 30^\circ \\ \angle EFD = 30^\circ \\ \angle FED = 120^\circ \end{cases} \text{ relationships are}$$

appropriate.

$$LDC \text{ triangle } \begin{cases} \angle LDC = 90^\circ \\ \angle DCL = 30^\circ \\ CD = 3 \end{cases} \Rightarrow LD = \sqrt{3} \text{ LDKC in parallelogram } KC = LD = \sqrt{3} \text{ e}$$

$KC = \sqrt{3}$  is the length of the cut.

The solution of the above problems shows that the most optimal method would be to solve some problems of planimetry using a wide range of vectors and their properties. In addition, such issues play an important role in showing students the practical significance of the vector.

### Problems:

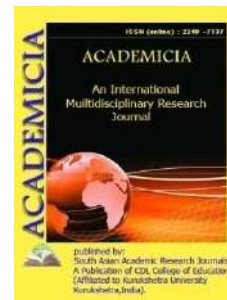
1. In a right triangle  $ABC$  a straight line  $l$  is drawn perpendicular to the median of the end, intersect at points along a straight line along the heights  $BD, CE$  Prove this  $AM = AN$  equation [1].
2. In a convex  $ABCDE$  pentagon and in the alignment of the  $M, N, P$  and  $Q$  points and the midpoints  $AB, BC, CD$  and  $DE$  of the sides. Hand  $K$  points in the line  $MP$  and  $NQ$  are between the intersections. If  $AE = 7$ , find the length of the cut  $HK$  [1].

**Conclusion:** The following can be summarized from this article.

1. Examples like the ones above help students to expand their circle of identification.
2. These examples require students to be creative.
3. Some planimetry examples can be used not only with the help of formulas, but with vectors as well.

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## SECONDARY SCHOOLS' DIDACTIC PRINCIPLES OF TEACHING FINE ART

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### ABSTRACT

*This article discusses the methods and principles of teaching fine arts in school. Effectively apply a principle is possible only if at the same time take into account all other principles. So, the principle of Scientifics' in itself is not in doubt. It is based on strictly fixed scientific laws: the human senses have different sensitivity to external stimuli, in the vast majority of people, the visual organs have the greatest sensitivity; the capacity of communication channels from receptors to the central nervous system is different. Thus, the principles of instruction are a historical category that depends on the goals of instruction and changes along with their change. The didactic principles are interconnected interchangeably and mutually complementing each other.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Fine Art, Principle, Methodology, Didactics.*

### INTRODUCTION

Fine art is a world of beauty! How to learn to understand it? To do this, you need to master the language of fine art, to understand its types and genres.

Firstly, both spheres are powerful ways to harmonize the world. Art plays a huge role in the development of the individual, since his works significantly affect the moral world, lifestyle, human behavior.

Having an artistic perception, a person perceives the world around him in all the variety of manifestations composing it, holistically and accurately, establishes the main essential relationships that underlie problems that need to be resolved.



It is no accident that the efforts of researchers of artistic creation and perception of works of art are focused on the problem of the development of artistic perception. Of particular relevance is the development of the creative qualities of cognitive processes in secondary school students. This is due to the fact that in children during the transitional period of adolescence, due to the general restructuring of visual activity, due to a change in the purpose and attitude to their work in the field of fine art, the principles of aesthetic development of the environment and cognition are laid at a qualitatively new level peace, perception of art. The nature of all subsequent human activities in the field of fine art largely depends on how this transition takes place. We can say that it was at this time that the person's further abilities to communicate with the complex and rich world of the figurative, many contextual languages of visual art were determined.

Methodology - a set of teaching and upbringing techniques. Learning techniques, moments from the cat. a learning method is taking shape. From a set of teaching methods and techniques, united by a common direction, a training system is formed. Properly organized, methodically competent use of didactic principles and teaching methods in the lessons of art. art contributes higher. effectiveness educates. Process: Increases activity, interest, Development of love for art, Develops perception, attention, imagination, thinking, memory, speech, etc. Having learned. knowledge, developing into abilities and skills. Forms the ability to put knowledge into practice.

Important didactic principles in connection with the methodology of teaching the basics of fine art at school:

- 1-principle of science: the relationship of science and the subject matter;
- 2-principle of visualization: supported by visual perception;
- 3 - The principle of consciousness and activity of students;
- 4-principle of the connection of theory with practice;
- 5-principle of the strength of assimilation of knowledge;
- 6-principle of systematicity and consistency;
- 7-principle of educational training.

Forms a personality moral, legal, and aesthetic, physical. Culture and life, communication. It brings up the intellect of development and the individual. Cognitive abilities taking into account the interests of students. The principle of the system. and follow. training: the continuity and connection of new material with the past, the expansion and deepening of knowledge. New school the material evokes in memory the previously perceived refines and supplements it, it requires strict rules not to move on to the new educational material until the previous one is assimilated and fixed.

Principles of teaching are a necessary tool in teaching. Thanks to these principles, the process of combining theoretical concepts with pedagogical practice takes place. The principles of teaching in pedagogy are, above all, advisory in nature, and optional. This is because the activities of the teacher, during the learning process, can be refracted through various forms and techniques.

The principles of training are guidelines that underlie training and determine its content, methods and forms of organization. Principles - the basic starting points of any theory, science as a whole, these are the basic requirements for something.

Pedagogical principles are the main ideas, following which helps to achieve the best educational goals.

“In my students, I always develop independence in observation, in speech, in practice and in application,” Comenius wrote.

Numerous attempts to develop a system of didactic principles in the work of modern researchers. The analysis allows us to identify the following principles as fundamental, universally recognized:

- Consciousness and activity;
- Visibility;
- Systematic and consistent;
- Strength;
- Science;
- Availability;
- The relationship of theory with practice.

These principles constitute a system of didactic principles.

The principle of consciousness and activity. It is based on the regularities established by science: the true essence of human education is deeply and independently meaningful knowledge acquired through intense tension of one's own mental activity; conscious assimilation of knowledge depends on a number of conditions and factors: motivation for learning, the level and nature of cognitive activity of students, the organization of the educational process, the management of cognitive activity of students, the methods and tools used by the teacher, and others; the student's own cognitive activity is an important factor in learning ability and has a decisive influence on the pace, depth, and strength of learning material.

The principle of visibility. This is one of the most famous and intuitive principles of teaching, used since ancient times. It is based on strictly fixed scientific laws: the human senses have different sensitivity to external stimuli, in the vast majority of people, the visual organs have the greatest sensitivity; the capacity of communication channels from receptors to the central nervous system is different. This means that the organs of vision "pass" into the brain almost 5 times more information than the hearing organs, and almost 13 times more than the tactile organs; the information entering the brain through the organs of vision (through the optical channel) does not require significant transcoding, it is imprinted in the human memory easily, quickly and firmly.

The principle of systematicity and consistency. The principle is based on the following scientific provisions: a person only has real and effective knowledge when a clear picture of the external world is reflected in his brain, representing a system of interrelated concepts; a universal means and the main way to form a system of scientific knowledge is organized learning in a certain way; a system of scientific knowledge is created in the sequence that is determined by the internal logic of the educational material and the cognitive abilities of students; the learning process consists of separate steps and proceeds the more successfully, brings the greater results,

the less interruptions, sequence breakdowns, uncontrollable moments in it; if you do not systematically exercise skills, they are lost; if students are not accustomed to logical thinking, then they will constantly experience difficulties in their mental activity; if you do not follow the systems and sequences in learning, then the process of development of students slows down.

The principle of strength. It empirical and theoretical laws are fixed: assimilation of the content of education and the development of cognitive powers of students - two interrelated aspects of the learning process; the strength of students learning the teaching material depends not only on objective factors: the content and structure of this material, but also on the subjective attitude of students to the teaching material, training, teacher; the strength of the assimilation of knowledge by students is determined by the organization of training, the use of various types and methods of training, depends on the time of training; the memory of students is selective: the more important and interesting for them a particular educational material, the stronger this material is fixed and longer stored.

The principle of science. The principle of scientific learning requires that students at each step of their learning should be offered genuine knowledge firmly established by science for assimilation, while using teaching methods that are similar in nature to the methods of the science being studied. The principle of science is based on a number of provisions that play the role of natural principles: we know the world, and human knowledge verified by practice gives an objectively true picture of the development of the world; science plays an increasingly important role in human life, therefore school education is aimed at assimilating scientific knowledge, arming the younger generations with a system of knowledge about objective reality; the scientific nature of instruction is ensured primarily by strict adherence to the principles of its formation and depends on the implementation by teachers of the accepted content.

The principle of accessibility. The availability of training is determined by the age characteristics of students and depends on their individual characteristics, on the organization of the educational process, the methods used by the teacher and is associated with the conditions of the learning process; the availability of training is determined by its background; the higher the level of mental development of schoolchildren and the greater their stock of ideas and concepts, the more successfully they can move forward with new knowledge; gradual increase in learning difficulties and training to overcome them positively affect the development of students and the formation of their moral qualities; training at the optimal level of difficulty positively affects the pace and effectiveness of training, the quality of knowledge.

The principle of the connection of theory with practice.

The principle under consideration is based on many philosophical, pedagogical and psychological provisions that play the role of natural principles: the effectiveness and quality of training are checked, confirmed and guided by practice, practice is a criterion of truth, a source of cognitive activity and the scope of application of learning outcomes; properly delivered education follows from life itself, practice, is inextricably linked with it, prepares the younger generation for active transformative activity; the effectiveness of the connection between education and life, theory and practice depends on the content of education, the organization of the educational process, the applied forms and methods of instruction, the time allocated to labor and polytechnic training, as well as the age characteristics of students; the more perfect the system of students' labor and productive activity, in which the theory and practice are connected,

the higher the quality of their training; the better the productive labor and career guidance of schoolchildren are delivered, the more successfully they are adapted to the conditions of modern production; the higher the level of polytechnic at school lessons, the more effective the knowledge of students; the more knowledge acquired by students in their key moments with life, applied in practice, used to transform surrounding processes and phenomena, the higher the consciousness of learning and interest in it.

In teaching methodology bases its provisions on the data of pedagogical science. However, the science of pedagogy alone, without practice, does not make it possible to master the art of teaching - it only indicates general principles. And vice versa, one practice, without the theory of pedagogy, does not allow the teacher to properly build the learning process. For successful work at school, the teacher must have a good knowledge of the main provisions of didactics and be able to creatively put them into practice.

Fine art not only educates, but also helps a person to know the world. The learning path should lead students to reliable knowledge, based on scientific data. Hence the first principle of learning is the principle of scientificity.

Following it, we call the principle of visualization. Everything that children learn must be supported by visual perception. And this requires us to constantly turn to things and phenomena themselves as a source of knowledge.

Students are convinced of the truth of knowledge in practice. The principle of consciousness and student activity is also one of the most important didactic principles.

The principle of science is the selection of the content of education in accordance with the modern level of development of science and technology. In the learning process, students must learn a system of reliable, scientifically based knowledge, that is, knowledge that correctly reflects objects and phenomena of the real world.

The principle of the scientific nature of teaching drawing is of great importance not only for mastering the method of realistic art, but also as a means of developing observation and curiosity. He accustoms to activity in familiarization with the outside world, in the knowledge of the laws of its development.

The principle of visibility is to apply reasonably and moderately diverse illustrations, demonstrations, laboratory and practical work, visual aids, TSS (technical teaching aids) and modern information technologies; use clarity not only for illustration, but also as an independent source of knowledge, a method of creating a problem situation.

The principle of accessibility and increasing difficulty is to take into account the level of actual development of each student and the individual speed of advancement when mastering new knowledge or requirements.

The principle of systematicity and consistency is training from an early stage in various ways of a systematic, logical detailed and concise presentation of one's thoughts: retelling, storytelling. The principle of consistency and consistency is that the new educational material recalls the previously perceived, refines and complements it.

The principle of consciousness, activity, independence, creativity and initiative of the pupils in combination with the pedagogical leadership is the collective nature of upbringing and training,

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combined with the development of the individual personality characteristics of each child, in which students engage in cooperation and cooperation in solving theoretical and practical problems, learn to distribute tasks in the group, coordinate individual actions, manage and obey the orders of others.

The principle of strength, awareness and effectiveness of the results of education, training and development - the formation of a positive attitude towards the student; application of acquired knowledge in new situations;

The principle of the connection of theory with practice and with life is the organization of diverse creative activities in accordance with the nature of the knowledge gained, aimed at applying, testing, consolidating, developing skills, habits;

The principle of anesthetization of children's life - the aesthetic appearance of pupils and educators; the formation of a culture of relationships among all participants in pedagogical interaction;

The principle of subjectivity is the development of the ability of each pupil to realize and accept his "I" in relations with people, the world; to create conditions for the development by a person of his own individuality and the disclosure of spiritual potentialities.

The principle of educational training and the formation of an emotional-value attitude to the world. The correlation of training and education is a fundamental problem of pedagogy. Her permission rests with the teacher of drawing. He also has to educate art.

Didactic principles are interconnected. Effectively apply a principle is possible only if at the same time take into account all other principles. So, the principle of Scientific's in itself is not in doubt. The higher the level of training, the better, more successful, more effective can be training on accessible material, which is expressed in the principle of accessibility. When the principle of accessibility is considered by itself, it loses the force of its action.

So, all the principles of learning are inextricably linked:

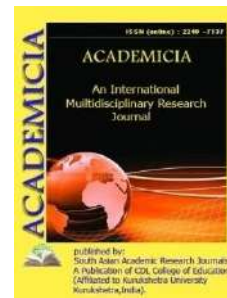
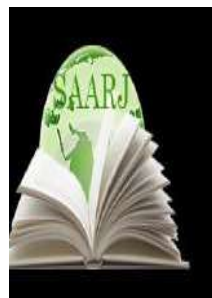
Thus, the principles of instruction are a historical category that depends on the goals of instruction and changes along with their change. The didactic principles are interconnected interchangeably and mutually complementing each other. Ignorance of the principles or inept application inhibits the success of training, complicates the assimilation of knowledge, the formation of personality traits of schoolchildren. Finishing the list of principles of instruction, we emphasize that each principle is closely related to others and its effectiveness depends on the entire learning system.

So, the teaching of fine art in a comprehensive school requires a certain teaching methodology. No matter how the individual training system is built, whatever methods are used as the basis for constructing the image, they must meet the basic principles of didactics. In the learning process, the student must learn the knowledge, skills and information about the visual arts in a single, consistent system.

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## DIDACTIC STATUS OF THE EDUCATIONAL SUBJECT “FOREIGN LANGUAGE”

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### ABSTRACT

*In the article the conception on modern didactic status of the teaching subject “foreign language” (FL) has been offered. The new idea is that the content of teaching FL consists of the language(communicative) activities(skills), subskills, language techniques and language rules (algorithms), being proficient in them makes a learner communicant. But the final aim of teaching/learning FL is to train so-called intercultural cognizants.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Foreign Language And Culture, Educational Standard, Curriculum / Program / Subject, Foreign Language Teaching Methodology, Linguistics, Didactic Status Of A Foreign Language, Language Education, Types Of Speech Activity, Communicant, Cognizant.*

### INTRODUCTION

Each object in nature and / or in society has its own specific status, the significance of which is usually determined for a given space and time. The language, in our particular case, the studied foreign language as a social category is not an exception to this generally accepted methodological canon. The didactic-methodical status of the subject “foreign language”, in our opinion, is established taking into account the current economic and political structure in a particular region of the globe.

We will illustrate the foregoing with a few examples. So, in the Islamic world, the Arabic language has been the main language of religion for 14 centuries, because the Koran is written on it - the main holy book of all Muslims. Or Latin, although it ceased to exist in the IX century in its colloquial form, continues to function as the official language of the Catholic Church and

the Vatican. Another vivid example: before World War II, the leading foreign language of the West was considered German, but nowadays, its place is firmly occupied by English, etc. etc.

No wonder the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan №1875 dated on December 10 in 2012 year emphasized the importance of learning foreign languages, mainly English [1]. This article will discuss the “modernized” status of a foreign language as a subject in educational institutions in general, regardless of where it is studied.

The wording of the title of the article, at first glance, seems to be somewhat strange, i.e. as it were, it's not very successful in the sense that the subject called “foreign language” has not yet acquired its corresponding didactic interpretation (status) in the educational system. Yes, unfortunately, this is true. The fact is that the “foreign language” in terms of the methodology of its teaching is still interpreted by specialists differently on a global scale.

Let us turn to historical facts. The term "foreign language" itself was introduced into scientific use, as evidenced by the outstanding scientist linguist and methodologist acad. L.V. Shcherba, in the second half of the XVIII century [10]. This information is also confirmed in the writings of English-speaking scholars who, in particular, write: “...“ modern ”languages began to enter the curriculum of European schools in the eighteenth century” [8: 4] (Along the way, we note that by modern authors we mean English, German, French, and others as foreign languages. –U.J.). A similar opinion is shared by the most prominent scientist and methodologist I.V. Rakhmanov: “The concept of a“ foreign language ”as a school subject arose, in fact, only in the second half of the 18th century.” [7:12].

So, you can set the time when a foreign language, as a subject, began to be studied in schools only two centuries ago. In astronomical understanding, this, of course, is relatively recent. However, the history of teaching foreign languages has been around for many centuries [5]. The history of teaching foreign languages in Uzbekistan is also devoted to a number of fundamental scientific works [3]. Great thinkers have mastered many languages. There are reliable facts that Abu Nasr Farabi spoke in more than 70 languages. An outstanding writer, Nobel Prize winner Rabindranath Tagore (Thakur) not only spoke languages, but was also actively involved in teaching English as a foreign language and created his original textbooks in English, in which he recommended valuable innovative methodological technologies [9: 60-63] .

The above and numerous other scientific sources are necessary to establish the real status of the educational discipline "foreign language" as a linguodidactic phenomenon. Analysis of existing publications in the field of teaching foreign languages (hereinafter referred to as TFL), as well as psychology, didactics, linguistics and other basic and related sciences, shows that TFL has been considered for a long time, either as part of psychology or the branch of linguistics. In the XX century, TFL acquired its rightful place as a special full-fledged science, developing a theory and studying the history of teaching a foreign language. However, the subject of TFL, it seems to us, needs further specification and additional refinement, which we will briefly discuss below.

It is known that TFL as a scientific and educational discipline until the end of the 20th century was considered only in such areas as general and private methods. It is not surprising that even the largest theoretician of the technique, Professor I.V. Rakhmanov, was also an adherent of this interpretation [7].

From our point of view, TFL can consist of the following branches: (1) general, (2) private, (3) special, (4) comparative and (5) historical TFL. The first and second methods are studied in undergraduate studies and do not need additional clarification, since quite a lot has been written about them. The other three TFL require some kind of explanation, since they have begun to be studied recently.

A special technique, we think, is called upon to study the problems of teaching a foreign language as a specialty. This scientific discipline is studied by graduate students who specialize in a foreign language. Therefore, the subject of special TFL is, along with teaching a practical course, the teaching of linguistics and the course of methodology. Ultimately, the future specialist master takes possession of the language as a means of communication and philological knowledge. In addition, he masters the theory and practice of teaching this language to other people.

A comparative technique explores the issues of teaching a foreign language in various educational institutions. A master, unlike a bachelor, has the right to teach a foreign language in all educational institutions, including working in both a linguistic and non-linguistic university.

The need for historical TFL can be justified by the fact that a high-class specialist must know not only the current state of his subject, but also the necessary retrospective professional information.

Linguodidactic thoughts are unanimous in the fact that three languages are studied in an organized manner: native, second and foreign. Of this number, the first differs from the other two in that students begin to learn their native language when they already have speech activity in it. For this reason, the native language received a scientific interpretation: "1. The language of the motherland, adopted by the child in early childhood by imitating the adults around him. 2. The main language of instruction and the subject "[11: 289]. To this we add that in the lessons in their native language, students learn linguistic content and they develop the skills of fluency in the mother language in oral and written form, in addition, the students develop a culture of speech and thinking.

Now a few words about the term "second language", which appeared in the 20s of the last century due to the fact that under colonial conditions the language of the aliens was considered second to the languages of the local population. A similar case was observed in Uzbekistan before its independence, when Russian was considered even the second native language. At present, the second language should be considered that non-native language, which, as a rule, is studied in natural conditions. For example, the Uzbek language for the non-Uzbek-speaking population living in the sovereign Republic of Uzbekistan or English for immigrants in the United States.

Summarizing the above about the status of languages, we can state: language education as a linguodidactic concept includes knowledge of the native, second and foreign languages. In this regard, it is not useless to refer to the work of V. Klein, where the definitions are very well given: a non-native language is a foreign language, studied outside the conditions of natural existence, i.e. in the educational process, as well as the second language, assimilated in the social environment, where it acts as a real means of communication, and which serves along with the native second means of communication [6: 31/3].

We consider it appropriate to state our considerations regarding the contacting of several languages in the consciousness of the student. In the current continuing educational system of the Republic of Uzbekistan, pupils study at least three languages, a maximum of four or even five languages (as their mother tongue, Tajik / Kazakh / Karakalpak / Turkmen, Uzbek as state, Russian, foreign as the first and second). True, the concepts of “study and possession” are not always equivalent. Bilingualism, trilingualism, and multilingualism of subordinate and coordinative types are observed.

Language education, no matter how much is received, it is undoubtedly suitable for mastering the next language. Thus, studying the Uzbek language, the Russian-speaking individual learns the pronunciation features of the sounds [x], [ng], which are alien to the Russian phonetic system. The acquired skill in these sounds is easily transferred to the process of mastering the consonant sounds of the English language [h], [ŋ]. A positive transfer (transposition / facies) of skills is also characteristic of the lexical and grammatical side of speech. As for the negative transfer (interference) of skills, it requires careful study in the form of a special linguodidactic problem. Linguistic data on language contacts can be used in the development of intra-language and inter-language interference and transpositional issues of teaching a foreign language.

Having briefly discussed each of the languages that are in contact with the student’s mind, we can proceed to consider the status of a foreign language, which is studied in the educational process as a general educational discipline and as a specialty language. In both cases, it is the subject of consideration of pedagogical, or rather private-didactic, science - TFL.

By the working term “didactic status of a foreign language” we mean “the content of teaching a given language in certain didactic conditions and within the framework of the educational goals set by society”, in other words, what the efforts of the teacher and student in the educational process are spent on. To put it even more precisely: what is the component of the object of study / training and how are they hierarchically structured. To date, it is precisely the question of what to teach that turns out to be problematic, because in world linguodidactics there is a clear discrepancy on this important issue.

First of all, it is necessary to understand two methodological categories, namely: (1) what is the purpose and (2) what does “learning condition” mean, since both the course and the outcome of teaching a foreign language in various types of educational programs depends on their correct understanding institutions.

Of these two linguodidactic categories, the “learning condition” is primary with respect to the “learning objective”. This is because the “goal” is a derived concept from the “condition”, the put forward goal is completely dependent on the condition. Under different conditions, different goals can be set. To reveal the essence of the said general scientific position, one must find the answer to the question: what does the linguodidactic term “learning condition” express.

By “condition of teaching a foreign language” we mean the following specific linguodidactic categories: (1) type of educational institution (kindergarten, school, lyceum, college, gymnasium, university ...); (2) psychological and typological, in particular age characteristics of the subject of training; (3) the language experience of students (experience in their native, second, studied foreign languages), i.e. the presence of knowledge, skill, ability in languages that are in contact in the consciousness of the learner; (4) the time allotted to study a foreign language according to

the curriculum. The totality of the components of the “learning environment” has a direct impact on the choice of the “learning objective / goals”, which we now turn to briefly.

In all types of educational institutions without exception, four main goals are set: (1) practical (the more modern name is “communicative”), (2) general education, (3) educational, (4) developing the goals of teaching a foreign language. In language universities, teaching / learning a foreign language pursues, along with the above, another professional goal. It must be emphasized that all learning goals are realized in the process of achieving the main one - the communicative goal, i.e. the fulfillment of tasks within the framework of this goal leads to the attainment of general or vocational education, the upbringing and development of the personality of students. It seems that there is a need for more detailed commenting on the communicative goal of teaching a foreign language. (First, let's say just a few words about teaching methods, for the communicative goal of teaching a foreign language is falsely associated with the communicative method).

By the end of the last century, the didactic category “method” is no longer considered a key factor in the success or failure of language learning. Some even talk about the demise of methods and approaches. Recently, a new term “post-methods era” has appeared (the era after methods) [8: 247]. This conclusion is most likely due to the fact that linguodidactics, especially Western ones, abandoning methods and approaches, are leaning towards pedagogical (methodological) technologies for teaching a foreign language. Apparently, the technological direction of training is the most pragmatic linguodidactic category. This issue is still debatable. Let us return to the problem of the communicative goal.

The communicative goal of teaching a foreign language that has been declared over the past three decades should lead the learner in the end? The proposed answer is known: the formation of a foreign language personality of the communicant, or, in other words, the student in the end must be able to exchange the necessary and useful information by means of the language being studied. Well, then what? What is the essence of this information? Methodist theorists and teacher practitioners have not yet given a suitable answer, i.e. there is no unanimity in solving the problem.

A communicant, as we know, is a person who owns the types of speech activity in the language - speaking, listening, reading and writing and is able to transmit information by speaking and writing (producer) and extract information during reading and listening (recipient). By producing speech (in the process of generation) and recipient (when perceiving) someone else's speech, the communicant shows his speech competence. In order to achieve such, he must be armed with lexical, grammatical, pronunciation (phonetic), phraseological and graphic-spelling sub-competencies. In pedagogical psychology, it is customary to operate with the terms skill (English skill) and skill (English subskill), which are approximately comparable with speech (communicative) competence and language sub-competence (more acceptable is “sub-competence” - U.J.) [15].

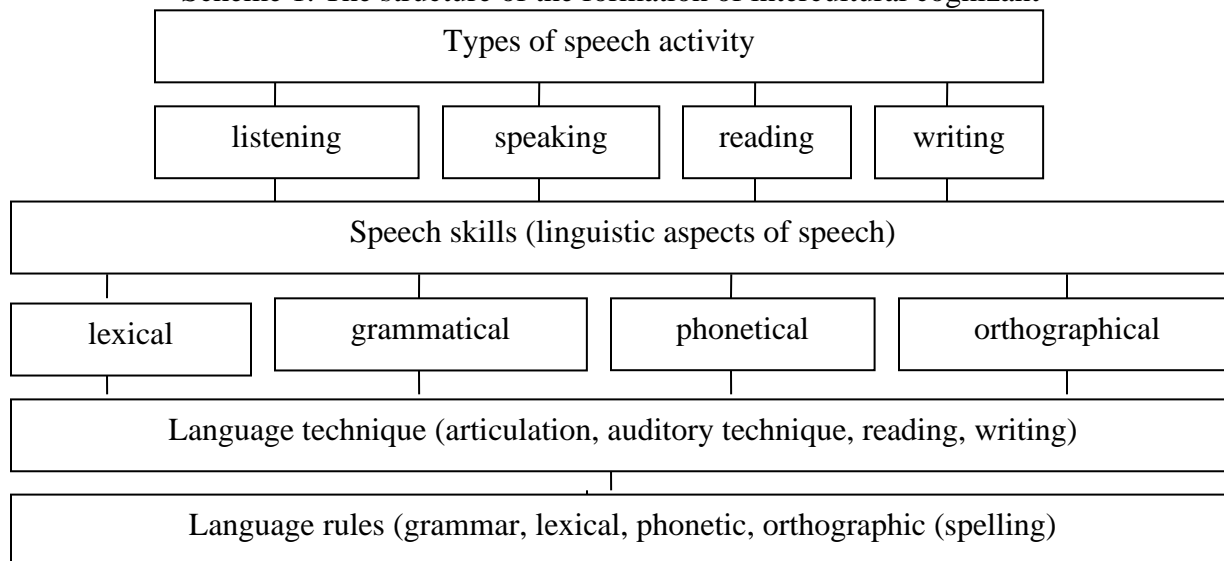
In the new State standards on foreign languages [2], speech and language competences are generically called linguistic competencies. In addition to them, the Standard also provides an approximate content of sociolinguistic and pragmatic competencies, in which the main attention is paid to intercultural communication and the correct use of verbal and non-verbal means of communication. This is where the substantive side of the information to be exchanged in the



communication process is clearly revealed. So, the communicative goal is, as it were, an intermediate, and the ultimate practical goal of teaching a foreign language is the formation of an intercultural cognizant [4:46].

“Intercultural cognizant”, the term we introduce into linguodidactic terms, expresses the concept of “native speaker of foreign and native languages and cultures”. In other words, a cognizant is one who knows and knows how to communicate with a native speaker of the language being studied. In order to become a reasonable intercultural cognizant, a student must possess such learning content as: (1) types of speech activity (listening, speaking, reading, writing), (2) linguistic aspects of speech (lexical, grammatical, pronunciation, spelling skills), (3) the technical aspect of the language (articulation technique, auditory technique, reading and writing technique), (4) language so-called algorithmic rules (lexical, grammatical, phonetic, spelling). Schematically, it looks like this:

Scheme 1. The structure of the formation of intercultural cognizant



As can be seen from Scheme 1, at the top of the "pyramid" is a cognizer, i.e. the carrier of knowledge, in this context, intercultural communication, more precisely, the “carrier” of language and culture (our term is U.J.). Cultural knowledge in the language being studied is selected in the form of a special intercultural minimum for each level of knowledge of a foreign language.

Foreign language proficiency levels are set in the Standard [2: 5-6] based on the Common European Framework of Reference (CEFR):

CEFR	Graduation	Level Names
A1	Graduates of Grade IV	Elementary Level
A2	Graduates of secondary schools	Basic level
A2+	A2 + Graduates of specialized schools	Enhanced basic level
B1	Graduates of academic lyceums (AL) and professional colleges	Independent user
	Graduates of specialized AL (second foreign language)	



B1+	Graduates of specialized AL	Independent user (Initial reinforced self-mastery)
B2	Graduates of a bachelor's degree	Independent user
	Graduates of a master's degree	
	Graduate students of a language university (SFL)	
C1	Graduates of a bachelor's degree at a language	Proficient user
	Graduates of a master's degree at a language	

A tiered approach to language learning, developed by a group of experts of the European Council and published by the Council of Europe under the title “Common European Framework of Reference for Languages: Learning, Teaching, Assessment”, has been adapted for educational system of the Republic of Uzbekistan and is the basis of the State educational standard for foreign languages [2]. According to the Standard, teaching a foreign language begins with the first grade of a comprehensive secondary school and continues until the master's program (see table).

The concept of determining the status of the subject “foreign language” was developed in full compliance with the provisions of the CEFR and found its implementation in curricula in English, German, French, compiled under the guidance of the authors J.J.Jalolov and others [4].

Having sorted out to some extent the issue of the didactic status of the “foreign language” discipline, we can now express in the form of the final part of the article some suggestions of a recommendatory nature, which, in our opinion, can be useful in a global solution to the above problem.

First: due to the fact that intercultural cognizants are being trained in foreign language classes, this educational subject must be called “foreign language and culture”, for example, “English language and culture”.

Second: studies on linguistic minimum and linguistic interference / transposition (facilitation) are still being conducted. We think that the time has come to create a cultural minimum and to develop intercultural foreign-language interference.

Third: based on the idea of the four-component content of teaching a foreign language, linguodidactic can launch intensive research to determine the language technical minimum and the differentiated selection of language rules for an educational institution. For each studied foreign language, it is necessary to select the language rules. A foreign language as a general educational subject does not need to communicate theoretical information in a linguistic system; only rules of an algorithmic direction should be given there.

Fourth: for each educational institution, a specific educational and methodological complex is required that meets the requirements of the real learning environment.

Fifth: in the short term, the preparation of a general, private, special, comparative and historical TFL in the language of study should be envisaged. Further training and retraining of teachers is an urgent problem in any field of knowledge. For this purpose, the new TFLs will serve.

If the proposed concept of establishing the didactic status of a foreign language will provide all possible assistance in further improving the system of studying foreign languages, then we will be entitled to consider our professional duty to society to a certain extent.

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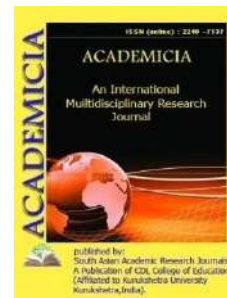
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## **A STUDY OF GLOBAL PROSPECTIVE REGARDING UNDERSTANDING ENTREPRENEURSHIP & ITS STRATEGY AND EXECUTION.**

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### **ABSTRACT**

*Entrepreneur is considered as merging resources in novel manners. Thus, in this regards entrepreneurship is defined as the formation of innovative businesses and by innovative it is meant that businesses that do not just copy present businesses but have some constituent of uniqueness. For instance, the entrepreneur might be running a convenience store in a new place, may have produced a new product or a new manufacturing expertise, may have a new manner of endorsing a particular product or service, may have recognized a new market segment, or may be thinking on a new technique of distribution. The purpose of this research is to examine strategies regarding entrepreneurship. Moreover, this research discovers the organizational context of entrepreneurship, examining several aspects supporting and restraining internal entrepreneurship. The research essentially reviewed several literatures proposed by various researchers in order to achieve better understanding on the viability of the topic. The research design is descriptive in nature. This research has utilized multiple linear regression analysis was utilized in with the endeavour of determining how the utilization of entrepreneurial production and marketing strategies are dependents on the execution of strategies. In addition, secondary data have been utilized for combining the purpose. Finally, conclusion was drawn in order to support the viability of the topic.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Entrepreneurship, Strategy, Innovation, Risk, Strategies, Resource Utilisation.*

## 1.0. INTRODUCTION

Where do new businesses originate from? The manuals state that the entrepreneur, like the stork, gets them. However new businesses do not take place with equivalent possibility in all civilizations or all trades. Moreover, present organizations in sophisticated civilizations have delicately built strategies for controlling various ranges of businesses, so it is uncertain why so numerous uncertain new businesses are produced. Why don't present organizations, with their knowledge, recognized status and prepared assets, have inducing benefits in new business development?

Schumpeter (1950) purported that the entrepreneur is considered as merging resources in novel manners. Thus, in this regards entrepreneurship is defined as the formation of innovative businesses and by innovative it is meant that businesses that do not just copy present businesses but have some constituent of uniqueness. For instance, the entrepreneur might be running a convenience store in a new place, may have produced a new product or a new manufacturing expertise, may have a new manner of endorsing a particular product or service, may have recognized a new market segment, or may be thinking on a new technique of distribution. However, one cannot routinely associate entrepreneurship with the formation of new businesses, while one will be focussed on the circumstances that hindering internal entrepreneurship.

If entrepreneurial action is observed as a prospect for benefit, its occurrence, locus and managerial framework should be established by the accessibility of entrepreneurial insights, by the prospective profits to entrepreneurship and by the skill of the entrepreneur to lure the required resources. On the other hand, a fine operational hypothesis of entrepreneurship would start with these ethics and build up associations to apparent and conventional incident.

This research examines strategies regarding entrepreneurship. Moreover, this research discovers the organizational context of entrepreneurship, examining several aspects supporting and restraining internal entrepreneurship.

### 1.1.Problem Statement

Entrepreneur is considered as merging resources in novel manners. Thus, in this regards entrepreneurship is defined as the formation of innovative businesses and by innovative it is meant that businesses that do not just copy present businesses but have some constituent of uniqueness and employment and execution of innovative strategies. Therefore, the convolution regarding the method of strategy execution, mainly for small entrepreneurs, which have restricted resources

On the other hand, it is strategic methods that are likely to produce competitive discrepancies for these organizations, and thus requires more consideration.

### 1.2. Aims and Objectives

The objectives of this research are:

- To examine strategies regarding entrepreneurship
- To analyze the execution of entrepreneurial strategies
- To discover the organizational context of entrepreneurship
- To analyze several aspects supporting and restraining internal entrepreneurship

### **1.3. Research Significant and Scope**

Various facts regarding strategies and their related issues in an entrepreneurial background discloses a series of discussions which examines a variety of strategic elements. Nevertheless, even after examining all these facts regarding entrepreneurship, there is no record found of a debate on the problem of execution of the marketing and production strategic process in smaller organizations. Although several organizations have definite strategic plans, there is a significant point in this development which specifically denotes the execution of strategies.

To understand the theory in a better way, multiple linear regression analysis was utilized in with the endeavour of determining how the utilization of entrepreneurial production and marketing strategies are dependents on the execution of strategies.

## **2. Literature Review**

A concise review of current literature regarding strategies and their related issues in an entrepreneurial background discloses a series of discussions which examines a variety of strategic elements.

### **2.1. Entrepreneurship and Strategy**

Various researches consider the method of creation of strategies in several organizations, beginning with several case studies regarding strategy-formation methods that consider 2 elements: the behavioural characteristics of entrepreneur and the implementation of management models from bigger organizations to the truth of smaller organizations (Bernardes, 2006). Moreover, an identical research confirmed the association among the varied variables of the strategy-formation method with the help of a survey of smaller organizations around the world (Santos et al., 2007).

One more debate dealt with models of creation of production strategies for smaller organizations. The difficulties for these researchers are to produce models-oriented to smaller organizations, as the current schemes are focussed on models for bigger organizations (Barros Neto et al., 2012).

For organizations that are based on technology especially, researches try to outline the manner through which strategy creation is constituted and recognize not a constant creation but development by parts, known as “Quantum Strategy Formation” (Perussi Filho et al., 2007).

Another discussion in the area engages the impact of technical strategies on information management and modernization in IT organizations. Rabelo (2006) puts a qualitative and quantitative research methodology signifying that several measures to technical strategy do not cause considerable variations in modernizations. On the other hand, with regards to technical strategies and understanding, transformations are observed in the manner organizations implement technologies and internalize information.

Nevertheless, even after examining all these discussions regarding entrepreneurship, there is no record found of a debate on the problem of execution of the marketing and production strategic process in smaller organizations.

### **2.2.Strategy Implementation**

Although several organizations have definite strategic plans, there is a significant point in this development which specifically denotes the execution of strategies.



Researches exposed that many firms were unsuccessful in their efforts to execute new strategies (Kaplan and Norton, 2001; Aaltonen and Ikavalko, 2002; Miller, 2000; Verweire and Van den Berghe, 2004). Therefore, this happens to be a reason for worry, for the reason that in the deficiency of right execution, even the prominent strategies will not fulfil their goal. Therefore, according to Van den Berghe (2004), the capability to implement these strategies is more essential than the intricacy of the plan itself.

Since it is a multifaceted and complicated procedure for numerous firms, managerial transformations caused by an execution should be associated with communication plans that are apparent to the workforce concerned, signifying them the advantages resulting from these transformations, to attain the necessary reliability and association (Forman and Argenti, 2005).

According to Lane (2005), it is important to recognize the measures entailed in this entrepreneurial strategy development, from the preliminary creation of these strategies to their successive execution and the conversation of the capabilities required for their implementation, which is the key area of the current research. Moreover, it is essential to consider the execution step because of the trouble firms generally come across, without overlooking the significance of the initial action in this development (Zagotta and Robinson, 2002). Thus, this execution action is observed as the more vigorous and justifies the tag of “core competence,” employed by numerous researchers (Biglar, 2001; Joyce et al., 2003; Fauli and Fleming, 2005).

The reasons of breakdown of these executions of strategy are frequently the shortage of an incorporated analysis of this method, as was established in global researches regarding this matter (Beer and Eisenstat, 2000; Raps, 2004). The failure of the core theory around the execution model happens more easily than in the creation phase, the later being generally found in organizations through methods that bring models, methods and even strategies for their execution (Alexander, 1985; Goold, 1991; Aaltonen and Ikavalko, 2002).

According to Braganza and Korac- Kakabadse (2000), correct execution of strategies carries the aspects that are able to produce better managerial performance. On the other hand Cravens (1998) purported that it is just this synchronization and incorporation of the contributing performance, through workforce and their roles that will cause the utmost challenge to strategy execution. Thus, this guides various firms to produce groups committed to synchronization of the execution procedure (Kaplan and Norton, 2005). Though, this incorporation should be examined deeply in terms of required strategic association, as observed in the model produced by Verweire and Van de Berghe (2004), which can be regarded as a helpful instrument to devise, execute and transform strategies and also assists the recognition of the vital mechanism in controlling and operationalizing methods.

In a nutshell, the model of Verweire and Van de Berghe (2004) regards the following elements:

- Assessment and control
- Intended objectives
- Operational processes
- Organizational behaviour
- Support of the processes

These elements must consecutively be associated with the amount of development of the particular firm, which significantly engages influencing the phase of business expansion in order that the suitable path can be pursued. Moreover, the development level can be categorized as:

- Learner
- Low
- Normal
- High

The probabilities for accomplishment will be superior when the amount of development and the elements of the business are considered seriously.

Pryor et al. (2007) proposed an appealing model of strategy execution, known as “5 P’s: Purpose, Principles, Processes, People and Performance.” This model outlines the associations between the purpose of the strategy, the formation of internal and external processes, the impact of this formation on employees’ actions and its equivalent outcomes in the performance of the organization. Moreover, it regards the strategy that is responsible for the formation, which consecutively leads the activities of workforce, who are responsible for the outcomes.

Therefore, an individual importance should be made on the responsibility of leaders and one can discover researches that are emphasized on these agents even if questions regarding how they donate to the accomplishment or breakdown of this procedure. It is observed that these leaders are in charge for synchronizing their assistants, thus controlling their perception of the organization as it experiences a strategy execution (Weymes, 2003; Schaap, 2006).

In a thorough examination of the features of this model of strategy execution it is observed that the first element, purpose, comprises the mission, vision, goals, strategies and tools of the organization for measurement and reaction.

The second element, principles, denotes the question of how firms should preserve their reliability, comprising their moral standards and how they can make workforce acquire these standards.

The third element, processes, explains the contributions (individuals, objects and tools), through which processes are changed into productivity (products and services). This measure includes the formation, structures and methods that are employed to create products and supply services. Therefore, if these methods are not employed well, their development turns out to be more complex.

The fourth element, people, regards to workforce, customers and dealers. If there is an association among these employees, the execution has a bigger prospect of accomplishment. People are responsible for guaranteeing the execution and if there are disputes among them this plan may be disrupted.

Finally, the fifth element, performance, is the outcome of the four elements aforesaid. For the required performance to be attained, it is essential to institute measurement schemes in order to offer people with better contribution in what they perform (Pryor et al, 2007).

### **3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.1. Choice of Research Method**

The present research is descriptive in nature. A research plan is simply and essentially the formation or preparation for a study that guides the collection and examination of the data. Moreover, the research plan specifies the techniques of research i.e. the technique of collecting data and the process of sampling. On the other hand, descriptive research is also known as the statistical research technique that describes data and uniqueness for a particular population or experience or incident being measured.

The research has employed a survey method due to which it achieves stronger data representation and improved estimation with the realism undergone in the sector of entrepreneurship globally.

#### **3.2. Data Collection**

The primary data was collected with the help of questionnaire. On the other hand, regarding the confidentiality of the research and its ethical perspectives, the names of the global companies that are used for to obtain answer from the questionnaire are not disclosed.

The secondary data was collected from various journals, books, articles, industry reports, etc regarding the entrepreneurial strategies and their execution.

#### **3.3. Explanation of the Model and Creation of Variables**

Entrepreneurs were asked about their participation to produce the anticipated model, with the following actions in the primary part of the questionnaire that includes the 2 dependant variables (marketing and production strategies):

Production strategies include:

- Assertion of constant and dependable excellence
- Bigger utilization of production capability or customer service
- Decreased production or operation expenditure
- Enhanced dependability
- Improved employee efficiency
- Production change
- Propose a bigger amount of models
- Propose a bigger amount of products or services
- Reduce in production or functions
- Supply of products or services for superior performance

Marketing strategies include:

- Activities to decrease working expenditure
- Improved operations of products or services;
- Investment in new products or services
- Opening of new ways of communication with customers
- Performance to increase sales
- Propose new types of disbursement
- Recognition of market niches

- Recognition of requirements of the customers;
- Sales promotions
- Segmentation

The responses of the entrepreneurs surveyed were measured on a four-point scale, signifying the level to which they integrate these activities into their every day practice. Regarding independent variables, signifying methods of execution employed by the entrepreneurs, different set of questions was asked, intended for determining the rate of utilization. This set includes questions regarding following elements:

- Action plans
- Association of team synchronization actions
- Explanation of regulations
- Sufficient way or distribution of resources
- Timetables

The options for responding utilized a four-point scale, in terms of “never used” to “often used.”

#### **4. Results Analysis**

Multiple linear regression models were used in the analysis with the aim of verifying how the use of entrepreneurial marketing and production strategies relies upon implementation mechanisms.

Table 4.1 (See Appendix) shows the correlation between dependant and independent variables. Although there is a significant correlation between them, it has low intensity, evidencing only an average use of entrepreneurial strategies, associated with a low use of implementation mechanisms as also noted in the descriptive data (See Appendix for Table 4.2).

Action plans constitute the implementation mechanisms used, followed by timetables, with little concern for the organization of activities and the prescription of rules and norms. Likewise, although entrepreneurial strategies are used, this does not occur in a regular manner, presenting usage intensity just above the average.

It was expected that implementation holds some importance for the establishment of entrepreneurial strategies, but this importance is very low. To confirm this proposition, multiple linear regression tests were performed (See Appendix for Table 4.3), which confirmed that entrepreneurial strategies have a low explanatory power for implementation strategies. In other words, entrepreneurs’ ability to use implementation mechanisms has very little impact on the adoption of innovative strategic processes.

It can be seen that a general pattern is followed by micro- and small entrepreneurs. For some, what stands out is the implementation of innovative strategic processes to master various implementation mechanisms that are not in common use, such as organizing team co-ordination activities and allocating adequate resources

##### **4.1. Multiple Regressions**

The reason why the organization of team coordination activities and the direction and allocation of resources stand out is that these activities are inherent in a firm’s growth and in the loss of the entrepreneur’s direct control over strategic activities. The justification for the relevance of these two mechanisms can thus result from the difference in the evolution of the businesses studied.

Evolution here refers to the size of some businesses that tend to leave the stage of micro- and small, or alternately the maturity of these businesses in terms of their duration of operation. Therefore, in order to enhance the explanatory power of the result, two variables were added to the model that mediates size (number of employees) and maturity (years).

#### **4.2. Multiple Regressions with Control Variables**

The result shows that the entrepreneur's maturity in the conduct of his business makes him use other implementation mechanisms with more intensity than at the start-up of the business (See Appendix for Table 4.4).

### **5. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION**

The objective set by this article was to show evidence of the use of entrepreneurial strategies and the adoption of implementation mechanisms in micro- and small businesses. The gap existing in the academic literature concerning studies of strategy implementation in the field of entrepreneurship, and even of organizational strategy, was the major motivation for the present study.

Results showed that the relationship between the use of innovative strategic processes by micro- and small entrepreneurs is not intensive—it can be considered average. However, the use of implementation mechanisms is by and large low, as is the correlation with the adoption of entrepreneurial strategies.

Therefore, the use of strategies associated with a larger portion of entrepreneurs has little explanatory power for strategic management techniques. For their part, the results, albeit to a small degree, highlight that the maturity of some businesses fosters a stronger use of strategic management techniques.

Such evidence may explain the lack of attention paid to mechanisms of strategy implementation in articles dedicated to entrepreneurship, but the evidence shows that business maturity and the relationship with implementation mechanisms can be an internal barrier, even if a small one, to the success of micro- and small ventures in the long term.

To some extent, the findings of this survey, involving 169 micro- and small entrepreneurs, confirm the lack of structure present in these establishments with regard to the strategic marketing and production process.

The operationalization of short-term decisions is more common, demonstrating a lack of concern for outlining future longer-range actions by these organizations. The contributions of this study lie in suggestions to micro- and small entrepreneurs regarding a greater concern about strategic planning, which might generate a lower failure rate for these organizations and even create competitive differentials in their markets of operation. Agencies that support micro- and small businesses can aid in developing this process with greater chances of success.

Finally, as a suggestion for future research, some questions could be raised about the business sectors involved and even in the identification of sources of innovation in these types of firms. The strategic debate surrounding micro- and small businesses carries with it the search for differentiation that can be provided by innovative products and services, or even by management models that facilitate participation, and consequently the generation of innovations.

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## Appendix

**TABLE 4.1: CORRELATIONS**

	Action plans	Timetables	Organization of team co-ordination activities	Adequate direction or allocation of resources	Conceiving and prescribing models, norms, and rules
Production	.239(**)	.205(**)	.324(**)	.183(*)	.199(**)
Marketing	.168(*)	.205(**)	.233(**)	.298(**)	.223(**)
** 0.01	* 0.05				

**TABLE 4.2: DESCRIPTIVE**

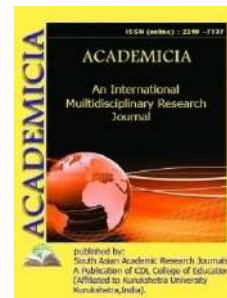
	MEAN	STD. DEVIATION
Production	2.61	0.35
Marketing	2.55	0.36
Action plans	2.68	1.05
Timetables	2.34	1.11
Organization of team co-ordination activities	1.73	0.89
Adequate direction or allocation of resources	2.10	0.75
Conceiving and prescribing models, norms, and rules	1.79	0.83

**TABLE 4.3: MULTIPLE REGRESSIONS**

	Production	Marketing
Beta	2.26	2.151
Action plans	0.032	0.005
Timetables	0.004	0.03
Organization of team co-ordination activities	0.089**	0.029
Adequate direction or allocation of resources	0.025	0.106**
Conceiving and prescribing models, norms, and rules	0.023	0.023
Adjusted R square	9%	11%
Significance	** 0.5	**0.05

**TABLE 4.4: MULTIPLE REGRESSIONS WITH CONTROL VARIABLES**

	<b>Production</b>	<b>Marketing</b>
Beta	2.191	2.102
Action plans	0.036	-0.001
Timetables	0.005	0.027
Organization of team co-ordination activities	0.081**	0.024
Adequate direction or allocation of resources	0.031	0.107**
Conceiving and prescribing models, norms, and rules	0.028	0.031
Years in operation	0.005**	0.007**
Number of employees	0.001	0.003
Adjusted R square	11%	13%
Significance	** 0.05	**0.05



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## THE ROLE OF DETERMINING THE STUDY OF D - DIMER PARAMETERS IN PREDICTING DIC SYNDROME IN WOMEN WITH ANTENATAL FETAL DEATH

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### ABSTRACT

*Objective to determine the role of studying the parameters of the D-dimer in predicting the development of DIC in women with antenatal fetal death. Materials and research methods. A survey of 25 women with fetal death at gestational age, respectively, 2–3 trimesters of pregnancy. All patients initially had a hemostatic system disorder corresponding to the chronic form of DIC - syndrome. The criterion for inclusion in this group was the presence of three or more unfavorable factors of the premorbid background (women over 35 years old, obesity of 2–3 degrees, cardiovascular disease, history of abortion), since, if they exist, the risk of progression of DIC is significantly high. The control group consisted of 15 women with normal pregnancy. On gestational dates 24-26 and 33-36 conducted a clinical and hemostasiological study. Clinical examination included analysis of complaints, history taking, physical examination.*

**KEYWORDS:** DIC, DIC-Syndrome, D-Dimer, Antenatal Fetal Death

### INTRODUCTION

Currently, intrauterine fetal death occupies a significant place in the overall structure of reproductive losses. Prolonged intrauterine delay of the dead fetal egg negatively affects the subsequent reproductive function, threatens not only the health, but also the life of the woman, primarily due to possible hemorrhagic complications.[1,11]

For many years, research by scientists has proved that in non-pregnancy pathological blood loss is mainly associated with the development of disorders in the clotting and anti-clotting systems based on the formation of DIC syndrome. Despite the fact that the pathomorphological

mechanisms of the development and course of DIC syndrome are currently well studied, but the prognosis of the development of this terrible pathology remains a little-studied problem in modern obstetrics. One of the most recent and informative tests predicting the development of disorders in the hemostatic system is the study of the level of D-dimer specifically reflects the degradation of fibrin and to a certain extent serves as an indicator of the course of DIC syndrome. [5,7 ]

The purpose of our study was to determine the role of studying the parameters of the D - dimer in predicting the development of DIC in women with antenatal fetal death.

## **MATERIALS AND METHODS**

To assess the significance of D –dimer in predicting the likelihood of subacute DIC transition, 25 women with intrauterine fetal death at gestation, respectively, 2 - 3 trimesters of pregnancy, were monitored. All patients initially had a violation of the hemostatic system, corresponding to the chronic form of DIC-syndrome. The criterion for inclusion in this group was the presence of three or more adverse factors of the premorbid background ( women over 35 years of age, 2-3 degrees of obesity, cardiovascular disease, and a history of abortion), since , if they are present, the risk of DIC progression is significantly high. The control group consisted of 15 women with normal pregnancy.

At gestation periods 24-26 and 33-36, clinical and hemostatic studies were performed. The clinical examination included analysis of complaints, collection of anamnesis, and physical examination.

The main methods of research were the study of parameters of the hemostatic system: D-dimer, aptv, GRP, PI, PDFF . Blood for hemostasiologic examination was taken in the morning, on an empty stomach, from the ulnar vein, using a needle with a wide lumen, with a short-term tourniquet, in a plastic tube. The study was performed within 2 hours after receiving the plasma. Coagulation studies were performed using reagents from the company "Technology-Standard" (Barnaul) on a semi-automatic coagulometer . the D-dimer level was determined on the Bio-Rad 680 device. Statistical data analysis was performed using the SPSS-17 software package for applied statistics.

## **Results of the study**

It was found that in all cases of frozen pregnancy and the presence of signs of chronic DIC, an increased concentration of D-dimer in the blood was registered. If during the normal course of pregnancy, the concentration of D-dimer was  $583.4 \pm 21.6$  ng / ml, then with the delay of the deceased fetus up to three weeks–  $720.6 \pm 31.4$  ng / ml, more than three= weeks– $754.2 \pm 21.8$  ng / ml. The presence of adverse factors of the premorbid background also led to a significant increase in the level of the D-dimer. Against the background of two or three factors, its value was  $743.6 \pm 26.8$  ng/l, with four or five -  $813.9 \pm 26.3$  ng/ml, and with six or more it increased to  $843.7 \pm 18.7$  ng/ml. thus, the results of the D - dimer level study fully confirmed the presence of chronic DIC syndrome in the studied group of women. Further monitoring of this group of pregnant women for five days revealed the progression of DIC in 13 of them. Signs of the subacute form of DIC were: a decrease in the concentration of blood fibrinogen to 1, 15 g/l, thrombocytopenia - up to  $95 \times 10^9$  g/l elongation of the total activity of blood clotting factors aptv - from 42.0 to 54.6 seconds, GRP - from 113.6 to 181.7 seconds, a decrease in PI from 86.1

to 41.3%, an increase in the plasma concentration of PFFF to  $11.3 \times 10^{-3}$  M and a decrease in the intensity of platelet aggregation when stimulating  $\text{Adp} 1 \times 10^{-3}$  M from 27.5 to 18: % .

Dynamic monitoring of the level of D-dimer in the blood of pregnant women allowed us to establish that the main sign of DIC progression is a large range of fluctuations in the content of D-dimer in the blood of pregnant women. During five days of follow-up during normal pregnancy, the difference between the minimum and maximum levels of D-dimer in the blood of pregnant women did not exceed 50.3 ng / ml. in the group of pregnant women, in the absence of negative dynamics in the severity of DIC syndrome, the minimum value of D - dimer was  $691.5 \pm 30.6$  ng/ml; the maximum- $816.8 \pm 26.7$  ng/ml, i.e. differences were expressed as 125.8 ng / ml. In cases where the transition of the chronic form of DIC to subacute was observed during pregnancy, the minimum value of D-dimer was  $640.6 \pm 31.2$  ng / ml, and the maximum value was  $1004.2 \pm 2.48$  ng/ml. thus, the fluctuations in the D - dimer level for five days of observation in this case exceeded 360, 8 ng / ml.

Based on the above , it should be concluded that d - dimer fluctuations in the normal course of pregnancy varied within 15-20% of the average level, in chronic DIC syndrome they amounted to 30-40%, and in the transition of the chronic form to the subacute form they exceeded 80%.

## CONCLUSION

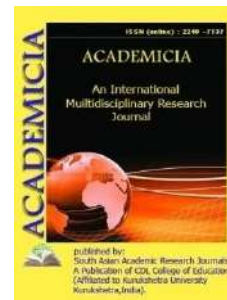
Based on the results obtained, it can be concluded that changes of 50% or more are a prognostically unfavorable sign of the transition of the chronic form of DIC to the subacute stage in pregnant women with antenatal fetal death and requires timely medication correction of hemostatic system disorders in order to prevent the development of thrombogenic syndrome.

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## PATRIOTISM IS A SIGN OF SPIRITUAL MATURITY

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### ABSTRACT

*This article scientifically determines the essence of the concept of patriotism, as well as the fact that patriotism is a sign of spiritual perfection. In particular, it emphasizes the importance of national pride in shaping the aspects and criteria of spiritual perfection.*

**KEYWORD:** *Homeland, Patriotism, Nation, Spirituality, Courage, Mature Man, Education.*

### INTRODUCTION

From the earliest days of the development of human society, the question of the relationship between the individual and society has always been in the center of attention of progressive thinkers. From the first days of independence, our country has focused on young people who are our future. The large-scale and wide arrange of work carried out in our country plays an important role in educating the future owners in the spirit of devotion to the Motherland and the ideas of national independence.

### MATERIALS AND METHODS

One of the most crucial spiritual values in the development of a society is patriotism. **Patriotism** is the freedom and prosperity of the Motherland, the inviolability of its borders, living in selflessness in defense of its independence, the dedication to the honor, dignity, happiness, strength, knowledge and experience of the motherland. it is a human emotion that represents the most sacred and noble activity [1,78].

Its essence is to be kind and loyal to the Motherland, to be proud of the country's past and present, to strive to protect the interests of the country [2, 108].

It is said in the hadith, "Loving one's country is a matter of faith." That is, everyone who has an idol of faith and a clear conscience loves the country, protects it from the eyes of enemies, fights for its prosperity and survival, humiliation. These are exactly the main signs of patriotism. Also, everyone does not spare everything, even the sweet soul, for the perfection and future of the

homeland, the freedom and independence of the people. These ideas are the worldview of our ancestors. When it comes to this, the words of Mawlana Fuzuli, "I have one life, and if I had a thousand lives, I would have spent it all for the homeland" are invaluable advice for each of us. In short, the above-mentioned factors can be listed as components of patriotism typical of our ancestors. Unfortunately, the sense of patriotism among our people has recently disappeared. So we have to do a lot to restore that patriotism to our people.

The homeland is the land where we were born and raised, where we grew up, where our ancestors lived for many generations, where their intellect and hard work were spent. Homeland is the subject that people think about, talk about and sing about the most. The reason for the highest courage is the Motherland. The development of the country depends, first of all, on the maturity of its children. This encourages every citizen to feel a high responsibility for their spiritual well-being, to live in harmony with the interests of this country and this people. And it's patriotic. Knowledge and practical study of the world of values and spirituality are important in increasing the social activity of young people. The essence and significance of each value is determined on the basis of knowledge of the phenomena of nature, society and the spiritual world, scientific generalization, the ability to influence social and spiritual development [3,5].

Our ancestors have always educated the younger generation to grow up as spiritually mature people, to love and respect their homeland. They also focused on the formation of such qualities in young people as fame, career, not to bow down in the face of financial difficulties, not to succumb to slander, not to bow to any fate, to always be ready for the service of the Fatherland. Such qualities allow one of the main signs of spiritual maturity in young people to develop a sense of patriotism. A spiritually mature person is distinguished by such noble qualities as selflessness, courage, bravery, love for his people, respect for the Motherland, and pride in his ancestors. These factors are the most essential signs of patriotism of our people.

We can be proud of the high level of patriotism, humanity and involvement in the destiny of our country, and we can write a lot about their work. They loved and respected their country and sacrificed their lives if necessary. That is why this sacred Turanzamin has come down to us with all its mysteries and beauty and spiritual riches. But at the same time, there is a need to further develop a sense of patriotism among our people. This is due to the ideological policies of the former Soviet Union and the current free flow of information.

At present, there are a number of factors that hinder the formation of a sense of patriotism in young people caused by globalization, and it is inappropriate to talk about the formation of patriotism without eliminating them. Such disadvantages include:

- + indifference to the fate of the people and the Motherland;
- + the desire to put their own interests above the interests of others;
- + disregard or complete ignorance of national and universal values;
- + cosmopolitan worldview;
- + Insufficient religious knowledge;
- + Lack of national pride and so on.

As long as there are such negative flaws, we will continue to make mistakes in the upbringing of a patriotic, spiritually mature generation. This means pouring water into the mills of our enemies with our own hands. It should be noted that the formation of a sense of patriotism among young people is more important today than ever. Today's globalization process has made it its primary task to bring up zombies who do not know, appreciate, forget their nation's history, national values, language, future interests, do not care about their nation's future, and do not fight. People brought up in this way have no national pride, no pride in the nation, no nationalism. We cannot call such a person a spiritually mature person or a patriot who can expect any evil. Therefore, educating patriotic youth is our important task. Today, the spiritual heritage of our ancestors and their teachings play an important role in educating patriotic youth. It is good to study the examples of patriotism of our ancestors and apply them to our day.

In our opinion, the components of patriotism inherent in our people include:

- ❖ Concern for the well-being of family members, neighbors, neighborhoods, villagers and the nation as a whole;
- ❖ appreciation of the cultural heritage of our ancestors;
- ❖ Respect and adherence to national values;
- ❖ stability of nationalism and humanity;
- ❖ respect for laws approved by the people and adopted by the government, and set an example of loyalty to them;
- ❖ defending the homeland, in other words, living with military-patriotic feelings, etc.

Only by instilling such feelings in our young people can we nurture spiritually mature young people who will build our future and our great future. Aspects and criteria of spiritual perfection include national pride and sense of pride, which play an important role in the formation of patriotism. National pride is the result of all the material and spiritual riches, historical heritage, customs, traditions, morals, way of life, high spirituality, all historical achievements of its people, created over thousands of years. to treat his lessons with infinite respect and esteem, to be careful. In the new stage of development of Uzbekistan, unless everyone has national pride and national pride, it may not allow the development of such qualities as self-sacrifice, patriotism, nationalism.

In order for national pride to become a spiritual weapon of our people, it is necessary to pay special attention to the formation of the following important features:

- ✚ Preservation of independence, indifference to reforms;
- ✚ Concern for the fate and independence of the motherland;
- ✚ Striving to be a worthy heir to the great ancestors;
- ✚ Development of a sense of belonging to the fate and future of the homeland;
- ✚ Understanding and protection of the dignity and honor of the people and the country;
- ✚ To turn the idea of "if I do not fight for the honor of this country, the Motherland, who else will fight" into a living motto;

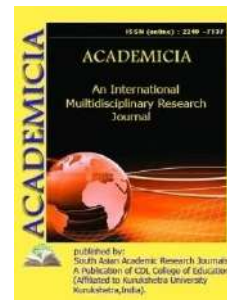
- ✚ To dedicate all his labor, talent, opportunities, and, if necessary, his life to the future of the country, the happiness of the people, and so on.

## CONCLUSION

Based on the above, it can be said that our ancestors, our people, have always been honorable, aristocratic, so they considered it a shame for their country, its soil, their mothers and children to be trampled by other invaders. It seems that the essence of honor and patriotism is hidden in the essence of Aryanism. This means that the use of the efforts and practical activities and experiences of our great ancestors for the integrity of faith and belief will have a positive effect on the formation of a sense of patriotism and strengthening the faith of our citizens, especially young people. In today's era of ideological and ideological struggle, it makes sense to use the spiritual heritage of our ancestors to fill certain gaps in the worldview of some of our citizens, including some young people.

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## FACTORS AFFECTING THE SURVIVAL OF ARTILLERY UNITS IN COMBAT OPERATIONS

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### ABSTRACT

*Timely and high-quality performance of combat tasks assigned to units and to preservation of their combat capability during the combat operations, largely depends on the survivability of units. For this reason, the article widely covers the factors that affect the increase in the survivability of artillery units in combat.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Survivability, Ensuring Survivability, Maneuver, Maneuverability, Surprise, Precision Ammunition, Jihad Mobile, Fire Defeat.*

### INTRODUCTION

What is understood when the division says survival? When the units say survival, a set of characteristics is understood, which allows the enemy to perform combat tasks under conditions of active counter-influence and to maintain combat capabilities in various situations to the required extent.

During the development of mankind, at first people came to protect themselves and their family members from predatory animals and other tribes by using stones and wood, which were later made of iron objects. And this to a certain extent ensured that mankind lives without danger to themselves, their family and their tribe.

Over the years, as a result of the development of Human Consciousness, Science, Technical Development, like all other spheres, Humans has not failed to exert its influence on the development of the military sphere. As a result, from past to present time, different weapons have been creating and developing, too.

According to the type of weapons, it was originally intended for solo combat, followed by remote destruction, but over time, weapons have been created that are capable of delivering mass destruction from a distance. The development of weapons has made a radical turn in the tactics of carrying out the Battle of divisions in its place. At the floor of such actions lies the tactic of increasing the survival of the divisions, while at the same time delivering a large amount of casualties to the enemy with low strength and Means.

Currently, in many developed countries combat actions are carried out for "object and subject" reasons. In the land of combat action lies the achievement of the goal of the battle, as in different periods. When will the goal of the Battle be achieved? When preparing for combat actions and carrying out them, the goal of the battle is achieved only if the units fully carry out the activities aimed at the effective performance of combat tasks, while the maximum reduction in the destruction of the units from the possible blows of the enemy is achieved.

Effective execution of combat tasks is closely tied to the tasks of firefighting, which is carried out in order to inflict casualties on the enemy. In combat, the main attention is paid to damage from a distance, that is, without collisions with the enemy. And this is relevant now mainly for the armies of countries that are lagging behind in the development of the military sphere. That is why tattooed drone flying helmets are actively developing at the moment. On the one hand, they are relatively rare now, on the other hand – they are extremely dependent on the stability of the control channels [1]. The results of the research prove that the share of 70-80% of the volume of firefighting tasks performed to bring about a loss to the enemy corresponds to the contribution of artillery units and to the aviation of the army with close tactical depth up to 80-90%. This has a number of serious disadvantages of helicopters, in particular: experiments have shown that artillery units spend less time on 2,5-4 once than helicopter units spend on them from the detection to the destruction of the enemy. For example: Mi-24 helicopter units if the time for the above task is 13-24 minutes, then for 152 mm self-propelled howitzer 2S19 only 5-6 minutes are sufficient [1, 5]; one of the most important factors in the transmission of loss is the lack of compensation.

Because the hearing of aviation engines and propellers is considered one of the important measures. The fact that scientists of foreign countries and researchers of this sphere are actively conducting scientific research on increasing the survival of divisions in the last years which means that the topic of scientific articles is topical.

## **MATERIALS AND METHODS**

The analysis of combat action experiments showed that a number of factors influences the survival of artillery units. These are: combat ready modern weapons and military equipment; high-precision ammunition; appropriate order of battle of artillery units; carefully prepared false firing positions and observation posts; knowledge, training and experience of personnel; automated artillery fire control system; engineering equipment and disguise; hidden management; counteraction to electronic suppression of the enemy when performing fire tasks; the maneuverability of the units.

Among the factors that affect the survival of artillery units, we will consider the combat layout of artillery units, the knowledge of personal content, the level and experience of their study, as well as the automated system of artillery fire fighting operations conducted over the past decades, as well as the example of armed conflicts.



Speciall, In combat actions in the Syrian Arab Republic, militants used "**mobile war tactics**"[2]. How was the "**mobile war tactics**" conducted? The militants applied large caliber machine guns to light cars with high permeability characteristics, while the mortars installed their rocket launchers, which were not even large enough [3]. With this, they were able to achieve high magnanimity in carrying out combat actions. Those who occupied positions of opening fire at short opportunities, carried out fire on the enemy and were able to leave their place in seconds, that is, they were guided by the principle of "manyovr - fire damage - manyovr". At the same time, militants used "**ingimas**" in most cases. They were driven to cross the high-speed government troops' fortresses at jihadist mobile, as well as to inflict casualties on them, specially prepared machines filled with explosives (Figure 1).

To effectively combat this kind of tactics of militants, it is important to take into account the capabilities of artillery and the characteristics of their weapons, as well as the personal composition of their experience in this regard.

In order to resist the tactics used by the militants, to detect and destroy them in a timely manner without any casualties, there will be a need for modern intelligence tools, high-precision ammunition and non-standard application of artillery. This problem can be solved in the following order:

1. It is necessary to provide artillery units with unmanned aerial combat (UAC) and high-precision ammunition (if there is no such ammunition, then with simple ammunition will be depleted).
2. From the contents of the battery, a combat order is obtained by dividing one artillery cannon into the direction in which the "jihad mobile" is likely to come, equipping the battery firing position (BFP) to the other side of the object being attacked (Figure 2). The battery command control tracking punk (CTP) spreads in BFP.

In the fight against jihadist mobiles, the UAC account sends information about them to the specially designated artillery cannon commander in a timely manner. Jihad mobile detected UAC: description of the target and the time it detected; jihad mobile coordinate atasi; speed of movement (km/h); the target informs its commander about the name and number of the moving meeting point [4].

Jihadist sets the throw at the meeting point to damage the mobiles will be determined earlier. For this purpose, the Artillery Command Figure 1. Mobile war militants. tactics of the determines the probable course of action of the jihad mobile, taking into account the type of roads that are likely to arrive jihad mobile on the map. The meeting point is determined at the road intersections that exist within the vision of the means of attracting intelligence, at the crossings of rivers (bridges), on the gorges and other slopes, where movement is difficult or impossible at all. The designated destinations and meeting points are reduced to the map (tablet). Directions are conditionally named by the names of reptiles, for example, "Cobra", "Python", etc., and to the meeting points are put the order numbers from the distant, that is, "Cobra-1", "Cobra-2" and the like [4].

On each specified meeting point, the damage-throw installations are determined using full preparedness or shot adjustments. If you do not have the opportunity to be examined by a single

throw. The time of flight of the applied projectile to the target is determined. Based on the time of the flight of the projectile, jihad mobile determines to which part of the road the artillery system will carry out the opening of the fire to the meeting point. When the head of the column reaches the meeting point, the grass is opened according to the UAC accounting message (signal) or (if there is no possibility to track the column) the time from where the column is determined until it reaches the meeting point, calculated by the speed and distance of the column. Calculation is carried out using the following formula

$$T_0 = T_N + 60S/V,$$

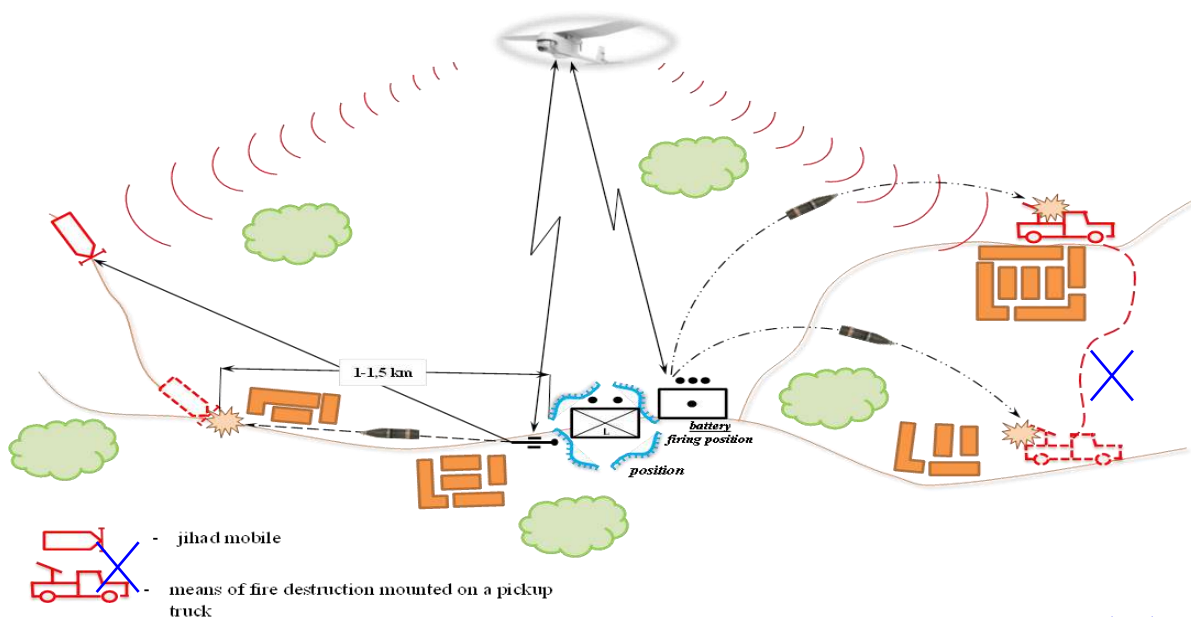
Here,  $T_0$  – astronomical time to open fire;

$T_N$  – astronomical tracking time jihad mobile;

$S$  – the distance from the observed point of view to the meeting point jihad mobile;

$V$  – movement speed jihad mobile, km/h [4].

It is worth noting that the Grenadines against the tank against the "jihadist mobiles" will be able to fight at a distance of up to 400m. Artillery guns have the ability to effectively inflict casualties on "jihadist mobiles" from a distance of 1000-1500m.



In the fight against the means of transmission of waste in pickups, UAC transmits the coordinate BFP where the pickup is located. The battery command determines the installations calculated on the oop according to the target and fires at the target. UAC conveys BFP ready data for correction input while observing the target deviation of the projectile. The battery fires at the target based on the data obtained from the BFP and destroys the target in the same order.

By using the above mentioned methods and tools, it is achieved to increase the survival of the

Figure 2. A way to combat the mobile war tactics of the militants.

artillery units along with worthy resistance and their destruction to the enemy's mobile combat tactics.

This means that the artillery battery was provided with an automated control system, the artillery battery used an unusual way to master the combat mode, and the artillery specialists have enough knowledge, skills and skills to deliver casualties to targets with high magnanimity. There is no doubt that the listed factors contribute to the increase in the survival of artillery units.

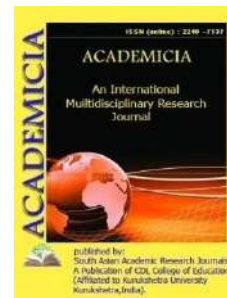
## CONCLUSION

From the analysis and generalization of forces that affect the survival of artillery units in combat operations, it is possible to **conclude** the following:

1. The artillery delivers timely, reliable destruction to the militants, using new methods of fighting in armed conflicts, provided that modern intelligence tools are provided.
2. Using the principle of "manyovr-fire damage -manyovr" in combat actions, an increase in the survival of artillery units is achieved.
3. Elements of the combat order of the artillery units are equipped with engineering precision and equipped with masks, ensuring maximum reduction in the level of vision loss of the unitstirishga achievement.
4. Regular study of modern weapons and military equipment of the armies of developed foreign countries with the aim of improving the tactical actions of the artillery units, as well as the tactics of fighting in armed conflicts is one of the important requirements of the present day.
5. Another important aspect is the regular work of these artillery specialists on their own in order to improve the level of knowledge on the management of artillery fireplaces.

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## THE IMPORTANCE OF GAMING TECHNOLOGY IN LEARNING NON-FINITE VERBS IN ENGLISH

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### ABSTRACT

*This article examines the actuality of gaming technology in learning of (non-finite) verbs in English. In the process of transferring information, problems often arise in teaching foreign languages for students for who are non-native. The use of gaming technologies allows students to speak more in a foreign language, which contributes to their interest in the subject and makes the learning process more effective.*

**KEYWORDS:** Skills, Technology, Verb, Teacher, Student.

### INTRODUCTION

Today, in the developed world there are various information and communication technologies, which are becoming more diverse and are widely used in the field of education. The improvement and application of these technologies require a special approach when studying English, as well as modern forms, methods and teaching aids. The concept of teaching methods in modern methods of teaching a foreign language is a conceptual rule of the teacher's activity in organizing and managing the educational activities of students on a specific topic.

In today's globalized universe, learning the foreign language can be seen like bilingual, and in some cases trilingual, that is, in the conditions of a "collision" of two language systems in the skills of foreign language learners, we will establish how this affects the acquisition of new pronunciation skills. Thus, in connection with bilingualism, it is widely believed that there is a "difficult" and "easy" pronunciation of verbs, which we consider incorrect. Native pronunciation is always easy for the representation of a given language and to one degree or another; it is difficult for a representative of another language. The articulator structures underlying the two compared phonetic systems may differ from each other to a greater or lesser

extent, and sometimes coincide. This is the comparative difficulty or ease of mastering pronunciation, caused, rather, by the insufficient development of the methodology for teaching the pronunciation of verbs in English.

Currently, distance learning is practiced in universities, as an educational technology, it can be easily integrated into any form of education. The main training is carried out in the traditional form of teacher-student; communication with the teacher brings the best result in the learning process and in the assimilation of English verbs. However, there are cases when teachers have to study repeatedly with students or teach during quarantine – in distance learning.

It is known that the facilities of enhancing the educational process are information technologies, multimedia and computer, so with the help of the implementation and assimilation of educational material, which increases the process of assimilation of educational material and it can help students to realize the lesson easily and effectively. In this article, we will focus on gaming technologies when teaching English non-finite verbs.

## **MATERIALS AND METHODS**

In modern English, the verb has a more developed system of facilities of inflection and form formation than any other part of speech and non-finite verbs include participle, gerund and infinitive forms. They also possess both verbal and nominal traits. Thus, the verb features are manifested in the presence of the categories of tense, type, voice in the impersonal forms of the English verb, as well as in the characteristics of word combinations in which the studied forms function.

Games, modern technology like computer or TV can be used in teaching foreign languages for the following purposes: the formation of certain communication skills and abilities on the topic, teaching verbal communication skills, the development of necessary skills and mental functions, the content of communicative tasks in the game, conscious skill. During the game, the cognitive activity of students is modeled; their attention, memory, the level of thinking, imagination, and the cognitive process are formed and improved. The pedagogical and didactic significance of games is explained by the fact that they help students understand themselves, how to perform verbal actions in communicative situations, and test themselves.

When studying the above topic, the teacher can use one of the methods of game technology – “A day in the life”, is. form of intellectual play. The group is divided into two subgroups, in each team one of the players is selected, who must leave the audience. The team then tries to imagine how their remote participants spend the day recording, using impersonal verbs in English, what they did, who they talked to, where they were. The removed player is then returned to their team. By asking different questions, this player is trying to determine which of the days the group spoke about before him. After he guesses which day was in question, the team members ask him questions to understand how he actually spent that day.

Another type of game technology – “Bricks”. This game has a specific goal - to bring to automatism the use of sentence constructions using the studied topic. For this lesson, you need to prepare bricks, on the edge of which you can stick pictures with images of different objects. Students should be divided into two groups. Each of them in turn comes to the table, rolls a dice and pronounces a sentence with a studied construction that takes into account the plot of the picture.

With the help of gaming technology, you can increase the effectiveness of classes only if you use various techniques correctly. The experience of using games in pairs shows that it is necessary to gradually introduce new types of games into classes, use different variations for those already introduced. Thanks to games, students overcome language barriers when learning a foreign language, they are rebuilt psychologically, they begin to think about the game process, and not about the language being studied. So, gaming technologies improve the motivation of learning and the interest of students in the subject, at the same time, to the study of non-finite verbs in English, this creates an atmosphere of creative cooperation, fosters in them a sense of their own significance, gives a feeling of creative freedom and, most importantly, brings joy, satisfaction and a sense of self-affirmation. The use of gaming technologies in the classroom allows you to transfer knowledge to students in the most interesting form. As an element of the lesson, playful activity can be applied at any stage of the lesson: it can be role-playing games, competition games, intellectual games, which students really like, as they reveal the individual abilities of students who show their knowledge and skills, learn from each other something new and also enrich their knowledge and vocabulary.

Games are used to develop memory, and to improve skills and competencies after explaining communication material in practical exercises related to non-finite verbs in English. The communicative situation created during the game, the expression of thoughts using audiovisual, extra linguistic and emotional means of communication, ensures that the communication process takes place in a natural environment.

## **RESULT AND DISCUSSION**

When organizing the game, the following methodological requirements are observed:

Determine the goals and objectives of the game in accordance with the general didactic principles of the game. Clarity of tasks to be performed by participants.

Predetermine the audio-visual, extra linguistic (non-verbal) and emotional effects used in the game.

4. Establish real, sincere, mutually supportive cooperative relationships between players. Conscious assimilation of game content by participants.

6. Play activities have a positive emotional impact on the participants.

7. Develop the communication and skills of the participants on a specific topic through play.

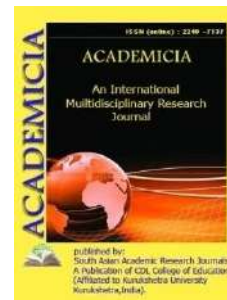
## **CONCLUSION**

The primary aim of this study was to explore the importance of using gaming technology while explaining non-finite verbs for learners in the classrooms. As this findings show that using games creates an environment in which there is fun and satisfaction besides high motivation for learning a language. Games are important for teaching English because they are a way to provide for learner not only having fun and amusement with the target language but also practice incidentally. To be short, games can be accepted as useful and effective tools that are effective for teaching vocabulary, realizing verb and its types. The use of games at the lessons is a way to provide more interesting, enjoyable, and effective teaching



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## CLINICAL SIGNS AND PATHOLOGICAL CHANGES IN EXPERIMENTAL BRADZOT

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### ABSTRACT

*The article describes the course and manifestation of the experimental sheep bradzot. The clinical signs of the disease, as well as pathological changes in the internal organs of the fallen sheep were studied. The causative agent of the disease from dead animals was re-isolated and it was proved that death came from infection of animals with the causative agent of bradzot.*

**KEYWORDS:** Bradzot, Sheep, Pathogen, Anaerobes, Spore, Cl.Oedematiens, Kitt-Tarozzi Nutrient Medium.

### INTRODUCTION

Bradzot is an acute non-contagious disease of sheep. It is characterized by hemorrhagic inflammation of the abomasum and duodenum with the formation of gas in the digestive tract. The disease ends with the death of the animal. Distributed in all countries where sheep breeding is developed. Sick sheep are the source of infection. Pasture disease and water sources invaded by the pathogen contribute to the spread of the disease. Eating frozen food and cooling the body have a negative effect. Therefore, bradzot occurs more often in autumn, winter and spring, in summer it is rarely observed. The causative agents of bradzot are Cl. Septicum Cl. Oedematiens and Cl. Novye tour B (Bac.gigas). The economic damage caused by the pit disease is quite large. Statistics show that for anaerobic infections, the greatest losses among sheep cause bradzot and bradzot-like diseases.

Bradzot sheep occupies a special place among infectious diseases. Great economic damage is caused to farms which consists of the death of sick animals, forced slaughter, the costs spent on preventive measures. Bradzot is very difficult to treat, since the disease is acute and lightning fast, therefore, in order to create effective measures against the disease, it is necessary to study its epizootic situation. Accurate diagnosis of the disease should be one of the main tasks of veterinary specialists. This problem can be solved by studying the clinical signs and pathological

changes in this disease. With an outbreak of bradzot, up to 15-20% of the population of dysfunctional flocks is affected, mortality in the case of an overexposed course of the disease reaches 100%.

## MATERIAL AND METHODS

A banded part of the abomasum and duodenum with contents, parenchymal organs, muscles, edematous tissue, and tubular bone are sent to the laboratory for bacteriological research. Only fresh material is suitable, since in sheep, after death in the intestines, anaerobic bacteria rapidly multiply and their penetration into organs and tissues is not established, the result of studying materials from stale corpses is not established.

When studying the clinical signs of the disease and pathological changes in dead animals, an experimental experiment was carried out on sheep under laboratory conditions. For which clinically healthy sheep of the Karakul breed of average fatness in the amount of three heads were selected. The sheep were infected by the introduction of a daily culture of the pathogen *Cl. oedematiens* intramuscularly in the hairless side of the thigh in a dose of 2 ml, grown on a nutrient medium Kitt-Tarozzi. The infectious dose of the LD100 pathogen was determined in experiments that were carried out in advance. The infected sheep were kept under constant observation and clinical examination. At the same time, attention was paid to their general condition, food intake, to the reaction of external stimuli, the condition of the coat, the condition of visible mucous membranes, body temperature, pulse rate and respiratory movements. In fallen sheep, pathological changes were determined from infection. At the same time, attention was paid to the condition of the coat, to the presence and consistency of outflows from natural holes, changes in the skin and subcutaneous tissue, muscle tissue, the condition of the lymph nodes, as well as to the condition of the chest and abdominal organs.

After pathological studies for bacteriological studies, samples of pathological material (heart, liver, kidneys, spleen, etc.) were taken in order to re-isolate the causative agent of the disease with which the animals were infected.

Observing the measures of asepsis, from the samples were prepared, smears, prints. They were stained according to Gram and looked at in the immersion system of a microscope, and also inoculated on nutrient media. In this case, a Pasteur pipette was stuck on the surface of the samples burned with a scalpel, the sterile liquid was sucked out and sown over an alcohol lamp on the bottom of the nutrient medium. The inoculum was incubated in a thermostat at 37.5-38.00C. The growth of microorganisms was determined by the turbidity of the medium and gas formation. By preparing smears from a growth medium and examining them under a microscope, he proved the presence of an infectious agent in nutrient media.

## RESULTS

The diagnosis is made taking into account epizootological, clinical and pathological data. An epizootological feature of bradzot is that animals get sick more often in the cold year. A decisive role in the diagnosis of the disease belongs to bacteriological research. The corpse should be opened no later than 4-6 hours after death. Examine the tissue of the abomasum and duodenum, necrotic areas of the liver and long tubular bone. From pathological material, culture media are sown (Kitt-Tarozzi, blood sugar agar, MPA, MPB), smears are examined under a microscope. Laboratory animals (white mice and guinea pigs) are infected with an emulsion of a pat of

material or an isolated culture. In order to accurately determine the type of pathogen of bradzot, as well as to differentiate its other anaerobic microbes, a neutralization reaction is used.

In infected sheep with daily culture of *Cl. oedematiens* on the second day after infection, the first clinical signs of bradzot appeared. The clinical picture in sheep was identical. They noted a sharp increase in body temperature from 40.80C to 41.30C. The respiratory rate reached 40-50, and the heart rate was 100-120 times per minute. In patients, the state is depressed, general weakness, do not react to external stimuli, they noted redness of the conjunctiva. A sharp decrease in appetite was observed, chewing gum is absent, atony of the pancreas. Hot, painful swelling and redness of the skin were noted at the sites of introduction of the pathogen and into the circle of it. The sick sheep showed signs of lameness, excitement, with a feeling of anxiety, spasmodic movement, after which general weakness set in and they immediately lie down. Swelling of the intermaxillary space, neck and dewlap, abdominal distention and bloody diarrhea were also noted.

The postmortem examination of the fallen sheep revealed rapid swelling of the corpse, the skin was dark red and bluish in color. The coat is easily pulled out. At the site of introduction of the pathogen, severe swelling, a bloody liquid is filtered from under the skin. The walls of the abdomen are bluish in color. On the peritoneum, point hemorrhages. A straw-colored liquid was found in the abdominal cavity. The proventriculus is full of food masses, and food masses were not found in the abomasum and in the small intestine.

There is a hemorrhage in the small intestine. The spleen is slightly enlarged and softened. The liver is enlarged, filled with blood, there are necrotic foci. When the liver was lifted, a crackling of the organ surface was observed. The gall bladder is full of bile and enlarged. Minor hemorrhages were observed in the kidneys and a slight softening of the organ was determined. On the diaphragm there are small punctate hemorrhages.

A straw-colored fluid was also found in the chest cavity. The heart is blood-filled and softened. On the pericardium and endocardium, the presence of point hemorrhages was determined. On the pleura, punctate hemorrhages were also found. In the bronchi and trachea there is an abundant bloody foam.

The characteristic signs for bradzot are punctate, hemorrhages on the peritoneum, diaphragm and pleura: in addition, due to venous hyperemia in organs and tissues, especially the serous membrane of the abdominal cavity. The proventriculus is full of food; the abomasum and small intestines are usually empty. The mucous membrane of the abomasum and the small intestine, especially the duodenum, is swollen, hemorrhagic, inflamed, with banded hemorrhages and ulcerations. Large amounts of gas accumulate in the gastrointestinal tract.

Samples of pathological material were taken from the opened sheep for re-isolation of the infectious agent. During bacteriological examination, turbidity of the medium and gas formation on the surface of the medium were noted. Cooked strokes, found Gram positive sticks with chopped and semicircular edges in the form of long threads.

By bacteriological method, pathogens of bradzot (*Cl. Septicum*, *Cl. Oedematiens*), before sowing the pathological material on nutrient media, are heated in a water bath (in the presence of extraneous non-spore-forming microflora that dies at 800 in 15-20 minutes), the pathogens of anaerobic conditions are cultivated at 370. Cultures develop 24-48 hours.

*Cl. septicum* has a well-pronounced biochemical activity: the MPL dilutes, milk coagulates slowly, and does not change the cerebral environment. The microorganism belongs to the saccharolytic group of anaerobes that cause infectious diseases

*Cl. oedematiens*, growing on Kitta-Tarozzi medium, contributes to its opacity. In this case, gas bubbles are released, the culture spreads a putrid odor. Over time, the medium clears up, and a flocculent sediment forms at the bottom of the test tube. On glucose-blood agar, you can see colorless colonies, similar to pieces of asbestos wool, surrounded by a hemolysis zone. The microorganism is biochemically active: breast cancer dilutes, milk coagulates, the brain does not change. The microorganism belongs to the saccharolytic group of causative agents of anaerobic infections.

Biological method in the presence of *CL. septicum* in fallen animals at the injection site of the suspension or culture, sweating of the bloody fluid is found; blood-serous edema with a large number of gas bubbles in the subcutaneous tissue; the muscles are hemorrhagic infiltrated, light red in color.

*CL. oedematiens* (types A, B and C) in laboratory animals at the injection site of the studied material causes the formation of gelatinous edema, the tissue acquires a pink color and is penetrated by gas bubbles.

## CONCLUSION

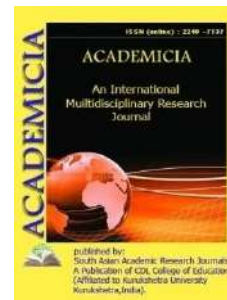
On bradzot during the life of the animal, due to the absence of characteristic clinical signs and the rapid course of the disease, is very difficult. Thus, when conducting an experiment on the study of clinical signs and pathoanatomical changes in an experimental sheep bradzot, it was proved that, clinical signs and pathoanatomical changes, naturally, of patients with bradzot are almost identical. The diagnosis is made taking into account epizootological, clinical and pathological data. The epizootological feature of bradzot is that animals get sick more often in the cold season, a decisive role in the diagnosis of the disease belongs to bacteriological research. These data can be used when making a diagnosis for sheep bradzot. For several years in our country, for the prevention of sheep's bradzot, a semi-liquid vaccine was used, a bivalent vaccine against bradzot and infectious enterotoxemia, sheep cerebellar edema and lambs dysentery, the proposed vaccine has immunogenic properties against *CL. novye*, *CL. septicum*, *CL. perfringens* types B, C and D. are administered prophylactically twice with an interval of 20-30 days to sheep from 3 months of age. Immunity occurs 10-12 days after the second vaccination and lasts up to 4-5 months. Vaccination practically provides the necessary immunity against bradzot. Due to the extremely acute course of the infectious process, the treatment of bradzot is ineffective.

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## DIAGNOSTICS OF ANTHRAX

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### ABSTRACT

*The results of clinical, serological, biological and bacteriological studies of animals with anthrax are presented. In acute anthrax in cattle and horses, an increase in body temperature (up to 41-41.6°C), increased heart rate and breathing, lack of appetite, and muscle tremors were noted. In cattle, tympanum was detected, and in cows, cessation of lactation. Horses had colic attacks. Edema in the intermaxillary space, neck, chest, abdomen was sometimes observed. The diagnosis of the animal was considered established when at least one laboratory animal was killed out of two infected with a suspension from the original pathological material, followed by the isolation of you from its organs. Anthracis.*

**KEYWORDS:** Anthrax, Cattle, Clinical Signs, Horses, Bacteriological, Serological Studies.

### INTRODUCTION

The main lever for the intensive development of the national economy is the introduction of the achievement of science in production. Achievements of veterinary science and significant work on their introduction into production carried out by veterinary specialists in the Republic of Uzbekistan have achieved a significant improvement in the epizootic state of farms, the incidence rate has decreased, and productivity losses and animal mortality have decreased. However, certain infectious diseases still pose a potential hazard to animal and human health. Such diseases include, in particular, anthrax, to which many species of animals and humans are susceptible.

Anthrax is a unique infectious disease of animals and humans. It arose in any locality, if timely anti-anthrax measures are not taken, then the disease must be rooted, while maintaining the threat of repeated outbreaks for many decades. The modern range of anthrax in animals covers almost all countries of the world. In 2018-2019, anthrax was registered in more than 50 countries of the world, including in Central Asia, including in our Republic. Since the discovery of the causative agent of anthrax, numerous studies have been carried out to identify its nature, address issues of epizootology, immunity, develop diagnostic methods, prevention and therapy. The development and implementation of vaccines against anthrax from strain 55 made it possible to reduce the incidence of cattle in isolated cases in Uzbekistan. However, it cannot be completely eliminated. This is primarily due to the biology of the pathogen, taking into account the influence of various environmental factors on it, primarily the soil-climatic and geographical conditions of the regions. At the same time, the pathogen not only remains for a long time in the soil, but also accumulates in it as a result of repeated vegetation. Moreover, the soil itself is not stable, its physico-chemical properties can change, which affects the life of the anthrax pathogen. The pathogen in the soil for decades can retain its pathogenicity. Therefore, a veterinarian must be prepared to conduct highly accurate and quick diagnostics and have reliable means of protection.

The fight against anthrax can make a significant contribution to reducing the level of losses of livestock products, improving the conditions for trade in animals and their products, and ensuring the processing industry of the republic. From the point of view of social and economic significance, anthrax is recognized as the most dangerous disease of animals and humans. It infects all types of farm and wild animals. Mortality in this disease is above 70%. Especially high mortality is observed among small cattle and horses (above 90%). The danger of major outbreaks of anthrax causes the need to constantly organize preventive measures, and the threat of anthrax infection in people makes it necessary to conduct very strict veterinary and sanitary measures and establish quarantine. Indirect losses are also noted - restrictions on trade in animals and their products. During quarantine measures, milk is destroyed, corpses and manure from patients are burned.

Outside the body, with the access of air oxygen, anthrax bacilli form spores that do not form at temperatures below 12°C and above 42°C. Vegetative forms of the pathogen are not very resistant to adverse environmental factors, and spores are very stable. Disputes at sub-zero temperatures do not die. They in the external environment (in the soil) remain viable for several decades. Boiling kills them within 45-60 minutes, dry heat at 140°C - in 3 hours. Spores are also resistant to disinfectants. Gastric juice does not affect spores, and they can be excreted with feces, while maintaining virulence. Therefore, slaughter should be carried out only at slaughter points (cushon) in accordance with the Rules for the slaughter of animals and the primary processing of meat and other products. At the end of the work, equipment, floors, panels, walls, drains, tables, hangers, hooks and other inventories are subjected to thorough disinfection.

## **MATERIALS AND RESEARCH METHODS**

In their diagnostic studies on anthrax, animals were mainly based on the data of clinical, epizootological examinations, the results of bacteriological studies and bioassays on laboratory animals.

For the study, an ear was tied up at the base, or a smear of blood obtained from an ear incision, while the ear was cut off from the side on which the corpse lies. Previously, it was tightly

bandaged with twine at the base in two places and cut off between dressings. The place of the ear cut on the corpse was burned with a hot iron. If a suspicion of anthrax arose during the autopsy of the animal's corpse (slaughterhouse), the autopsy was stopped and part of the spleen was taken for examination.

Sowing of pathological material was done on meat-peptone broth (MPB) and on meat-peptone agar (MPA) or Hottinger broth and agar (pH  $7.4 \pm 0.2$ ). After the daily growth of you. Anthracis BCH remained transparent, but at the bottom a loose precipitate formed in the form of a lump of cotton wool. When the tubes are shaken, the broth does not become turbid; the precipitate breaks into small flakes. In some cases, slight turbidity appeared on the BCH. Smears were made from the broth culture, stained according to Gram and examined under the microscope for the presence of anthrax bacilli. On dense nutrient media, *Vas.anthraxis* formed flat, dull gray rough colonies.

For staging a biological sample from the studied pathological material, a suspension was prepared in a 0.9% sodium chloride solution and was administered to two white mice at a dose of 0.2-0.5 ml under the skin of the back closer to the root of the tail or 0.5-1.0 ml two guinea pigs subcutaneously in the abdomen.

For the precipitation reaction, pathological material was extracted using hot and cold methods. At the same time, control was set with precipitating anthrax serum with a standard anthrax antigen.

## THE RESULTS OF THE STUDY

Clinically, two forms of the disease were distinguished: septic and carbuncleous, although carbuncleous also proceeded septic. Anthrax in cattle and small cattle, and less often in horses, proceeded mainly with lightning speed. Sheep died suddenly, without special clinical signs. Patients breathed with difficulty, trembled, in a state of seizures and cramps fell to the ground and usually died in 25-40 minutes. Bloody foam was released from the nasal openings and mouth. In acute anthrax in cattle and horses, an increase in body temperature (up to  $41-41.6^{\circ}\text{C}$ ), increased heart rate and breathing, lack of appetite, and muscle tremors were noted. In cattle, tympanum was detected due to cessation of chewing gum, and in cows, lactation. Horses had colic attacks. Edema in the intermaxillary space, neck, chest, abdomen was sometimes observed. If anthrax is suspected, it is forbidden to open corpses, due to the transformation of the vegetative form of the pathogen into a spore. Nevertheless, the following signs of an animal corpse give reason to suspect anthrax: corpses quickly decompose and are usually swollen; rigor mortis does not occur or is mild; non-clotted blood or bloody fluid is often released from natural openings. As noted above, subcutaneous edema, test swelling, is noted in different parts of the body.

Based on clinical signs (the presence of carbuncles, fever), sometimes pathological changes, you can make a preliminary diagnosis of this disease. The final diagnosis of anthrax is made only after a laboratory study.

A microscopic examination of the pathological material was carried out in the laboratory, crops were made on nutrient media, laboratory animals were infected, in the case of decayed material, a precipitation reaction was set and isolated cultures were identified. In those cases when the animal's ear is delivered bloodless, it must be examined by the precipitation reaction.

With a positive precipitation reaction, a characteristic ring appears within 1-2 minutes after the components are combined. The precipitation reaction was considered positive if, after 1-2 minutes and no later than 15 minutes, a thin whitish ring appears at the boundary between the components. If the precipitation reaction with the extract obtained by the hot method is negative, the reaction was repeated with the extract obtained by the cold method.

From the delivered pathological material, inoculation was carried out on ordinary nutrient media, as well as smears, they were fixed with ethanol with the addition of 3% hydrogen peroxide, stained by Gram and capsule by Rebigier or Romanovsky-Giemsa. Usually you. anthracis is undemanding to nutrient media and grows well on universal media (MPB, MPA, MPZH, milk, etc.). At the same time, the optimum temperature on MPA is 35-37°C, in broth 32-33°C and the pH of the medium is in the range of 7.1-7.5. On the surface of MPA under aerobic conditions at a temperature of 37°C in a thermostat, you can notice the growth of the culture 4-5 hours after sowing, and after 18-24 hours, the cultures consist of grayish-whitish colonies. In Gram stains, *Vas.anthraxis* were arranged in short chains or in pairs, their ends facing each other are sharply chopped off, the free ends are usually rounded and surrounded by a capsule. In stained smears from fresh pathological material, anthrax bacilli are surrounded by a capsule, and in cases of stale, bacilli are slightly enlarged, their ends are rounded, their morphological structure is broken, sometimes "shadows" are noted, and instead of capsules there are faintly colored scraps.

After daily growth of anthrax bacilli, the MPB remained transparent, and a loose precipitate formed at the bottom. When the tubes were shaken, the broth did not cloud, and the precipitate was broken into small flakes. In some cases, diffuse growth of the culture appeared in the BCH; moire waves formed upon shaking. Smears were made from the broth culture, Gram stained and examined under a microscope. In smears from a typical bouillon culture, chains consisting of anthrax bacilli were found, and from bouillon culture with diffuse growth, single or paired bacilli were found. On meat-peptone agar, the causative agent of anthrax formed flat, dull gray rough colonies. Their center is sometimes darkened, the fringe periphery with curl-shaped processes. Colonies with less pronounced roughness and without processes were encountered. From rough colonies grown on a solid nutrient medium, as well as from colorless colonies on a differential diagnostic medium, smears and reseeded in MPB and MPA were made for their further identification. When sowing a 10-12% gelatin injection into a column, the bacilli formed a yellowish-white stem in it on the third to fifth day, from which short and tender lateral processes departed at an angle. Such a culture resembles a Christmas tree, turned upside down. Over time, the upper layer of gelatin begins to liquefy, taking at the beginning the appearance of a funnel, then the shape of a sac.

The death of infected animals occurred within one to three days, sometimes later. Fallen animals were opened, smears and cultures were made on nutrient media from the blood of the heart, spleen, liver, infiltrate at the injection site of the test material. At the same time, it was taken into account that laboratory animals infected with a suspension from pathological pig material may die from concomitant pathogenic microflora, more often pasteurell. In these cases, anthrax bacteriological investigation was continued and the animals were re-infected with isolated cultures having the cultural properties characteristic of you. Anhracis.

In cases where a pure culture of the pathogen from cultures of the source pathological material on nutrient media was obtained before the death of laboratory animals infected with the daily

broth culture, an additional two mice or guinea pigs were infected. At the same time, a biological test allows, firstly, to establish the virulence of the pathogen and, secondly, to isolate a culture pure from extraneous microflora, as well as express methods to confirm the presence of a capsule in the studied culture 2-3 hours after infection. Moreover, it is the most sensitive and reliable method of isolation and identification of the causative agent of anthrax. Observation of laboratory animals infected with a suspension of the original pathological material or the culture of the pathogen was carried out for ten days.

During pathological autopsy of laboratory animals that died from anthrax, gelatinous edema was noted at the site of culture injection, spleen and liver hyperplasia, hemorrhages in the submucosal layer and on the mucous membranes of the parenchymatous organs and not clotted blood. As a result of the studies, it was found that *Vas.anthraxis* appeared in the blood of laboratory animals 3-5 hours after subcutaneous infection, and the time of appearance depended on the virulence of the pathogen. Therefore, in order to quickly identify this pathogen, it should be taken 5-10 hours after infection of laboratory animals from their blood for culture on culture media.

Identification of the culture of anthrax was carried out according to the following features: in the presence of characteristic morphological and cultural properties and capsules from the initial pathological material or organs of the fallen experimental animals in smears; pathogenicity for laboratory animals (the death of at least one of two laboratory animals infected with a suspension from the original pathological material or the resulting culture of the pathogen, followed by its isolation from the organs of the mouse or guinea pig).

In the case of obtaining fuzzy results on one of the first two properties, without waiting for the results of the bioassay, we determined the sensitivity of the culture to penicillin (pearl necklace test). To do this, agar with and without penicillin was poured into Petri dishes and, after solidification, incisions were made on agar or plates 1.5 x 1.5 cm in size were cut, which were transferred to glass slides and placed in Petri dishes.

A three-hour broth culture was applied to each plate with a bacteriological loop. Petri dishes were closed with lids and placed in a thermostat. After 1-3 hours, the crops were examined under a microscope. Before viewing, the growth zone of the culture was covered with a coverslip. Microbiological microbes on MPA with penicillin usually took a spherical shape, and the chains looked like a pearl necklace. On penicillin-free agar, anthrax cultures formed long chains consisting of typical sticks. With a negative microscopic result, the incubation of the crops was continued for up to 6 hours, after a second study, a conclusion was drawn.

The highlighted culture was attributed to you. *anthracis* in the presence of capsules in smears from the original pathological material or organs of the fallen infected animal and other characteristic morphological cultural properties of the pathogen; in the absence of capsules, by the presence of other characteristic morphological and cultural properties of the pathogen or its sensitivity to penicillin.

To determine virulence, a siberian daily diurnal broth culture was seeded on MPA or Hottinger agar. Crops were kept for three to four days in a thermostat at  $37^0 \pm 1^0\text{C}$ . The process of spore formation was controlled by counting spores by microscopy of stained smears. After the formation of spores in 90-100% of the microbes, the bacterial mass was washed off with physiological saline and the spore concentration was determined according to



the turbidity standard. Three dilutions of 10 thousand, 100 thousand and 1 million spores in 1 ml were prepared from a suspension of spores of known concentration. In order to determine the degree of virulence of cultures, 1 ml of each breeding solution in two rabbits weighing 2-2.5 kg was injected subcutaneously into the abdomen and observed for 10 days.

The degree of virulence of you. anthracis was determined by the dose that caused the death of rabbits. Highly virulent strains caused the death of rabbits with the introduction of 10 thousand spores, moderately virulent - with the introduction of 100 thousand and 1 million spores. Weakly virulent and avirulent strains in the indicated doses did not cause the death of rabbits at all.

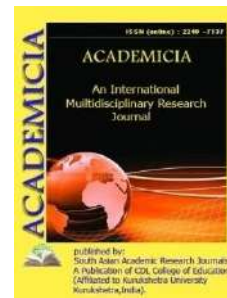
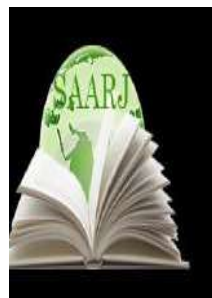
## CONCLUSION

The diagnosis of anthrax in an animal was considered established when at least one laboratory animal was killed out of two infected with a suspension from the original pathological material, followed by the isolation of you from its organs. Anthracis, even in the absence of growth of the pathogen culture from the source pathological material. Also, the diagnosis of anthrax was considered final when a positive precipitation reaction was obtained, in the presence of a characteristic clinical picture and pathological changes in animals, even in the absence of a pathogen culture in the cultures from the source pathological material and a negative result of the biosample.

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## TEACHING ENGLISH TO TRIBAL LEARNERS: SOME PRACTICAL PEDAGOGICAL ISSUES

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### ABSTRACT

*The paper focuses on the problems that a teacher faces while teaching English to the tribal learners. Also, it attempts to analyze existing socio-cultural, economic and linguistic milieu of such regions and their overall effect on English language learning and teaching. It further deals with the psychology and attitude of the learners and teachers belonging to such regions and explores the possibility of improving the existing scene. The teaching of English has been kept in mind while discussing the issues and suggestions for textbook improvement.*

**KEYWORDS:** English Language Learning, Teaching English, Tribal, Textbook

### INTRODUCTION

The history of language teaching methods, beginning from teacher centered classroom methods of instruction and its gradual shift to technological advancement and learner –oriented methods via the content based exposition has been a long one, which however, is more exciting than rewarding. It seems that there has been a lack of any systematic attempt to organize foreign language teaching. As, English is a language of opportunity so its learning has always been an important practical concern. Avtar, Ramchandani, says, “It is world’s most widely studied foreign language. Studies declare that the fifteen years that is from 1955 to 1970 have been the most eventful in the annals of English teaching in India.”(48). People have introduced new syllabi, instructional materials, innovative training programmes, setting up of language institutes in various states to perform the function of training ,material production and research. These efforts have benefitted the situation. Many beneficial changes and reforms have been introduced. Indeed, the situation in South Rajasthan would have been much worse if the new methods, material and government funding were not available. Later in seventies, the new challenges were born. The context was changed and it demanded objective syllabi reformation. The fresh and realistic thinking renewed the choice of method.

**AREA OF RESEARCH**

This research is limited to T.S.P. area of south Rajasthan. It is populated by the tribes. The tribal population of 104.28 million constitutes 8.61% of the total population of India as per 2011 census. According to the Article 342 of the Indian constitution, there are 697 tribes in India. Their livelihood is primarily dependent on primitive agriculture, hunting and gathering type, without the use of technology, which is the main cause of their poverty. Besides, they have low level of literacy which is a serious threat to Indian education system. Their social deprivation is reflected in their educational backwardness. They have low levels of literacy and are most backward community socially, economically and educationally.

Taking into account such criteria as caste, levels of literacy and economic status, many come under the term 'disadvantaged' in India. Hence, the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes have been accorded official "disadvantaged" status. The Article 342 of Constitution of India, specifically identifying STs among the weaker sections of the society, has made ample provision for their upliftment.

Scheduled Tribes, also referred to as STs, are rightly called the 'Adivasi'. This term justifies their contribution to Indian life and culture. Tribal people have their own unique culture, language and lifestyle. A good rendering of 'Adivasi' in English would be, 'aboriginal' without the stigma to some extent, attached to the English word.

The efficiency of a method in T.S.P. area teaching surely depends upon factors, which vary from place to place and situation to situation. The teachers and the learners of English of T.S.P. area are faced with much different socio-cultural, economic and linguistic situations compared to the people of urban areas. These differences mark profound influence on overall teaching and learning processes.

T.S.P. area learners encounter a variety of problems emanating from socio-cultural, educational and economic situations. They are underprivileged in many respects. Tribal societies are cut-off from the mainstream of national development, and so these people are still not developed. It is relevant to mention that poverty creates a vicious circle and these learners are the victims. Poverty leads to their backwardness in almost every span of life that includes the potential of learning English as well. The poor nutritional content of their less available food mars the required mental and physical growth and because of their cultural and geographic isolation, they hardly get an opportunity to interact with the people of other communities living particularly in urban areas. It gradually makes them homesick creating a psychological barrier in their motivation towards learning of English. The distinct cultural features of the social set up in which these learners grow, develop among them the feeling of alienation towards English as they feel it to be language of an exclusive elite class. Under this impression they develop a complex that they cannot learn this language due to its complexity.

**METHODOLOGY**

The paper attempts to explore the effectiveness of teaching methods and the two sets of text books used in government schools of Rajasthan at the secondary level. The below given is the findings of a field survey conducted on the sample teachers and students selected from the government schools of Rajasthan.

The survey aimed at finding out:

- a) The teacher's view about the teaching methods with R.B.S.E and N.C.E.R.T Textbooks.
- b) Teacher's perception of how these two interact, influence, define and finally determine the class room teaching.
- c) Student's attitude to classroom teaching through these two R.B.S.E. and N.C.E.R.T. books

#### **4.3. Tools Used**

The following tools were used to carry out the field study.

- a) Two questionnaires were administered to a sample of secondary schools teachers and students of T.S.P. area of South Rajasthan.

#### **THE NEED FOR QUESTIONNAIRES**

Since the present research was meant to evaluate English teaching in its entirety at the secondary level in T.S.P. region, the researcher had to analyse the existing teaching materials and observe the actual teaching going on in the schools. This study would have been incomplete if the researcher had not been able to collect the views of the teachers and the students on all the three aspects mentioned above.

The views of the learners are no less important; it is for them everything is done, they are the focus and end-point of all the elements of teaching. Since they are the ones who are learning, it was felt necessary to elicit information about their socio-economic background, their need for studying English, their assessment of the prescribed teaching materials and their opinion regarding the teaching to which they are exposed. This data could best be collected only with the help of a student questionnaire.

The specific issues covered by the questionnaire are the following.

#### **SCOPE OF TEACHER'S QUESTIONNAIRE**

- a) To know the teacher preference.
- b) To know the strengths and weaknesses of the text books under consideration.

#### **SCOPE OF STUDENT'S QUESTIONNAIRE.**

- a) To explore whether the books really cater to the needs of the students.
- b) To explore whether, they are geared or not to suit the environment of the learners
- c) Their needs and requirement in terms of the skills of English.

The teachers/trainers use the latest teaching aids and materials since the purpose is to achieve fluency at the earliest. There are some problems that hinder the learning process. Three hundred learners and hundred teachers/instructors who teach in government schools of T.S.P. area were randomly selected and were taken as samples for the present work.

Use of text books and teaching –learning experience obtained through the survey reveal certain remarkable pieces of information .The response of the students as well as teachers convey that the objectives of teaching English like the development of the four basic language skills are hardly met.

The conclusions are drawn according to the responses of the sample and the observations made during the survey. These problems can be summarized as given below. This survey was conducted at one level through a questionnaire. It deals with the effectiveness of using the R.B.S.E. or N.C.E.R.T. text books to improve students listening comprehension, pronunciation, and grammar; however, the survey also attempts to determine how students took advantage of newly introduced curriculum.

It has no doubt that, when such learners are guided properly, the feeling of English being the language of masters becomes a strong source of motivation also as they think it as a means of upward social mobility. Their overall backwardness results into the lack of instrumental motivation (careerist considerations), and a deep sense of possession of native culture impedes their integrative motivation (desire to know other culture) for learning the English language. Moreover, no infrastructural facilities, modern teaching devices, etc. are provided to them either in the classroom or at home that may help in motivating them. Most of the parents of such learners are illiterate and hence they do not get required parental care that plays a very vital role in learning in the initial stages of life. Multilingualism that is a ground reality for these learners as they are exposed to many languages- a tribal language, a link language, a national language, a foreign language, etc. simultaneously, contributes further in compounding the problems that come in the way of learning English. For instance, English language learners of a tribal community of T.S.P. area use a tribal language that is their mother tongue(Vagdi), a link language used to interact with non-tribal people living in vicinity(Mewari), a national language that is Hindi, and a foreign language that is English (In the context of tribal societies, it is reasonable to consider English as a foreign language). This is more or less the condition of Indian tribal communities in general. Under these circumstances a tribal learner starts learning English.

The challenge today is to avoid dogma and rigidity through fresh consideration of priorities and to root all new strategies in the realities of the situation. Language as a vehicle of communication is very crucial to the whole process of education in T.S.P. area, since it is through language and books that everything is taught and learnt in a majority of teaching-learning situations.

### **English Language Teaching Methods in the T.S.P. Area of South Rajasthan**

The purpose of this paper on E.L.T. methods in T.S.P. area is to put the present situation in a clear perspective. An attempt will also be made to highlight certain problems connected with the methodology of English teaching in T.S.P. area today. There is no other research which contains a comprehensive survey of E.L.T. methods in T.S.P. area of South Rajasthan. However, an idea of general situation can be gleaned from various sources such as government reports, popular text books on the teaching of English in use education institutions. This is a fact that the method most popularly used in T.S.P. area schools of South Rajasthan is 'grammar translation' method. It lays emphasis on teaching of formal grammar. The tribal students are drilled in memorizing the rules of grammar and translating a prose/poem given in the student's mother tongue in English and vice versa.

Another important method used in the schools of cities of South Rajasthan is 'direct method of teaching' but as far as T.S.P. area government schools are concerned, people are actually far from this kind of approach. This method is characterized by certain features like oral work, complete exclusion of the use of the student's mother tongue, the sentence as a unit of speech

and inductive teaching of grammar. It is however, a good success in schools, especially English medium schools. Its successful implementation in T.S.P. area schools require competent teachers, who should have perfect command of all the four skills of a language (L.S.R.W.). It is supposed that it will encourage speaking skill but other skills like reading and writing did not receive proper attention as a result the students could not write correct English independently.

### **Teaching of English Literature and Language to Tribal learners in T.S.P Area**

In T.S.P area English is taught as a foreign language and the teaching starts from the primary level. English teaching in T.S.P area has multiple problems such as lack of adequate number of qualified teachers, non-availability of textbooks and in-service training in ELT, unsuitable pre-service training, and ambitious set of culturally-alien textbooks and utter lack of work culture or professionalism on the part of teachers of English. Pandaya observes "The situation gets more worse, when the Students, also, come to schools (about 90% of them) without achieving the basic knowledge of English alphabets and phonetics".(4)

### **Observation of the Classes in the Govt. Schools in T.S.P. Area**

English is not the medium of instruction in the government schools of Rajasthan as observed during the research. Its study as a compulsory second language begins in the First standard ends with the first year of the degree course. The school goers of T.S.P. area of South Rajasthan are exposed to very little English outside the class. The only time when the student hears English spoken is during the forty minutes spent in the English class. Even here, unfortunately, the explanations are mostly in Hindi. When the medium of instruction is Hindi; when all the communication (within and outside the college) takes place in the student's native language, when English itself is being taught through L1, the students can hardly be expected to do any kind of secondary or tertiary reading in English. So the prescribed textbook becomes the only source of exposure to English. With the co-operation and consent of some of the Faculty members, the researcher observed some of the English classes of T.S.P. area govt. schools. An example of teaching of poetry is detailed below.

As the X class started, the teacher took attendance of 65 students and then told them to open their books. She started by asking some questions related to forest. She then read the name of the poem which she was going to teach, wrote its name on the blackboard. She instructed the students to follow their books while she read it aloud. After reading the poem, she started to explain it line by line. While explaining, she wrote the meanings of the difficult words on the blackboard. As it was not a very long poem, the explanation completed quickly. Then she asked some questions to the students. Soon the bell rang and she had to leave the class. The researcher's observations during the entire class were as follows:

- The introductory questions that the teacher asked could have been more interesting had she drawn the picture of trees or shown them some other pictures.
- The teacher read aloud the poem herself but didn't allow the students to read the poem loudly or even silently.
- The students lost interest after fifteen/twenty minutes and seemed to switch off mentally. The teacher didn't ensure whether the students are listening to her teaching or not.
- The words that she wrote on the blackboard were those that she felt difficult for the students. The students didn't ask any queries.



- The questions that were asked at the end of the class were responded to by only four or five students who seemed to be above average learners.
- She moved a bit while reading and explaining the poem. Her voice was audible to the last row but she was not able to hold the attention of the students for long.
- The language of communication and explanation was mostly 'Hindi' and 'Vagdi'.
- She also gave her clarification that it is not possible to instruct the class in English.

It was observed during the research English is being taught by teachers whose own command of English in most cases is faulty and who do not have even the minimum qualifications to teach English. It is not possible to replace all these teachers with competent and qualified ones. What do we do then? A good textbook is the only answer.

## **FINDINGS**

The majority of schools in T.S.P. area are affiliated to the Board of Secondary Education, Rajasthan, abbreviated as R.B.S.E. These schools, whether in government sector or in private sector, use the books prescribed by the board. In the last two decades, the board has prescribed N.C.E.R.T. publications and also its own publications.

The existing secondary level English text books used in the govt. schools in T.S.P. area reflect middle or upper middle class culture and values and serve primarily to prepare middle or upper class children to participate in their own cultural ethos. The text book families, with their customs and traditions and the pictorial illustrations and concepts used in the text lessons are alien to tribal pupils. Students belonging to middle and higher classes are already trained in this culture, find no difficulty in following these books and the school becomes a constitution of the home for them, but for tribal pupils who are already at a disadvantage with regard to language education and are struggling to acquire basic competence in even the regional language, the English textbook and the class appear alien and complex. What the pupils have learned at home is of little use to them and they have to learn everything new. Tribal children do not grow up in families and settings such as those described in these textbooks. They don't go to 'Coffee houses' or Opera. Their home is often overcrowded, without the basic amenities of life. I do not mean that English textbooks should depict only tribal families and reflect tribal culture. What I mean is that the cultural gap should be less and attempts should be made to make the contexts appear less foreign to tribal pupil. This could have been done easily for states with considerable tribal populations when they adapted these books for their schools. But little efforts have been made to reduce the cultural gap.

The tribal who live in different cultural settings have more difficulties in learning a foreign language. Their mother tongue is referred to as 'Adivasi Bhasa'. This wide gap between the culture reflected in the English textbooks and the culture of the tribal pupils develops a negative self-image and the sense of inferiority among them. The existing English textbooks, in other words, contribute to 'detrribalization'. To check this tendency, the materials used should avoid situations which make tribal pupils feel uneasy and ashamed of their own background. When these cultural differences are negligible, the teacher's explanations can help tribal pupils in understanding the context. But when the difference is high, the teacher's explanation is not very useful or effective. If attempts are not made to suit the English texts to the tribal pupil, the English class might trigger dropouts among them (which is already the case) and kill the tribal



pupil's pleasure in learning English. Unless this cultural impasse is first resolved and removed, any attempt to teach them English will be sans.

### SUGGESTIONS

The language through literature approach is more useful in the context of teaching English to tribal than only literature approach. Moreover, Students neither learn language nor develops literary skills from a course of difficult English poems of English poets which is taught using a teacher-centred approach and tested through questions which promote memorization.

### Preparing Text-Books in English for Tribal Learners

Most of the textbooks prescribed in the schools under the study were actually designed years ago, hence they don't serve the purpose(s) now as situation, student's learning style, their interest etc. have changed completely.

Moreover, the conventional textbook is designed to be taught and necessitates a predominant role for the teacher in the classroom whereas the new materials should be designed to be used in the class, allowing a greater role for the learner. The conventional anthology is lecture-based whereas the teaching materials must be activity-oriented. The conventional text elevates the teacher to the status of a performer and reduces the learner to a passive listener. The new teaching material should envisage only the role of a facilitator or a mentor to the teacher and make the learner an active participant. Probably the anthology pattern has outlived its purpose.

In the case of *Course Reader* being used for teaching at ninth standard is prepared by R.B.S.E. in a series and published by Board of Secondary Education, Rajasthan. The editors in this regard say about the book that they have prepared the class 9<sup>th</sup> book keeping the background and standard of the learners in mind. The students now need more exposure to the target language English as results the editors believe that the existing textbooks at all level have turned 'inadequate'. Hence, there is a need to have a new set of books. They claim that they have taken care to maintain a balance between what the students find to be interesting and what they believe is desirable for them. Thus, there are chapters from nature, wild life, neighborhood countries, historical travelogue, disaster management and evil effects of drugs. They themselves agree that "this book is primarily a reader not a treatise on grammar". They suggest consulting *English Grammar Composition & Reference Skills* by R.P.Bhatnagar and Rajul Bhargawa published by Board of Secondary Education, Rajasthan.

If the textbook is the only and the most essential available teaching aid, its quality is assumed of prime importance. In this regard Tomlison says, "Textbooks can serve as a reference point for teachers managing their teaching progress, and also help to provide a focus for teaching".(45). Approximately 25% of India's population is constituted of tribal people. Moreover, the rest of the population consists of approximately 50% poor and lower middle class. So, when we frame a syllabus keeping in mind the middle class and upper middle class students (as is the case in the present context), it is quite obvious that more than 50% of the students will find it alien to their livid realities.

The researcher has observed that the existing English text books are based on urban middle class values and create cultural problems for tribal learners. Thus, while preparing text books for them attempts should be made to reduce this cultural gap. When the cultural differences are slight, the teacher's explanation will help tribal pupils in understanding the cultural content. But when the

difference is great, the teacher's explanation is not very useful or effective. Wherever possible, the material should also try to foster in them a love for their own culture. While preparing text books in English the following points can be taken into consideration. The points are as follows:

- The entry behaviour of the tribal learners should be taken into consideration and the initial learning materials should be geared to their existing state of readiness.
- The vocabulary, structures and the cultural content of the materials should be carefully graded facilitating efficient sequential learning.
- The materials should have high interest value for tribal learner. This can be done by including subjects which are close to their experience and environment.
- Rapid Readers should be based on realistic stories featuring exciting adventures. These Readers and stories should be short and more in number. This will give them a sense of accomplishment in having read more books in a short time.
- As the majority of tribal students come from working class families whose long term goals are seldom sought, this will give them the pleasure of accomplishment at the earliest possible moment.
- The subject-matter should be such as to foster in them a sense of love and pride in their language and culture. This can be done by including topics on their culture local traditions, festivals, folk-lore, history, music, art and biography of important tribal.
- Preparing materials on such topics for tribes will not be very difficult as a few bits have been written on them, about their customs, traditions, religion and folk tales.
- The materials should be carefully selected for educational, social and moral values. Subjects which aggravate their fear of the invisible world, support beliefs in witchcraft and superstitions should be avoided. This does not mean that the subjects should be used as a basis for moralizing, but rather they should furnish worthwhile content for education as well as language pedagogy.
- The tribal are highly musical people and have great love for songs and riddles. Some of their folk-songs, therefore, can be translated into English (already many of them are available in English) and prescribed for teaching purposes. Poems based on riddles, of musical value, can also be used effectively.

### **Suggested Changes in the Methods of Teaching English**

In amending syllabus for teaching English to tribal students, their learning styles should be taken into consideration. The tribal lay more stress on learning by memory. Due to lack of scripts they have a deeply entrenched oral tradition. Everything is orally recorded in their memories and handed down from generation to generation. Most of the things they want to remember are put in the form of songs, as the music, rhythm and repetition act as aids to memory. For instance, in order to memorize easily and quickly the great number of different rhymes, the tribes have invented a series of mnemonics which they repeat at the opening of a dance or song. The tribal are also very fond of riddles and storytelling. Learning, for them, is an active pleasurable event, mostly carried on with peers. Based on this oral reading, recitation, repetition, group methods, role-playing and story-telling may profitably be applied in teaching English to tribal pupils. As learning is a pleasurable event with the tribals, every attempt should be made to make the method interesting by use of a variety of teaching techniques in a variety of learning contexts.

**Suggested Changes in the System of Evaluation**

Analysis of the question papers in English tests are also largely geared to the urban middle class culture. The T.S.P. learners lack test-taking skills and have less motivation for taking tests than their middle class classmates. In the area of motivation, it is clear that middle-class children are more motivated to do well on examinations of the I.Q. sort because of the general emphasis on success and competition in middle class life". The instructions should be very clear and the content should not create cultural gap for them. More practice in taking tests should be given as we know T.S.P. pupil are slow and cautious in their approach and poor in the skills of reading. A series of 'formative' tests should be administered, so designed as to give them a sense of achievement at every stage and provide feedback to learn.

**Suggested Changes in the Training of Teachers of English**

From the recorded responses of English teachers of T.S.P. area in general discussion, it is apparent that they hardly know the tribal culture, and have negative attitudes to tribal culture and language and stereotypes of tribal. This necessitates additional training for them, which the existing traditional training programmes or B.Ed training does not provide. Further, the new role which the teaching of English is required to play as a part of multicultural education in pluralistic societies, requiring cooperation among teachers of English, teachers of other subjects and specialists in bilingual education, necessitates changes in the existing training programme for English language teaching. Besides training in English language teaching, topics such as tribal linguistics, culture, community relations etc. should be included in a teacher-training programme for the English teachers of tribal pupil.

**Some practical suggestions for the T.S.P. area English teachers**

Amidst these circumstances, an English teacher encounters several odds at various levels in teaching English to the tribal learners. In these unfavourable situations, a teacher is assigned the task of teaching English through the syllabus meant commonly for all the learners irrespective of their socio-cultural background.

Baca and Cervantes observes "Using standardized instruments to assess the eligibility and classification of culturally and linguistically diverse students for special education services has been found to be biased".(23) The implication is that the students from suburbs who have distinct socio-cultural background must not be subjected to the same set of teaching tools which are framed for their urban counterparts.

Most of the teachers surrender in these adverse conditions and do not take interest in teaching. They perform the routine work without thinking about the learner's progress. These unfortunate learners are provided with only one resource that is their teacher, and this teacher also starts escaping. For this escapist attitude of the teacher several factors are responsible that may be traced as follows:

- An English teacher feels demoralized to serve in a tribal region. They feel themselves to be underprivileged after serving the tribal learners. This feeling is partly generated among these teachers by the fellow teachers serving in urban areas.
- Serving in tribal regions doesn't yield any financial benefit, such as additional allowances by the government. It works like a great demotivating factor on the part of the teachers.

- In modern age everyone wants to live a very luxurious and comfortable life which the teachers of tribal regions do not get as there is no electricity and many other facilities we look for. Consequently teachers prefer to live in urban places that promotes absenteeism among them. The shortage of special education teachers and general education teachers with training in special education is very critical in rural areas.
- Many facilities which are required badly by teachers to keep themselves up-to-date such as internet, journals, recent books on new methods of teaching etc., are not easily accessible for the teachers serving in these regions and hence their interest in teaching is considerably reduced.
- Teachers lack in devotion to their noble profession of teaching as their salary hardly gets affected by the result they produce.

### **Some General Suggestions**

States with T.S.P. area should establish autonomous Institutes of Tribal Languages to undertake research in tribal languages and dialect and publish books on tribal literature and language. The existing Tribal Welfare Institutes of Rajasthan should be given autonomous status to carry on independent research and survey and to objectively re-evaluate Government activities for the upliftment of tribal. The U.G.C which at present gives special financial help to colleges with a good number of tribal students should also earmark some research fellowships for carrying on research on tribal language and literature.

A teacher must be a boon for the learners. Some practical suggestions to improve the teaching in T.S.P. area are given below:

- Take such learners into confidence and try to know their problems in learning English from their point of view.
- Be generous in giving them feedback. Appreciate their efforts in answering the questions. Move close and pat to encourage them to learn. They badly need emotional support. It will have multidimensional effect on their learn ability.
- Allow them to answer in a word or a group of words. Do not insist on full sentences. Ask them easy questions first to encourage them for interaction and building confidence. Ask them questions which can be answered in yes or no.
- Allow them to answer in their mother tongue if they can't answer in English.
- Do not expose their errors and advise them in soft words to correct it.
- In the initial phases of learning, try to make the classrooms tension-free for such learners so that their natural self may not be stifled.
- Make the class-room so learner friendly that the psychological barrier in the interactions between the teacher and the learner may be blotted out. It will reduce their anxiety level, the feeling of cultural alienation and increase self-confidence and interest in learning.

### **Suggestions for Further Research**

The researcher felt the dearth of valid information on the life styles. Researches, therefore, can be undertaken on their life styles, styles of learning and value systems. Contrastive studies of English and major tribal languages can also be done, which will provide valuable information about their linguistic problems in learning English. Experiments can also be conducted with some of the methods of teaching like role-playing, recitation, group-work, story-telling to

ascertain their effectiveness in teaching English to the tribal pupils. Similar research can also be undertaken for other major tribes.

This research can be further extended to study of the teaching of language through prose or non-detailed stories. Contrastive studies can also be made on the effectiveness of teaching through their own language and the regional language also with English language. This will also provide valuable information regarding their linguistic problems and elimination. Experiments can also be made on amended textbook for tribal and some of the methodologies of teaching like role-playing, recitation, group work, storytelling and their effectiveness. This study intends to help elevate the standard of learning of English of the tribal learners to a great extent.

## CONCLUSION

The survey under taken and the needs analysis done by the researcher resulted in an understanding that an ESP syllabus for the learners of the T.S.P. could prove to be more effective. Prof. Chandalia recommends that text book contents based on cultural background of learners must be increased and in this reference he says “Literature appeals to the heart and promotes values of co operation, sympathy, fellow feeling sacrifice and love.(39) The students from rural-tribal background have realized the importance of English learning for their development. In the era of globalization, competition and survival of the fittest; with emergence of many national and international universities, the task of the institution and teacher has become crucial to sustain. English has a special place in the vision of every student from rural- tribal area and the teacher has to nurture and help them to turn their dream, a reality.

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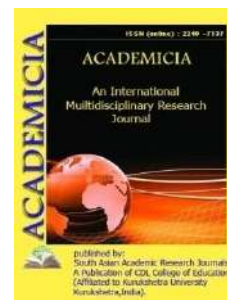
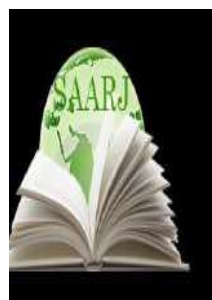
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## ORGANIZATIONAL AND ECONOMIC MECHANISMS OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF TOURISM: THEORETICAL AND METHODOLOGICAL PROBLEMS AND SOLUTIONS

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### ABSTRACT

*Research on organizational and economic mechanisms of development of tourism described in the article was carried out by scientists from the country and abroad on the basis of a critical analysis reflected in the improvement of mechanisms. It also reveals the structure of the organizational and economic mechanisms proposed by the author and their economic significance.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Tourism, COVID-19 pandemic, sustainable development of tourism, organizational and economic mechanisms, organizational and economic mechanisms of external environment of tourist organizations, organizational and economic mechanisms of internal environment of tourist organizations.*

### INTRODUCTION

In almost every country in the world unprecedented quarantine measures, such as restrictions on the movement of people and closure of economic entities, in the fight against the coronavirus pandemic, have resulted in support of tourism industry and its affiliates, and the retention of qualified personnel. Issues such as interruption of the activity, as well as the resumption of tourism activities depending on the sanitary-epidemiological situation, have become one of the important areas of research at national and international levels. Despite the in-depth analysis of

the problems in the field of tourism and the direction of development of the industry in the post-pandemic period, the issue of improving organizational and economic mechanisms for sustainable development of tourism sector remains relevant, according to scientific and practical works published by domestic and foreign scientists and leading international organizations in 2020. In our opinion, this is due to introduction of new financial mechanisms to support the activities of tourism and related organizations (tour operators, travel agencies, accommodation facilities, cultural and heritage sites, etc.), and, on the other hand, information programs aimed at creating conveniences for foreign and domestic tourists. This can be explained by the expansion of the use of digital technologies in the organizational structure due to the increase in the volume of services and the development and introduction of new tools by the state to ensure macroeconomic stability and uninterrupted operation of sectors and industries.

In addition, “Concept for development of tourism sector in the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2019-2025” approved by the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On additional measures for the accelerated development of tourism in the Republic of Uzbekistan" dated January 5, 2019 PF-5611 [1], Decree PF-5969 of March 19, 2020 "On priority measures to mitigate the negative impact of the coronavirus pandemic and global crisis on sectors of economy" [2], successful implementation of the tasks set out in the Decree PF-6002 of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On urgent measures to support the tourism sector to reduce the negative impact of the coronavirus pandemic” dated May 28, 2020[3] in many respects present organizational and economic mechanisms for sustainable development of tourism industry and prospects. The occurrence of future requires improvement in accordance with the predicted conditions.

It should be noted that the COVID-19 pandemic has led to a review of the fundamental foundations for the development and implementation of organizational and economic mechanisms for sustainable development of tourism industry. In particular, the transition from the concept of "free competition" to the concept of "cooperation" in the organization of activities leads to an increase in the role of the state in establishing rules for the interaction of economic agents and monitoring their implementation.

Based on the above, the main task of this work is to develop scientific proposals and practical recommendations based on the results of research to improve the organizational and economic mechanisms for sustainable development of tourism.

## **ANALYSIS OF THE RELEVANT LITERATURE**

It should be noted that despite the existence of numerous scientific sources on theoretical, methodological and practical problems of improving the organizational and economic mechanisms of sustainable development of tourism and its structure in the COVID-19 pandemic and its aftermath, there is no consensus on the methodological basis and elements of its structural formation.

In his book *The Great Transformation*, Carl Polan, a well-known American-Canadian scholar, outlines the concept of The Double Movement. According to this concept, the term two-way action refers to the dialectical process of marketing in society and the processes of social protection from marketing. First, the principle of laissez faire economic relations and the formation of the corresponding (K.Polan the interpretation of "market society") due to the omission of the breakdown of the economy and what reforms, including land, labor and money

trying to make the goods. Second, there is a reactionary counter-movement, and society seeks to reintegrate the economy through labor legislation and tariffs. K.Polan appropriate, the liberal reformers of society, self-regulating market economy to try to subordinate all of the periods, but this is a utopia, because the economy is an integral part of the community.

M. Yu . Sheresheva, a professor at Moscow State University, writes in her article “Coronavirus and Tourism” [9]: “Over the past decade, Russia's tourism industry has been developing steadily. But, the result of the 2020 Covid-19 pandemic is approaching crisis. In addition to providing the necessary assistance to network entities, it is necessary to create conditions for successful resumption of their activities in long run. The pandemic brought the issue of direct and indirect cooperation and "survival" to the forefront. Tourism industry can be a good example of how to turn a situation into a full-blown crisis or create the conditions for a recovery in the near future. Market participants need to understand that the successful development of business ecosystem is not free competition, but mutual assistance, a feature that is of paramount importance for the progressive development of any sector of the economy.”

According to number of foreign scientists [5,6,7,8], the crisis in tourism industry, which manifests itself in all sectors of the economy, occurred as early as in February, 2020. Tour operators and travel agencies, hotels, sanatoriums, resorts and boarding houses, guides, health, recreation and entertainment companies, booking systems, all types of tourism transport, catering and souvenir manufacturers, most in all cases, all participants in transnational chain faced a sharp decline in demand and mobility and supply crisis as a result of measures to prevent the spread of the pandemic.

## **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

The theoretical and scientific-methodological basis of the research is the results of scientific research of domestic and foreign scientists and practitioners analyzing the current state of organizational and economic mechanisms for sustainable development of tourism and their improvement. The research uses logical thinking, scientific observation, systematic and comparative analysis in the study of theoretical and methodological issues.

## **ANALYSIS AND RESULTS**

A number of domestic and foreign scholars have concluded that the organizational and economic mechanisms of sustainable development of tourism should be grouped into three parts: economic, social and environmental mechanisms [10,12,13].

According to scientists of the second group, the organizational and economic mechanisms for sustainable development of tourism are divided into two - organizational and economic mechanisms at macro and micro levels. Macro-level organizational and economic mechanisms consist of legal instruments, financial instruments, management tools and social tools related to the organization of relations between the customer, consumer and service provider, while micro-level organizational and economic mechanisms are economic, legal, social and managerial relations arising directly from the service complex [11].

The third group of scholars concluded that tourism infrastructure does not consist of sectors that provide direct tourist services, but also the inclusion of social infrastructure in its structure [4].

In our view, the above-mentioned opinions and comments expressed by other scholars cannot be fully accepted as:

First, the corona virus pandemic has shown that the weakest aspect of tourism industry development strategies is the limited ability to adapt to the current situation. This problem in industrial activity cannot be solved without the financial and other support of the state. While government support for tourism industry serves to ensure a normal lifestyle for those working in the sector, it also creates additional costs and challenges for the rest of the country. Organizational and economic mechanisms for sustainable development of tourism industry should be designed in such a way that any possible crisis does not affect the functioning of the socio-economic system.

Second, the expansion of the structure of organizational and economic mechanisms by social infrastructure or environmental mechanisms does not have any significant effect from a scientific and practical point of view. Priority is given to the level of interaction between the tourism industry and the elements of the integrated economic, social and political system. Therefore, the structure of organizational and economic mechanisms should create such cooperation.

Third, measures and mechanisms need to be developed to ensure adequate “financial sustainability” in these areas, given the introduction of quarantine measures and the fact that any emergencies that lead to restrictions on human movement will primarily lead to crisis in services, including tourism industry. These tools and mechanisms need to find their place in the organizational and economic mechanisms.

Fourth, the activities of entities operating in the field of tourism are carried out on the basis of duly approved regulations. It is illegal to engage in activities not specified in the charter. In particular, it is not within the competence of tourism organizations to determine the level of anthropogenic load on the environment. Such authority applies to the environment and nature protection and other bodies. Tourism organizations are only required to comply with the standards set by environmental control organizations. Therefore, the organizational and economic mechanisms should cover only those areas that are directly related to the activities of tourism organizations.

Fifth, most of the elements included in the organizational-economic mechanisms can be interpreted bilaterally. In particular, investments in tourism can be considered as investments made directly by tourism organization, as well as investments in the framework of centralized development programs of the industry. The first is a mechanism that is related to the organization and influence of the internal environment of the tourist organization, and the second is the external environment of tourist organization. Mechanisms of the internal and external environment differ significantly in their mode of operation and characteristics.

In accordance with the main goal set in this scientific article, we try to develop an author's approach to improving the structure of organizational and economic mechanisms for sustainable development of tourism. The main focus will be on clarifying the structure of organizational and economic mechanisms related to external and internal environment of tourism industry and their systematization.

In our opinion, the structure of organizational and economic mechanisms related to external environment of tourism industry includes: a) a strategy for further development of country and a

set of regulations defining the role and importance of tourism in its framework; b) a set of normative and legal documents regulating the organization and conduct of tourism organizations; c) a set of normative and legal documents on the organization of the system of taxation and financing of tourist organizations; g) the introduction of a set of international regulations on the development of tourism is considered expedient (see Figure 1).

### **FIGURE 1. THE STRUCTURE OF THE ORGANIZATIONAL AND ECONOMIC MECHANISMS OF THE EXTERNAL ENVIRONMENT OF TOURISM ORGANIZATIONS**

The proposed organizational structure of organizational and economic mechanisms of external environment of the organization of activities of tourism organizations is developed on the basis of theoretical and methodological conclusions obtained during the research conducted by a number of authors. In particular:

- Organizational and economic mechanisms are a system that determines the direction of development of economic entity, as well as forms the order of organization in accordance with the procedures established by regulatory and supervisory institutions;
- The need to organize the activities of economic entities, including tourism and related organizations, in accordance with the main directions of the country's further development strategy. In this case, private goals (income generation) are subordinated to the implementation of national goals (ensuring the well-being of the population);
- Compliance with the conditions and rules set out in international agreements and treaties aimed at the development of tourism. Such conditions require a wide range of measures, from the establishment of a management system (including the implementation of quality management requirements in accordance with ISO-9000-2015) to the application of international financial reporting standards, from international environmental requirements to the safety of transport services;
- Changes in fiscal and monetary policy, legislation, customs and tariffs, the introduction of social protection are beyond the influence of tourism organizations. The organizational and economic mechanisms of tourism organizations will need to be changed in line with these changes. In case of termination of their activities;
- Privileges and preferences provided by the state have a significant impact on the development of certain areas of activity, management decisions to abandon certain types of activities. In this case, the effectiveness of the management system is assessed by the level of consideration of the restrictions set by the state and the use of privileges and preferences;
- Adherence to the principle of system in the design of organizational and economic mechanisms requires consideration of the elements of the external environment that affect the organization and conduct of tourism organizations. Ignoring any of these elements can put an organization in crisis.

The organizational structure of the organizational and economic mechanisms related to the external environment of tourism organizations, shown in Figure 1, plays an important role in systematizing activities and management decisions, as well as increasing the efficiency of forecasting the situation in the industry and its prospects.



Organizational and economic mechanisms related to the external environment of tourism organizations, in turn, determine the structure of the organizational and economic mechanisms of the internal environment (see Figure 2). In our opinion, the organizational and economic mechanisms related to the internal environment of tourist organization should include the following elements:

1. Mission of tourist organization. The charter of the state register defines the main purpose (mission) of the organization. Within the framework of this main goal, the main directions of activity, distribution of powers, rights and obligations, restrictions, financial statements and other issues are reflected in the charter. Changes in the external environment of tourism organizations (legislation, main directions of fiscal and monetary policy, etc.), although requiring changes in the organizational and economic mechanisms, will lead to the re-registration of the charter. Non-state registration of amendments to the charter is classified as a legal requirement.

**FIGURE 2. ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE OF ORGANIZATIONAL AND ECONOMIC MECHANISMS OF THE INTERNAL ENVIRONMENT OF TOURISM ORGANIZATIONS**

2. Strategy for the development of tourism organizations. In essence, a strategy is a set of long-term goals and objectives for the organization's mission. In strategy, the future position (model) of the organization should be reflected in balance of absolute and relative indicators. Fulfillment of this requirement will enable the organization to plan effectively and manage financial, material resources available to it, as well as those that may be raised from external sources. In addition, the strategy defines the forms, means and mechanisms of cooperation between the activities of organization and political, social and economic systems of society.

3. Policies within the strategy of development of tourist organization. While the strategy defines the direction of development in a sufficiently long period (not less than 3 years), the policy reflects the order (procedure) for the implementation of strategic tasks in short term (fiscal year, quarter and month). Proper policy development is one of the factors that ensure the effectiveness of current activities. At the same time, it allows policy to respond quickly to restrictions, privileges, and preferences imposed by the organization's external environment.

4. The structure and procedure of tourist organization. The organizational structure, which includes management, accounting, and service systems that enable the mission, development strategy, and policies to be successfully implemented, is formed independently by tourism organization. It should be noted that the restrictions imposed by public authorities on the formation of organizational structure (including the organization of public leases and other organizations, as well as business entities in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic, approved by the Ministry of Health on April 23, 2020, Temporary Sanitary Rules and Standards No. 0372-20) and recommendations (in particular, approved by the Order of the Chairman of the State Committee for Tourism Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated January 14, 2019 No. -05-P "On heads, specialists, employees and workers of accommodation facilities" Methodological recommendations for quantification ") should be taken into account.

5. Financial relations and the order of implementation of investment projects. The direction of the organization of financial relations and the implementation of investment projects is strictly regulated by the requirements of international agreements and treaties, relevant legislation and regulations of public administration. Periodic changes in the requirements in this area, their



unconditional compliance, and other circumstances require the organization of financial relations as a separate structure.

6. Organization of international relations. This element of the organizational and economic mechanisms of tourism organizations determines the procedure for providing tourist services to foreign nationals and establishing cooperation with tourism and other organizations of other countries within the framework of national and international regulations.

### **CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS**

Research conducted during the preparation of the scientific work revealed that the improvement of organizational and economic mechanisms for sustainable development of tourism industry requires following theoretical, methodological and practical features:

First, it is necessary to clarify the economic nature of organizational and economic mechanisms for sustainable development of tourism. This is due to the COVID-19 pandemic and the subsequent sharp changes in the requirements for the organization of tourism industry and related industries, the use of fundamentally new tools to bring the industry out of crisis, as well as the temporary nature of benefits and preferences provided by relevant regulations are explained. Therefore, in the first stage of research to improve organizational and economic mechanisms, a slightly different interpretation of the economic nature of organizational and economic mechanisms proposed by domestic scientists was formulated. According to it, the organizational and economic mechanisms of sustainable development of tourism industry is a system that forms the order of activities in accordance with procedures established by the institutions authorized to define, regulate and control the strategic goals of organizations in tourism sector. This system serves to ensure the integration of economic, social and political systems of the country in order to develop tourism industry.

Second, the grouping of proposed organizational and economic mechanisms of sustainable development of tourism industry as organizational and economic mechanisms related to external and internal environment, in our opinion, serves to eliminate the following problems of strategic importance:

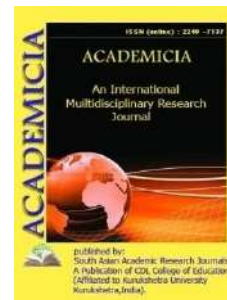
- Ensuring a certain balance between the requirements and development strategies set out at different levels of regulations relating to different areas of activity of tourism organizations;
- identifying inconsistencies in the requirements of regulations that directly regulate or indirectly affect various activities of tourism industry and related organizations;
- increasing the level of integration of goals and objectives set in the strategies for the development of tourism and related organizations with national and regional development strategies, concepts and programs, ensure the interconnectedness and coherence of the tools used;
- determination the procedures for tourism organizations to operate in crisis situations of different origins;
- formation of normative-methodological base on organization and conduct of activities of tourism organizations, etc.

Third, the “ Concept for development of tourism sector in the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2019-2025” approved by the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On additional measures for the accelerated development of tourism in the Republic of Uzbekistan" dated January 5, 2019 PF-5611, Decree PF-5969 of March 19, 2020 "On priority measures to mitigate the negative impact of the coronavirus pandemic and global crisis on sectors of economy", successful implementation of tasks set out in the Decree PF-6002 of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On urgent measures to support the tourism sector to reduce the negative impact of the coronavirus pandemic” dated May 28, 2020 in many respects, the existing and future organizational and economic mechanisms for sustainable development of the tourism industry the work needs to be improved in accordance with the predicted conditions. The scientific suggestions and recommendations reflected in this work, in our opinion, will play a certain role in the performance of the mentioned tasks.

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## PRODUCTION OF LIQUID FERTILIZER BASED ON LOCAL RAW MATERIALS

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### ABSTRACT

*In recent years, the world production of mineral fertilizers has been steadily growing, and the search for new compositions of liquid complex fertilizers with a wider spectrum of properties*

*continues. Intensive agricultural production requires a wider range of fertilizers containing several nutrients. In the previous edition, the results of research on obtaining liquid fertilizers containing, in addition to macro components, a physiologically active substance, monoethanolammonium nitrate and microelements, were presented [3]. Physiologically active substance, monoethanolammonium acetate, is a colorless crystal.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Agricultural production, fertilizer, liquid fertilizer, solid salts, local raw materials.*

## INTRODUCTION

Compared to solid fertilizers, liquid fertilizers have a number of advantages, the main of which is the possibility of obtaining on their basis a wide range of liquid fertilizers with different ratios of nutrients. Their production is much simpler and cheaper than solid salts. The production of liquid fertilizers does not require such complex operations as evaporation, crystallization, granulation and drying, which consumes colossal energy. At the same time, the costs of manual labor during transportation, storage and application of fertilizers are significantly reduced, losses are sharply reduced, a high uniformity of application is achieved and the possibility of simultaneous use of trace elements, pesticides, herbicides, insecticides and plant growth stimulants [1].

## THE MAIN PART

According to the requirements for liquid fertilizers, along with a high content of nutrients, low crystallization (freezing) temperatures and the possibility of restoring properties during freezing are also provided.

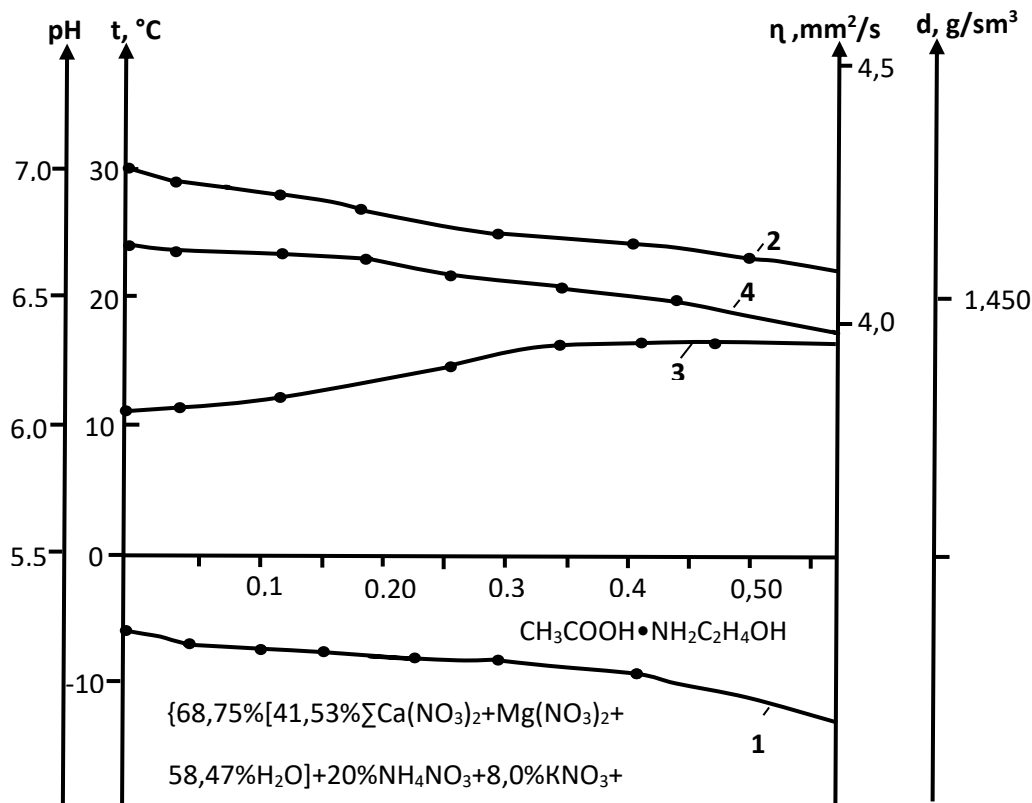
In this regard, we have proposed a method for obtaining a solution of calcium and magnesium nitrates by nitric acid decomposition of the natural mineral dolomite from the Shores deposit. Subsequent enrichment of the resulting solution of calcium and magnesium nitrates with nitrates of ammonium, potassium and neutralization with monoethanolamine obtained a liquid fertilizer containing masses. %: N = 13.14, CaO = 5.58, MgO-3.28, K<sub>2</sub>O = 3.61 and possessing the following physicochemical properties: crystallization temperature -6.0 ° C, density 1.4478 g / cm<sup>3</sup>, viscosity 4.28 mm<sup>2</sup> / s, pH = 7 [2].

In the previous edition, the results of research on obtaining liquid fertilizers containing, in addition to macro components, a physiologically active substance, monoethanolammonium nitrate and microelements, were presented [3].

In order to substantiate the technological processes for obtaining a complex liquid fertilizer containing a physiologically active substance, monoethanolammonium acetate, the dependence of the change in the physicochemical properties of solutions on the composition of the components in the system {68.75% [41.53%  $\Sigma$ Ca (NO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub> + Mg (NO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub> + 58.47% H<sub>2</sub>O] + 20% NH<sub>4</sub>NO<sub>3</sub> + 8.0% KNO<sub>3</sub> + 3.25% NH<sub>2</sub>C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>4</sub>OH} -CH<sub>3</sub>COOH • NH<sub>2</sub>C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>4</sub>OH.

Physiologically active substance, monoethanolammonium acetate, is a colorless crystal. This substance is synthesized by the interaction of monoethanolamine with acetic acid, taken at a molar ratio of 1: 1 with vigorous stirring using a mechanical stirrer. Monoethanolamine was introduced gradually in small portions. The reaction of interaction is exothermic; therefore, it is necessary to cool the reaction mixture to 20 ° C [4].

The study of the system was carried out by measuring the crystallization temperature, density, viscosity, pH of the solution medium [5,6,7]. On the basis of the data obtained on the study of the physicochemical properties of solutions, a diagram "composition-properties" of the system was constructed (Fig. 1).



**Fig. 1 Dependence Of The Change In The Crystallization Temperature (1), Ph (2), Density (3) And Viscosity (4) Of Solutions On The Composition In The System**

{68.75% [41.53%  $\Sigma$ Ca (NO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub> + Mg (NO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub> + 58.47% H<sub>2</sub>O] + 20% NH<sub>4</sub>NO<sub>3</sub> + 8.0% KNO<sub>3</sub> + 3.25% NH<sub>2</sub>C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>4</sub>OH} - CH<sub>3</sub>COOH · NH<sub>2</sub>C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>4</sub>OH

Earlier studies, we found that the optimal dose of monoethanolammonium acetate, which promotes the acceleration of plant growth and development and accelerates the process of crop maturation, is 0.25–0.3% [8].

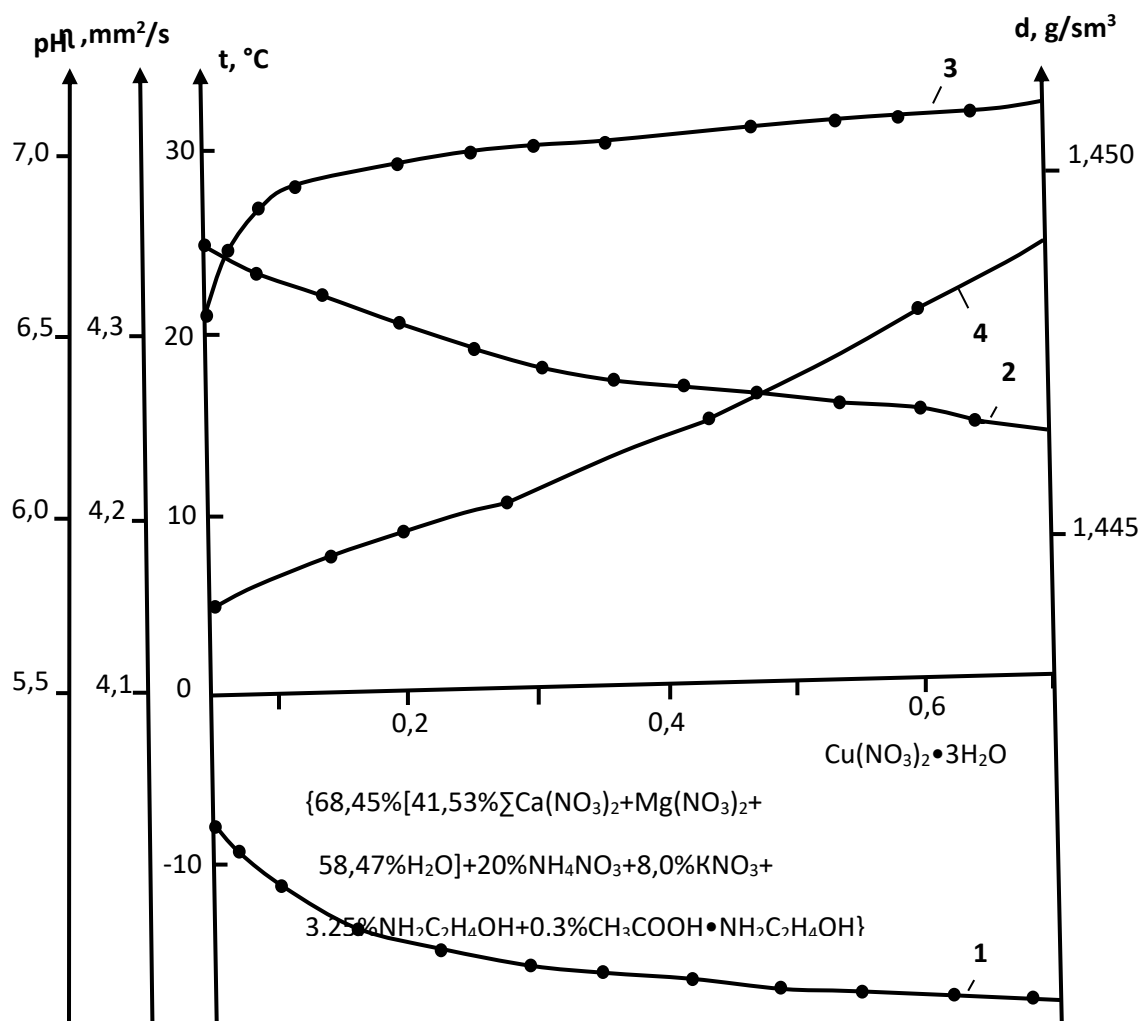
Analysis of the "composition-property" diagram of the system {68.45% [41.53%  $\Sigma$ Ca (NO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub> + Mg (NO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub> + 58.47% H<sub>2</sub>O] + 20% NH<sub>4</sub>NO<sub>3</sub> + 8.0% KNO<sub>3</sub> + 3.25% NH<sub>2</sub>C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>4</sub>OH} - CH<sub>3</sub>COOH · NH<sub>2</sub>C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>4</sub>OH shows that as monoethanolamine acetate is added to a solution of calcium and magnesium, ammonium and potassium nitrates, the crystallization temperature, pH and

viscosity of the newly formed solutions gradually decrease, and the density values gradually increase. When 0.25 ÷ 0.3% monoethanolamine acetate is dissolved in a solution of the composition {68.75% [41.53%  $\Sigma$ Ca (NO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub> + Mg (NO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub> + 58.47% H<sub>2</sub>O] + 20% NH<sub>4</sub>NO<sub>3</sub> + 8.0% KNO<sub>3</sub> + 3.25% NH<sub>2</sub>C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>4</sub>OH} a liquid fertilizer solution is formed with a temperature

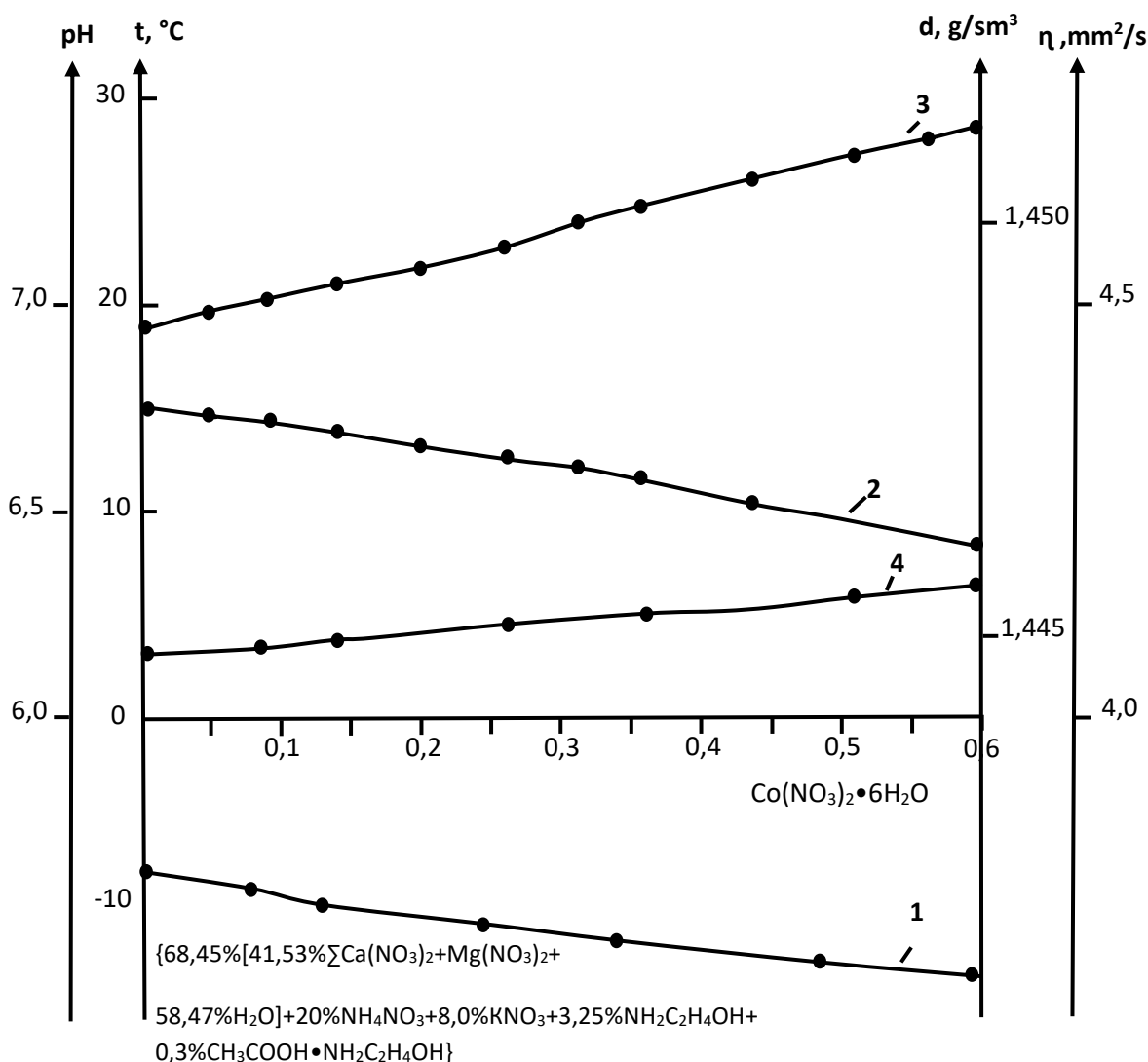


crystallization of  $-8.0^{\circ}\text{C}$ , a density of  $1.4480\text{ g/cm}^3$ , a viscosity of  $4.16\text{ mm}^2/\text{s}$  and  $\text{pH} = 6.76$ .

For the physicochemical substantiation of the process of obtaining a liquid fertilizer containing simultaneously macrocomponents, a physiologically active substance and microelements, the physicochemical properties of solutions (crystallization temperature, density, viscosity and pH) were studied in the systems:  $\{68.45\% [41.53\% \sum \text{Ca}(\text{NO}_3)_2 + \text{Mg}(\text{NO}_3)_2 + 58.47\% \text{H}_2\text{O}] + 20\% \text{NH}_4\text{NO}_3 + 8.0\% \text{KNO}_3 + 3.25\% \text{NH}_2\text{C}_2\text{H}_4\text{OH} + 0.3\% \text{CH}_3\text{COOH} \cdot \text{NH}_2\text{C}_2\text{H}_4\text{OH}\} - \text{Cu}(\text{NO}_3)_2 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$  and  $\{68.45\% [41.53\% \sum \text{Ca}(\text{NO}_3)_2 + \text{Mg}(\text{NO}_3)_2 + 58.47\% \text{H}_2\text{O}] + 20\% \text{NH}_4\text{NO}_3 + 8.0\% \text{KNO}_3 + 3.25\% \text{NH}_2\text{C}_2\text{H}_4\text{OH} + 0.3\% \text{CH}_3\text{COOH} \cdot \text{NH}_2\text{C}_2\text{H}_4\text{OH}\} - \text{Co}(\text{NO}_3)_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$  depending on the ratio of components. On the basis of the data obtained, diagrams "composition-properties" of the systems were constructed (Fig. 2, 3).



**Fig. 2 Dependence Of The Change In The Crystallization Temperature (1), Ph (2), Density (3) And Viscosity (4) Of Solutions On The Composition In The System  $\{68.45\% [41.53\% \sum \text{Ca}(\text{NO}_3)_2 + \text{Mg}(\text{NO}_3)_2 + 58.47\% \text{H}_2\text{O}] + 20\% \text{NH}_4\text{NO}_3 + 8.0\% \text{KNO}_3 + 3.25\% \text{NH}_2\text{C}_2\text{H}_4\text{OH} + 0.3\% \text{CH}_3\text{COOH} \cdot \text{NH}_2\text{C}_2\text{H}_4\text{OH}\} - \text{Cu}(\text{NO}_3)_2 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$**



**FIG. 3 DEPENDENCE OF CHANGES IN THE CRYSTALLIZATION TEMPERATURE (1), PH (2), DENSITY (3) AND VISCOSITY (4) OF SOLUTIONS ON THE COMPOSITION IN THE SYSTEM**

$\{68.45\% [41.53\% \Sigma \text{Ca}(\text{NO}_3)_2 + \text{Mg}(\text{NO}_3)_2 + 58.47\% \text{H}_2\text{O}] + 20\% \text{NH}_4\text{NO}_3 + 8.0\% \text{KNO}_3 + 3.25\% \text{NH}_2\text{C}_2\text{H}_4\text{OH} + 0.3\% \text{CH}_3\text{COOH} \cdot \text{NH}_2\text{C}_2\text{H}_4\text{OH}\} - \text{Co}(\text{NO}_3)_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$

Figure 2 shows that when copper nitrate is dissolved in a solution of  $\{68.45\% [41.53\% \Sigma \text{Ca}(\text{NO}_3)_2 + \text{Mg}(\text{NO}_3)_2 + 58.47\% \text{H}_2\text{O}] + 20\% \text{NH}_4\text{NO}_3 + 8.0\% \text{KNO}_3 + 3.25\% \text{NH}_2\text{C}_2\text{H}_4\text{OH} + 0.3\% \text{CH}_3\text{COOH} \cdot \text{NH}_2\text{C}_2\text{H}_4\text{OH}\}$  the crystallization temperature and pH of the newly formed solutions in the studied concentration range gradually decrease tcr from  $-8.0^\circ\text{C}$  to  $-18.0^\circ\text{C}$  and pH from 6,75 to 6.25 respectively. The density and viscosity values gradually increase (Fig. 2, curves 3,4) d from 1.4475 to 1.4525  $\text{g}/\text{cm}^3$  and  $\eta$  from 4.15 to 4.30  $\text{mm}^2/\text{s}$ , respectively.

No breaks are observed on these curves of the diagram (Fig. 2). This indicates that in the studied concentration limit of the initial components of this system, there is no change in the crystallizing solid phases, the components of the system retain their individuality, and hence their physiological activity.

Analysis of the "composition-property" diagram of the system {68.45% [41.53%  $\Sigma$ Ca (NO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub> + Mg (NO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub> + 58.47% H<sub>2</sub>O] + 20% NH<sub>4</sub>NO<sub>3</sub> + 8.0% KNO<sub>3</sub> + 3, 25% NH<sub>2</sub>C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>4</sub>OH + 0.3% CH<sub>3</sub>COOH • NH<sub>2</sub>C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>4</sub>OH} - Co (NO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub> • 6H<sub>2</sub>O (Fig. 3, curves 1-4) indicates that as cobalt nitrate is added to the liquid fertilizer solution containing monoethanolamine acetate the crystallization temperature and pH of the medium of the newly formed solutions decrease tcr from -8.0 ° C to -14.0 ° C, pH from 6.75 to 6.40. The density and viscosity values gradually increase d from 1.4475 to 1.4519 g / cm<sup>3</sup>,  $\eta$  from 4.15 to 4.33 mm<sup>2</sup> / s, respectively. On the curves of the diagram of this system, no kinks are also observed, that is, the components of the system retain their individuality, and hence their physiological activity.

Based on the results of the studied systems and preliminary agrochemical tests of various fertilizer compositions, it was found that to obtain a liquid fertilizer containing, in addition to macro components, a physiologically active substance-acetate monoethanolamine and trace elements Cu or Co, it is necessary to dissolve copper nitrate or cobalt nitrate in the initial solution of the liquid fertilizer at mass ratio 1.0: 0.001 ÷ 0.002. Fertilizer solutions obtained at these ratios have satisfactory physicochemical properties:

- 1) A blue solution, tcr = -14 ÷ 15.0 ° C, d = 1.4515 g / cm<sup>3</sup>,  $\eta$  = 4.18 mm<sup>2</sup> / s, pH = 6.52 ÷ 6.60, containing wt%: N = 13.85; CaO = 5.53; MgO = 3.25; K<sub>2</sub>O = 3.68; Cu = 0.039.
- 2) Single color solution tcr = -10.0 ÷ 11.0 ° C, d = 1.4485 ÷ 1.4490 g / cm<sup>3</sup>,  $\eta$  = 4.20 ÷ 4.23 mm<sup>2</sup> / s, pH = 6.63 ÷ 6.68, containing wt%: N = 13.85; CaO = 5.53; MgO = 3.25; K<sub>2</sub>O = 3.68; Co = 0.03. These solutions can be recommended as complex liquid fertilizers.

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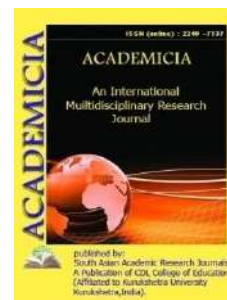
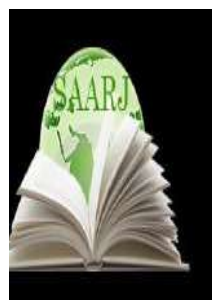
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## THE BOOK OF PRINCIPLE OF HUMAN SPECIALIST

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 Spiritual world of the person is a  
 Powerful influence, UZBEKISTAN

### ABSTRACT

*The role of the book in the spirituality of the person, the logical meaning of the word, its origin, the importance of the formation of each person, the development of spiritual thinking, and their particular place is an important issue for all of us. The information on current state-wide practical activities, the role of the book in society and its focus on popularization and*

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*popularization of reading, increasing the love of young people for the book and further enhancing their spiritual immunity is provided.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Book, reading, spiritual thinking, ideas, ideology, justice, justice, generosity, humanity, knowledge base, library, readers' day, national literature, world literature, source of knowledge, mental maturity.*

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## INTRODUCTION

The words "book", "book", "library" is actually derived from Arabic and serve one purpose - the enrichment of human spirituality. The book is an inexhaustible treasure that we can never spend until the end of our lives. Man has no close companion, friend or counselor. This is because it is the brainchild of the mind. Because the book is a source of thought, our people respect it, appreciate it, love it and read it as bread.

At the beginning of our article, it is precisely the Book Reader that prevents the human world from having a broader, more spiritual outlook, but also a delusional, diverse alienation: ideological, ideological, affecting human development. Readings play an important role in solving human problems and in the development of such qualities as justice, justice, goodness and humanity.

Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M. According to the Decision No. 1, reading is one of the key factors in the development of spiritual thinking and high consciousness, and that its widespread use should be a necessity.

Today, systematic work is being carried out in all educational systems of the Republic to promote reading, reading and promoting its role in human development. In particular, in the system of the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Special Education of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Ministry of Public Education of the Republic of Uzbekistan, there are effective results in reading and reading. The competition "The Most Active Readers", organized by the example of only Termez State University or schools in Termez, has attracted thousands of young people to book and read, as well as increased youth activity in the regions and regions.

The theoretical knowledge presented in the article is scientifically grounded, and it is the fourth of the five most important initiatives to increase the spiritual awareness of young people and to promote reading among them. At the same time, along with the recent advances in information and communication, it is necessary to increase the interest in reading, to be friendly to the book, to increase the level of readers' readiness. For this, first of all, it depends on the placement and widespread dissemination of the best samples of our national literature and world literature on social networks.

President Sh. M. As Mirziyoev said, "The book is a close friend and a brother. He is a good companion in loneliness and sad times. He has neither hatred nor grudge. He is so sure that his words do not lie or make mistakes. But the conversation is not enough. He does not hurt his friend's heart. He does not squeeze his heart. She is such a woman that she does not gossip behind her. His talk will give you many benefits that you will not find in people. On the contrary, most people talk to each other. A friend like a book is all about science, it keeps people informed about the past and the future." That is why they say, "The book is a fortress of reason."

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## THE MAIN PART

Our ancestors have always considered learning and reading as the most important task. The first revelation of the Holy Quran was the command to read. Throughout history, our forefathers have been exemplary in learning, writing, and reading. History tells us that in the past, it was a shame not to memorize the ghosts of Yassawy, Bedil, Fuzuli, Makhtumkuli, Mashrab. In the past, celebrities who have come from abroad for business or commercial purposes have been amazed by the abundance of libraries and bookstores here and the variety of books. If you look at the memories they have written, you will see the prosperity and prosperity in the country when the book is spread. Libraries and bookstores were especially popular in Central Asia during the dynasties of Samanids, Karakhanids, Seljukids, Khorezmshahs, Timurids, Shaybanids. They contained works of not only scientists, but also prominent scientists of our time. Works in all fields of science are based on a solid foundation from these books. Books varied according to their complexity. In Central Asian bookstores, translations and interpretations of foreign scholars' works are distributed equally.

About the book Muhammad Jabalrudi, who wrote great works of morality in the East, said: There is no one more precious and more pleasant than a book. They say that the book is incompatible with evil and adultery and hypocrisy.

“The book is a powerful tool for enriching the spiritual world of the person,” Mirziyoev Sh.M.

Even in the psychology of the youth of the world, the relationship between parents and children, the culture of book-reading, the relation to national and religious values, and the tendency to alienate. A number of tasks and measures are being developed in our country to prevent such situations, to protect students from various ideas and threats, and to ensure their proper education.

Indeed, by developing students' reading culture, developing their interest in reading, studying, and analyzing scientific and historical works, they are given an ideological immunity to a variety of ideas. Science, the achievements of society, the progress that comes with the book, we hear a lot of ideas and ideas about how the book is the best trainer at an early age and when there is no better friend.

The book's unique role in human life and the spiritual development of human society has been known since ancient times. It develops a sense of familiarity with the world, a love for beauty, a passion for it, a hatred of evil.

In addition to helping the reader understand the world, the book builds on its scientific outlook, builds positive character, and teaches you how to handle life and life's conflicts. Every student who possesses these qualities becomes a person with a high spirituality. The book is a spiritual legacy that reinforces the chain of generations. It influences the spirit of the person, leads them to spiritual and moral development, influences their emotions and gives the reader pleasure, but also nurtures and nurtures the mind.

As Safo Matchonov, a literary scholar in this regard, points out: “When scientific works are free from ignorance and ignorance, the artistic works relieve them of rigidity and oppression. Both are equally useful and necessary for enlightenment and happiness.” Indeed, the book holds great opportunities for developing and nurturing it, introducing the reader to the experience of spirituality of the human being, enhancing his intellect and enhancing his feelings. The deeper

and more fully accepted the work, the greater its influence on the individual, the greater the aim of the reader and the protection from the evil. Therefore, one of the main objectives of education is to develop students' interest in reading, and to teach them to analyze events and events. To do this, first of all, every teacher, regardless of the subject he or she is teaching, should know how to motivate a student to read a book. The ability to analyze scientific, artistic, historical works does not develop by itself. This is done through the efforts of the teacher in the learning process, using various methods and tools.

The following are some of the criteria that should be used by teachers in developing a reading culture: reading, reading, reading, and reading science-fiction, artistic and historical works, as well as developing reading literacy:

- to find out what kind of books students are interested in and how much they think;
- to pay attention to the development of students' understanding of their thinking activities, skills and abilities to communicate freely with community members;
- to develop the ability to express themselves freely and freely;
- to acquire the skills of reading books by reading interesting works and asking for their contents;
- Pronunciation of written signs, spoken language, etc.

As we read to the students, we find that they have a lot of exciting emotions. By increasing students' interest in reading scientific and popular works, they develop a proper, rational attitude to the events around them, and their exploration of the world becomes acute. It will also help students to gather first-hand information about their peers, their life, thoughts, adventures, nature and conservation, and the history of our homeland - a social and spiritual experience. This means that the study of scientific, popular, artistic and historical works by the reader does not only educational but also educational tasks such as the development of the student's personality and protection from the influence of foreign ideas. It is especially important for teenagers to form an interest in reading and reading. This is because students of this age begin to feel very relaxed and excited, and their interest in the events around them increases. They often try to do the work they are interested in secret from adults. He tries to lie, hide his guilt, and pretend to be an adult. Parents, teachers, mentors, and community activists should always monitor how they spend their leisure time and activities.

In recent years, leisure activities of high school junior high school students have been increasingly used to watching television, computer, internet, and various entertainment. It has an impact on adolescents' ability to master different ideas. In order to prevent this, various spiritual activities at school are effective. For example, April 2 is the International Children's Day, and April 23 is the World Book and Copyright Day.

In these poems, the great portrayal of the great stories of our great thinkers about reading and trying to read gives them a positive effect on the readers' culture. Finally, I studied logic, nature, and mathematics (mathematics, geometry). Then I went to study theology ("The Nature of the Mo '-' Out of Nature ") and read "Metaphysics." "I could not understand what was written in it. I even read it forty-one times, and I remembered it. Still, I could not understand her and her intentions. I gave up hope of him and said that it was an inexplicable book. One day during the

century, I went to book fights. There, a broker grabbed the book in his hand and praised it. He also called me and showed me it.

The dealer told me, "Take this book out of me, it's cheap - I sell it for three dirhams' and the owner needs it." I bought it. This is the work by Abu Nasr Farabi who wrote about the aims of his book *Metaphysics*. I returned home and immediately began reading it. (*Metaphysics*) I remembered at that moment the purposes of this book were revealed to me. I was very happy. Thank God that I donated much to the poor that day." By the way, a personal example is useful in all forms of upbringing, especially when it comes to reading. Like all types of upbringing, reading begins with childhood. Of course, it is important for parents and teachers to set an example for their students. Teachers can increase their interest in reading by telling the reader the most interesting, touching events of their books.

At present, the country's education system provides young generation with modern knowledge and skills, with a great deal of confidence and purpose, not only in the face of any ideological threats and attacks, but also with an active thinking and mature mind, able to fight against them. the education of self-sacrificing, high-spirited people living with them. Successful realization of these tasks is based on centuries-old traditions, customs, language and spirit of our people, bringing the sense of confidence to the hearts and minds of schoolchildren, bringing them to the spirit of love, homeland, honesty and courage. and nurturing through patience, knowledge and enlightenment will protect the person from the influence of other ideas, which will lead to spiritual maturity. the countdown in the most efficient way.

In order to instill the spiritual thinking of a person with these qualities, first of all in the educational process:

- To develop such noble qualities as youthful shame, courtesy, respect for parents, respect for adults, and compassion for the younger
- Co-operation in the development of the personality, instilling a sense of pride in the heritage of our great ancestors, and developing the skills that are unique to the centuries-old values and traditions.
- Introduce the principles of tolerance towards one's own religion and other religions;
- Implying that personal maturity and spirituality are important factors in social society;
- Demonstrate the peculiarities of human qualities and inhuman views;
- Implying that human-like qualities, such as warmth, patriotism, compassion, faith, and self-sacrifice, are one of the most important factors in the development of society;
- We believe that it is important for young people to develop the skills of independent, creative thinking, selection, and analysis of information.

At each stage of continuing education, students continue to protect their hearts and minds from the influence of various harmful ideas and ideologies, and to read scientific, artistic, historical works, taking into account the age, psychological features and possibilities of learning. It is important to include the following as a recommendation for secondary school students:

- Impression of good ideas through examples of folklore: heroes depicting national and human values, solidarity and courage expressed in fairy tales, parables, tales, and stories;
- Honor honesty, honesty, conscientiousness, diligence, and self-determination through national fairy tales;
- Explaining the national pride and national pride in the moral maturity of the person as an example of state symbols.

In senior classes:

- Formation of the essence of national and spiritual values, expressed in artistic, historical works, with high human qualities: love for the country, devotion to the motherland, involvement in it;
- Positive qualities that are present in the heroes of the work: the purpose of such concepts as self-sacrifice, peace, the freedom of thought, the release of consciousness and awareness, the mental, spiritual and spiritual potential;
- Comparing the events of the work with the realities of the student's life and developing the virtues of honesty, honesty and conscientiousness in their daily activities;
- Caring about the future and independence of our country, recognizing and protecting the dignity, honor and dignity of its people, working for the good, giving their talents, possibilities, and, of course, their lives and the people of the country.

In general secondary and vocational education:

- The ability to read, understand, and interpret Oriental ethics and universal ideas in fiction, history, science and popular works;
- Developing a sense of place in the land of brave, selfless people, a sanctuary filled with compassion and love, with a stable mindset and creativity;
- Educating young people in a spirit of moral and professional love;
- Formation of “ideological immunity” against various harmful influences in the spiritual mind and mind of young people;
- To teach students that books, science, and thinking are a great miracle that brings light to the hearts of people, a light to their minds, and a blessing to their families;
- External factors that threaten independence: religious extremism, fundamentalism, Wahhabism, Akromians, Hizbut-Tahrir, missionary, cosmopolitan movements, informing young people of their intentions and encouraging them to be aware of such threats;
- Developing skills for respecting human qualities, for hating negative traits;
- To give an idea about the harmony of material and spiritual life, the stages of its formation.

Therefore, in the prevention of the influence of foreign ideas on the spirituality and outlook of youth, their ideology, we set the following goals and objectives:

- increasing the role of the general public (parents, grandparents, makhallyas) in preventing ideological and ideological influences of youth on popular culture and terrorism;
- to investigate areas such as the global spread of extremism and terrorism, their similarity, their proximity, the sources of livelihood and weapons of extremist organizations, and to explain to young people that their ideas and ways are ineffective;

To study theoretical and methodological aspects of the ideological struggle against globalization and extremist ideologies in Uzbekistan and to revive the slogan "We must fight against ignorance";

- Control over the meaningful leisure of young people in the prevention of any ideological ideological ideas that hinder the development of the country;
- to create libraries and to enrich the book fund in educational institutions, mahallas;
- creating a personal library in each family.

Achieving a family reading culture is a requirement of time.

The book is an unfathomable light that illuminates the course of human life, the source of happiness that gives meaning to human life, and a true friend who accompanies us in any situation. There is no power to the book as powerful as it is to provide spiritual and moral perfection. That is why, from ancient times, enlightenment leaders and wise men have called on the whole of mankind to read a book and learn the secrets of it. As with all the criteria and elements of upbringing, first and foremost in the family, the family plays a great role in fostering a reading culture. If we rely on the theory that the bird does what it sees in the nest, this essence will get more relevant. Indeed, family environment and family values play a key role in the development of personality. The moral level of the parents and their moral disposition is directly transferred to the child and resonates with the personality of the children. Consequently, love for reading and fiction is one of the most important features that reflect the spiritual thinking and upbringing of the person. The heart of the book world, united in literary world, and enjoying art, is very likely to infuse those feelings and virtues with those around him, especially his family. Children of parents of readers also have a special fondness for the book, which leads to a natural interest and desire for the treasury of spirituality. That is why it is important to educate the reader, first and foremost, to educate parents and to become familiar with fiction.

If we take a closer look at the lives of our familiar families, we will see in which family the culture of reading is at stake. Some who like to swim in the ocean of worldly events, are eager to stroll through the fiction of fiction. Some spend a month reading a book, while others consider reading a book a week. In short, everyone is faced with the book in different ways in their own world, within their own desires and opportunities. At the same time, to clarify the essence, let's focus on reading, as a family example.

There is a family where reading books at home is a daily activity and a serious activity. The owner of this house, which is raising five children, strives to be a reader for himself and his children. In their own home environment, these people, who have grown up in love with the book, have been attentive to literature, have made reading a family value, and want their children to enjoy the great and invaluable treasure of the book and attain spiritual maturity. To do this, both parents and mothers, depending on their time and resources, select and buy the masterpieces

of world and Uzbek literature in various literary genres, which have a great artistic and aesthetic significance. These works are distributed according to the age and interests of their children, their mental abilities and their ability to master. Most importantly, when the book is presented, it takes time to read, taking into account its size.

The head of the family, the father, is more demanding. He determines the amount of pages to be read every day, expresses a particular interest in poetry, and assigns his children to memorize poems. Almost every evening, after returning home from work and eating, he calls his children one by one and takes on the task of being a teacher. That is, the children tell the poems they have learned; speak the pages and contents of the works he reads; the characters react to their activities, character. Those who finish the book also share their impressions. In this process, the child's performance, the level of responsiveness to the task, and the culture of the reading also become apparent and motivate specific approaches. Another important point is that once the children have read their own work, the books will be replaced, and the books will continue to be read. There is also a family reading book. Because the mother has a lot of chores, she often gathers her children around the holidays to read and explain the importance of education (such as "Historical Muhammadiya", "Social Manners", "Khamsa"). As a result, positive parenting is also reflected in the overall upbringing of children.

This book is a good example for anyone who loves reading. Although he has been working in a prominent organization of the day and has been busy with family concerns, he has been reading books every night; one is reading and taking the other; This peculiarity of the father, who is equally interested in both poetic and prose works, discussing his family's ideas about the literary work and creative potential of the writer, will naturally pass on to his children, which will leave them indifferent. It can be seen that the family remains the most important and strong support for the formation and improvement of the reading culture of the younger generation. Today, in our society, several times more effective works are being carried out to promote reading, to improve the culture of reading, to carry out propaganda. Nevertheless, the perfection of reading culture in the family environment is not satisfactory. As we have already seen, it is sad to see family members not only in the family but also in the opposite family environment. In many families, parents are neither interested in reading books nor directing their children.

Also, not everyone pays enough attention to the book-making culture in family reading. Not every book parent will be able to achieve a positive result when it comes to the age and physiological characteristics of their child, the spirit of the soul, the range of interests and aspirations when choosing a work. As you can see, the culture of reading has its own norms and requirements. Taking this into account, the following recommendations should be considered in order to have a family reading culture:

- To always be an example to children in reading;
- To have a book selection culture;
- Regular reading of books in the family at certain times;
- To pay special attention to children memorizing poems with the aim of enhancing the memory, achieving at least 2 poems per month;
- Providing books for each child, taking into account their age and character, their spiritual and spiritual world;



- To choose works in small letters, which are often in colorful illustrations for young children, reflecting the boundaries of his imagination;
- For middle-aged readers to recommend works that reflect the fates of his or her heroes, depict real-life events, fantasy stories, and enliven their experiences;
- Frequent interviews with adult independent and married children about the reading of the book and making necessary recommendations (which will allow the family to continue the tradition of reading as a sacred value);
- Setting daily and weekly quantities for each book reader;
- Organization of a roundtable on the essence of the work, character of the heroes, creative approach, impressions received;
- Encouraging a child who is well-educated and timely;
- To deal with a child who is not interested in reading fiction and who is not able to complete the tasks in a timely manner, to develop reading skills;
- Recognition as a family with high spirituality, intellectual potential, which will make a worthy contribution to the material and spiritual development of society.

The great thinker Alisher Navoi said that the book is the most important source of enlightenment, enlightenment and spiritual advancement. He is a life coach, "he said.

A well-known literary scholar and translator, OzodSharafiddinov, described the seven wonders of the world as follows: "... the seven wonders are the eternal hymn to the glory of the human mind, the mind, the soul, the glory of human genius. Yet, there is yet another miracle in the universe whose grandeur and holiness are inferior to the magnificence and beauty of the seven wonders. This miracle is a book. Many great people have noted that the book is a miracle, even the first miracle. "

The later miracle of the book is based on the fact that the well-known literary scholar Fitrat drank water from the springs. For example, writer and playwright C. Zweig writes, "Wherever there is a book, one does not have to deal with it, it does not stay within its scope. The writer and philosopher J. Swift says "Books are the children of reason," by educator and author Ya. Komensky says "Books are a tool for spreading wisdom." Clearly, a passionate teacher who brings spiritual maturity and brings together ideas about a book whose endless spirituality is a treasure can no doubt be a book. Reading should become a necessity: The children of the Zia-Zia family are undoubtedly the future of our country, the confidence and support of our people. This is our conclusion today. But what happened to my father, who was half a century ago, when he was reading to his children the centuries-old dreams and books of honorable writers in the bright light of a remote country? Perhaps because he was deeply aware that the book was a treasure trove of spirituality, he did not give up reading, even though he was tired. Maybe books that are floating in the waves of the time and with ships of thought that carry their precious cargo from generation to generation will dream of bringing their children to the shores of perfection...

In short, we remembered how our father read to us when he was a child. After all, reading plays a huge role in the upbringing and development of our children. If we want our youth to grow up to be fully developed, we must be passionate about the book. For example, if a parent first tells a

fairy tale to a 3- to 4-year-old child, at the age of 6-7, they should be encouraged to read and read fairy tales and stories larger than the book. At the age of 9–10, a child should be given the opportunity to buy his favorite book and, at that age, ask his or her impression of a story or other fiction he has read. Children 12–13 years of age can choose their own books based on their own thinking. Only parental control would be desirable. After all, parents have a lot of responsibility for the growth and maturity of our children.

Without a doubt, reading a book enriches the spiritual world and enhances the culture of speaking. As the great scholars have said, it is also necessary to read the book to preserve the national wealth of our great ancestors, to study them and to popularize them. It should be noted that the aforementioned theoretical and practical information from President Mirziyoyev's decree is important because it promotes the role of book culture in the spiritual life of society.

This important document is an important step towards the consistent implementation of spiritual and educational processes in the country, increasing the culture of reading, further developing the necessary conditions for the spiritual development and upbringing of our young people. Any destructive force and attack can be overcome with high spirituality. In this sense, reading should become a vital necessity for all of us today. The fact that the head of state paid special attention to this issue and defining important tasks in this regard can be said that it has opened a new stage for all of us to promote high spiritual thinking, high consciousness and enlightenment among the population. The role of the librarian is important in this regard. Librarian - Spiritual Propagator: I would not be mistaken to say that dozens of librarians I have met in my life are really spiritual preachers. Because they are the librarians of the most remote village or county or town, and they are not limited to just doing their job, they have helped me to choose books based on my age and interests, and they have given me insight into each book and its author.

To be honest, I miss these selfless librarians very often. Because these professionals work hard in a place that is like a lucrative library, and they share the knowledge of the hearts of the little ones. Each of us fondly remembers our years of schooling, especially the school librarians who awakened the first book in our hearts. After all, this place of worship is the holy light that has laid the groundwork for our future dreams, and has played an important role in the expansion of our world of wisdom and spiritual thinking.

Today, the great attention paid to reading and reading in our country, encourages professionals to work more actively. Because a simple schoolboy who has not yet stepped on the sea of thought, enters the mysterious room in one corner of the school, when a loving person is suddenly welcomed and offers some books of his age and interest, interesting stories, telling their own impressions, will undoubtedly make any reader forget about the whole world and fall in love with it every day. If the librarian shares his thoughts with the reader, is interested in his thoughts and attitudes, and if necessary, is he not a light upon the light? After all, the more he reads the book, the wider the worldview. Is it possible to have a conversation with such a person? But when a librarian comes to the library only to spend time and pay, and is far from a book reader, is it possible to call the staff of this intellectual property a spiritual preacher?! What if the staff turnover at this institution is quite normal and not all staff are in demand?

I remember: About forty years ago, almost all of the high school graduates were going to the city, carrying a large suitcase that their father had brought from the military. Only three of them applied for their field of study, while the rest rushed to where the tests were a bit easier and more

accessible. A group of my fellow villagers also applied for the library at the then Cultural Institute. Many of them have been dusting off the campus for four years, but no one has chosen to work as a librarian. On the one hand, I'm glad they were not librarians. After all, it is hard to believe that anyone who has never read a book in his life, or who has not even dreamed that the book is the first miracle, will admit others to it.

There is a deep philosophy in our nation's enthusiasm for improving reading culture and reading culture. First and foremost, the book is a great, miraculous power that elevates man from the earth and elevates his spiritual power. In addition, the book is a torch of the historical memory of humankind, strengthening its spiritual, educational and scientific basis and providing a bright future. Speaking with officers and sergeants at the military training ground, the head of state stressed that the servicemen should read a lot of books, noting that every young person wishing to be a defender of the motherland should have a rich spiritual outlook. The book builds up the will and improves managerial skills. In today's fast-paced and modern environment, young people with high intellectual potential can improve their attitude to the book, use the latest libraries in the military and law enforcement agencies, including the state language. Regular enrichment with them is very important.

The President signed Resolution No. 20621, date 13.09.2017, improvement at book publishing, reading and reading culture. President of the Republic of Uzbekistan ShavkatMirziyoev has issued a resolution "On a comprehensive program for the development of the publishing system and distribution of book products, raising and promoting the book culture and reading culture." It is intended to solve such important tasks, which are of great importance for the development of our spiritual life, improve the system of publishing and distribution of books, effectively organize the dissemination and promotion of the best samples of Uzbek and world literature on the Internet and to the wide readership. Many of us today boast and say, "Our young people know the computer well and get instant information from the Internet." In fact, our young people are living in a computer age, studying abroad. They try to get basic knowledge from the Internet. Can the web be replaced by a book that is not only a product of the human mind but also a divine blessing? Please note that our children are increasingly reading books. Distinguished President Sh. Although the work undertaken under Mirziyoev's efforts to further develop the reading is more enjoyable, it is still a challenge today to teach our children how to read and love books. The book is a spring of knowledge. Anyone who does not enjoy this spring will be ignorant. He may resort to any kind of inferiority, betraying his humanity and his conscience at a worthless price. The more popular reading is in the community, the more educated people will become, and in this context, human values will become a sustainable way of life. Those who sit for hours in front of the internet are trapped in a series of murders. However, it is clear that a person who reads a book will not commit such acts. As our grandfather Amir Temur said: "The book is the foundation of all creativity, creativity and intelligence. Life Coach".

## CONCLUSION

In addition to teaching our children how to read books, we must remember that parents themselves are also familiar with the book. Do you spend a lot of money on expensive wedding dresses and even imagine buying a book for parenting? Growing up harmoniously developed generations is the dream of any society, including the Uzbek people, who aspire for a prosperous

future. The following passages of Hazrat Abdurahman Jami should be mentioned in the conclusion:

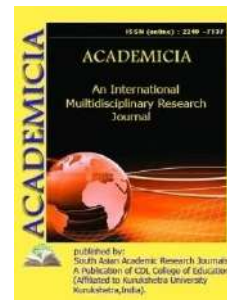
*In a world where there is no good friend from the book, you are in a sad time.*

*He is alone with her, never hurts, and she gives you pleasure over and over again.*

From the foregoing considerations, it is clear that the family is an important and solid foundation for bringing up a spiritually mature reader. Therefore, a harmonious and cohesive work with the family in any activity aimed at developing reading literacy and improving the culture of reading in the community provides a solid basis for achieving the goals.

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## ON THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE PROVISION OF MEDICAL CARE TO THE POPULATION IN EMERGENCIES

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### ABSTRACT

*In recent years, the number and type of emergencies are increasing due to the acceleration of the production process, the introduction of new means of production, the growth rate of mineral production, climate change. This situation is leading to an increase in the number of victims and the type of damages. There are a number of problems with the organization of emergency medical care, including the gap between those in need of medical care and those involved in providing medical care, difficulty in timely delivery of medical forces and equipment to the emergency area, difficulty in organizing medical care in the emergency area, difficulty in determining the number of victims, damage to medical facilities located in the emergency area, the lack of medical manpower and emergency first aid by anyone and the fact that many mistakes are allowed by them. This situation requires the improvement of medical care for the population. Given the important role of emergency medical care in improving emergency care, this article has developed recommendations for improving first aid.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Emergencies, First Aid, Medical Care, Injuries, Medical Evacuation, Medical Facility.*

### INTRODUCTION

In recent years, the number and type of emergencies have been increasing due to the acceleration of the production process, the introduction of new means of production, the growth rate of

mineral production, and climate change. This situation is leading to an increase in the number of victims and the type of victims.

In the event of an emergency, there are a number of problems in the organization of medical care to the population. One of the main such problems is the emergence of a gap between the medical forces and the means involved in the organization of medical care and the victims who need medical care in a situation with a large number of victims.

### **THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS**

In order to provide effective medical care to the population in case of emergency, a certain procedure for providing medical care to victims has been established, which is based on the gradual implementation of medical care. In the first stage, first aid is provided to the victim in the emergency center, and then the evacuation of the victim to a medical facility and hospitalization is carried out. At all stages, sorting, re-sorting is performed.

Another problem associated with the organization of medical care in emergencies is the shortness of this time. Arranging first aid for victims in a short period of time is not perfect even for simple road traffic accidents, domestic injuries that occur on the street or at home. In particular, according to some studies, only 22% of the injured are delivered to the hospital within an hour, 23% within 2-3 hours, 18% within 4-6 hours, 15% within 6-12 hours, 15% within 12-24 hours, the remaining 7% were hospitalized within 2-3 days [5]. In the Moscow region, 23-37% of victims are delivered between 1 and 2 hours [7]. However, 58% of them can be saved with first aid within 15 minutes of injury [2]. The chances of survival every 20 minutes are reduced by 15% [8].

There are also problems with the delivery and effective use of medical forces and equipment in the emergency area. Hospitals in or near the emergency area may face great difficulties in organizing their work due to the injuries to doctors and nurses and the losses- the destruction of buildings. Such difficulties are especially important in unpredictable types of emergencies, such as when terrorist acts occur. In such cases, it will not be possible to quickly transfer hospitals to emergency setting. In addition, medical personnel will need to protect themselves from emergencies, particularly terrorist acts.

Another problem in the organization of medical care is the inability to know the number of victims. This causes problems with the evacuation of victims.

As a partial solution to these problems, first aid at the emergency site should be provided by any person until medical personnel arrive at the scene. To be precise, in emergencies, first aid for victims in and around the emergency area is provided by a person without medical qualifications. Such people can be divided into several categories: people who came to the place by accident, passengers, drivers, employees of various categories, employees of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, employees of the Ministry of Emergency Situations. However, 60.7% of people who come across the victim by chance think that it is not their duty to provide first aid. 82.1% of them do not have sufficient knowledge and skills. 67.6% are afraid of inflicting excessive injury on the victim. 63.55% fear the legal liability. In 51.3% of cases, the excuse is the lack of means available.

Only some of the above categories have a certain understanding of medical care. These include MIA and MES officers, drivers. Still many mistakes are made by them. The main cause of errors



is the failure to detect the second injury while assisting on the first visible injury. Such mistakes can be made even by doctors [9].

In order to increase the efficiency of first aid, first of all, it is necessary to improve the regulations. In particular, the Ministry of Health should provide the following in the regulations:

It must be approved that other vehicles, as well as rescuers, paramedics, field guards, national guards and police officers, tourists, especially those involved in mountain tourism and mountaineering, should have medical first aid kit and its contents like cars are obliged to have approved pharmacy kit. Besides, rescue squads must have a special medical kit. Based on this situation, the Ministry of Health must approve a list of medical kits and the content of the kit for professionals working in various fields, as well as special kits for rescue teams.

There are many cases of over-infliction of injuries to the injured at the place of an emergency. This situation occurs due to a lack of understanding of the nature of some injuries. Therefore, an official guideline should be approved to improve the quality of first aid and methods of performing the first aid in accordance with the requirements of Government decisions [1]. The instructions should specify the cases in which first aid is to be provided and the first necessary actions, as well as their scope. The analysis of the literature suggests that in some cases, failure to perform certain procedures on the victim may also play an important role in saving the victim's life due to the lack of development of injuries. An example of this can be pelvic floor injuries. In many cases, such injuries develop many complications during the evacuation of the victim (even during the moving process) [3].

In recent years, there has been an increase in the number of cases in which a person who provided first aid to a victim is summoned for investigation as a witness even if the victim died later. This situation is preventing people from providing first aid to a victim. Therefore, a new normative document on first aid, which is unique for all and does not deny the requirements of existing regulations, and defines the rights and obligations of the person who provided first aid or not should be developed. It is known that some professionals (e.g. drivers) are trained in first aid. In order to improve the quality of training, improved model curricula for first aid should be developed.

The effectiveness of first aid for victims of emergencies depends on the organizational work carried out to provide medical care. Therefore, it is expedient to establish a system of first aid - to train a first aid specialist, to supervise the training, to introduce a state unit of chief specialist of first aid in the Ministry of Health and regional health departments to guide this work.

Given the importance of education in the preparation for first aid, the existing programs should be improved by the Ministry of Public Education, the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Special Education.

It is known that the MES prepares rescuers involved in rescue operations and employees of the Ministry of Internal Affairs working in the field of road safety are taught to provide first aid. In addition, the issue of training special staff for first aid is also important and should be considered deeply. Nowadays, in some places, such as driver training courses, first aid classes are taught by anyone with a medical background. But there is no any course to improve their skills in first aid.

It is also important to consider the financial side of first aid preparation. A part of the financial costs should be covered by private enterprises. This mechanism is reflected in the fact that private enterprises train their employees at their own expense.

Other ministries and agencies should also perform certain tasks in the organization of first aid in emergencies:

It is known that economic entities develop emergency prevention, response and cooperation plans. A similar plan should be developed by medical institutions under the Ministry of Health and medical institutions under other ministries and agencies.

It is known that various ministries and departments hold seminars, conferences, round tables on the activities of hazardous production facilities, hazardous production processes, safety in production, occupational safety, aimed at the prevention and elimination of emergencies. These activities should discuss and promote the provision of first aid in emergencies related to the spread of highly toxic substances, radioactive substances, as well as terrorist acts, and develop guidelines for first aid in specific cases. Such guidelines provide recommendations on how to treat an injury caused by a specific traumatic factor (and the types of traumatic factors are very diverse).

Promotion of first aid should be implemented by explaining the methods of organization of first aid among the population and the social significance of its provision, advocacy through the media, publication and distribution of special literature and promotional materials, thematic exhibitions, organization of conferences and others.

Establish a system for collecting and summarizing information on first aid in order to maintain, analyze and forecast statistical reports on the first aid provided. To do this, it is necessary to make changes to the statistical reporting forms on the work done for first aid at the scene.

Coordinating the activities of the services included in the SSES (State System of Emergency Situations) in the organization of first aid. Each service must determine its own direction in the provision of first aid, develop and approve training programs in this area, organize examinations [4]. In addition, it is necessary to establish interaction with educational institutions and organizations in order to coordinate and match regulations and decisions, to monitor the effectiveness of their implementation.

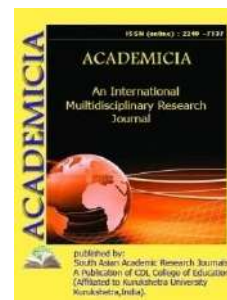
## CONCLUSION

In conclusion, there are a number of problems in the organization of first aid for the population in emergencies, and there is an opportunity to implement some solutions to these problems. The final outcome of these solutions serves to save the lives of many people in the event of an emergency.

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## STRUCTURE OF FOLK PROVERBS (EXAMPLE OF UZBEK AND GERMAN PROVERBS)

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### ABSTRACT

*The article provides a comparative study of the structure of folk proverbs. The views and opinions of Uzbek and world scientists have been compared, analyzed and come to certain conclusions. Folk proverbs are reclassified in terms of component speech. In terms of structure, the focus is on the semantic relationship between simple descriptive, compound descriptive, and complex descriptive sentences. The issues studied in the article are analyzed on the example of Uzbek and German folk proverbs and conclusions are drawn.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Proverb Structure, Simple Descriptive Proverbs, Compound Descriptive Proverbs, Complex Descriptive Proverbs, Simple Contradiction, Complex Contradiction, Proverb "Topic" And "Comment".*

### INTRODUCTION

The structure of folk proverbs is one of the factors that enrich their art, ideological content, language and vitality. That is why it is so important to study their structure.

Folklorist Bahodir Sarimsakov, in his article "Essays on Uzbek Folklore", writes about the form of folk proverbs: "The pursuit of brevity in expression, in the medium of art, gives great aesthetic power to proverbs. From this point of view, the structure of proverbs is also unique. Some sentences are simple sentences, some are compound sentences, but they are concise"[1. 97]. These ideas reveal the general features of the structure of proverbs.

To date, Uzbek folklore has not been fully researched on the structure of folk proverbs. In some cases, comments on the structure of proverbs are divided into chapters and studied in detail [2. 43]. M.A. Cherkassky's article "... the experience of creating functional models" [3. 35-52]. that each proverb has a structure consisting of two opposing parts, one of which is a semiotic focus that contains a particular message, and the other is a semiotic background that exists in a single text, suitable for different situations are shown in [2]. However, this "template" does not apply to the structure of all proverbs, and the explanation is not clear. The method used by Anal Dandis, a professor at the University of California, to define and classify the structure of proverbs is noteworthy [4. 21]. He describes proverbs based on descriptive elements that have one topic (topic) and one comment (analysis). That is, according to the researcher, any proverb consists of at least two parts. These are the force, the means, the person, the thing, or the event that drives the reality on which the judgment is based, and the basis for its realization (or non-realization). For example, in the article "*Issiq jon – isitmasiz bo'lmas*" (A warm soul is not without disease), "a warm soul" is the driving force of reality, and "without fever" is the basis of judgment. Scholar M. Cousy refers to these two parts, namely, "subject" as subject or object, and "comment" as "predicate." In our opinion, it is simple and straightforward to divide these two parts into sections such as "topic" and "comment". Typically, these two components of a proverb (topic, comment) can be a word or a combination of words. For example, in the Uzbek proverbs "*O'ylamagan o'kinar*", "*Yangini eski topar*" (The one who does not think regrets), (The one who finds the new finds the old), the "subject" (the one who does not think, the new) consists of one word, "*Maslahatsiz ish – o'rinsiz tashvish*", "*Besh qo'l og'izga sig'mas*", (Work without advice - unreasonable anxiety), (Five hands do not fit in the mouth) consists of the phrase "topic" (work without advice, five hands). Similarly, in the German article "*Geld regiert die Welt*" (Money rules the world), if "topic" (money) consists of one word, In the article "*Kleine Geschenke erhalten die Freundschaft*" (Small gifts preserve friendship), the phrase "subject" (small gifts).

## THE MAIN PART

Thus, in terms of structure, proverbs can be divided into one descriptive and two or more discrete units, in the words of A. Dandis. For example, a descriptive "*Do'st kulfatda bilinadi*" (Friend is known in trouble), "*Bolali uyda sir yotmas*" "It's no secret that a child lives in a house", "*Hisobli do'st ayrilmas*" (A friend in need is a friend indeed) two descriptive "*Avval o'yla, keyin so'yla*" (Think first, then speak), "*Aql yoshda emas, boshda*" (The mind is in the head, not in the age), "*Do'st achitib gapirar, dushman – kuldirib*" (Friend speaks bitterly, enemy laughs); four descriptive "*Yomon bilan yursang, yomon bo'lasan, yaxshi bilan yursang, omon bo'lasan*" (If you walk with a bad person, you will be bad, if you walk with a good person, you will survive), "*Arzon bo'lsa, oluvchidan insof ketar, qimmat bo'lsa - sotuvchidan*" "If it's cheap, it's fair to the buyer, if it's expensive, it's fair to the seller". However, in our opinion, this description can be divided into three groups:

- a) simple descriptive;
- b) jointly descriptive;
- c) complex descriptive;

The first includes proverbs with one “topic” and “comment”, the second - articles with two “topics” and “comments” in the joint descriptive, and finally the third group includes proverbs with more than two “topics” and “comments”.

For example, in German paremiology “*Der Appetit kommt beim Essen*” [5. 80] (Appetite comes during meals), “*Abwechslung macht Appetit*” (Color opens the appetite), “*All Ding währt seine Zeite*” (Everything has its time) such as articles a descriptive of articles. “*Arbeit gibt Brot, Faulheit gibt Not*” (Labor brings sustenance, laziness brings sorrow), “*Adel sitzt im Gemüt, nicht im Geblüt*” (Nobility is not in the blood, but in the heart), “*Armen haben Kinder, Reiche haben Rinder*” (The poor have children, the rich have wealth) joint descriptive; “*Das ist das Leiden in der Welt, der eine hat den Beutel, der andere hat Geld*” (This world is painful, someone has karmanga, another has money), “*Glaube nicht alles, was du hörst, sag nicht alles, was du weißt, gib nicht alles, was du hast, verlange nicht alles, was du siehst, tue nicht alles, was du kannst*” (Do not believe everything you hear, do not say everything you know, do not give everything you have, do not exaggerate what you see, do not do everything you can), “*Glück macht Freude, Unglück prüft Glück und Glas wie leicht bricht das*” (Happiness brings joy, unhappiness tests happiness, it breaks as easily as glass) and so on are complex descriptive proverbs. The results of our observations show that the main part of Uzbek folk proverbs consists of two descriptive proverbs, while in German paremiology simple descriptive proverbs play a key role. Complex descriptive proverbs, on the other hand, are very rare in the paremiology of both peoples.

Now, let's talk about the relationship between proverb descriptors. There are two main types of contextual meaning between the “subject” and the “commentary” in proverbs. A. Dandis called this situation a non-contradictory (correct) and contradictory (contradictory) [2.43] relationship. The non-contradictory relationship is based on a logical balance between the “subject” and the “commentary” of the article. That is, the “comment” in the descriptive appears as a semantic confirmation of the “subject.” [2. 48]. That is, the idea put forward in the “topic” of the proverb is logically reinforced by the “commentary.” In this case, a vital example is given by observation. For example, “*Birlikda baraka bor*” (There is a blessing in unity) [6. 8] In the proverb, the “comment” part (there is a blessing) creates content in the context by affirming the idea (unity) in the “topic”. This can be seen in the German article “*Lügen haben kurze Beine*” (Lying leg is short). The proverb “comment” (“short leg”) reveals the quality of the “topic” (lie). The shortness and smallness of the legs of a liar, and the fact that he cannot go far, will soon be “caught”, will be revealed, and the shortness of his life will be metaphorically revealed in the form of confirmation, by reporting. The structure of this type of article is based on the model “A = B”.

The second type of semantic connection between descriptives is a logically contradictory relationship. It expresses the imbalance between the descriptive “topic” and the “commentary,” the logical denial. For example, the Uzbek proverbs “*Bugungi ishni ertaga qo'yma*” (Don't leave today's work for tomorrow), “*Birin-birin ming bo'lar, tomib ko'l bo'lar*” (One by one there will be a thousand, drop will be a lake) and German, which is considered their alternative “*Das Heute soll dem Morgen nichts borgen*” (Today and tomorrow will not be borrowed), “*Aus einem kleinen Bach wird ein großer Fluss*” (A small river forms a large river) The words “today”, > “tomorrow”, “Each other > thousand”, “drop”, > “lake”, “small valley”, > “big river” created a logical contradiction. The general model of this logical contradiction is represented by the form



“A>B”. Prof. Observing the structural and semantic features of such proverbs, B. Sarimsakov divides them into two types:

“1. The first component is for comparison, contrast, or analogy, and the second component is for the main idea of the work.

2. Both components are equally involved in the organization of proverb semantics.” [7. 350]

Indeed, these two types represent the basic semantic-structural form of double-descriptive sentences. The first type in this classification includes such proverbs as “Look at the flow of water, look at the will of the people” or “Live with the wings of a bird, Man is with his labor.” In this type of article, the first descriptive (see the flow of water, alive with a bird's wing) serves to supplement the main idea put forward in the second by comparing. We can observe this situation in German folk proverbs. For example, “*Arbeit bringt Brot, Faulheit Not*” (Labor brings bread, laziness brings need), “*Scharfe Schwerter schneiden magic, scharfe Zungen noch viel mehr*” (Sharp swords cut badly, sharp tongues worse) Comparing the components to each other, reinforced the sense of contradiction.

The second type of two-descriptive proverb is “*Qo'rqoqning ko'zi katta, Dangasaning — so'zi*” (The coward has big eyes, the lazy one has words), “*Poraxo'ring tavbasidan qo'rq, Mug'ombirning yig'isidan*” (Fear the repentance of the corrupt, and the weeping of the wicked), “*Bilmaganni bildim dema, Qilmaganni qildim dema*” (Don't say I knew what I didn't know, don't say I did what I didn't know). Both components of these proverbs complement each other and can be used in isolation from each other and “participate equally in the organization of proverb semantics.” Examples of this can be found in examples of German folklore: “*Fleiß erwirbt, Faulheit verdirbt*” (Effort makes, laziness breaks), “*Ein gebrauchter Pflug blinkt, stehendes Wasser stinkt*” (Used plow glistens, standing water stinks).

B. Soatov, studying two descriptive proverbs, notes that there are two types of contradictory attitudes. The first is a simple contradiction and the second is a complex contradiction. For example, “In a simple conflict, the content of a proverb is based on a negative comparison of two events, but only two words in the descriptive are used in opposition to each other, and the rest of the words are repeated or neutral. For example, “*O'qigan o'qdan oshar, o'qimagan turtkidan shoshar*” (The one who reads passes the bullet, and the one who does not read rushes) of the six words in the article, only the words “read” and “unread” logically contradict each other” [2. 56]. In complex conflicting descriptions, all words are repeated in a logical contrast, except for repeated words. For example, in the article “*Birlashgan o'zar, birlashmagan to'zar*” (United passes, Ununited falls), all the words “united”, “not united”, “mutually exclusive” contradict each other.

These two types of conflicting attitudes can also be found in German folk proverbs: “*Armen haben Kinder, Reiche haben Rinder*” (The poor man has children, the rich have goods) *bleiben, das ist Lebenskunst*” (“Old age is a gift from God, the art of preserving youth is the art of life”) In his proverb, the words “tomorrow and today” created a simple contradiction. Other words used in proverbs are neutral. It should be noted that our observations so far show that we have not come across any two-component proverbs that are based on a complex contradiction between the German folk proverbs we have. (Of course, with the exception of repetitive words used in the text of a proverb, words that express an antonymous relation only in context). But in our next research we will give the results of our observations in this regard.

It should also be noted that among German proverbs there are paremiological units with such a structure that they differ from the compound descriptive proverbs described above: “*Andere Zeiten, andere Sitten*” (Another time, another tradition), “*Böser Anfang, böser Ende*” (Bad start, bad end). In this type of article, the “topic” is repeated and the “comment” is contradictory. In this way prof. One of the double descriptive proverbs mentioned by B. Sarimsakov differs from the paremiological units, which are formed by contrasting or comparing the other, and both parts form the meaning of the proverb, one of which can be used separately from the other. Let's look at another proverb of this type: “*Mehr Geld, mehr Sorgen*” (More money, more worries). In the proverb, the fact that a person's money and wealth increase his anxiety and loss of peace is revealed by putting the two determinants side by side, and thus the reality of life through a two-component, four-word proverb. explained in a short, succinct sentence.

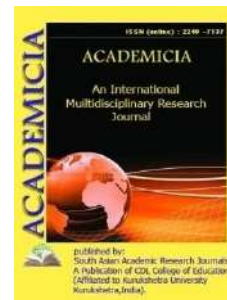
## CONCLUSION

In short, the structure of proverbs has stable formulas that have emerged as a result of many years of experience of the people, and each word in them plays a special role in enriching the art of proverbs and fulfilling its emotional, expressive function. No matter what folklore belongs to, its components are formed on the basis of the internal capabilities of the language and play an important role in revealing their semantics. Comparing the structure of Uzbek and German proverbs, we came to the conclusion that their structure is in many respects similar. This shows that peoples have a common vision, thinking and speech. However, in the process of translating proverbs from one language to another, the structure of the proverb changes, especially in free translations. While this has a significant effect on the number and composition of their components, it does not significantly affect the form and content balance.

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## A STUDY AND ANALYSIS OF THE INTELLECTUAL STRUCTURE OF SEVERAL LOVE POEMS BY FEREDOUN MOSHIRI

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### ABSTRACT

*In contemporary poetry, in terms of structure and content, many changes have occurred that among prominent poets such as Nima and the Third Brotherhood and Shamlou, Fereydoun Moshiri is one of the poets who has created remarkable works. The poems left by him have different lyrical, mystical, social, political aspects. One of the aspects is romance, which falls under the genre of lyrical literature. This poet has had successful experiences in composing this type of poetry. Therefore, in the present article, with a descriptive-analytical method, the intellectual structure of romance in the poems of Fereydoun Moshiri has been studied and explored. The results of the research show that in Moshiri's intellectual structure, love and affection are the best rituals and he invites his audience to learn it. Fereydoun Moshiri has used love more than others in his meaning and emphasizes more on the inner aspect of the relationship between the two sides of the relationship, namely the lover and the beloved.*

**KEYWORDS:** Fereydoun Moshiri, Romance, Intellectual Structure, Contemporary Poetry

### INTRODUCTION

Fereydoun Moshiri is one of the poets in Persian poetry who has been able to compose poetry with a concise look and, of course, based on love, and has become a source of progress for the literary level of this genre. In other words, he described love to his audience in a simple and

methodical way and presented a simple and fluent reading. "Love and humanity are the headline of Moshiri's poetic emotion system. "This romantic and emotional attitude towards human beings and social events, along with a simple but at the same time fluent and melodic language, distinguishes his poetic form and style from other poets of his time, such as Nima, Sepehri and Naderpour." . (Dehghanian and Mallahi, 1392: 92) In such a way that everyone can understand it and understand the meaning of the poet without the slightest problem. A look at the structure of Moshiri's romances shows that he places great emphasis on the element of emotion and emotion in explaining loving categories. "It is with such simple, clear and brilliant language that Fereydoun speaks to us word for word, words that are his own, not repulsive ambiguity. His poetry is the words of a poet who does not like to separate himself from the people of the age under the protection of a particular front, a particular school and a particular point of view. "He praises the love of love, praises man and loves Iran, whose soul is tied to its culture." (Afshar, 1998: 112) In this article, both literary and intellectual point of view, the structure of that part of Moshiri poems that have a romantic function and refer to the category of love, will be studied and analyzed.

### **Theoretical Foundations**

In contemporary Persian poetry, various subjects have been reflected. One of the topics that has become popular in this period is dealing with the phenomenon of love. In contemporary Persian poetry, the relationship between the lover and the lover is sometimes described as in the past and sometimes takes on a different form and image. This phenomenon, in addition to being considered a kind of human feeling and emotion, has been used to retell and explain trans-emotional issues. For example, love is linked to society, politics and culture, and through this, a significant number of these issues are shared with the audience. A look at the romantic structure of Fereydoun Moshiri can reflect these details and subtleties well.

Much research has been done on structure and structuralism, and each researcher has examined this issue from a specific perspective. Structuralism is a method or criterion that can be helpful in understanding and analyzing a work. One of the advantages of this method is that while leaving aside the obvious meaning of the work, it only analyzes and seeks to find some internal depths of the work. (Todorov, 1 13382: 2)

Structure is the pattern or arrangement or organization of related components in a material object or system that can be identified and discovered by observing or recognizing the pattern. Construction is an example, a hypothetical scheme to show how and how institutions and habits react and change. In other words, structure is the real or possible character set of the elements that make up a work. (Nichols, 1378: 4) Structure in the traditional view, deals with the form and appearance of a work or literary type, but in its new meaning and application, it is more concerned with the hidden relationships between the structures of a text. One of the characteristics of structures is that they are hidden and invisible and need to be discovered. "Structures are not issues that can be dealt with directly, but they are systems of hidden relationships that are perceived rather than perceived." (Saussur et al., 2001: 154) Another important feature is the structuralists' attempt to provide an interpretation that can be used to classify and interpret a wealth of literary data. (Scholes, 1383: 92) "The concept of form is no longer used as an inclusive, but a dynamic and specific collection that has content in itself, and has found an internal relationship with this content." (Ahmadi, 1375: 306) However, the point

that can be seen in all these theories is that each of them contradicts the other and does not fully include all dimensions of structures. As a result, the analyzes that emerge from the use of these theories are not as comprehensive as they should be. In the present study, an attempt has been made to study poems with a traditional approach and without using the theoretical foundations of any theory.

Fereydoun Moshiri is a sincere and honest poet whose poetry is a mirror of all aspects of his condition and attributes. Moshiri's words are pure and honorable. Fereydoun Moshiri is a poet who has preserved the sanctity of language and people of language. His thoughts are humane and noble, and he used the most subtle and beautiful words and expressions for romantic feelings and emotions. Fereydoun Moshiri was neither captivated by the prejudices of the traditionalists, nor fascinated by the extremist neo-pagans. WayThe one that he chose was the visible state of the founders of modern Iranian poetry. In other words, he has accepted the breaking of prosodic forms, and the shortening and lengthening of stanzas, and the proper and logical use of rhyme, and in terms of content and meaning, with a fresh and new look at nature, objects, people and its fusion. With his own feelings and subtleties, he had given a very clear face to his poetry. Fereydoun Moshiri in his poetic era, has not stopped in any era, his poetry is a reflection of all the manifestations of life and events around him in the past and always, praises goodness, purity and beauty and expresses all human feelings and emotions and above all service – is a tool of humanity. Accordingly, the present article answers these questions: a) Has Moshiri given a social aspect to romantic issues and explained it beyond the connection between males and females or not? B) Has Fereydoun Moshiri used love in his meaning and emphasizes more on the inner aspect? C) In the intellectual structure of Moshiri's love poem, love has not exceeded its level and no special abnormality has been seen in connection with this concept?

### **Background research**

Several studies have pointed to the structural dimensions of the poet's poems. Rahimi Kashani (2011) in the book "Stylistic study of Fereydoun Moshiri's poems" has studied at three levels of literature, language and thought, and in the intellectual layer, from topics such as: love and lover, beliefs and ideals, mental states and inner feelings , Advice, political and social criticism, description, and praise of individuals have been spoken. Dehghanian and Mallahi (2013) in the article "Comparative study of romantic themes in the works of Fereydoun Moshiri and Nizar Ghobani" have concluded that in Moshiri's poetry, woman and lover are not as present as in the poetry of the Arab poet, but the combination of traditional and Modern is well visible. Ganjali and Ghaderi (2014) in the article "Study of the components of love in the poems of Fereydoun Moshiri and Mohammad Ibrahim Abusaneh" have concluded that the two poets have established a link between their individual and collective conscience and love and in their romances with A romantic attitude speaks of love for the homeland, freedom and humanity.

### **RESEARCH METHODS**

This research is fundamental and is based on descriptive method and content analysis technique. The author has recounted the content by considering two methods of reporting and analysis. Collection of research data, referring to the libraries of Astan Quds Razavi and Islamic Azad University of Mashhad and reputable websites such as (SID.ir/Ensani.ir/NoorMags.ir) that index scientific research articles , done.



### The main discussion

The poet, who is a narrator in love, tells his mistress that he has always wanted her. He used the verbs past and present to show that his love is still ongoing and he has not looked down on it. In the eyes of the lover, love is a fluid phenomenon that can not and does not want to imagine a border to end it. This love surrounds his soul and body as long as he breathes. In the second line, the poet uses the continuous verb "I burned" to express the fact that the mistress and love of this mistress is in the heat and as if it is burning in the fire. He considers this quality and this level of love desirable for himself and its amount is sufficient, and by mentioning the adverb "enough" he gives certainty to his point of view. The metaphorical composition of "Awake Flame" shows the vividness and dynamism of love in the poet's eyes. Regarding the side music of this poem, it should be said that Moshiri used the current line and also, the rhymes of his poem are: Nafsam, Bassam, Qafsam, Hoosam and Hichksam. It should be noted that the poet has repeated several rhymes and this has somewhat reduced the quality of his poetry. It is as if he could not find a variety of words for his romantic thoughts. The love of the mistress has enlightened the black heart and soul and the ghost of the lover and given it light and enlightenment. In other words, it is love that has transformed his life and made him dynamic. "The concept of love is introduced in Fereydoun's poetry, human and transcendent, and as he progresses in time, his attitude towards love moves away from instinct and gets closer to piety and perfection." (Zarghani, 1384: 479) On this basis, he imagines himself as a bird in a cage that has been released with the arrival of love and has achieved liberation. The poet believes that although he has experienced these happy moments and felt and felt the presence of his friend by his side, but he has been in this situation for a short time and has reached the era of separation and embarrassment again. Therefore, he considers his friend as an elusive fortune whose meaning did not last. On the contrary, it is sorrow that always afflicts the lover and darkens his delicate existence. He considers his only wish of these years to be a moment and a moment to accompany his mistress.

I want and wanted you to be myself

I was burning; I smiled at your longing and love

Your love was enough to wake up this flame

It illuminated the long nights of my cage

That elusive fortune came and went

It was sadness that was constantly in my breath

My hand and your hug ?! Hihat! That a lifetime

My only breath was to sit with you

God willing, there is no one but you

Far be it from me to have anyone but your love

Lips closed and full, I left your dormitory

I went, God, if I wanted to, I would smile

(Moshiri, 1389: 117)

Using the three elements of water, mirror and sun, the poet has described a romantic concept. He says that man flourishes in the shadow of these and understands the glory of growth and perfection. Regarding these three elements, we can point out its clarity and transparency, which has no other appearance. The mirror can be a metaphor for the heart and soul, and water and the sun refer to life-giving. These elements can be seen in all the lines of the poem below.

The mirror was water

From the boundless sea, the sun shone

My beauty The mountain of flowers

You see in the sky and in the mirror

Now:

Three suns!

(Ibid: 267)

The following poem is reminiscent of the poem "My Man Wants" by Rumi. One of the reasons that leads the audience and the reader to this understanding is the current line of "desire". By approaching this line, it can be concluded that the poet has objectified a space of his inner and mental desires and aspirations and has brought paper to him. He enumerates and recounts everything he seeks in the real world so that he may be able to fulfill his desires or at least recount them to his mistress. The rhymes in the following poem are: Mahtabam, Nabam, Khvabm, Tabm, Gardabam and Jahantabm. In the first line, the poet wishes to experience a moonlight like the species of Yar, which is red and red. This is the opposite of the image we have of the bright, silver moonlight in our minds. This approach has continued in the second line. Where he speaks of the wind of his lips and states that drinking such wine is one of his desires. The eyes of the beloved are green in the eyes of the beloved lover, like gardens. That is, just as a person becomes refreshed after entering the garden, when he considers or sees the eyes of a friend, he attains the same ecstasy. "One of my dreams is to rest under the shadow of your eyelashes and breathe," he says. This image likens the mistress's eyelashes to a large tree with a huge shadow. He believes that he will get away from impatience and hardships when he can see his friend again.

I long for the color of your cheeks in the moonlight

Because the wind in your lips makes me wish

O curtain of the curtain of your eyes, green gardens

I dream under the shadow of my eyelashes

Far from your warm gaze, I am impatient

Look at me, who longs for my night and day

Up to the white neck is a whirlpool of secrets

I long for confusion in my whirlpool chest

Until the horror of waiting nights

Because your laughter is the love of my world, my book

(Ibid: 367)

In the following poem, the poet has explained his meaning by using the elements of nature such as: leaf, wind, fire, spring and seal. The poet says that the moment the friend's eyes look at him, the world takes on a new color and smell for him. These states are considered by the poet to be the flowing of the dried leaves of faith in a strong wind, as well as the evil dance of prayer in the green fire. The leaf of faith is an additional metaphor. Dry faith can be like a heartless lover who does not see Vesal Yar fulfilled. The fifth of remembrance is the metaphor of Mecca. The wind is known as a human being who has claws. With this metaphorical view, the poet considers desires as a dancing human being who acts like a devil and leads a person to ruin. These desires burn in the green fire. This image was created to show that the lover, too, burns in the fire of his green and life-giving love when he sees his friend's eyes. One of the desirable changes in his life in this situation is that he feels and understands generosity in the sun's presence. The fountain of love is a metaphorical addition. In the last two lines, the poet points out that he does not understand the origin of this feeling and wants this vague secret to be revealed to him.

Me, the moment your eyes look at me

The withered leaves of faith

In the wind

Evil dance please

In the green fire!

The hidden light of forgiveness

In the spring of Mehr

I see the vibration of eternity

I can no longer look at your gaze

The Eclipse of Eternity

I can not watch

I wish you would say what

What flows from your eyes to the depths of my being

(Ibid: 97)

The poet refers to the words of the mistress some time before the separation and states that you said that you would fly towards me like the sun. A metaphorical look can be seen in this poem. We know that the sun cannot fly. However, the poet creates such an image in the language of the mistress. In the third line, he makes this claim in a different way and says that you made a pact to show yourself to me every night like the moon and get out of the window. In the following, a series of regrets and regrets of Yar is recounted. He says that although you became the sun, you were bright. Just like the setting sun, which has nothing left of its yellowness and life-giving. He also says that you have become a moonlight, but a moonlight that is sometimes seen and observed at dawn, and this is not very pleasant.

You said that:

"Oh sun, my wife is full of you,

"Because of the moon, I kill at night from the window!"

Sorrow, when you became the sun,

Tang sunset!

Alas,

That you are the moonlight,

Dawn time!

(Ibid: 594)

We read one of Fereydoun Moshiri's famous love poems below. In this work, he (in the role of a lover) talks about his inner worries and explains the story of his mistress's negligence. The lover expects to get more attention, but does not get what he wants. In the first line, the poet uses the vague phrase "one", which makes the identity of the mistress anonymous. Although he loves this woman, the other side has not realized this. This shortcoming has created a lot of regret in him. The lover (narrator) says that he wishes the mistress would come to the conclusion that there is an interest in her with a loving look. The phrase "I love you" has been repeated many times in the poem. Maybe because he tells his audience about this passion. He has written this love on a flower leaf to give as a gift to Deldar, but this time he has been faced with his indifference; Because he hangs this flower, which is a diagram of all the emotions and feelings of a lover, on a child's hair to make it laugh and be happy. Unaware that it plunges the lover into deep regret. Now that all the efforts of the lover are not going anywhere, he turns to nature and asks Bad Saba to convey his message to his mistress. The message of Bad Saba's messaging, which we have witnessed in classical poetry, also appears and is common in this poem. The poet imagines Saba as a living being who has hands and skirts and can help the needy. However, due to the bad luck of the lover, Saba disappears in the middle of the road with a lightning strike. This staging means that the lover is never going to achieve his dream.

I love one

But alas, he never knows

I look at him maybe

Read from my point of view

That I love him

But alas, he never knows

I wrote on the flower petals

I love you

But alas, he scored

She hung on to a child to make him laugh

I said to Mahtab, O Mahtab

On your way to his dormitory

Hello, my messenger

I love you

But alas, because the moonlight slipped on his bed

A black cloud came to cover the shining moon

I saw Saba and said

Saba, I put my hand on your skirt

Say I love you I love you

But alas and a hundred alas

Search the dark electric cloud

Burn the messenger in the middle

(Ibid: 467)

The whole soul and heart of the lover is cold and numb and he has no endurance and strength to endure these conditions. There is no sign of emotion in his heart and no excitement can be heard in his soul. He describes himself as a plain, but a plain where no insane moans are heard. He is like a mountain where the sharp sound of Farhad Koohkan can not be heard. Majnoon and Farhad are two historical and perhaps legendary lovers who have been used as clues as a basis for designing and representing a romantic concept. The poet uses all literary elements to show his despair and weakness in the abyss of love and insanity. Mentioning clusters of words such as: love, emotion, passion, shout, Farhad, ax, moan, madness, plain and mountain has created a unique industry.

No more love or feelings in my heart

No more passion or screaming in my soul

I laughed, but there was no insane moan in him

My mountain, but not Farhad's

(Same: 360)

Fereydoun Moshiri, as if he is a heartbroken and upset lover of the process of love and romance, sometimes has a negative view of love and, for example, in the following poem, he calls it a sweet poison that has a paradox. In the sense that the poison is bitter and biting, and naturally its sweetness has no place among the Arabs. On the other hand, although the poet sometimes considers love to be accompanied by bitterness, he calls these bitterness sweet and pleasant. In the second line, he considers love to be the happiest and most heartwarming name he has ever heard. According to Moshiri, love is a phenomenon that does not have stability and stillness and turns into color every moment. This description can be explained in two ways: First, love has dynamism and mobility and is not a static phenomenon. Secondly, love has different

manifestations and its examples are many and it cannot be summarized only in the connection between the male and female sex. Love has many variations.

I call you sweet poison, love

I do not know a better name than this

If you get a new color every moment

I will not sing except your sweet poison

(Ibid: 461)

The mistress is the drunk chicken far away. So this image can be considered a metaphor. When the lover hears the sound of this chicken, a wave of joy and light appears in his life. In the last two lines, he also considers his lover as a drunken and loving bird that is trapped in the cage of body and life and cannot get out of this situation. In this cramped cage, his heart is bored and he can not express all his abilities. She says that I have thousands of love songs in my throat, which are passionate and warm because of the mistress's voice, but she can not express them; Because anxiety has closed the way for him. All in all, the lover wants to fly the chicken inside, but he can not. The words "chicken, sound, cage, song" in the verse have created a similar observance.

Sing, you drunk chicken, far away

That falls from the sound of joy and light

The cage is tight and the heart is tight, otherwise

I have thousands of songs because you are passionate

(Same: 336)

In the following poem, the lover invites his lover to be by his side and talk to him under the moonlight. He likes to focus on talking to his mistress out of love and affection. In the shelter of the moon can be an allusion to the moonlight. He finds it most pleasant to talk about love and associates it with the words "silence" and "look". In the third line, the lover tells his mistress to stop all this harassment and spend time with him happily and calmly. The word immortal indicates the continuation of consolation. Moshiri language in the following poem is simple and comprehensive and does not have much difficulty. "A poet like Saadi chooses a simple and uncomplicated language, so that the language of his poetry, like Saadi, can be considered to be easy to refrain from." "In choosing the theme, he has not neglected deep human concepts." (Dehghanian and Mallahi, 1392: 92) In this poem, there is no special arrangement in this poem and everything is retold and explained in the simplest possible way. This simple language can increase the range of the poet's audience. The metaphorical phrase "light of love" indicates the enlightenment of this phenomenon. A love that removes darkness from the hearts and minds of people and guarantees the inner purity of all.

Sit down in the middle of the night in the shelter of the moon

It is not happier than the words of love and silence and look

Sit down and try to harass me forever

It is not a sin to sit next to a friend



Sit down, go, see the purity of my desire

The light of love is on in this house tonight

Burn my soul in the darkness of your sorrow

Sit down, die, die, not when you leave

(Moshiri, 1389: 607)

In the following poem, the world is compared to Khazar. From the very beginning, the poet clarified his task with the audience and said that he was not happy with the world and the mafias. When he goes on to talk about love, it means that he has not had very pleasant experiences of love and romance. However, in such a world she has flowers of love in her skirt and continues her path in a romantic way. In the second line, the poet looks at the lover and says that the purity of the hearted face responds to him with love. Although the world is black and cold and fertility and dynamism have faded in it, but love warms him and is considered the capital of his life. Heat and light are in love with love, and in this respect, love can be likened to fire. The line "with love" is used exactly in line with the content of the poem. Love has created such an epistemological transformation in him that he not only gives his life in the way of a friend, but also grieves and burns for the enemy. The lover we see in this poem is not limited to the narrator himself and has a wider scope and seems to be eternal. Hence, he calls himself Farhad Tisheh, who destroyed Biston. With this in mind, allusion can be considered as one of the following poetry arrays. In the last two lines, the poet's words are recounted in this poem, and in other words, in the romantic collection of his poems, and that is: Love is a medicine for the treatment of human pain.

To the thorns of the world, flowers to my skirt, with love

I offer purity to you, with love

In the blackness and cold like a fire

I am always warm, always bright with love

This is not what makes my friend happy

To my dear friend, who mourns my enemy with love

Do not look at my closed hand, kind

That I knocked Biston off, with love

The cure for human pain is one word and that is enough

That I cry out to you: with love

(Same: 243)

In the following poem, the poet reflects his romantic approach in the form of a sonnet. He has used external, internal and external music to consolidate his views and has composed poetry in a traditional and classical style. Moshiri also used traditional linguistic and lexical elements to show his complete loyalty to the principles of ancient poetry in the following poem. This level of ability indicates the poet's mastery of the rich ancient Persian literature. Undoubtedly, a poet must have studies in classical texts in order to be able to use some related elements in his

contemporary poetry. In this poem, romantic allusions are also used. For example, the poet tells the story of Lily and Majnoon and, accordingly, introduces himself as a lover. Also, in the first line, the word sweet is ambiguous. On the one hand, it means charming and heartwarming, and on the other hand, it refers to the name of Shirin, Khosrow's lover. In the third line, or in other words, the first stanza of the second stanza, the poet considers love as a factor and motivation for transforming the wheel and arranging it. Between the turn and the turn, the pun is derived. According to Moshiri, only love has the capacity to use it to change the world. In Moshiri's intellectual structure, love and affection are the best religions and he invites his audience to learn it.

I heard Shiva Masrei, whose theme was sweet  
 I'm crazy about Leila, who is a hundred crazy Leila  
 Start with love, to play the role of a carousel  
 That only love transforms the role of the wheel  
 Enlighten the pendant and enlighten the soul that this ritual  
 All happiness is its command, all help is its law  
 The sorrow of your love is so sweet, it is so lost in your chest  
 Which caused other sorrows to leave this house  
 (Ibid: 496)

Arrow gaze is a widely used metaphorical addition. Since the poet composes poetry in a traditional fortune teller, he also tries to use signs related to the classical attitude. He believes that the effect of his mistress's gaze can still be seen in the rejection of his existence. The first scene expresses exactly this category. He thinks of himself as a bird that flies, but his mistress' gaze has grounded him. He believes that the valley of love and affection is so respected and valuable that he no longer needs to look at the king and the beggar. In other words, love has made him needless and deprived of the world and man. On the one hand, he does not want to comment on any kingdom, and on the other hand, he begs for love. He calls love an officer with a metaphorical view to show its place in his worldview.

Come on, your gaze is still on us  
 Our witness is more bloody and more visible  
 The heart that cannot be tamed is your heart  
 The secret that leads to love and fidelity is our head  
 Let's not look at the kingdom of the universe  
 Begging is our love and the love of our officer  
 (Same: 500)

The poet sees the world as a passage through which man is lost. Of course, this loss must be based on love and affection. In the third line, the poet believes that although he may lose his lover at the beginning of the path, he returns to the true path by capturing his friend. Moshiri then

challenges his audience and asks them why they are in the world. With this trick, the poet also involves the audience in the narrative process and emphasizes their role in reading a text. In his view, if a person acquires the whole world, again because he is far from love, he cannot claim to be destitute and needless. In fact, Moshiri considers his audience rich or poor based on the enjoyment or deprivation of love. In the phrase "whatever was in the world if you reach the floor", the permissible floor is lost. Achieving success is an allusion to obtaining excellent degrees in various fields. Perhaps with this irony, he says that without love, all degrees are worthless.

In this passage

Let me lose myself in love

Let me go through with a friend, with a friend

O people, what are you doing in this world?

How did you spend your precious life?

Whatever was in the world if you foam

You have nothing if you do not have love

Woe to you if you do not give your heart to love

If you reach Soraya, you are not worth anything

Make love

Love

(Ibid: 343)

The concept of hope in Moshiri's intellectual structure is tied to love. In this regard His poem is reminiscent of Sohrab's poem which said: As long as there is an anemone, life must be lived. Moshiri considers the foundation of his hope to be based on love and affection. Love is like the light of the sun shining in the heart and like boiling a poem in the soul. That is, it is desirable and pleasant and has a pleasant smell like the scent of flowers. A series of quick-find metaphors are used to convey the notion that a loveless person will not have a proper understanding of life. The lover considers having love as the main factor in the flourishing of personality and knowledge. In his view, if a person is in love, he will reach from the root to the leaf, and from being to being, and from silence to screaming. All these allegories have been used to represent the concept that the nature and originality of every human being depends on having love.

I have created hope in myself

I have paid attention to its fabric with your love

Like shining a seal in the heart

Like boiling a poem in the soul

Like the scent of perfume in a flower

I will find the flow

---

Drunk with your love, from the depths of forgetfulness

I will leave

Open from root to leaf

Open from "was" to "is"

From silence to screaming

(Ibid: 496)

The lover is away from the beloved, upset and sick. This is a recurring concept in the range of Persian lyrical and romantic poetry. The lover, who has not been able to stand his distance, has withered faces and the color of his face has turned yellow and yellow. He describes these traits as a sign of drunkenness and love, and says that all these biological reactions are due to having a heart full of pain and suffering.

I have a cold sigh in my chest

I have a faded face, a yellow color

I do not know my lover, drunk, what am I?

I know I have a sore heart

(Ibid: 462)

The language and format used by Moshiri to compose the following poem is traditional and classical. There are no signs of the words of the contemporary world in his poetry. Like Gadmā, he tries not to deviate from the rhyme and the weight of the pronouns and uses the so-called glorious and formal words. He mentions the black eye that we have heard described many times in traditional Persian poetry. This black eye has taught him the lesson of love and affection. Eventually, however, he is forgotten and unfaithful. This is while the lover has forgotten the whole world due to his attachment to his mistress.

A black eye to the work of Master's love

He taught me the lesson of love

He forgot me last but I did

I forgot a world other than him

(Ibid: 59)

The lover, who sums up his whole being in the mistress, believes that the fabric of his life depends directly on the presence of this comforter. If he does not see the face of this lovely friend, the open doors of the world will be closed to him. All these descriptions show that the poet sees his identity and who he is as a summary in his friend and mistress. The current line "closed" has been used precisely to explain this concept. Although the lover endures many hardships and sufferings, when he sees his friend, anger and shouting give way to silence. This staging shows the complete submission of the beloved to the comforter.

Your love is tied to the fabric of my soul

The doors of my world are closed on you

I want you to shout

My tongue is closed in front of you

(Ibid 574)

In the eyes of Moshiri, I love you, the most beautiful poem in the world. He considered an emotional and, of course, simple sentence to be the best poem in the world. So, it turns out that in his intellectual structure, only the theme matters. In other words, the theme is much more important than the literary and linguistic structure. In his view, love is like a rose that everyone should fill their hearts with. With this skirt full of flowers, you can take a good look at your enemies and bring your friends closer to you. In this way, Moshiri indirectly teaches his audience the style and context of life, or at least tries to give a new meaning to the quality of life. The poet considers love to be life-giving, inspiring and a link between human beings. So, when life without soul is not possible, one cannot imagine a life without love from Moshiri's point of view. Now that this is the case, he tells his audience to love each other and to use the phrase "I love you" over and over again. The poet's intention in the following poem is to bring human ties and social relations closer on the basis of love.

"I love you."

I have found the most beautiful poem in the world

This is my rose

Fill a skirt with this flower to give a gift to the people

Go to the enemy house

That shot at a friend

The secret of everyone's happiness is to disperse him

In the hearts of the people of the world to God

The light will scatter

Will give spirit

You too, my good!

Repeat this point

This is the most beautiful poem in the world of all time

Say it not once and ten times, but a hundred times

Ask me "do you love me" a lot

Say "I love you" to me a lot

(Ibid: 597)

Love has an important place in the intellectual level of Moshiri's love poems. He believes that the joys of the world are manifested in a place where he shows his love. Even if love finds its way to the sea, underwater life becomes enjoyable. All the sufferings that come from love to a

person are beautiful and happy is the one who throws himself into this fire. Love is like a clear mirror without turbidity, and when a person sees himself in it, he can be clear and pure. This simple and quick metaphor represents another aspect of love in the poet's eyes. The poet's words in the other part of the poem become completely mystical and epistemological. He emphasizes the menu of love and says that by paying attention to love, one can overcome selfishness and pride and remove and destroy me and those who are the veil of knowledge and unite. Receipt. Thus, love is a useful and effective tool for knowing one's true self. Repeating the word love many times in the text and bringing it along with some elements of nature such as fire, sea, sun, etc., may mean that love has penetrated into all the fabric of the universe and only. It is not limited to human beings.

Love is happy wherever it goes  
 If he throws it into the sea, he is happy there  
 If it burns, it is in the fire of love  
 Blessed is the heart that is in this fire  
 To see love in the mirror  
 A fire extinguished the fire  
 Look at this world as much as you want  
 You do not have an enemy harder than yourself  
 Love triumphs over itself  
 Love burns in us and me  
 Find love and surrender  
 Until you find a new sunny soul  
 Love was existential and uplifting  
 Everything he commands was beautiful  
 (Ibid: 449)

The only thing that can be seen in the dream is the lover, or the mistress. This name is an evocative and joyful word. The only thing a lover does is make love and burn. However, he does not shout and is silent. The continuous form of the verbs shows that the lover remains true to his promise. He loves and does not feel ashamed of his behavior and does not limit his emotions. The form of the poem is the sonnet. Row is also the verb "is". The rhymes are: Delavism, Turmoil, Abstinence, Autumn, Fullness, Let me run and run. The poet also uses imaginary faces and, for example, considers himself as a branch that resists autumn and keeps itself fresh. This spirit indicates the poet's friendly life.

None of you remember the dream of Delavism  
 Nothing but your name is a word of turmoil!  
 I love and I burn and I do not shout!



I love and I want and I do not abstain  
 I see the light and I go and I am happy,  
 I spread the branches and I do not grow in the fall  
 Until the universe is full of your love  
 Work is not a matter of labrism  
 Make it a cleaner night than the morning wind,  
 I do not care for you, O unblown bud.  
 I gave you a kiss of love, with all this enthusiasm  
 There is no choice but to run into your arms

(Ibid: 227)

The lover tells his mistress that he has been challenged by the grief caused by his friend, who has made up many stories in this regard. Interestingly, these stories have made him forget other sorrows. He has a lot to say and likes to talk to his mistress for hours, but when he looks into her eyes, silence pervades his whole being. The format of the poem is sonnet and the quality of the work seems traditional and classic. The rhymes of the poem are: I hear, I forget, I am silent. The line "Kurd" is also reflected in this poem.

Because I heard sorrow in the story  
 He forgot the sorrows of the time  
 I brought you a chest  
 Your spokesperson turned a blind eye to me

(Ibid: 652)

The lover no longer has his mistress by his side, and this makes him very sad. Hence, he desires that this wish be fulfilled and that he feel the presence of a mistress. Although the memory of the mistress accompanies him, but the lover is not very satisfied with these abstract conditions and would like to see his girlfriend by his side. After all, the only thing a lover gets is regret, sigh, and hesitation. The lexical clusters of "I wish, remember, wish, cry" illustrate this concept well. As can be seen, Moshiri's language in this poem also seems simple and intimate. "Zarrinkoob considers the language of Moshiri's poetry to be simple, without being market-based and vulgar. It is with such simple, clear and brilliant language that Fereydoun Moshiri speaks to us word for word. "Neither the vague ambiguity makes it incomprehensible to the point of delusion, nor does the empty slogan make it a means of discipleship and ostentation." (Parsionejad, 1392: 379) On this basis, he sings:

The days that pass without you  
 Although remembering his second toast  
 Arezoo opens the shout:  
 He was passing by you, I wish!

(Moshiri, 1389: 337)

In the first line, the morning is like a tree with branches. Obviously, such an image does not appear in the real world and can only be imagined within the boundaries of imagination. He suggests to his lover to sit on this branch and talk to each other and enjoy romantic experiences. After fulfilling these conditions, the lover likes to fill like a light-winged bird and move towards his mistress to understand his carpenter. Filling this roof can be an allusion to leaving the material world and its belongings. Many of the ironies used in Moshiri romances are old-fashioned. "This means allusions that were used in ancient Persian, but are not used now ... Of course, the use of old allusions of Persian that are not used in the official Persian language today "It's possible, it's another reason for the poet's tendency to speak Old Persian." (Rahimi Kashani, 1390: 215-213) The poet says that when flying towards the mistress, he wants the sun of knowledge and cognition to crystallize in her and to perfect her existence. The snowy peak can be a symbol of the final stage of growth and prosperity, and its snowy nature is an allegory of the problems and difficulties of this great path. In general, the poet considers the presence of Yar as a wine that is placed in a crystal cup. Perhaps the root of this analogy can be attributed to the effectiveness of wine and the mistress in the yard. Just as windmills make him happy, so being with a comforter evokes that feeling.

Let Delaviz be on the branch this morning

Let me sit and sing a song of love

Then to the hundred enthusiasm of the light-winged birds

I will take you from this roof and come to you

The sun is far away from that snowy peak

Slow hugs open, all love, all cute

The golden Simorgh is as full and lofty as I am

Out of the nest is the flying head

Fly because it is joy and hope

Fly as far as the server and the anthem

Because all over you in the light of morning

Yai is the wine in the Crystal Cup

)Moshiri, 1389: 409)

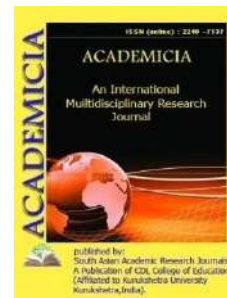
## CONCLUSION

In the present article, the intellectual intellectual structure of Fereydoun Moshiri has been studied and explored. Moshiri, who is one of the leaders in contemporary love poetry, has created remarkable works based on his literary and artistic taste, as well as Shiva's expression and language, and the use of the concept of "love" has a special place in achieving this goal. Moshiri's view of love emphasizes more on the inner face and the relationship between the two sides of the relationship, namely the lover and the beloved. He has used love without developing meaning in his poems. In his poems, Moshiri sometimes emphasizes the negative and annoying

aspect of love and analyzes love with a romantic approach. Moshiri also considers love as a factor and motivation to change the wheel and organize it. According to Moshiri, only love has the capacity to change the world by using it. In Moshiri's intellectual structure, love is the best religion and he invites his audience to learn it. Love has an important place in the intellectual level of Moshiri's love poems. He believes that the joys of the world are manifested in a place where he shows his love. Even if love finds its way to the sea, underwater life becomes enjoyable. All the sufferings that come from love to a person are beautiful and happy is the one who throws himself into this fire.

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## MODERN EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGIES FOR THE FORMATION OF PROFESSIONAL COMPETENCE OF FUTURE APPLIED ART TEACHERS

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### ABSTRACT

*This article provides an analysis of scientific and methodological sources on the problem of formation of professional competence in future teachers of applied arts, with special emphasis on the development of the structure of modern educational technologies. The article deals with the issues of scientific and methodological development of innovative trends in independent education in order to develop the professional competence of future teachers of applied arts. In addition, issues such as increasing the competitiveness of graduates in the world on the basis of a competency-based approach to education, the creation of modern methodological support for designing the creative educational process through the development of professional competence of teachers, the development of students' creative skills. In this regard, it is important to modernize the content of modern vocational education on the basis of advanced foreign experience, to create an innovative educational environment based on a competency-based approach, to further improve the pedagogical mechanisms for developing professional competence in students.*

**KEYWORDS:** Professional Competence, Education, Person-Centered Education, Modern Educational Technologies, Design, Independent Learning, Future Applied Arts Teacher.

## INTRODUCTION

Improving the quality of training in Uzbekistan, creating the necessary conditions for the training of highly qualified specialists on the basis of international standards, establishing close cooperation between each higher education institution and the world's leading scientific and educational institutions, wide introduction of advanced pedagogical technologies, curricula and teaching materials based on international educational standards in the educational process, development of modern professional competence of students, scientific and pedagogical staff, issues of effective use of modern educational technologies in working with youth audiences In accordance with the priorities of the Action Strategy, the main tasks are to raise the quality of higher education and radically improve it[1].

In addition, issues such as increasing the competitiveness of graduates in the world on the basis of a competency-based approach to education, the creation of modern methodological support for designing the creative educational process through the development of professional competence of teachers, the development of students' creative skills. In this regard, it is important to modernize the content of modern vocational education on the basis of advanced foreign experience, to create an innovative educational environment based on a competency-based approach, to further improve the pedagogical mechanisms for developing professional competence in students.

## THE MAIN PART

The problem of technologicalization in modern higher education is one of the norms of the design of the educational process, which means the systematization of the educational process. Initially, the term was used in connection with the use of hardware and software in training. At present, innovative and advanced teaching technologies play a special role in increasing the effectiveness of education, as their level largely determines the quality of education and the competitiveness of the higher education institution.

Continuing education consists of a deep, comprehensive education, a perfect combination of different methods, forms, tools and directions of training. The interrelationship between the various components of the quality of continuing education ensures that certain methods are rationally applied to the learning process.

The formation of professional competence involves the following parameters: active participation of future teachers of applied arts in the educational process; effective use of knowledge; plein air and pedagogical practice; presentation of knowledge in various forms; competent approach to team and individual activities in education; applying new priority forms of learning rather than memorizing specific information.

Thus, in modern times and society, there are trends in the development of educational technologies associated with the humanization of education. Therefore, they determine the relevance of the study of problems in the light of the demands and needs of the time.

Consideration of the stage from traditional education to interactive teaching technology in the analysis of modern educational technologies in the process of formation of professional competence of future teachers of applied arts is a key factor in increasing the effectiveness of traditional education.

The analysis of the studies was carried out on the basis of the specialty “Methods of teaching applied arts.” It became known that the study of this course covered the main issues of focused teaching technology. At present, in the development of the content of higher education, special attention is paid to the selection of optimal forms and methods of modern teaching technology. During the study of the course, students should master the following skills:

- Identify the content, basic forms and methods of modern teaching technology;
- Combining study and independent work to achieve the set goal;
- Use of various forms, methods and technologies for the development of cognitive activity of future teachers of applied arts, depending on the educational situation;
- Extensive use in practice of achievements of pedagogical, fine and applied arts and advanced foreign experience.

The general pedagogical and didactic requirement for all stages of education is to increase the effectiveness of independent work of students on the basis of program knowledge, imagination and skills, to strengthen their interest in independent thinking, science, deepen professional knowledge and increase their activity during lectures and workshops. World pedagogy confirms that modern educational technologies are a key factor in attracting students to science and teaching them to work independently.

Also, modern educational technologies teach students to search, independently study, analyze and draw their own knowledge. Promoting the independent, creative activity of future teachers means creating conditions for them to define their position and put it into practice, to provide tasks aimed at pedagogical support of their creative activity.

In the modern scientific and theoretical literature and in the activities of well-known educators, three main types of technologies are highlighted: technical, economic and humanitarian. Humanitarian technologies, in turn, are divided into administrative-humanitarian, humanistic, pedagogical-psychological technologies.

Humanitarian technologies include the technologies of human self-expression, the realization of their intellectual qualities.

Humanitarian technologies include futurological, situational, and everyday technologies. Futurological humanitarian technologies depict a map that reflects future variants of economic, social, cultural, ethical-psychological, and demographic predictions to the extent possible. Teaching methods show that futurology is closely related to history and prediction. Educational technologies are routinely used in solving typical tasks of the learning process.

Everyday technologies are used in solving the general tasks of the educational process, including the technology of concentration and change during the conversation. Situational technologies are used in the analysis of specific situations. Such technology allows students to create their own experiences in evaluating behaviors. Using these technologies, a clear model of the state of society, region, and work community is predicted.

The goals of education are formed on the basis of educational results, expressed in the competence of future teachers of applied arts. This process is carried out in two ways: the creation of a system of clear goals, within which the categories and levels of the series are separated - pedagogical taxonomies (B.Blum, D.Kravtsov, etc.); creating a solution to describe



learning objectives that can be analyzed by the educator in unambiguous formulas (J.Block, L.Anderson, N.Gronlund) [4. 239].

The socio-economic development observed in the developed countries of the world encourages the implementation of new approaches in the education system, aimed at the gradual replacement of old approaches to modern and effective ones.

Technological innovation in the education system is influenced by the following events: society, economy and human development; increasing scientific knowledge, accumulation of knowledge; new views on the place and role of man in society; expanding the scope of independent learning in the educational process; integration and standardization of curricula; development and improvement of new educational technologies; modernization of educational content (Russia, India, China, Germany, USA and other countries) gradual transition to sustainable basic education (USA, Japan, Russia and other countries); changes in the structure of education (Russia, Ukraine, France, other countries); taking into account the views of parents and students in choosing the content and forms of education (England and other countries); expanding educational opportunities and using forms of mass education (USA, Japan and other countries) [7].

In UNESCO documents, teaching technology as a concept is a systematic way of creating, applying and defining the whole process of acquisition and application of knowledge, taking into account technical, human resources and their interaction.

The learning cycle involves a series of processes: setting a common goal, moving on to defining it, diagnostic assessment of the level of training, correction of training, feedback and outcome assessment remain important components of pedagogical technology in any situation. It only needs to be modernized based on certain requirements.

The requirements of teaching technology in modern higher education include the following rules: creating an acceptable individual program, optimizing the educational process in higher education institutions, ensuring teaching taking into account traditional, didactic principles, understanding and following the rules of the future teacher of applied arts throughout his/her career.

There is a scheme of action for the use of educational technologies: analysis of the initial situation, identification of the dominant technological paradigm, methodological and strategic educational technologies in "Painting", "Applied Arts", "Decorative Arts", "Applied Arts Teaching Methods" and other disciplines and selection of specific tactical technologies and their design, creation of a system of educational technologies for each subject and module, development of methods and techniques of teaching applied decorative arts. Introduction to the goals and objectives of the lessons of applied arts in the lessons of methods of teaching applied arts, to teach students folk applied arts and crafts on the basis of master-student traditions, its history, types, methods of work, providing information on the materials and equipment used, the effective use of modern educational technologies in the organization of applied arts classes in general secondary education and vocational colleges, as well as a focus on drawing simple pattern elements, demonstrating different methods of coloring and decorating, artistic processing of various items, preparation of lesson plans on the themes.

At the same time, it should be noted that the tendency to prioritize the use of historical traditions is considered as an educational value for some areas. It is important to adapt a modern approach to them, based on the requirements of each period. Therefore, special attention is paid to the analysis of the individual style of masters of folk applied decorative arts of different periods. In the course of modern educational technologies, first of all, the historical foundations, theoretical foundations, concepts and essence of modern technologies in education, as well as the classification of technologies: features of the use of humanitarian pedagogical technologies; modern science-oriented and person-centered teaching technologies; the use of modern educational technologies is of special importance in the professional activity of a future teacher of applied arts.

Hence, the relevance of the design of the educational process to the paradigm of person-centered education requires the identification of its main aspects.

Person-centered education is education aimed at developing the student's personality, characteristics, abilities, taking into account the strategy of thinking and action, the purpose of which is to support and develop mechanisms of self-management, orientation, self-determination.

In a person-centered learning environment, the prospective applied arts teacher assumes a more responsible role than traditional teaching. If in traditional education the works and teaching literature of a future applied art teacher were the main competent source of knowledge, the teacher was the person who supervised the learning process. In modern education, the educator is more independent and organizes cognitive activity, as well as a qualified counselor and assistant. His/her professional competence is aimed not only at monitoring the educational process, but also at diagnosing educational and creative activities in order to provide timely assistance with qualified actions. Person-centered education provides a differentiated approach to teaching, taking into account the level of intellectual development of future applied arts teachers.

In order to increase the activity of students in modern education, to improve the quality of teaching, it is expedient to use innovative forms of education. Today, practical games, problem-based learning, interactive learning, modular-credit system, distance learning, blended learning and master classes are recognized as innovative forms of education.

Higher education institutions are working to solve the problem of humanization of training, to reduce and accelerate the teaching of academic subjects, and to find ways to ensure that students receive individual knowledge, taking into account their interests and abilities. In the process of analysis of educational problems, pedagogical design is used as a methodological basis. Pedagogical design is a system of successive interrelated actions of the educator aimed at solving pedagogical problems or the sequential implementation of a pre-planned pedagogical process.

The term “pedagogical project” is more common in pedagogical work, which has the following meanings: in education, a project is a set of formalized pedagogical ideas, processes and technologies aimed at designing the education system and a program for their practical implementation [6].

It has been determined in advance that a person's purposeful behavior depends on planning the outcomes that can be derived from that activity. For centuries, the educator has had to make a variety of decisions in his or her daily teaching and learning practice, and this is based on his or

her individual sense of individual planning, the professional sense developed under his or her previous practical experience.

In the pedagogical works of the great thinkers of Central Asia, including Abu Ali ibn Sino, Abū Naṣr Fārābī, Muhammad Tārāghay, Mīrzā Ulugbek, Abu Rayhan Beruni, Alisher Nava'i, as well as in the works of the ancient Greek philosophers Aristotle, Socrates, Plato, interesting, in particular, there are diagnostic considerations and ideas about the purpose and function, content and methods of education.

In particular, in his philosophical views, the famous mathematical philosopher Abū Naṣr Fārābī points out some important functions of pedagogy as a science. "The principle of the art of upbringing," he said, "should not be overlooked by those who plan to educate, and that is that children should be educated not only for the present but also for the future, that is, for human ideology and its common duty. it is necessary "[2. 105]. Also, the famous Uzbek pedagogue Abdulla Avloni in his works has repeatedly focused on the analysis of the tasks of pedagogy, highlighting the importance of educational activity as an art as a science of education. According to Abdullah Avloni, "education is the highest of the arts, and art strives in a direction that does not yet exist, before which the future purpose and ideological image of his work is embodied" [3. 69].

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Examples from the rich creative legacy left by thoughtful educators suggest that pedagogical planning (design) has long been at the center of discussion. The ideas presented undoubtedly serve as a starting point for a more in-depth analysis of the pedagogical planning tasks that exist in the work of modern educators [5. 68].

Thus, pedagogical design is a set of practical skills necessary for the organization of the creative activity of the educator. It is becoming increasingly difficult for educators to master and use this knowledge. Pedagogical design, which includes many ideas of technical design, optimizes pedagogical activity. Pedagogical design is the preliminary development of the basic details of the future activities of teachers and students and the prediction of results. In design, the educator learns and creates a new, not-yet-existing reality to change imperfect practice, to make his work more perfect, more effective.

Creating a pedagogical process that meets the goals of educational, developmental goals of pedagogical design; consists of the professional self-development of a teacher who is able to implement the intended learning system [10. 89-90].

Educational technology has more potential than teaching technology. It also envisages educational aspects related to the formation and development of personal qualities of future applied art teachers. Technology is a set of methods and tools to achieve the desired result, as well as the application of scientific knowledge in solving problems in the process of practical training. Technology includes methods of work, its order, sequence of actions. The modern approach to teaching is to build it on a technological basis. Any activity can be technology or art.

The general principles and rules of teaching technology remain in the form of the following pedagogical principles: the principle of expediency, the principle of interconnectedness and interdependence of education, the principle of defining the development goals of education in terms of content, methods and tools. Education includes the organization of independent

activities of students in accordance with pedagogical goals. A necessary element of teaching technology is topic planning, building a whole chain of individual lessons linked around a single topic. Organizing supervision at each stage of educational and cognitive activity and stimulating students' creative activity in various forms of education.

The main task of the theoretical and practical classes was to teach students to work independently using their own experience outside the classroom. Thus, the integrity of the pedagogical system in the use of educational technologies must be ensured by the following important rules of design: a system of educational technologies consisting of various organizational forms; the interaction of technology with thematic, logical, emotional-personal essence; the complexity of applying the technology in principle.

The main features of the technological approach in the educational process are: it is strictly aimed at increasing the efficiency of the educational process; is based on the idea of setting diagnostic goals in teaching didactics and new methods based on the topic; this indicates the superiority of independent learning and, accordingly, stems from the goals set by the student - the goals of the educator.

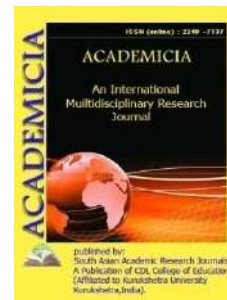
## CONCLUSION

From the above, it can be concluded that the task of higher education today is to teach students to work independently in a constantly improving information-educational environment, to use information flow wisely. To do this, it is advisable to provide them with the opportunity and conditions to work independently on an ongoing basis. It is worth noting that these aspects are an important factor in modern education, including the training of future teachers of applied arts. Also, the creative use of creative potential and independent learning will play an important role in developing the professional competence of future teachers of applied arts, the widespread application of innovative educational technologies in practice to increase the effectiveness of education.

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## **EFFICIENCY OF ENZYME-PROTEIN HYDROLYSITIS IN COMPLEX TREATMENT OF CALVES BRONCHOPNEUMONUM**

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### **ABSTRACT**

*The results of complex treatment of bronchopneumonia of calves with local enzymatic-protein hydrodisate are carried out in experimental conditions and the effectiveness of treatment is determined. On day 8, the condition of the calves is satisfactory, the body temperature is 37.5-38.0, a small amount of mucous exudate is released from the nasal openings, the appetite is restored, shortness of breath, wheezing and coughing are absent. In the control group, where the antibacterial preparations tylosin and norsulfazole were used for the treatment of bronchopneumonia in calves, the efficiency was 80%.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Bronchopneumonia, Enzymatic-Protein Hydrolyzate, Etiotrop, Stimulator.*

### **INTRODUCTION**

Respiratory diseases are widespread among non-contagious animal diseases, such as in cattle 11%, in pigs 17%, in small ruminants 27%, they cause significant economic damage to livestock farms.

The cause of bronchopneumonia especially in calves is: lowering the body's natural resistance, a cold, stress, accumulation of poisonous gases in livestock buildings, due to overcrowded cattle sheds, as well as violation of transportation rules.

Treatment of bronchopneumonia in calves includes pathogenetic, symptomatic and stimulating therapy.

### **Goals and objectives of research**

The aim of the research is to develop an effective method for the treatment of bronchopneumonia in calves and to determine the effectiveness of certain pharmacological remedies.



### Materials and research methods

The material for the study was calves with bronchopneumonia, which were selected according to the following clinical symptoms: cough, weakness, mucus from the nose, shortness of breath, increased body temperature to 40-40.50, loss of appetite, tachycardia, cyanosis mucous membranes.

On auscultation moist rales. Studies were performed on 10 heads of calves divided into experimental and control groups of 5 animals each.

For the treatment of bronchopneumonia in calves used previously tested pharmacological drugs:

1. Enzymatic-protein hydrolyzate is a biologically active remedy for increasing resistance and protein metabolism in the body.
2. Tylosin is a broad-spectrum antibiotic of macrolide action, action spectrum is mostly gram positive, some are gram-negative bacteria, effective in pneumonia in calves.

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3. Norsulfazole - antibacterial drug has an antimicrobial effect against streptococci, pneumococci, staphylococci.

The calves of the experimental group in the amount of 5 heads for the treatment of bronchopneumonia were intramuscularly injected with 20 ml of enzymatic protein hydrolyzate on the head and the inside was given 5 mg / kg tylosin powder and 20 mg / kg norsulfazole powder until complete recovery.

The calves of the control group in the amount of 5 animals for the treatment of bronchopneumonia were given 5 mg / kg tylosin powder and 20 mg / kg norsulfazole powder.

### RESEARCH RESULTS

Calves of the experimental group, where the treatment was carried out by intramuscular injection of 20 ml of enzyme-protein hydrolyzate and giving inside the antibacterial drugs tylosin and norsulfazole, on the second day itself, the condition of the calves improved, the body temperature was 39.5-40.0, the discharge from the nasal openings was mucous, and the cough decreased. Mucous membranes became slightly bluish color. Coming of appetite is noted.

For 3-4 days the condition of the calves is satisfactory, the body temperature is 38-38.50, no cough, slight discharge from nasal openings, mucous, appetite restored, mucous pale pink color, shortness of breath and wheeze is not noted.

On day 5, the condition of the calves is satisfactory, the body temperature is 38-38.50, satisfactory appetite, mucous membranes is in pink color, shortness of breath and wheeze is absent. The efficacy of treatment in the experimental group was 100%.

The calves of the control group, where the treatment of bronchopneumonia was given tylosin antibacterial drugs at a dose of 5 mg / kg and norsulfazole at a dose of 20 mg / kg for live weight. In the calves of the control group, on the second day, as a result of the deterioration of the general condition, one calf suddenly stopped breathing and, as a result, died. The remaining four calves on the 4-5 day noted a slight improvement in overall body temperature 38.5-39.0, hypopnoe, mucous-purulent exudate excreted from the nasal openings, shortness of breath,

wheezing and cough significantly decreased, pale pink mucous membranes, appetite restored. On day 8, the condition of the calves is satisfactory, the body temperature is 37.5-38.0, a small amount of mucous exudate is released from the nasal openings, the appetite is restored, shortness of breath, wheezing and coughing are absent. In the control group, where the antibacterial preparations tylosin and norsulfazole were used for the treatment of bronchopneumonia in calves, the efficiency was 80%.

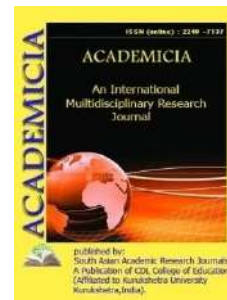
### **CONCLUSION**

As a result of the research, it can be concluded that the use of enzyme-protein hydrolyzate of tylosin and norsulfazole preparations in the complex treatment of bronchopneumonia of calves, the efficiency was 100% with a reduction of the treatment period by 3 days.

### **Science of the 21<sup>st</sup> century - Looking to the Future**

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## PROBLEMS OF REPRODUCTIVE FUNCTIONS OF CATTLE

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### ABSTRACT

*The second group of cows (6 heads) were injected intramuscularly with 20-24 ml of benthoplacentin, twice in 10-15 days, and cows of group 3 (6 heads) were treated with azidinol and benthoplacental according to the above scheme. In control there were 6 incalver cows, with which drugs were not used. Thus, it can be concluded that the main cause of obstetric-gynecological diseases of cows and heifers is the disturbance of metabolic processes and a decrease in the natural resistance of animals caused by inadequate, poor-quality feeding, unsatisfactory living conditions, and the adverse effects of pathogenic and opportunistic microflora.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Reproduction, Progesterone, Trivitamin, Azidinol, Endometritis, Bartonella, Benthoplacentin, Ovarian Hypofunction, Embryonic Mortality, Microflora.*

### INTRODUCTION

Infertility of cattle, due to various unfavorable factors, is still the main problem of livestock and veterinary.

Annually on many farms of Uzbekistan, 20-30% of cows and 40-50% of heifers of breeding age remain barren.

In this case, repeated inseminations are most common, arising mainly as a result of embryonic mortality, as well as retention of the afterbirth with subsequent inflammatory processes in the genitals (N.G. Balashov, 1980).

In the conditions of hypodynamia, monotonous and inadequate feeding, violations of zoo hygienic rules in housing and insemination, especially in the untimely and substandard treatment of sick animals, obstetric and gynecological diseases can become widespread (N.I. Polyantsev, 1990).

Observing the reproduction state of the cattle on the farms of our region, we are constantly confronted with two facts: first, cows and heifers do not want sexual cycle for a long time after calving (3-4 months) (delay or absence of sexual cycles, (E.I. Selunskaya, 1976), secondly the inseminated uterus often overlap (Manspecker E. et al, 1980).

All this leads to a long infertility of cows (Mikhailov N.N., Murtazin B.F., 1971, Zayanchkovsky I.F., 1964, Belyakov S.P., 1972).

In this connection, the aim of our studies is to establish the main etiological factors and development of comprehensive methods of treatment and prevention of symptomatic infertility of cows and heifers.

## 2. MATERIALS AND METHODS OF RESEARCH

The studies were carried out on the dairy farms of Samarkand and Kashkadarya regions of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

At the same time, there were analyzed the conditions of keeping and feeding, organization and carrying out of artificial insemination, etc. In order to identify infertile and gynecological sick animals, obstetric and gynecological medical examination was carried out, including rectovaginal studies of cows and heifers.

In order to determine the level of mineral nutrition of animals on the dairy farm of "Chortut", Pasdargom district and the dairy farm of "Potok" which belongs to the Zarafshan mine department samples of feed and drinking water were studied for the maintenance of macro- and microelements in them.

In order to prevent the detention of the placenta of incalver cows of dairy farm "Chortut" were injected intramuscularly with a polymer suspension of azidine (azidinol), in a dose of 5 ml per 100 kg of live weight, 2-3 times every 10 days before calving. The second group of cows (6 heads) were injected intramuscularly with 20-24 ml of benthoplacentin, twice in 10-15 days, and cows of group 3 (6 heads) were treated with azidinol and bentoplacental according to the above scheme. In control there were 6 incalver cows, with which drugs were not used.

To stimulate reproductive function and prevent embryonic mortality of cows on the dairy farm of "Potok" benthoplacentin (advanced biostimulgin) was injected in combination with FFA and other drugs (progesterone, trivitamin, ascorbic acid and azidinol).

In this case, 4 groups of cows were selected. Each group consisted of 8 cows: 3 experienced groups and 1 control group. All the cows of the experimental group were injected subcutaneously on the first day, 7-8 ml of a 1% oily solution of progesterone, three times a day, and on the 7<sup>th</sup>-8<sup>th</sup> days - 10 ml of benthoplacentin, mixed with FFA, in which the first group of animals received FFA 10 ml, the second - 7 ml and the third - 5 ml.

In addition, animals were injected intramuscularly with 20-24 ml of azidinol, as well as 10-15 ml of a 20% aqueous solution of ascorbic acid.

Cows that want insemination were inseminated with recto-cervical method and simultaneously intramuscularly injected azidinol, which was repeated 5-7 days after insemination.

## RESULTS OF THE RESEARCH

During the clinical examination of the mother cows, it was found that approximately 20-40% of cows are suffering from infertility. Thus, 43 cows (24.7%) on the cattle farm "Chorvo Baraka" and 32 heads (41.6%) on the cattle farm "Narpay" were identified as infertile.

Moreover, infertility affects the animals of all the farms researched, with relatively less satisfactory feeding conditions ("Chortut, A-S "Potok"), keeping and exploitation ("Kizil Shalola", "Narpai"), and a weak fodder base ("Shurkul", "Kizil Shalola", "Narpay").

Thus, the cattle on the dairy farms of "Potok" and "Chortut" were average and above average fatness, but unsatisfactory conditions of keeping (lack of exercise, keeping in crowd, wet concrete sites, insufficient insulation, etc.), leading to adynamy, contribute to the retention of the afterbirth, the sub involution of the uterus and inflammatory processes in the genitals of animals, followed by a violation of their reproductive function. At the same time, a large percentage of infertility accounted for endometritis, ovarian hypofunction and repeated insemination (embryonic mortality).

During the chemical research of fodder in the dairy farm "Kizil Shalola" and A/C "Potok" (straw, silage, haylage, hay, beet) it was established that (Table 1), there is practically no cobalt (traces or not) and very little copper (1-1.5 mg / kg) and zinc is at low (10-13 mg / kg) concentrations.

Bacteriological studies of semen of bulls-producers showed that it contains a variety of coccal and rod-shaped microflora in association with fungi with newly discovered bartonella, which indicates a poor sanitary condition of the premises of animals.

However, in the frozen semen of bulls-producers, the elite record with relatives to ideal conditions of keeping, feeding, sperm taking and packing, was also sown micro flora consisting of filtering forms of bacteria - Bartonella, together with yeast-like fungi - Candida albicans.

The isolated microflora (staphylococci, diplococcus, pseudomonas aeruginosa and proteus) was pathogenic for white mice, rabbits, especially in association with bartonella and fungi, which explains the high percentage of embryonic losses on the farms of the Republic.

**TABLE 1 RESULTS OF SPECTRAL ANALYSIS OF FOOD AND FODDER OF THE CATTLE ON THE DAIRY FARM "KIZIL SHALOLA" in mg / kg.**

№	Names	Unit of measurement	Straw		Silage		Haylage		Hay		Wool		Mangel	
			Norm	Fact	Norm	Fact	Norm	Fact	Norm	Fact	Norm	Fact	Norm	Fact
1.	Fe	mg/kg	75	100	85	600	90	800	75	70		111		40
2.	Mn	mg/kg	60,1	46	83,4	60		110	27	100		39		40
3.	Co	mg/kg		0		0		0	0,2	0		0	0,1	0
4.	Cu	mg/kg	4	1,5	1,1	1,5		4,5	8,4	5		2,3	1,9	1
5.	Zn	mg/kg	12,3	<10	9	<10		<10	19,6	13		170		<10

6.	P	г/кг	>1 %	0,6	0,5	0,9		2,1	2,1	0,9		0,1 2	>1%	0,7 7
7.	Ca	г/кг	0,2 1	0,1 5	1,5	0,2		0,4	13,7	7,4		2,8		1,2

**TABLE 2 PROPHYLAXIS OF DETERRENT DETENTION IN COWS AT DAIRY FARM "KIZIL SHALOLA"**

Group of animals	Quantity of heads	Types of treatments	Results			
			Calved		Detention of afterbirth	
			Heads	%	Heads	%
1.	6	Azidinol	6	100	1	16,7
2.	6	Bentoplacental	6	100	2	33,3
3.	6	Azidinol + benthoplacental	6	100	-	-
4.	6	Control	6	100	3	50

In this connection, experimental studies have been conducted to stimulate reproductive function and preserve embryos in cows, in which bentoplacental in combination with serum of foal mares and progesterone were found to be effective at a ratio of bentoplacental and FFA equal to 1: 0.5 and higher (1: 1). At the same time, the preventative role of azidinol is noticeable, which, suppressing the bartonella infection, increases the safety of embryos by a factor of two compared to the control values.

Azidinol was effective in preventing detention of afterbirth, especially in combination with bentoplacental (Table 2). At which afterbirth did not stay long in all treated cows. Good results were also obtained with the use of one azidinol (84.3%) and benthoplacentin (66.7) compared with the control (50%).

## DISCUSSION OF THE RESEARCH RESULTS

The survey shows that infertility affects 20-40% of the breeding stock of cattle on the studied farms of the Republic, regardless of their general condition, which is consistent with the data of many studies.

It was found that among the main etiological factors the most problematic are the detention of the afterbirth, the sub involution of the uterus and postpartum endometritis.

This is a consequence of the splicing and unusually strong connection of the villi of the chorion with cotyledons established by K. Pomeira, E. Libsch, P. Fray, V. Götze and others (I.F. Zayanchkovsky, 1964), whose availability is also reported by A.Dzuvic with co-authors (1976).

Placental and cotyledonites appear while reproducing and are observed with specific sexual infections, among which the leading role is played by bartonella, isolated from aborted fetuses, pathological outflows and pieces of delayed afterbirth of cows and heifers. Proponents of immunization support this position.



The constant isolation of Bartonella from aborted fetuses and sperm from breeding bulls and chicken eggs suggests that they penetrate the genitals, both separately and in association with a specific and nonspecific sexual infection, causing the pathology of bearing (reproduction) and abortion of animals.

The aforementioned etiological factors of infertility are aggravated by metabolic disorders in the animal body, which are associated with a number of deficiencies in feeding and maintenance (T. Moroz, 1985, V.B.Saxena, 1986), which is proved by our studies. Deficiencies in the diet of such important limited micronutrients as cobalt, copper and zinc have a very negative effect on the reproductive function (VT Samokhin, 1977, MA Rish et al., 1980, E. Wisner, 1976), citing to ovarian hypofunction weakening or death of embryos, a significant decrease in the natural resistance of animals.

According to the literature sources, more than 40-50% of all rejected cows were sent for slaughter due to infertility, 75% of all cases associated mainly with embryonic mortality (E.Vizner, 1976, N.Vorobyev, 1980), and according to W.Y. Silvia Y.C. and U.C. Homanics, 1987 embryonic mortality is observed even when animals are close to ideal conditions.

Our research reliably confirms the statements of the above authors, in which there were farms where embryonic mortality reached almost 85% of all cases of infertility and where there were rather good conditions for feeding and maintenance and exclusive artificial recto-cervical insemination was used.

In our opinion, this is due to the contamination of the sperm of bulls-producers by microorganisms, including bartonella, which we isolated during their investigation. This is confirmed by the statement of many scientists (P.Marinov, 1960, P.A. Voloskov, 1965, N.N. Mikhailov etc., 1970, N.G. Balashov, 1980, etc.).

Therefore, to prevent the embryonic mortality of animals, it is necessary to use agents that suppress infection (V.E. Nedava, N.V. Pokryshenko, 1958, N.G. Balashov, 1980, A.P. Zheleznov, 1985, T. Stoyanov, 1987) including Bartonella (B. Murtazin, 1992,1994, B. Murtazin, H. Salohiddinova, 2003).

The positive results we obtained in the prevention of postpartum retention and embryonic mortality in cows can be explained by the fact that when using bentoplacental, the natural resistance of the animal organism increases, and specific antibodies appear and thereby inhibit the bartonella infection, whose effectiveness is enhanced by azidinol or other anti-Bartonella drugs (diamidine and others).

Thus, it can be concluded that the main cause of obstetric-gynecological diseases of cows and heifers is the disturbance of metabolic processes and a decrease in the natural resistance of animals caused by inadequate, poor-quality feeding, unsatisfactory living conditions, and the adverse effects of pathogenic and opportunistic microflora. Among the specific sexual infections Bartonella plays a basic, decisive role. Treatment and prophylaxis of abortion, retention of postpartum and postpartum endometritis should be complex and aimed at increasing the natural resistance of the animal body, as well as by using antimicrobial drugs that suppress the Bartonella and accompanying specific and nonspecific infection.

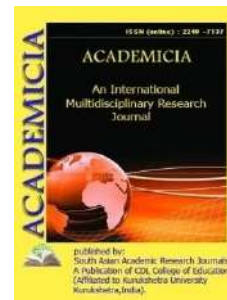
**SUMMARY**

The embrionic mortality, advanced plasentin and the endomitit by the patogenic action of bartonell is considered to be one of the prior, interberring to the reproduction of animals.

The application of azidin or diamidin in the combination with bentaplacentin and antibiotics, antiseptics, vitamine and microelement (Co, Cu,Zu,I etc.) gives poztitive resultants, especially in the criteric unburned in the development of the embryos.

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## DUALISTIC IMAGERY AND THE GENESIS OF FAIRY TALES ABOUT THE YOUNGEST SON

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### ABSTRACT

*In addition, one of the researchers of ancient mythology AM Zolotaryov believes that the younger brother played a key role in teaching people to cook, hunt and various trades in the primitive community, especially in the Stone Age. The younger son, of course, does the job better than anyone else, and his brothers try to deceive the younger son and make his work their own. As a result, they leave the brother in the well, injure him, and so on. The brothers take the younger brother's things and come to the father. One day the sunbul bird told the king everything, and the king immediately set out with his soldiers. The bird led them to the well where the youngest son lay. They put a rope in the well and rescued the boy. This system led to the conflict of interests of the brothers and the emergence of certain conflicts between them, which eventually led to a split within the "blood family".*

**KEYWORDS:** *Especially, "Blood Family", Immediately, Mythology*

### INTRODUCTION

Most folklorists associate the origin of the image of the young boy in magical tales with the tradition of mayorat instead of the minaret ritual. It is well known that the concept of 'tower' means that the father's inheritance is left to the youngest son, not the eldest. There are many examples in the book "Golden Branch" by ethnologist J. Fraser that this method of inheritance distribution is recorded in many peoples of Europe, South and Southeast Asia, Africa.<sup>1</sup> "Mayorat" means the transfer of the right to distribute the father's inheritance to the eldest son as a result of the disintegration of large seed families during the collapse of the tribal system. It is also based on the predominance of the scientific concept that the decline of the socioeconomic status of the youngest son in the family due to the introduction of the tradition of mayorat in folklore led to discrimination by his brothers.

However, the analysis of the plot of fairy tales about the youngest son in Uzbek folklore shows that the origin of such tales is the product of the development of multi-layered poetic thinking and not only depends on social processes caused by the exchange of minarets and mayors. The dualistic ideas of our ancient ancestors about the struggle between two opposing forces - light and darkness, good and evil - also played an important role in the emergence of this type of fairy tales. After all, the Kazakh scientist E. Tursunov in his study on the genesis of everyday fairy tales writes that "the origin of the image of brothers, the youngest son is associated with the traditions of the Mayorat period and the influence of dualistic views on folklore."<sup>2</sup>

According to folklorist H. Egamov, "motifs related to brothers in Uzbek folk tales, in particular, the image of the youngest son, are also associated with ancient dualistic views."<sup>3</sup>

According to the scientist, "we also see traces of dualistic notions in the debates between the brothers in Uzbek fairy tales. They are motifs that have shifted from myths based on dualistic concepts to fairy tales. These dualistic ideas gradually gained social significance over time and became a struggle between representatives of two opposing classes. This, of course, was reflected in the influence of life events on folklore, the new content in fairy tales, the reflection of ideas."<sup>4</sup>

Professor G. Jalolov classifies the tales about the youngest son into two types, noting that the tales of the first group describe the unity of the three brothers, while the plot of the second type is based on the conflict between the brothers. is evident in tales beginning with a knot, such as a father who has become or is about to send his sons on a journey on a particular mission. The younger son, of course, does the job better than anyone else, and his brothers try to deceive the younger son and make his work their own. As a result, they leave the brother in the well, injure him, and so on. The brothers take the younger brother's things and come to the father. With the help of magical helpers, the youngest son, free from pain and captivity, comes to his father and exposes the evil deeds of his brothers."<sup>5</sup>

Indeed, as described in the tale of the Sunbird, the king sent his three sons on a hunt. There were three paths in front of the brothers, and the brothers threw a stick and went to the eldest "borsa kellar", the middle "borsa gumona" and the youngest "borsa kelmas". The younger son captured the Sunbul bird that his father had told him about and returned to the place where the three roads parted. He asked his brothers, who were sitting at the head of the three roads, and Sunbul pointed to the bird. Jealous of this, his brothers said, "He did what we could not do when he was younger than us." The sunbird hid the young man's two eyes under his wing. The two brothers killed the youngest and Sunbul took the bird to his father.

One day the sunbul bird told the king everything, and the king immediately set out with his soldiers. The bird led them to the well where the youngest son lay. They put a rope in the well and rescued the boy. As the sunbird licked the boy's two eyes and put them back in place, the boy's eyes began to see as before. His two brothers were tied to the horse's tail and dragged."<sup>6</sup>

The conflict between the brothers also leads to the disability of the youngest son in the fairy tale "Bulbuligoyo". One of the youngsters, who found the nightingale, was resting under a rock after rescuing his brother, who was working as a porter and the other as a porter. His brothers were hostile to him:. On the way, the elder brother tied up his middle brother, who was also crippled and returned to his father alone, finding a strange neighbor.

In the fairy tale "Sunbul Kush" the youngest son was rescued by his father's navkars, and in the fairy tale "Bulbuligoyo" the youngest son, who was crippled due to the enmity of his brothers, was rescued by a strange helper - a tiger. According to the story, "the fire went out because of the cancer, and the child was left in the fire. The horse, abandoned by his brothers, tried desperately to clear the grass, but could not. Half of the child was burned. The tiger's hair next to him was also burnt. "What's the matter with you?" he said. Seeing the boy in this condition, he immediately pulled him out of the fire and covered his head. He then licked and repaired her wounds. He pulled out the nails with his teeth, put them on them, took them home and began to take care of them.

In the fairy tale "The Little Boy, the Ant and the Mysterious Sword", his brothers are angry with his little brother, who has found the princess, and leaves him in a sack during the day.<sup>7</sup>

In fairy tales, the dualistic views of our ancestors are reflected in the motives based on the conflict between the youngest son and his brothers. Because "the ancient man imagined the phenomena of nature in two. The material world was presented to him in the form of dualities such as good and evil, life and death, light and dark, the first of which was connected with the concepts of good and good, and the second with the concepts of evil and wickedness."<sup>8</sup> According to the Avesto, the drought-causing evil giant Apaosha is depicted in the form of a black horse, while the rain-loving goddess Tishtriya is said to be in the form of a white horse. Even today, the color "white" is widely used in our people as a symbol of goodness, kindness in wedding ceremonies, written literature and folklore, while "black" is interpreted as a symbol of the afterlife, darkness, darkness. The acquisition of such symbolic content by black and white is the product of mythological views based on the understanding of the world through concepts such as good and evil, light and darkness. As a result of the development of these ideas, one of the most ancient forms of mythological understanding of the world - dualism - emerged.

"Dualistic myths, which play an important role in the mythology of our ancient ancestors in Central Asia, reflect the struggle of the forces of good against mythological subjects who embody evil, trying to destroy the material existence of the universe. It was these dualistic notions that led to the emergence in ancient mythology of a pair of characters who performed semantic functions such as good-evil, good-evil, black-and-white, good-evil. Understanding the world on the basis of dualistic myth has also created a mythological layer about the pair of Ahuramazda and Ahriman described in the Avesto. In Zoroastrian mythology, light, heat, rejuvenation, and the existence of the animal and plant worlds are considered to be the result of Ahuramazda's good deeds, while the world's crisis, darkness, and drought are thought to be the result of Ahriman's evil deeds.

Dualism also influenced the tribal structure of ancient ethnoses. According to M. Juraev, "it is known that under the influence of views on the couple, the tribes were divided into two parts, and in the past, any tribe was divided into two groups. This ancient ethnic structure has been preserved in the terms of the tribal system of the Turkic peoples. The fact that the Uzbeks have white mangit and black mangit, the Altai people have black nayman and white nayman, the nogai have white nogai and black nogai, and the Karakalpaks also have white mangit and black mangit seeds proves our opinion. This is due to the dualistic view that the use of white and black in seed terms is two-digit."<sup>9</sup>

Since the dualistic notions that existed even during the tribal system influenced the internal structure of the seeds and their division into phratries, the structure of the small "blood families" within the seed must have been the basis for the formation of the "binary" system. This system led to the conflict of interests of the brothers and the emergence of certain conflicts between them, which eventually led to a split within the "blood family". This is the socio-historical basis of the conflict between the youngest son and his brothers in fairy tales.

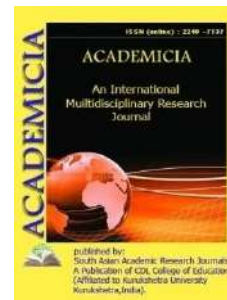
In addition, one of the researchers of ancient mythology AM Zolotaryov believes that the younger brother played a key role in teaching people to cook, hunt and various trades in the primitive community, especially in the Stone Age. This suggests that during the period of dualistic views, the younger brother had a higher status in the family, and in early dualistic myths, the younger brother was described as intelligent, knowledgeable, resourceful, and a hero with a special magical character.

When the tradition of poetic expression of reality emerged instead of the tradition of mythological understanding of the world, the interpretation of the pair of characters depicted in ancient dualistic myths in the system of opposition of good and evil was absorbed into epic images in folklore. This process was also the basis for the emergence of the plot of magical tales about the youngest son.

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## COMPETENCE-BASED EDUCATION IN COMPUTER SCIENCE AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES

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### ABSTRACT

*This article intends to accentuate the contribution of Computer Science Education (CSE) fostering key competencies. Besides an outline of its contribution to convey general education a first approach of a competence model will be presented. It is elaborated within the project MoKoM granted by the German Research Foundation (DFG), which is proposed to cover competence aspects concerning informatics modeling and system comprehension. Another chapter will present relevant key competencies according to the OECD's Definition and Selection of Competencies Project (DeSeCo). Finally it will be shown, how the competence components covered by the competence model contribute to the development of key competencies within the scope of CSE.*

**KEYWORDS:** *General Education, Lifelong Learning, Informatics Modeling Competencies, Secondary Education, System Comprehension, Key Competencies*

### INTRODUCTION

Every aspect of our lives today, every field and all types of activities are directly related to information and communication technologies. Therefore, the formation of knowledge, skills and abilities in each person to create and manage information technology is of fundamental importance. Informatization of the education system - speeding up the process of transfer of technological and social knowledge, creating opportunities to facilitate human adaptation to different social environments, while improving the quality of teaching and learning with the help of modern information technology.

That is why it is necessary to improve the content of education, state educational standards in the disciplines, curricula - the introduction of competence in computer science (ICT competence).

Competence is the ability to apply knowledge, skills and competencies to achieve the desired results.

**Competence** is the acquisition of appropriate competencies that cover the teacher's personal attitude towards himself and the subject.

**A competent approach** is an approach that focuses on learning outcomes. In this case, the result of training is not the sum of information acquired, but the ability of a person to act in different problematic situations.

**Competence-based education** is education aimed at developing students' competencies to apply the acquired knowledge, skills and abilities in their personal, professional and social activities.

Education based on a competency-based approach develops students' independence, active citizenship, initiative, rational use of media resources and information and communication technologies in their work, conscious career choice, healthy competition and cross-cultural skills. In the work of pedagogical scientists, various aspects and components that allow to study competence more broadly and thoroughly from a pedagogical point of view have been identified and studied.

S.E. Shishov gives the following definitions of competence: general competence based on knowledge, experience, values and tendencies acquired as a result of learning; the ability to make connections between knowledge and situations, to find a suitable solution to a problem (competence is permissible only if it is demonstrated in a situation, unrepresented competence is not competence, even if it is a hidden possibility).

According to P.V. Simonov and L.M. Dolgov: competence - means the ability to act on the basis of acquired knowledge. Unlike "knowledge, skills, and competencies," which implies pattern-like behaviors, competence implies independent work experience based on universal knowledge.

"Competence is the availability of knowledge and skills in the form of social practice, which is reflected in the socio-cultural requirements of society and the results of the educational process," he said.

**According to V.V. Bashev:** competencies are individual abilities of a person, which are manifested in the ability of this ability to move to other conditions when conditions change. Areas of application determine their specificity and accuracy (mathematical, linguistic, political and other competencies).

Thus, competence can be interpreted as the result of competence, readiness, opportunity and, at the same time, a certain action.

**According to N.A. Muslimov:** competence is a certain level of formation of certain skills and professional experience in the interaction of the individual with the objects and subjects around him, which is necessary for successful activity in society as a whole and in the professional sphere in particular.

**According to N.G. Vitkovskaya:** Competence is the ability of a person to mobilize internal (knowledge, skills and abilities, spiritual qualities, psychological characteristics) and external (material, technical, social) capabilities aimed at solving problems.

From a psychological point of view, according to **A.K. Markova**: Competence is a characteristic of a particular person, that is, an individual characteristic of a person in terms of the degree of suitability for professional requirements.

The common denominator in all approaches to the definition of competence is that competence is formed and manifested in the process of practical activity.

## METHODOLOGY

Focusing the learning process on a competency-based approach requires reconsideration and development of methodological conditions in education, the content and application of new pedagogical technologies, as competencies do not apply to any subject or knowledge or skills. Since the main focus in traditional education is on the learner acquiring a certain set of knowledge, skills and competencies, today it is possible to meet people who have in-depth knowledge but cannot apply them in their place when needed or opportunity arises.

Based on the above, it is necessary to change both the content and the forms of the educational process. In this case, the modified forms should not only provide learners with knowledge on specific competencies, but also ensure that they act on their basis throughout the entire learning process. That is, the learner should not be prepared for future professional activity by forming the next set of skills, but should assimilate competencies here and now. Therefore, as a result of competency training, the following should be ensured:

- Presence of internal motivation to study as a source of self-motivation;
- the ability to organize themselves in the process of learning activities as a condition for the acquisition of integrated activities;
- the ability to differentiate (determine their own level), which allows each person to determine the level of mastery of this or that educational material;
- achievement of results of personal importance by the student;
- The existence of interconnected effective activities between all subjects of the educational process.

The competency approach is also very important for assessing the quality of education, because the main educational outcome achieved by the learner is competence, the main indicators of which are, on the one hand, compliance with educational standards and, on the other hand, individual and social needs.

A competent approach is widespread in modern world educational practice. "Competence" as a central concept combines all the knowledge and skills of the education system. In the concept of "competence" the essence of education is formed and the idea is integrated. Its objective results are the most important aspects of competence, consisting of independent activity experiences formed on the basis of universal knowledge, which are constantly evolving in nature, and include elements related to a wide range of cultures and activities.

Competence-oriented education is aimed at the comprehensive acquisition of knowledge and methods of practical activity that ensure success in the main areas of human activity, both for their own interests and for the benefit of society and the state.

Basic competencies are issues, knowledge, practical information and methods of activity that are relevant and promising in various areas of human life in society, the acquisition of which, on the one hand, ensures successful personal and social activities, on the other hand, a certain quality of society. to meet the needs of their resources.

In different classifications of competencies, which can be considered as basic, basic, universal competencies, proposed by researchers of foreign countries and our country, such stable groups of competencies are clearly defined that without their possession a person can live and function successfully in modern society without contradictions. .

These include:

- Competences in the field of social citizenship - ensures the social activity and civic responsibility of the subject, his participation in the activities and improvement of democratic institutions and in the political life of society, etc .;
- Competences in the field of social relations - good knowledge of written and oral and interlingual (ie knowledge of several languages), effective interpersonal and rational communication, tolerance for dissent, the correct acceptance and respect for other cultures and religions etc. provides;
- Competences in the field of information - provides an understanding of the importance of new information and telecommunications technologies, the ability to acquire and apply them, the ability to use different sources of information, readiness to work in a holistic information environment, critical thinking, etc .;
- Competences in the field of social and individual - provides the ability to properly establish family relationships and personal relationships, to treat their health and spiritual and moral qualities consciously and responsibly, to choose the right ways to spend free time, etc .;
- Competencies in the field of professional labor - the ability to analyze the situation in the labor market, to accurately assess their professional capabilities, to know the laws and ethics of labor relations, to have in-depth knowledge and a broad outlook on their professional activities, to skillfully apply their knowledge and experience provides accessibility, professional qualities, etc.;
- Systemic competencies - provide the ability to study independently, both in professional and personal and social life, to acquire the skills of self-management and self-improvement, etc.

Today, there are different classifications of basic competencies in foreign science.

M. Stobart identified the following five groups of basic competencies:

- 1) Political and social competencies (taking responsibility, participating in joint decision-making, resolving conflicts through conciliation, participation in the activities of democratic institutions);
- 2) Competences in the life of a multicultural society (correct understanding of differences, mutual respect, coexistence with people of other cultures, languages and religions);
- 3) Competences in oral and written communication (fluency in several languages);
- 4) Competencies related to the emergence of the information society (mastery of new technologies, their application, the ability to be critical of information and advertising disseminated through the media);

5) Competence to receive education throughout his life, both professionally and privately, as the basis of continuing education.

ICT competence is the ability and capacity of students to effectively use information and communication technologies in the search, processing, evaluation, creation and transmission of information in order to take their rightful place in the information society and engage in successful work.

Formation and development of ICT competence in students - includes the formation and development of computer science competencies and user competencies, ie cooperation and communication, independent acquisition of knowledge and their application in practice using ICT.

## DISCUSSION

The basis for a person to enter into personal, social, economic and professional relationships in life, to take his place in society, to solve problems, and most importantly to be competitive in his field, profession (Communicative, information work, self-realization as a person development, socially active citizenship, general culture, mathematical literacy, awareness and use of scientific and technical innovations).

### Таянч компетенциялар:

#### 1. *Communicative competence*

perfect mastery of the native language and any foreign language and effective use of communication in order to interact in society; to be able to express one's opinion clearly and concisely orally and in writing, to ask and answer questions logically based on the topic; social flexibility, adherence to a culture of communication, ability to work in a team; to be able to defend one's position in a conversation, respecting the opinion of the interlocutor, to convince him; to be able to manage their passions in different conflict situations, to make the necessary (constructive) decisions in solving problems and disagreements;

#### 2. *Competence in working with information*

access to available information sources (Internet, television, radio (audio-video recording), telephone, computer, e-mail, etc.); adherence to media culture in the search, sorting, processing, transmission, storage, security and use of necessary information from the media; be able to create a database, select the main ones and analyze them; be able to work with documents encountered in daily activities (be able to write simple greeting cards, fill out questionnaires, record information about himself in the hotel list, etc.)

#### 3. *Competence for self-development as an individual*

continuous self-development as a person, striving for physical, spiritual, mental and intellectual maturity; continuous increase of lifelong learning, knowledge, experience independently; adequate assessment of one's own behavior, ability to control oneself, honesty, integrity; to be able to solve problems encountered in daily life using what they have learned and life experience.

#### **4. *Socially active civil competence***

A sense of involvement and active participation in events, happenings and processes in society; be aware of their civic duties and rights, and comply with them (ie be able to act as a buyer, voter, customer, producer); to have a culture of treatment, economic and legal relations in labor and civil relations; to serve the interests of society and his family in striving for the growth of his professional position, to be generous to those in need.

#### **5. *General cultural competencies***

Loyalty to the Fatherland, kindness to people and belief in universal and national values; to understand and be impressed by works of art and works of art; dress modestly, adhere to cultural norms and healthy lifestyles, to know the values of universal significance (customs, rituals, national and cultural traditions, etc.), to treat them with respect; kindness, generosity, respect for the worldview, religious beliefs, national and ethnic characteristics, traditions and ceremonies of others; careful preservation of the historical, spiritual and cultural heritage of the people, adherence to the rules of etiquette established in society.

#### **6. *Competence in knowledge and use of mathematical literacy, scientific and technical innovations***

- be able to make personal, family, professional and economic plans based on accurate calculations;
- accounting in personal, social and economic relations;
- read and use various formulas, models, drawings, graphs and diagrams in daily activities;
- to be aware of and be able to use scientific and technical innovations that facilitate human labor, increase labor productivity and lead to favorable conditions.

In addition, in the process of mastering each subject in education, students are formed **competencies related to the subject**, depending on the specificity of the subject, its content.

In order to ensure the continuity of the content of general secondary, secondary special, vocational education in the Republic of Uzbekistan, based on the continuity of education, aimed at educating a harmoniously developed person, basic competencies and specific competencies based on the content of each subject have been identified.

There are three types of special competencies in the field of computer science and information technology.

1. Competence to search for information and collect it in electronic media
2. Competence to process and store information in electronic media
3. Competence to transmit information by electronic means

The reason for choosing these concepts is based on the purpose and content of the study of computer science and information technology, what does computer science study? is to answer the question.

We have identified on the basis of the above 3 specific competencies, based on the content of the subject, in order to ensure the consistency of the content of general education, Informatics and Information Technology taught in general secondary, secondary special, vocational education (9 + 3).



**1. Competence to search for information and collect it in electronic media** - to use information sources, to search and collect information of various forms (pictorial, coded), to sort. Use of information models, processing tools and information resources. Search and retrieve information from the Internet. Ability to adhere to ethical standards in working with information, use information and communication technologies, use e-mail and protect information.

**2. Competence in processing and storage of information on electronic means** - creation of documents (editing, formatting of text, table, graphic, audio, image and video information). File archiving (ZIP, RAR, Archivator programs). Ability to work with operating system, office programs, application software package and hardware programs. Be able to solve problems related to the representation of information on the computer, coding. Ability to perform operations on number systems. Be able to create algorithms and programs on various issues. Web processing of information.

**3. Competence to transmit information by electronic means** - Ability to transmit information through information and communication technologies, information security, transmission of information by e-mail, fax and video conferencing. Adherence to, use, and protection of information ethics in an informed society. Distinguish between freeware, commercial software, and licensed software.

## CONCLUSION

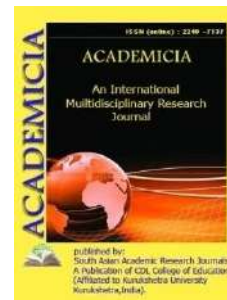
This conceptual approach - computer science and information technology - serves as a basis for creating the content of general education, curriculum development and ensuring the continuity of science. As a practical result of these ideas and approaches, the state educational standard and subject program on the subject of "Informatics and Information Technology" in secondary schools have been developed and implemented.

In order to further improve the state educational standards and curricula based on this conceptual education, the state educational standards are being improved in cooperation with UNICEF in order to implement a conceptual approach to education and study of foreign documents. programs are being changed.

The fact that the total number of general education subjects and the number of basic and science-related competencies in the course is 57-60, depending on the nature of each subject, does not take into account the difficulties faced by students in learning and mastering their competencies. Therefore, in cooperation with UNICEF, it was agreed to divide the number of disciplines into 5 disciplines. The number of basic concepts in these disciplines was reduced to 4, and the number of disciplines in science was reduced to 2 or 3.

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## GENRE FEATURES OF FANTASY FAIRY TALE: TRANSLATION ANALYSIS OF THE FICTION NOVEL

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### ABSTRACT

*This study is devoted to the linguocultural features of the translation of means of expression from English into Russian and Uzbek languages, in the series of novels "Harry Potter" by the English writer J. Rowling. Researchers dealing with the problem of the adequacy and equivalence of translations paid attention to various mechanisms of interaction between language and culture. When different cultures come into contact in the process of transmitting culturally-marked vocabulary, difficulties arise in the adequate perception of someone else's speech, since some elements of the language do not have corresponding equivalents in the target language. Thus, an essential issue is the ability to adapt lacunar formations of a foreign language text to the translated language, adapting them if possible. The study of this problem leads to the need to consider the concept of linguocultural adaptation, which includes the ways and methods of applying various translation transformations aimed at a comprehensive study of the literary text. The genre of the work under study was a fantasy tale.*

**KEYWORDS:** Genre; Fantasy, Translation; Linguoculture; Adaptation; Adequate Perception; Occasional Words; Second World.

### INTRODUCTION

Fantasy as a literary genre is a description of virtual worlds with magic working in them, and worlds with a clear boundary between Darkness and Light. These worlds can be variations of the Earth in the distant past, distant future, or parallel worlds that exist outside or in connection with the Earth (Perpelica, Electronic resource). Fantasy as a kind of variety in fiction, constructing a fantastic assumption on the basis of free, not restricted by scientific fiction requirements, mainly due to mysticism, magic and enchantment, the fantasy literature is free fiction, not constrained

unlike science fiction by the need for rational, scientific explanations what is happening. It has deep and strong roots in the literary traditions of different times and peoples, up to the most ancient, but how a certain genre developed in the 20<sup>th</sup> century during the time of great scientific achievements and social changes, the triumph of the materialistic “reason” and “common sense”(Electronic resource).

Famous critic, literary scholar and translator V. L. Hopman considers "fantasy" as a kind of children's science fiction, a literary fairy tale that allows much more freedom than science fiction to justify the original plot situation (Gopman, Electronic resource). Many foreign science fiction scholars classify fantasy as a free genre, the central idea of which is "the symbolic commentary of modern society."

In the interpretation of fantasy, there were always two very controversial components. According to one of them, fantasy is a fabulous genre, and it owes its origin precisely to the mythological (earlier) and fairytale (later) traditions. On the other hand, it is impossible to deny that a typical fantasy novel took a lot from medieval chivalrous knights and adventure prose. Some researchers put the myth-making as the foreground in their essays, while others put the romantic-adventure component. For modern fantasy, a mixture of genres, a combination of elements of myth and fairy tale, an ancient epos, chivalric and gothic novels, an adventure genre, and fantastic motifs are peculiar.

Over the centuries it is impossible to understand the characteristics of the fantasy genre without considering its evolution and transformation. Fantasy is a relatively young and fashionable genre, but at the same time has a rich background. It is advisable to start with the chivalric novels of the Middle Ages. If the ancient legend was the primary source of the chivalrous novel, then it went quite far from it and was no longer perceived as a transfer of reality by the reader and the author. The action of the novels took place in historical time, but their narrative field is not a real Europe of the "dark centuries" on the eve of the Middle Ages and not even feudal Europe. Knightly novels exist on a conditional and “enchanted” vastness, where true geography and political boundaries are completely unimportant, where the whole world confronts the Royal Court, inhabited by wizards and giants. Many fantasy traditions go back to chivalric novels as models. Here for the first time we find the image of an ideal Bright Kingdom, an Empire waging a fierce and doomed battle with the powerful dark forces. In the knightly novel, the core of the narrative is the knight's journey in the name of a certain higher goal, a struggle for possession of a certain sacred object (the Holy Grail in the Arthurian novels), and the image of the kind wizard helping the hero.

From the late 18<sup>th</sup>- early 19<sup>th</sup> centuries on the merge of a resurgent interest in national cultures of the era of "barbarism" and the Middle Ages, the literature of fiction was also regenerated. However, rationally minded Britain still regarded the tale as a children's work. In Germany and Scandinavia, the tradition of “magical stories” was not interrupted, therefore, there was no shortage of “adult” fiction literature, which forced some British writers of the turn of the century to step beyond the boundaries of enchantment. In Britain by the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century an interest in the treasures of national folklore, and almost extinct Anglo-Saxon, and still quite “living” Celtic — led several talented writers to attempts to create their own “legends” (processed ancient Germanic sagas about the Nibelungs, Irish heroic legends, Celtic and Germanic folklore). The

works of British writer J. Rowling stand out because they resist inclusion in the traditional formal system of genres.

## LITERATURE REVIEW

Among science fiction writers there is no single point of view on the status of "fantasy". So, E. Brandis and St. Lem consider it a subgenre of science fiction. In the 20<sup>th</sup> century the concepts of "science fiction" and "fantasy", which had previously firmly divided science fiction into two desisted (Lem, 1979), (Brandis, 1983). Fiction (from the Greek. Phantastike - "the art of imagination") - a variation of fiction. The origins of science fiction - in the mythological folk poetic consciousness, expressed in a fairy tale and a heroic epic. Fiction in its essence is predetermined by the centuries-old activity of collective imagination and represents a continuation of this activity, using and updating constant mythical and fairy-tale images, motives, plots in combination with the vital material of history and modernity (Arhivi, Electronic resource).

For particular authors, science fiction is a method that in practice means the application of a special technique - a "fantastic assumption". Each work of literature and art involves the creation by its creator of the "Second World", built with the help of imagination. There fictional heroes act in fictional circumstances. If the author introduces elements of the unprecedented into his Secondary World, which by the opinion of his contemporaries and fellow citizens, basically could not exist at that time and place, with which the Secondary world is connected, it means that we have a fantastic assumption. J.R.R. Tolkien created the power of his imagination the world of Middle-earth, which never existed anywhere, but, nevertheless, which became for many people of the 20<sup>th</sup> century more real than the reality surrounding them. Both are considered as fantastic assumptions.

Thus, if the author writes about the future, then his work always refers to science fiction, since any future by definition is unprecedented, there is no exact knowledge about it. If he writes about the past or present, allows elves and trolls to exist in time immemorial or modern times, then it enters the fantasy field (Arhivi, Electronic resource). The genre of "fantasy" is considered in this study as a valuable genre that has its own unique features. Existing at the intersection of myth and fairy tales, fantasy absorbed the elements of each of these genres, specifically processing them, the work is multilevel and philosophical. A specific feature of the fantasy genre is its high national-specific degree compared to other genres:

- a mixture of genres
- a detailed design of the Second World,
- an abundance of occasional names (names that are significant, invented by the author to designate real objects that do not exist)
- the theme of the struggle between good and evil
- quest (from the English. quest - search) as the main plot line of the genre
- Religious and philosophical issues

For the researcher work of the English writer, one of the most important issues is the ambiguity in the choice of the target audience. J. Rowling's literature contains a wide and varied range of texts with different addressees, forms, genres, degrees of linguistic and aesthetic transformation and functions. Children's literature includes a number of sources: folklore (folk tales and fairy tales), books intended initially for adults, and then adapted for children, as well as materials written especially for them. "Her addressees are from children to the youth" (O'Sullivan, 2010).

R. Oittinen believes that children's literature is "The literature aimed at children or the literature adults read to their children aloud" (Oittinen, 2000). J. Rowling wrote a novel for a wide range of readers, therefore, if initially the first parts of the work were intended for a children's audience, then after 3-4 books the author drew attention to the need to interest an adult reader. Thus, it is impossible to unequivocally state that the term "children's literature" is applicable only to a certain age group. In our opinion, children's literature in particular, fairy-tale fantasy novels make it possible to study children's literature as a borderline phenomenon, since the fantasy genre itself helps expand the circle of potential readers.

The historical roots of modern children's literature lie in fairy tales created centuries ago. Folk tales are the oldest type of story in Europe. It is impossible to draw a sharp boundary between the individual types of fairy tales, all elements that are inherent in one species can penetrate into another. It all depends on the prevalence of one of the elements over the others.

As noted by J. Sinisalo and S. Winker-Piefo, "*firstly*, a fairy tale is always an allegory. The nature of the tale is such that it is difficult to tie it to a specific time. Fairy-tale characters do not have a "face" - these are characters with epithets, for example, "evil queen" or "proud princess". If they have a name, it simply exists with the addition of an epithet: Little Red Riding Hood or Snow White. *Secondly*, in fantasy, characters and places have names, there is origin and history. *Thirdly*, folklore and folklore tales have no author. For the fantasy genre, the presence of an author is an integral part of written composition. In this genre the author of the creative work is the owner of the copyright, which folklore tales don't have" (Kairala, 2013)

## MATERIAL AND METHODS

All these signs make it possible to unequivocally state that the series of novels about Harry Potter is a fantasy genre: the novel has an author, the main character of Harry Potter has a story, the story takes place in a specific place and time. Most definitions of fantasy literature indicate a contrast between the real and the fictional, and also indicate a conflict between the real and the unreal, impossible or secondary worlds. This conflict is the basis of the entire genre.

J. Rowling wrote a series of books about the wizard boy. Each of the seven volumes was a long-awaited phenomenon for readers of different ages. Thanks to the interweaving of myths or their fragments into the modern world, models of perception of the world are implemented in new ways, which contributes to the emergence of additional shades of the meaning of the work and the expansion of the range of its interpretation. In the works of J. Rowling, a new world is created, which consists of quotes and allusions, there is a constant orientation to the "foreign word", which regards both the plot, composition, and style. Fantasy does not claim to be original, on the contrary, the author uses the moments already written by someone, mixes styles and genres and thus seems to lose a little the right to authorship, because everything consists of parts that have already been used. So, E.S. Solodova compares the theme of teaching Harry Potter magical arts with similar topics in many children's works, including a series of stories by



Ursula Le Guin about the Earth Sea (Solodova, 2008). Some proper names, like *Garrots*, are consonant with the name *Hogwarts*. Thus, the boundaries between text and reality are erased, the real and the fictional become equal, the real and fictional worlds coexist successfully, which corresponds to the modern setting of authors who write in the fantasy genre, where there are no restrictions that are set by reality.

The name of the main character *Harry* is popular in English-speaking discourse, the name evokes the recipient's association with honest and brave heroes of folk tales, sets up for endless adventures and a mandatory happy ending in the finale. The root "*death*" in the name of the main villain *Voldemort* once again indicates that evil and death are inextricably linked. The use of anthroponyms, such as that of journalist *Jim McGuffin*, where the English word *guff* translates as *empty chatter* (Rowling, 2010<sub>1</sub>), *Albus Dumbledore* - from English *dumb*, *silent*, *wordless*, *Albus* English. *albas* –Uzbek. *the white matter of the brain (the wisest chief wizard)* (Rowling, 2010<sub>1</sub>); *Professor McGonagall* English. *gall* - Uzbek *bile*, *anger*, *irritability*, as well as new formations invented by the author or occasionalisms, for example, *Quidditch*- *sports game*, or when, when describing the real world, one of the main enemies of Harry is *Draco Malfoy* who calls *ordinary people mudblood*, which is reflected in the translation of .IN. Oransky - *Mudblood* (Rowling, 2010<sub>1</sub>). These realias are widespread in the literature of the fantasy genre, the phenomena that connects the magical world with real-life events" (Yakovleva, 2013). Such a combination of different genres and means of expressiveness in one work is another proof that this fairy-tale world belongs to the fantasy genre, for which the "incorporation" of any elements of all the accumulated experience is typical.

We believe that the presence of proper names and occasionalisms are distinctive features of J. Rowling's style and consequently in the genre of fantasy. Names of characters and magic words in fiction are the most expressive and informative means that determine a significant amount of implicit information. Moreover, A.A. Gavrillov notes that an effective impact on the recipient "is achieved not due to the logic or argumentativeness of the message, but due to expressive and emotional imaginative means" (Gavrillov, 2011).

I.A. Kiseleva distinguishes "proper names and occasional vocabulary as the most difficult from the point of view of translatability," since the lacunarity of fairy tale discourse requires extralinguistic knowledge from the translator and these linguistic and cultural phenomena are understood only within the context. Thus, in order to overcome lacunarity, the translator *firstly* must know very well the language from which he is translating, *secondly* he must know the realia's of the country in which the author lives, because it can affect the adequacy of the translation, and *thirdly* to remove the linguocultural barrier between the author and the reader, he must apply certain transformations of the source lexemes, which will make the reading process fascinating and understandable (Kiseleva, 2008). It should be remembered that "in some cases, a text created in one subculture must inevitably undergo adaptation, without which the message not only won't achieve the desired goal, but can also lead to the opposite effect if it is necessary to be perceived by native speakers of other subcultures" (Huhuni, 2003).

Thus, an invented world that has features that are impossible in our world, the presence of magic, magical creatures and objects, as well as authors complete freedom in their creation, can create certain difficulties for a translator of literature of this genre. Foreexample, when translating historical literature, the translator can refer to names and phenomena familiar to him. When



translating fantasy literature, this feature is not available. We believe that the problem of translating the text of fictional work within the framework of intercultural adaptation requires additional consideration.

In Uzbekistan the books of J. Rowling were translated by Shokir Dolimov, who translated the series of "Harry Potter" books indirectly. He translated the books from Russian, which led to loss of most of the features, especially linguoculture wise, if the translation had been done by direct translation from English to Uzbek, a tremendous failure could have been avoided. Because in Russia itself the books of J. Rowling caused great debate about the quality of Russian translation. The first book was translated by I.V. Oransky, a translation of the next three books was made by M.D. Litvinova. The jury of the competition at the Book of Russia exhibition-fair awarded the translation of Harry Potter and the Chamber of Secrets the nominations for Worst Translation and Worst Editing. As an alternative to a better translation, some critics proposed a "folk translation" M. Spivak, posted on the Internet.

Comparing translations I.V. Oransky and M. Spivak, it should be noted that both translators made an attempt to "improve" the author's style. The peculiarity of "Harry Potter" is that in this book various genres are fantastically intertwined. Understanding the text in this case is complicated by a number of intercultural barriers in the communication process, which casts doubt on the very possibility of understanding the realities and culture of a foreign-speaking people. And to add to all of these aspects the indirect translation of Shokir Dalimov, from Russian language, even more misunderstandings arise for Uzbek readers.

The translator constantly faces the problem of choosing a technique, which depends on the nature of the text and its genre features, and in our case, also taking into account the age and linguistic and regional level of the reader's training. Translation of proper names, in particular, often puts the translator in a difficult position. Names play an important role in a work of art. V.V. Vinogradov noted that "the question of the selection of names, surnames, nicknames in fiction, their structural identity in different genres and styles, their figurative characteristic functions, etc. cannot be illustrated by a few examples. This is a very large and complex topic of the style of fiction" (Vinogradov, 1960).

Giving a character a name allows the author to create his image, to characterize the social belonging of the hero, to express national and local flavor, as well as recreating the historical background seen where the action takes place in the past. Names are the most expressive and informative tool that determines a significant amount of information that is hidden at first glance. The choice of a name for a literary hero depends entirely on the author's intentions. The writer creates not only personal names, but also constructs around them the anthroponymic space of the work, which includes the actions and thoughts of the characters.

Talking names and last names in children's translation literature immediately bring the heroes into the open. It is hard to expect anything good from the heroes named *Mad Eye Moody*, *Severus Snape*, the cat *Crookshanks*, or the rat *Scabbers*. Therefore, it is worth paying attention to the selective translation of proper names, since the fundamental installation of translators is already noticeable.

Let us consider several examples of translations of the same personal names with the above-mentioned Russian translators M.D. Litvinova, M. Spivak and Uzbek translator Sh. Dolimov. One of the professors at Hogwarts School is named *Gilderoy Lockhart* (Rowling, 2010<sub>2</sub>). The

author endowed him with a name derived from the words *gild* - to cover something with gold, *lock* - curl and *hart* - a young male deer (Mueller, 1979). This character is engaged in narcissism and stories about nonexistent, feats invented by him. Translated by M.D. Litvinova, his name is *Златопуст Локонс/Zlatopust Lokons* (Rowling, 2002<sub>2</sub>). Along with the Pomorphic translation, the translator used the root “*nycm/pust*” *empty* to more accurately convey the character of the hero. Translation M. Spivak differs from the first option. She suggests calling the character *Сверкарольд Чаруальд/Sverkarold Charuald*, which phonetically creates an allusion to the name of the famous literary hero - *Childe Harold* from the poem by D. Byron (Spivak, Electronic resource). Both translations are interesting, but we believe that the first is more successful, since it is closer to the author's style and it feels good humor, and not mockery and irony, which are not always clear to the child reader and also give particular meaning in Russian. Uzbek translator Sh. Dalimov gave the same translation as M. Spivak *Сверкарольд Чаруальд/Sverkarold Charuald* (Dolimov, 2018<sub>2</sub>), which represents no meaning in Uzbek language.

The name of another professor is *Mad-Eye Moody* (basics: *mad* - crazy, angry, annoyed; *eye* - eye; *moody* - dull, gloomy) (Mueller, 1979). M.D. Litvinova gives him the name *Грозный Глаз Грюм/Grozny Glaz Grum* (Rowling 2002<sub>4</sub>), and M. Spivak - *Шизоглаз Хмури/Shizoglaz Khmuri* (Spivak, Electronic resource). Sh. Dolimov gives his version as *Ўйноққўз/O'ynoqko'z* this time his translation reflects part of the Made-Eye Moody's character, since his eye does move around, and in Uzbek *Ўйноққўз/O'ynoqko'z* (Dolimov, 2018<sub>3</sub>) means a playful and moving eye. In our opinion, the translation of M.D. Litvinova is more successful, as it better reflects the gloomy and sinister state of the character. The young reader most likely might be not familiar with the terminology of psychiatry and therefore will not be able to adequately respond to the subtext in the name of *Shizoglaz* laid not by the author. But most young Uzbek readers are acquainted with the word *Ўйноққўз/O'ynoqko'z* but unfortunately the translation doesn't give a full view of the character, because this name in particular has to reflect its owner.

*Professor Sprout* (base: *sprout* - plant, bud, shoot) M.D. Litvinova uses the last name *Стебль/Stable* (Rowling, 2002<sub>1</sub>) and M. Spivak translates this definition as *Спаржелла/Spargella* (Spivak, Electronic resource). The translation of the last name in both cases is correct, because *Professor Sprout* conducts the corresponding subject – *Herbology*. Sh. Dolimov in his translation gives very close meaning to English as *Сарсабил/Sarsabil*, and again it is an exact translation from Russian, because *Сарсабил/Sarsabil* means *снаряжа/sparja* – asparagus (eng.) (Dolimov, 2018<sub>2</sub>).

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

A significant amount of occasional vocabulary of the wizarding world cause a particular amount of difficulty in translation. Each time realia confront the translator with an alternative: transcription or translation.

The translation of occasional vocabulary is a serious problem in a translated work, because when choosing an analogue or equivalent of particular realia, authors implication can be misrepresented consciously or unconsciously, introducing ideas belonging exclusively to the translator, which is the formation of the communicative intention of the translator, different from the original version.

This way the works of J. Rowling attract the attention of linguists and translators for their eccentricity in composition. Being both a fairy tale and a newly studied genre of fantasy novel, they are read by adults and children. For an adequate and equivalent translation, the use of various transformations and strategies determining the choice of the most successful translation solutions when transmitting anthroponymy and onomasticon becomes a significant factor in the process of perceiving authors' intentions.

## CONCLUSION

The formation of linguoculture as a study of the relationship between linguistics and intercultural communication is determined by the fact that linguists began to note the specificity of cultural influence on the language and, as a result, the need to develop a new conceptual and terminological apparatus for a scientific discipline. Linguists come to the conclusion that this synthesis is an absolutely new phenomenon in the process of convergence of different cultures. One of the mechanisms of adequate interaction and interpenetration of specific cultural signs from one language to another is linguocultural adaptation within the framework of interdisciplinary research.

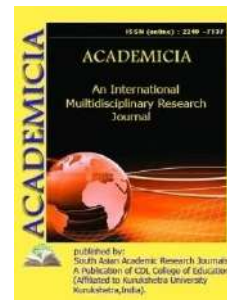
Understanding and the appropriate representation of certain linguistic means during the contact of representatives of absolutely non-identical pictures of the world leads researchers to the need to consider linguistics and linguocultural adaptation as a way to formulate general strategies of human interaction in the process of communicative acts, the result of which is an adequate understanding of the speaker's speech and linguistic intentions. For the successful conduct of the "dialogue of cultures" it is necessary for the translator to use methods of the adapted text, in order to achieve mutual understanding in the translation process, it is necessary that the information exchanged by the participants is transmitted and perceived equally correctly and accurately. Consequently, the success of intercultural communication depends on the competence of the translator.

The adaptation process assumes that the text of information in one language should be perceived and transmitted by the translator into another language by means of replacement in such a way that the secondary text is maximally identical to the primary one. A number of translation solutions, such as adding and omitting, generalization and specification, are seen as a necessary pragmatic solution that serves to simplify the understanding of a foreign language, and as a successful method of overcoming linguocultural barriers when reading texts.

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## THE COMPLEXES OF TERRESTRIAL MOLLUSKS RELATED TO THE VARIOUS BIOTOPES OF RANGES KUGITANGTAU AND BABATAG

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### ABSTRACT

*The article presents the biological features and species composition of terrestrial mollusk complexes of various biotopes of the Kugitangtau and Babatag ranges. The natural conditions of the vertical profiles of these ridges are similar; therefore, we consider the distribution of terrestrial mollusks along the altitudinal belts and biotopes together for two ridges. The vertical belts were examined: desert, hill, tau. The study shows that the mollusks that live on the Babatag ridge are inferior in species diversity to the small-scale fauna of the Kugitangtau ridge. There are no 10 species of terrestrial mollusks on the Babatag ridge (see table 24).*

**KEYWORDS:** *Kugitangtau range, Babatag rang, terrestrial mollusks, desert, hill, tau, and biotope.*

### INTRODUCTION

The Kugitangtau and Babatag ranges occupy a southern position on the territory of Uzbekistan. Their characteristic feature is stretching from the northeast to the southwest. In this direction, they lose their altitude, hiding in the southwest under the alluvial deposits of the Amudarya.

The vertical distribution of terrestrial mollusks was studied in the eastern part, on the territory of the Kugitang reserve, in the basin of the Maidan River.



The vertical section runs from the vicinity of the village. Sherabad to the west along the river basin. Maidan to the village of Zarbag, then along the Zarabulak gorge up the Ilonli level and ends in the upper river Maidan.

The vertical distribution of terrestrial mollusks on the Babatag ridge was studied in the western part. The vertical profile extends from the vicinity of the South Surkhan reservoir, the village of Kumkurgan towards the village of Lalmikar, then through the foothills to the Pistali gorge, up along the Babasay level to the tau belt.

The natural conditions of the vertical profiles of these ridges are similar; therefore, we consider the distribution of terrestrial mollusks along the altitudinal belts and biotopes together for two ridges. The vertical belts were examined: desert, hill, tau.

### THE MAIN PART

**Desert.** The desert belt is located at heights of 300-400 m above sea level. m. Most of the territory is used for irrigated agriculture - orchards, vegetable gardens, alfalfa plantations, cotton and industrial crops. Malacofauna was studied on the following biotopes: gardens and kitchen gardens, banks of irrigation ditches, undeveloped lands:

a) in gardens and vegetable gardens on the grass, among vegetable crops found: *Xeropictacandacharica* (5)<sup>B</sup>– (9)<sup>K</sup>, *Candachariaroseni* (3)<sup>B</sup>– (-)<sup>K</sup>.

б) banks of credit: *Cochlicopanitens* (7)<sup>B</sup>– (5)<sup>K</sup>, *C. lubrica* (9)<sup>B</sup>– (8)<sup>K</sup>, *Valloniacostata* (10)<sup>B</sup>– (7)<sup>K</sup>, *Pupillamuscorum* (13)<sup>B</sup>– (8)<sup>K</sup>.

в) on undeveloped lands among shrubs, on plant stems *X. candaharica* (25)<sup>B</sup>– (8)<sup>K</sup>.

### HILL:

The hill belt occupies a space between two contrasting ecological regions - a xerothermal stocking, on the one hand, and a mesothermal tau, on the other.

Hill is characterized by rank vegetation – *Caricetapachustylis*. In some areas, against the background of the rank, an iris is formed (*Iridetasongorica*) and wormwood (*Artemisiasogdiana*) formation.

In the hill belt, mollusks are characterized by biotopes: along ditches, in humid places; at the foot of the Hills; among the bushes under the stones:

a) along the irrigation ditches of the middle grass, the substone of both reptiles, have interzonal species: *Cochlicopanitens* (5)<sup>B</sup>– (3)<sup>K</sup>, *C. lubrica* (8)<sup>B</sup>– (4)<sup>K</sup>, *Valloniacostata* (7)<sup>B</sup>– (5)<sup>K</sup>, *V. pulchella* (4)<sup>B</sup>– (6)<sup>K</sup>, *Pupillamuscorum* (8)<sup>B</sup>– (8)<sup>K</sup>.

б) at the foot of the Adyrs in shaded places developed: *Candachariaroseni* (5), *C. kaznakovi* (6). In similar biotopes of the Babatag ridge, these species are absent.

в) Among the shrubs in the gravelly areas there are: *Gibbulonopsissignata* (17)<sup>B</sup>– (14)<sup>K</sup>, *Pupillatriplicata* (13)<sup>B</sup>– (11)<sup>K</sup>, *Xeropictacandaharica* (10)<sup>B</sup>– (15)<sup>K</sup>.

Thus, in the Adyr belt of the Babatag ridge, 8 species of terrestrial mollusks were found, and the Kugitangtau ridge - 11 (Table 23). Species characteristic only for this zone have not been identified.



**Tau.** The tau belt is located at an altitude of 1500 m above sea level. m and above. Here (on both ridges) dark gray soils and brown soils dominate.

Woody and shrubby forms are crowded out for various reasons: mainly as a result of human activity.

In the tau belt, wheatgrass and herbaceous vegetation is widespread – *Agropuriontrichophorum*.

Tree-shrubby vegetation in the tau belt is marked in places and is represented by formations characteristic of the belt.

Shrubs on the Babatag and Kugitangtau ranges are quite diverse. In terms of prevalence, shrubby vegetation is significantly inferior to grassy and arboreal, its role in the vegetation is small. Thickets of shrubs only in places cover large sections of the slopes of the valleys and are a characteristic element of the plant landscape.

For sparse shrub thickets Babataga and Kugitangtau are characterized by strong xerophilization and steadiness, and in some cases, desertification.

The woody vegetation of the Babatag and Kugitangtau ranges is represented mainly by several species of juniper *Juniperus*. There is no walnut (*Juglans regia*), common on other ranges of the Pamir – Alai.

In general, the woody vegetation of the Babatag and Kugitangtau ridges is characterized by xerophytic plantings, poor in the species composition of trees and shrubs.

In the tau belt, mollusks live in the following biotopes: woody-shrubby vegetation, rocks and talus, shores of sai and springs:

a) In the tree-shrub biotope, on the gravelly areas found: *Sphyradium doliolum* (10)<sup>B</sup> – (15)<sup>K</sup>, *Acanthinula aculeate* (-)<sup>B</sup> – (7)<sup>K</sup>, *Gibbulonopsis signata* (17)<sup>B</sup> – (21)<sup>K</sup>, *Pupillatriplicata* (11)<sup>B</sup> – (10)<sup>K</sup>, *Ottaroseniavarenzovi* (-)<sup>B</sup> – (3)<sup>K</sup>, *Pseudonapaeuskasnakovi* (3)<sup>B</sup> – (2)<sup>K</sup>, *Xeropictacandaharica* (25)<sup>B</sup> – (12)<sup>K</sup>.

б) В скалах и осыпах, среди камней и растительных остатков обитают: *Gibbulonopsis nanosignata* (10)<sup>B</sup> – (13)<sup>K</sup>, *Chondrinagranum* (-)<sup>B</sup> – (3)<sup>K</sup>, *Pyramidularupestis* (-)<sup>B</sup> – (4)<sup>K</sup>, *Leucozonellaretteri* (5)<sup>B</sup> – (3)<sup>K</sup>, *L. angulata* (6)<sup>B</sup> – (5)<sup>K</sup>, *Helicopsis likharevi* (2)<sup>B</sup> – (-)<sup>K</sup>, *Macrochlamys turanica* (-)<sup>B</sup> – (4)<sup>K</sup>, *M. sogdiana* (-)<sup>B</sup> – (1)<sup>K</sup>.

в) On the banks of sai and spring waters, among plants there are: *Cochlicopanitens* (10)<sup>B</sup> – (11)<sup>K</sup>, *C. lubrica* (5)<sup>B</sup> – (8)<sup>K</sup>, *C. lubricella* (7)<sup>B</sup> – (10)<sup>K</sup>, *Lauria cylindraeca* (-)<sup>B</sup> – (3)<sup>K</sup>, *Vallonia costata* (11)<sup>B</sup> – (13)<sup>K</sup>, *V. pulchella* (9)<sup>B</sup> – (6)<sup>K</sup>, *Pupilla muscorum* (13)<sup>B</sup> – (10)<sup>K</sup>, *Zonitoides nitidus* (5)<sup>B</sup> – (6)<sup>K</sup>.

Thus, 15 species of terrestrial mollusks were found in the tau belt on the Babatag ridge, and 22 on the Kugitangtau ridge (Table 24).

In zoogeographic terms, the malacofauna of the Babatag ridge consists of 4 groups: Palearctic and Holarctic - 7, Central Asian - 4, European and Near Asian - 2 species each. Whereas the malacofauna of the Kugitangtau ridge is composed of 6 zoogeographic groups. This complex consists mainly of Central Asian species - 8, Palearctic and Holarctic - 7, European - 3, Mediterranean - 2 and Near East and Turkmen - Khorasan - 1 each.

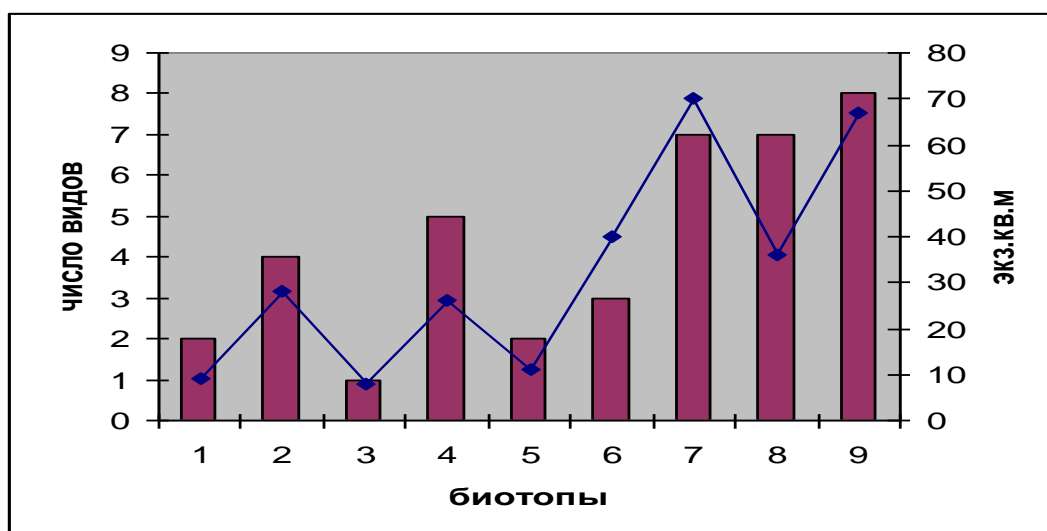
The study shows that the mollusks that live on the Babatag ridge are inferior in species diversity to the small-scale fauna of the Kugitangtau ridge. There are no 10 species of terrestrial mollusks on the Babatag ridge (see table 24).

The general depletion of the malacofauna of the Babatag and Kugitangtau ranges can be explained by climatic conditions (sharp fluctuations in daily and annual temperatures, strong insolation and low cloud cover, a small amount of precipitation), a small variety of natural landscapes in which their faunal groups form, as well as the history of the formation of the small-fauna of this region.

**Note. Ranges: B - Babatag, K - Kugitangtau. The average number of copies per 1 m<sup>2</sup> is shown in brackets.**

As can be seen from the above material, in the Babatag and Kugitangtau Ranges, the density of terrestrial mollusks varies in biotopes and in ranges. Data on the total density of terrestrial mollusks are shown in Figures 18.19.

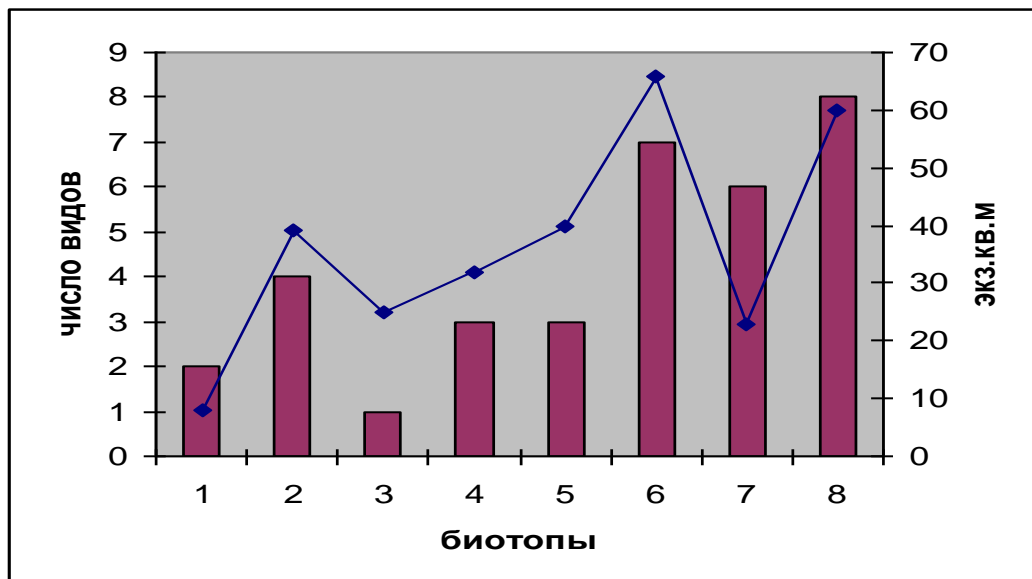
The highest density of terrestrial mollusks in Kugitangtau and Babataga is distinguished by biotopes: the banks of sai and spring waters, among plants and tree-shrub biotopes, in gravel areas where 60 to 70 specimens were found. m<sup>2</sup>.



**Note 1:** the graph reflects the number of species, the density chart

1 - in gardens and kitchen gardens on the grass, among vegetable crops; 2 - on the banks of irrigation ditches among grass, under stones; 3-on undeveloped lands among the shrubs, on the stems of plants; 4- along irrigation ditches among grass, under stones; 5- at the foot of the Hills in shaded places; 6 - among shrubs on gravelly areas; 7- in a tree-shrub biotope, on gravelly areas; 8- in rocks and talus, among stones and plant debris; 9- on the banks of sai and spring waters, among plants.

**FIGURE 1. DENSITY AND NUMBER OF SPECIES OF TERRESTRIAL MOLLUSKS IN VARIOUS BIOTOPES OF THE KUGITANGTAU RIDGE**



**Note 1: the graph reflects the number of species, the density chart**

1 - in gardens and kitchen gardens on the grass, among vegetable crops; 2 - on the banks of irrigation ditches among grass, under stones; 3-on undeveloped lands among the shrubs, on the stems of plants; 4- along irrigation ditches among grass, under stones; 5- among shrubs on gravelly areas; 6- in a tree-shrub biotope, on gravelly areas; 7- in rocks and talus, among stones and plant debris; 8- on the banks of rivulets and spring waters, among plants.

**FIGURE 2. DENSITY AND NUMBER OF SPECIES OF TERRESTRIAL MOLLUSKS IN VARIOUS BIOTOPES OF THE BABATAG RIDGE**

The lowest density of terrestrial mollusks was noted in the biotope of gardens and vegetable gardens, grass, among vegetable crops, as well as at the foot of adyrsin shaded places, from 9-11 ex. m<sup>2</sup> were found.

As for species diversity, this indicator reaches its maximum value in biotopes: in a tree-shrub biotope, in gravelly areas, as well as in rocks and talus, among stones and plant debris, on which 6-7 species live.

The minimum value of species diversity is observed in biotopes: gardens, vegetable gardens, among vegetable crops, the foot of hills in shaded places, only 2 species live.

Analysis of the features of the vertical distribution of terrestrial mollusks along the main ridges of the studied region allows us to establish a number of general patterns. One of the general patterns observed in mountainous conditions is the gradual depletion of the malacofauna when moving down and up from the tau belt.

Studies have shown that in all the mountain ranges of the malacofauna, the tau is the richest and most diverse, as well as the tau belt is characterized by a large variety of natural landscapes, greatly dissected relief, abundant moisture and a more moderate temperature regime. In addition,

under the canopy of shrubs and trees and shrubs, there is a five to six centimeter litter, which serves as food and nesting material for land mollusks (Shikov, 1971, 1980).

It should be noted that in all mountain ranges with climate change - high temperature and great dryness of the lower zone (Hill, Desert) and, conversely, - low temperature with sufficient humidity in the upper zone (Pasture), the diversity of the small-fauna decreases.

It has also been established that it decreases due to Central Asian species. For example, on the Turkestan ridge in the hill belt, 23 species of terrestrial mollusks were found, of which 8 were Central Asian. In the pasture belt, out of 13 species, 4 are Central Asian (such patterns are characteristic of all mountain ranges).

One of the general patterns observed in mountainous conditions is the presence of Palearctic and Holarctic species in all high-altitude landscape zones. This is due to the fact that mollusks live in interzonal biotopes (banks of rivers, streams, spring waters). In interzonal biotopes, mollusks find the same conditions in all altitudinal zones.

Other regularities include the fact that in all studied mountain ranges, most species are found in at least two - *Pupillasterrii*, *Ps. subobscura*, *Ps. asiatica*, *Br. plectotropis*, *L. caryodes*, or three - *L. mesoleuca*, *A. regeliana*, *Ps. sogdiana*, *D. reticulatum* – high altitude belts. This is due to the fact that natural biotopes inhabited by mollusks, due to the complex mosaic structure of high-altitude zones, are not strictly confined to certain altitudinal limits.

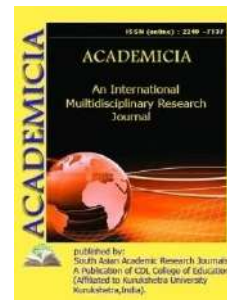
When comparing the malacological complexes of the studied mountain ranges, it is seen that the malacological composition of the hill belts in all the studied ranges is very similar. Firstly, this is due to almost identical environmental conditions (vegetation, climate, relief structure); secondly, located at a small absolute height (Hill): open towards the neighboring territories (Hill). This favors the penetration of many arid forms into them from neighboring territories and the creation of extensive faunal complexes.

## CONCLUSION

Thus, as a result of studies of the small-scale fauna of Uzbekistan and neighboring territories, regularities inherent in the features of the formation, distribution and interpenetration of faunas, characteristic, perhaps, not only for the studied region, but in general were revealed for the mountainous regions of Central Asia.

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## EFFECTS OF CHRONIC TRANSMISSION OF TOXIC SUBSTANCES ON GROWING RATS ON $\alpha$ -AMYLASE ACTIVITIES

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### ABSTRACT

*The long-term effects of toxic substances, 48 days, significantly reduced the hydrolytic capacity of carbohydrates in the small intestine of growing rats relative to carbohydrates. The decrease in hydrolytic capacity relative to polysaccharides observed in the initial hydrolysis phase of carbohydrates was expressed in the small intestinal secretion of  $\alpha$ -amylase in the pancreas, a decrease in enzyme activity in the small intestinal chymus. Chronic exposure to toxicants leads to an increase in pancreatic tissue and enzyme activity in the blood due to a decrease in  $\alpha$ -amylase activity in the small intestine. Decreased pancreatic secretion and increased secretion are indicative of pancreatic insufficiency.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Growing Rat, Lead Acetate, Phenylhydrazine Hydrochloride, Pancreas, Small Intestine Chymus, Blood,  $\alpha$ -Amylase.*

### INTRODUCTION

Today, toxic chemicals accumulate in soil and water over the years, enter the human and animal body along with food, and adversely affect tissue, morpho-functional systems. It should be noted that the level of the Aral Sea is declining from year to year, and the receding part of the seabed is turning into a salt desert. The fact that the salt winds, which began in this desert and reached the most remote parts of the Eurasian continent, is a cause for concern not only on the Aral Sea coast, but in the whole of Eurasia.

In recent years, the pollution of food products [8, 1991] and drinking water sources [4, 2001; 7, 2005] with mineral fertilizers, toxic chemicals, heavy metals and other toxic substances has been noted in the country. Numerous studies in the South Aral Sea region and other regions have

shown that the mineralization of drinking water has increased from 3-5% to 30-35% in the last 10 years, and the water hardness has increased, not meeting the requirements of state standards [4, 2001]. The share of heavy metals in the arid zones of the country has doubled. The migration of heavy metals in molten form increased by  $Pb < Cd < Hg$  orders of magnitude. It was found that the content of lead in the average turbid rivers was up to 90%, and the amount of cadmium was up to 30-50%. Indeed, it has been reported that the amount of various heavy metals in irrigation water, well drinking water and centralized water supply has increased in excess [1, 2004; 5, 2004]. In addition, the amount of cadmium and lead ions in wheat, rice and other agricultural products exceeded the permissible norms by 30-50 times.

## THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

Heavy metal compounds enter the digestive tract through food and water contaminated with them, as well as through the air to the respiratory organs and spread throughout the body [11, 2004; 12, 2003]. An increase in these xenobiotics in milk and nutrients leads to an increase in gastrointestinal, endocrine, nervous, cardiovascular and renal diseases among the population [1, 2004; 2, 2004; 5, 2004; 6, 2000]. Therefore, the study of the effect of heavy metal ions on the activity of digestive enzymes is one of the current problems and we have tried to investigate the example of  $\alpha$ -amylase activity in this study.

The aim of the study was to determine the activity of pancreatic  $\alpha$ -amylase in pancreatic tissue (synthesis and accumulation), small intestinal chymus (secretion) and blood (inclusion) as a result of chronic oral administration of phenyl-hydrazine hydrochloride and lead acetates, analysis of homeostatic parameters.

## Materials and methods

In the experiments, pedigree rats bred in the vivarium of the National University of Uzbekistan were used. The rats were not restricted in feeding and drinking water. The animal feed consisted of standard vivariate feed, which was stored at room temperature and in natural light.

To induce a chronic model of toxic substances, phenyl-hydrazine hydrochloride and lead acetates were administered orally at a dose of 5 mg / kg daily for 48 days from the first day of postnatal life in rats. Rats in the control group were given saline in the same way and at the same time in an equivalent volume.

Pancreatic  $\alpha$ -amylase activity was determined by the method of A.M. Ugolev (1969) [10, 1969].

The results were processed using Excel. The arithmetic mean (M), mean deviation index ( $\pm m$ ) and statistical reliability index (R) were calculated. When  $P < 0.05$ , the results were considered statistically reliable.

## Results obtained and their analysis

Data on the chronic effects of toxic substances on the activity of  $\alpha$ -amylase in pancreatic tissue, small intestinal chymus, and blood are given in Table 1.



**TABLE EFFECTS OF CHRONIC ADMINISTRATION OF TOXIC SUBSTANCES ON GROWING RATS ON PANCREATIC TISSUE, SMALL BOWEL CHYMUS, AND  $\alpha$ -AMYLASE ACTIVITY IN THE BLOOD ( $M \pm M$ ;  $N=6-7$ )**

Substances provided	Pancreastissue (g / min / g / protein)	%	Small bowel chymus (mg / min / ml)	%	Blood (mg / min / ml)	%
12 days						
0,9% NaCl	10,6 $\pm$ 1,1	100,0	82,3 $\pm$ 6,3	100	0,5 $\pm$ 0,03	100
C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>8</sub> N <sub>2</sub> *HCl	19,8 $\pm$ 1,2	186,8	80,3 $\pm$ 6,1	97,6	0,8 $\pm$ 0,06	160,0
Pb(CH <sub>3</sub> COO) <sub>2</sub>	17,6 $\pm$ 1,1	166,0	79,3 $\pm$ 5,2	96,3	0,7 $\pm$ 0,05	140,0
P <sub>1</sub>	<0,001		>0,5		<0,001	
P <sub>2</sub>	<0,001		>0,5		<0,002	
48 days						
0,9% NaCl	99,9 $\pm$ 5,8	100	101,4 $\pm$ 9,1	100,0	2,1 $\pm$ 0,2	100,0
C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>8</sub> N <sub>2</sub> *HCl	119,6 $\pm$ 6,1	119,7	80,7 $\pm$ 4,7	79,6	2,9 $\pm$ 0,3	138,1
Pb(CH <sub>3</sub> COO) <sub>2</sub>	119,4 $\pm$ 4,7	119,5	73,3 $\pm$ 3,6	72,3	2,9 $\pm$ 0,2	138,1
P <sub>1</sub>	<0,05		<0,05		<0,05	
P <sub>2</sub>	<0,02		<0,02		<0,02	

*Activity of  $\alpha$ -amylase in pancreatic tissue.* In 12-day-old rats administered phenyl-hydrazine hydrochloride orally, enzyme activity in pancreatic tissue was 1.9-fold higher than in control rats, while in 48-day-old rats, enzyme activity was 1.2-fold higher than in control rats. Under the influence of lead acetate, enzyme activity in pancreatic tissue was increased 1.7-fold and 1.2-fold in 12-day and 48-day rats, respectively.

*Activity of  $\alpha$ -amylase in small intestinal chem.* The activity of the enzyme in 12-day-old growing rats under the influence of phenyl-hydrazine hydrochloride was recorded at control levels. In 48-day-old rats, enzyme activity was reduced by 20.4% compared to the control value. As a result of oral administration of lead acetate, enzyme activity was also recorded at control levels in 12-day-old rats, while secretion decreased in 48-day-old animals, a decrease of 27.7% relative to control levels.

*Activity of  $\alpha$ -amylase in blood.* The activity of  $\alpha$ -amylase in the blood was significantly lower than in other trials. His reaction to the two toxic substances being tested was varying. Enzyme activity in chronically given phenyl-hydrazine hydrochloride and lead acetates orally was recorded at control levels in 12-day rat blood. At 48 days, exposure to both toxicants increased by 38.1% compared to controls.

Thus, although an increase in pancreatic  $\alpha$ -amylase activity was observed under the influence of toxic substances, such a change was not observed in the small intestine chymus under the action of phenyl-hydrazine hydrochloride. Under the influence of lead acetate, the enzyme in the blood was higher due to an increase in pancreatic tissue and blood enzyme activity, and a decrease in  $\alpha$ -amylase activity in the small intestinal chymus, a decrease in pancreatic secretion. Changes in  $\alpha$ -amylase activity in rats under the influence of lead acetate in the small intestinal chymus and blood are usually analogous to the process noted in pancreatitis, indicating that the toxicant caused serious pathological changes in the organ.

The long-term effects of toxic substances, 48 days, in contrast to the short-term effects, significantly decreased the hydrolytic capacity of carbohydrates in the small intestine of growing rats relative to carbohydrates. The decrease in hydrolytic capacity relative to polysaccharides observed in the initial hydrolysis phase of carbohydrates was expressed in the small intestinal secretion of  $\alpha$ -amylase in the pancreas, a decrease in enzyme activity in the small intestinal chymus.

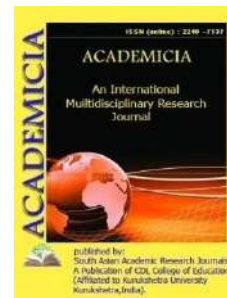
## CONCLUSION

Despite the increase in  $\alpha$ -amylase activity in pancreatic tissue and blood as a result of chronic toxicity, its activity in the small intestine decreases sharply, i.e., the hydrolysis capacity of polysaccharides in the intestinal cavity decreases. The enzyme  $\alpha$ -amylase, which is involved in the initial hydrolysis of carbohydrates, is synthesized in the salivary and pancreatic glandulocytes and stored in the Golgi apparatus of the atsinus cavities and epithelial cells. However, this enzyme has also been found in the intestines, kidneys, heart, brain, muscles, fallopian tubes, and other organs. When the function of the pancreas and the above-mentioned organs is impaired, hyperamylasemia is observed in the blood [9, 1991]. Hyperamylasemia in pancreatic tissue caused by experimental anemia, decreased secretion and increased inclusion can be assumed to be the result of cell proliferation, tissue necrosis, and peroxidation of lipid peroxidation activity in the pancreatic membrane (LPO).

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## FEATURES OF ORATORY AND FIGURATIVE SPEECHES

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### ABSTRACT

*This article is about the role of oral speech in communication and the development of figurative speech. Direct communication with the audience allows the syntactic, lexical and phonetic features of the written and oral types of language to be harmonized. The scope of application of oral speech is mainly designed to engage the audience. The stylistic devices employed in the oratorical style are determined by the conditions of communication. If the desire of the speaker is to rouse the audience and to keep it in suspense, he will use various traditional stylistic devices. Stylistic devices are closely interwoven and mutually complementary thus building up an intricate pattern. For example, an antithesis is framed by parallel constructions, which, in their turn, are accompanied by repetition, while a climax can be formed by repetitions of different kinds.*

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**KEYWORDS:** *Oratory, Audience, Sphere, Direct Contact, Syntactical, Lexical, Phonetic Peculiarities, Colloquial Style, Categorized, Special Formula.*

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## INTRODUCTION

### Oratory and Speeches

The oratorical style is the oral subdivision of the publicist style. The most obvious purpose of oratory is persuasion, and it requires eloquence. This style is evident in speeches on political and social problems of the day, in orations and addresses on solemn occasions as public weddings, funerals and jubilees, in sermons and debates and also in the speeches of counsel and judges in courts of law.

The sphere of application of oratory is confined to appeal to an audience and therefore crucial issues in such spheres as science, art, or business relations are not touched upon.

Direct contact with the listeners permits the combination of the syntactical, lexical and phonetic peculiarities of both the written and spoken varieties of language. In its leading feature, however, the oratorical style belongs to the written variety of language, though it is modified by the oral form of the utterance and the use of gestures.

## THE MAIN PART

Certain typical features of the spoken variety of speech present in this style are:

- a) Direct address to the audience by special formulas (*Ladies and Gentlemen!; My Lords!* – in the House of Lords; *Mr. Chairman!; Honorable Members!; Highly esteemed members of the conference!*; or, in less formal situation, *Dear Friends!*; or, with a more passionate coloring, *My Friends!*). Expressions of direct address can be repeated in the course of the speech and may be expressed differently (*Mark you! Mind!*).
- b) Special formulas at the end of the speech to thank the audience for their attention (*Thank you very much; Thank you for your time*).
- c) The use of the 1st person pronoun *we*; 2nd person pronoun *you*: *We hold these Truths to be self-evident, that all Men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty, and the Pursuit of Happiness...*(Th. Jefferson, *The Declaration of Independence*).
- d) The use of contractions *I'll; won't; haven't; isn't* and others: *We're talking about healing our nation. We're not talking about politics. We're all here to do everything in our power to save lives... I'm here to thank you for hearing that call. Actually, I shouldn't be thanking you, I should be thanking a Higher Power for giving you the call* (George W. Bush).
- e) Features of colloquial style such as asking the audience questions as the speaker attempts to reach closer contact: *Sometimes it is said that man cannot be trusted with the government of himself. Can he, then, be trusted with the government of others? Or have we found angels in the forms of kings to govern him?* (Th. Jefferson), or calling upon the audience: *Let us then, with courage and confidence, pursue our own federal and republican principles* (ibid).

Like the colloquial style, oratory is usually characterized by emotional coloring and connotations, but there is a difference. The emotional coloring of the publicist style is lofty – it

may be solemn, or ironic, but it cannot have the “lowered” connotations (jocular, rude, vulgar, or slangy) found in colloquial speech. The vocabulary of speeches is usually elaborately chosen and remains mainly in the sphere of high-flown style:

*Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent, a new nation, conceived and so dedicated in Liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.*

*Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived, can long endure. We are met on a great battle-field of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field, as a final resting place for those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this (A. Lincoln, The Gettysburg Address).*

The stylistic devices employed in the oratorical style are determined by the conditions of communication. If the desire of the speaker is to rouse the audience and to keep it in suspense, he will use various traditional stylistic devices. Stylistic devices are closely interwoven and mutually complementary thus building up an intricate pattern. For example, an antithesis is framed by parallel constructions, which, in their turn, are accompanied by repetition, while a climax can be formed by repetitions of different kinds.

*But, in a larger sense, we cannot dedicate – we cannot consecrate – we cannot hallow this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it, far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note, nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us the living, rather, to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be dedicated to the great task remaining before us – that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion – that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain – that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom – and that the government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth (A. Lincoln).*

As the audience relies only on memory, the speaker often resorts to repetition to enable his listeners to follow him and retain the main points of the speech. Repetition is also resorted to in order to persuade the audience, to add weight to the speaker’s opinion. The following extract from the speech of the American Confederate general, A.P. Hill, on the ending of the Civil War in the U.S.A. is an example of anaphoric repetition:

*It is high time this people had recovered from the passions of war. It is high time that counsel were taken from statesmen, not demagogues... It is high time the people of the North and South understood each other and adopted means to inspire confidence in each other.*

A mere repetition of the same idea and in the same linguistic form may bore the audience and destroy the speaker-audience contact, therefore synonymous phrase repetition is used instead, thus filling up the speech with details and embellishing it, as in this excerpt from a speech on Robert Burns:

*For Burns exalted our race, he hallowed Scotland and the Scottish tongue. Before his time we had for a long period been scarcely recognized; we had been falling out of recollection of the world. From the time of the Union of the Crowns, and still more from the legislative union,*



*Scotland had lapsed into obscurity. Except for an occasional riot, or a Jacobite rising, her existence was almost forgotten.* (All those different phrases simply repeat the idea “nobody knew us, Scots, before”).

Repetition can be regarded as the most typical stylistic device of the English oratorical style. Almost any piece of oratory will have parallel constructions, antithesis, climax, rhetorical questions and questions-in-the-narrative. It will be no exaggeration to say that almost all typical syntactical devices can be found in English oratory. Questions are most frequent because they promote closer contact with the audience. The change of intonation breaks the monotony of the intonation pattern and revives the attention of the listeners:

*No? You don't want to leave the U.N. to the Europeans and Russians? Then let's stop bellyaching about the U.N., and manipulating our dues, and start taking it seriously for what it is – a global forum that spends 95 percent of its energy endorsing the wars and peacekeeping missions that the U.S. wants endorsed, or taking on the thankless humanitarian missions that the U.S. would like done but doesn't want to do itself. The U.N. actually spends only 5 percent of its time annoying the U.S. Not a bad deal!* (Thomas L. Friedman. *The New York Times*, May 29, 2001)

In the House of Commons, as in other government chambers, the period set aside for MPs to put questions to ministers is a linguistic game *par excellence*. The formal asking of a question is a chance to do several things – to focus public attention on an issue, express identity with a party political line, or cause trouble for the ‘other side’. It is a chance to get one-self noticed, settle old scores, or repay a constituency debt. Just occasionally, it is a real question, to which the questioner wishes to receive a real answer. Parliamentary questions are asked for a reason, which are often little to do with the semantic content of the question and more to do with the kind of confrontation which is taking place.

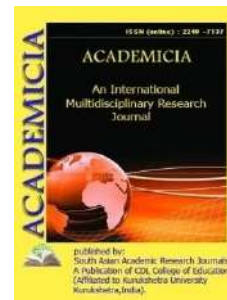
Skilled politicians can resort to several techniques in order to evade an awkward question e.g. to ignore the question, to decline to answer it, or acknowledge it without answering it, etc.

- Elucidating the content of this question brought to light 20 possible issues, among them
- Presuppositions for the validity of the question: There was a decision on defense. The decision was important. The cabinet did not properly discuss the decision...
- Assertions about others: Thatcher cancelled the cabinet discussion. Helistine protested the cancellation. Somebody omitted the protest from the record...
- Attributions about respondent: You are an expert on the constitution. You are a member of the cabinet...
- Propositions in question: Thatcher allowed discussion. Thatcher allowed discussion in detail...
- Questions to be answered: do you agree that some/all propositions are true? Can you agree that some/all propositions are true and be honest about it?
- Yes
- No

Of course, no one would have reached cabinet minister rank that would use such one-word answers by way of reply. What the questioner will receive is better categorized as a response rather than an answer.

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## THE ROLE OF UNESCO IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PRINCIPLES OF TOLERANCE IN UZBEKISTAN

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### ABSTRACT

*The article discusses the cooperation of independent Uzbekistan with international organizations. In particular, the implementation of the ideas of tolerance between peoples and nations through cooperation between Uzbekistan and UNESCO in the fields of science, education and culture was widely covered, with special emphasis on relations in the post-independence years.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Tolerance, tourism, education, culture, cultural heritage, monuments.*

### INTRODUCTION

We know that the XXI century has been marked in the history of mankind as a turning point in the field of technology and technology, ie in the socio-economic, political, cultural, scientific, technical and communication spheres. The participation, place and role of international organizations in preserving the high humanitarian ideals of the countries and peoples of the world, uniting them on the basis of national and universal values are important at a time when ensuring regional and global security, peace and strengthening international cooperation [1;171]. Based on the above, it should be noted that the activities of the international organization UNESCO play a leading role in maintaining peace and tolerance among the peoples and nations of the world, and for this to develop cooperation between nations in science, education and culture. It is known that UNESCO and Uzbekistan have established a wide range of international cooperation in the field of protection of intangible cultural heritage. Uzbekistan cooperates with UNESCO not only in the field of culture, but also in the field of education and science.

We all know that the development of any country is determined by the level of development of such important areas as science, education and culture. In the same way, the prosperity of our

country, one of the main goals and objectives of social and economic development is the development of education, culture and science. It should be noted that our country cooperates with influential international organizations, including UNESCO, in the implementation of its goals and objectives. In accordance with Article II, paragraph 1 of the UNESCO Charter, membership in UNESCO is open to UN members [2;26], and on October 26, 1993, the Republic became a member of UNESCO and began to take an active part in its activities.

In the early years of Uzbekistan's membership in UNESCO, cooperation focused only on culture. Because the young state, which is just entering the path of independent development, was known to UNESCO for its rich historical monuments, folklore, tangible and intangible cultural heritage. In recent years, the scope and social geography of cooperation has expanded. In particular, cooperation in science, education, information and communication technologies, health, ecology has developed steadily [3;181].

### THE MAIN PART

Preservation of historical heritage is also a key issue in cultural cooperation between Uzbekistan and UNESCO. After gaining independence, a national legal system for the protection of cultural and historical monuments was created, and measures were taken to comply with international legal norms. In particular, Uzbekistan signed the 1993 UNESCO Convention for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (1972) and the 1996 UNESCO Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict (1954). In 1997, it ratified conventions such as the Prohibition of Illicit Import and Export of Cultural Heritage and the Transfer of Ownership (1970) [4, 188].

On December 3, 1993, representatives of UNDP, UNESCO and WTO, consisting of B. Lane, EDERico, R. Lukok, I. Vassalo, M. Erdik, visited Uzbekistan for the first time to discuss the protection, restoration and use of cultural monuments in the development of tourism. got acquainted with the work, made proposals for cooperation in these areas. After that, 22 historical monuments in Uzbekistan were included in the UNESCO World Heritage List in June 1996, 3 in Andijan region, 23 in Bukhara region and 10 in Kashkadarya region for inclusion in the UNESCO World Historical Monuments list. 6 in Namangan region, 4 in Navoi region, 16 in Samarkand region, 6 in Surkhandarya region, 5 in Tashkent region, 5 in Fergana region, 20 in Khorezm region and 3 in the Republic of Karakalpakstan, a total of 101 historical and cultural sites. The monument was sent to UNESCO as a candidate. Thirty of them were included in the UNESCO World Heritage List in different years as the first candidates [5, 129].

As of 2017, 7,216 historical and cultural monuments are under state protection in the republic, of which 2,248 are architectural and 1,695 are archeological monuments. In addition, more than 4,000 historical and architectural monuments of Uzbekistan are included in various UNESCO lists. In this regard, the researcher Oybek Abdumuminov said that the global recognition of these historical monuments is an important and promising task of cooperation between UNESCO and Uzbekistan.

As a result of cooperation between Uzbekistan and UNESCO, the anniversaries of ancient cities, great scientists, historical figures and national values in the territory of our republic have been celebrated internationally. Such events, of course, have promoted the idea of tolerance and peace in interethnic relations. In particular, from 1994 to 2010 the anniversaries of 6 historical

figures, 8 ancient cities, 1 folk epic, 1 ancient historical heritage and 1 historical-scientific institution were celebrated internationally.

<b>Anniversaries celebrated in cooperation with UNESCO in 1994-2009:</b>
1994 600th anniversary of the birth of Mirzo Ulugbek;
1996 660th anniversary of the birth of Amir Temur;
1997 2500th anniversary of the cities of Bukhara and Khiva;
1998 1225th anniversary of the birth of Imam al-Bukhari;
1200th anniversary of the birth of Ahmad al-Farghani;
1999 1000th anniversary of the epic "Alpomish";
2000 545th anniversary of the birth of Kamoliddin Behzod;
2001 2700th anniversary of the Zoroastrian holy book "Avesto";
2002 2500th anniversary of Termez and 2700th anniversary of Shahrissabz;
2003 900th anniversary of the birth of Abduhaliq Gijduvani;
2004 2700th anniversary of the city of Karshi;
2005 1000th anniversary of Khorezm Mamun Academy;
2007 2000th anniversary of the city of Margilan;
2007 2750th anniversary of the city of Samarkand;
2009 2200th anniversary of the city of Tashkent [6; 90].

Given the uniqueness of the world's intangible cultural heritage, UNESCO initially launched a program called "Masterpieces of the Oral and Spiritual Heritage of Humanity" in 2001-2003. Subsequently, at the 32nd session of the UNESCO General Conference in 2003, the Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage [7, 29] was adopted. Uzbekistan ratified the Convention on December 12, 2007 and adopted the relevant legislation on the protection of intangible cultural heritage. In particular, on October 7, 2010 the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On approval of the State Program for the protection, preservation, promotion and use of intangible cultural heritage for 2010-2020" and on February 23, 2011 Resolutions "On approval of normative legal acts on the protection of intangible cultural heritage" [8].

The work between Uzbekistan and UNESCO in this area has been developing rapidly. In particular, until 2017 in the Republic of Uzbekistan there were 7 - 2008 "Cultural environment of Boysun region" and "Shoshmaqom" music, in 2009 "Big song", in 2014 "Askia", in 2016 "Navruz" and "Rice culture and art" In 2017, the "Mother" was included in the UNESCO list of masterpieces of intangible cultural heritage of mankind, such as "Margilan Center for Crafts Development, protection of atlases and adras producing traditional technologies." In addition, since 2002, when the "Cultural Environment of the Boysun Region" was included in this list, the "Boysun Spring" folklore event has been organized annually in this direction [9;205].

At the initiative of the First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov, the SharqTaronalari International Music Festival has been held in Samarkand every two years since 1997 under the auspices of UNESCO. The festival is one of the largest international events organized by Uzbekistan and UNESCO for the restoration of cultural and historical heritage. The main purpose of the music festival is to popularize classical music, preserve and pass on the great traditions of nations to future generations, develop international cultural ties and promote

the idea of peace around the world. Therefore, the festival is organized in cooperation with UNESCO on an international scale. It has become a good tradition to organize international scientific conferences with the support of UNESCO within the framework of the festival.

The first festival was attended by 243 people from 31 countries in 1997, 260 people from 34 countries in 1999, 276 people from 31 countries in 2001, 291 people from 50 countries in 2005, 291 people from 50 countries in 2007, 260 people from 47 countries in 2009, 52 people in 2011 and 52 people in 2013. In 2015, 378 talented musicians and singers from 56 countries and in 2017, 241 talented musicians and singers from 58 countries participated. The festival was attended by representatives of major organizations such as the United Nations and its agencies - UNICEF, UNESCO, SCO, WHO, OSCE, the Red Cross and Red Crescent Society and various countries [10, 27]. This, in turn, testifies to the growing international prestige of the SharqTaronalari International Music Festival and the high interest and respect of the enlightened world for the culture of Uzbekistan.

In general, the main task of such events, festivals and conferences is to preserve the great traditions of nations and pass them on to future generations, to develop international cultural ties and to promote the idea of peace around the world.

Issues of interethnic harmony and interreligious tolerance play an important role in the activities of UNESCO, and in this regard, close cooperation has been established with Uzbekistan. In particular, the Declaration of Principles of Tolerance was adopted on November 16, 1995 at the 28th session of the UNESCO General Conference. The Declaration sets out obligations to promote tolerance and respect for human rights and freedoms, regardless of race, gender, origin, language or religion [11, 47].

This declaration was ratified by the Republic of Uzbekistan in 1995. Accordingly, in 2000 an international congress on "Interfaith Dialogue and a Culture of Peace" was organized in Tashkent, and in 2000 an international conference on "Sufism and Interreligious Dialogue" was organized in Bukhara. It should be noted that at the second meeting of the UNESCO "Tolerance Network" in Asia-Pacific in Tashkent in September 2001, the principles of tolerance were closely linked with the traditions of the Uzbek people. 'was noted [12; 53]. This recognition was, of course, an assessment of the immortal qualities of our people by the world community.

In addition, in 2007 in Tashkent "Islamic values in Central Asia: tolerance and humanity", in 2007 in Tashkent and Samarkand "The role of Uzbekistan in the development of Islamic culture", in 2007 in Tashkent "Visit between Central Asia and the Hijaz. In 2014, international conferences on "Interfaith dialogue and religious tolerance - a guarantee of social stability" were organized. In 2007, at the initiative of the UN General Assembly, an international scientific conference "Interreligious Reconciliation and Intercultural Dialogue: the Experience of Uzbekistan" was organized in New York.

In recent years, Uzbekistan has been rapidly developing in this area. In particular, on September 19, 2017, President of Uzbekistan Sh. Mirziyoyev at the 72nd session of the UN General Assembly to promote the right to education, the elimination of illiteracy and ignorance, the establishment of tolerance and mutual respect, religious freedom, protection of the rights of believers, proposed the adoption of a special resolution entitled "Enlightenment and Religious Tolerance" aimed at preventing their discrimination [13]. On October 2-12, 2017, Ahmad Shahid, Special Rapporteur of the UN Human Rights Council on Freedom of Religion or Belief,



visited Uzbekistan to study the situation with freedom of religion or belief. According to him, “Uzbekistan has a unique system for ensuring interethnic and interreligious harmony. More than 130 nationalities and ethnic groups, representatives of 16 religious denominations live in peace. In Uzbekistan, human rights, freedom of religion and belief are guaranteed by law.” The experience of Uzbekistan in the development of interethnic and interreligious relations has been highly recognized by the world community and the United Nations and its agencies.

It should be noted that the first memorandum of cooperation between the Republic of Uzbekistan and UNESCO was signed on August 26, 1995 in Tashkent during the visit of former Director-General of the Organization Federico Mayor to Uzbekistan [14; 29].

The memorandum envisages the development of cooperation between Uzbekistan and UNESCO in the fields of education, science, natural sciences, social sciences and humanities, information and communication, culture.

Evaluating the work of UNESCO in this field, the First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov said: “UNESCO, as an international organization, today enriches the national development of science, culture and education through integration and the rich spiritual heritage of mankind. has become a bridge to the world ”[15;331].

UNESCO, acting as an intellectual organization (a place of advanced ideas) in the UN system, puts forward very important ideas and proposals. "The strategy of the organization will be developed in the sessions of its General Conference" [16; 12]. Today, UNESCO plays an important role in the development and cooperation of science.

In 1996, during his visit to UNESCO, the First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov attended a session of its Executive Council and said: “We support integration, first of all, in the spiritual sphere, science, culture, education and information [17; 12 ]”. UNESCO's activities include five priority areas: education, natural sciences, social sciences, culture and communication. The sixth area is cross-sectoral, which can cover two areas. For example, science and culture work together in this direction of the world's cultural and scientific heritage [18; 181].

UN Education for All (2005-2015), Decade of Literacy (2002-2012), Decade of Education for Sustainable Development (2004-2014). ) have been adopted as major programs in the field of education [19; 29]. UNESCO has been designated and recognized as a leading organization in the implementation of these programs. UNESCO has adopted international programs and recommendations on vocational education in 1999, higher education in 1998-2000, and adult education in 1997-2009. It is noteworthy that Uzbekistan has been an active initiator of these programs. UNESCO has introduced its own special programs for all levels of education in Uzbekistan. The organization believes that lifelong learning has a positive effect and is committed to expanding opportunities for young people and adults, especially those in need of protection [20, 45]. That is why UNESCO actively promotes inclusive and non-formal education through the establishment of training and development centers in the country. There are 14 such centers in Uzbekistan [21; 45].

UNESCO cooperates in all areas and stages of development of continuing education in Uzbekistan. These include schooling, extracurricular education, vocational and secondary special education, and higher education. In particular, since 1996, 46 educational institutions, 41

secondary schools and 5 professional colleges and academic lyceums have been operating in Uzbekistan as members of the UNESCO United School Network. The main goal of the Joint School Network program is to promote the ideas of international solidarity, peace, intercultural dialogue and sustainable development, democracy, tolerance and to improve the quality of education. Within this network, Uzbek schools are actively involved in various programs of the organization. Examples include student exchange programs such as Patrimonto and Mondialogo. Under this program, Specialized School No. 1 in Zarafshan and School No. 17 in Tashkent in 2006 were recognized as the winners of the UNESCO Education for Sustainable Development competition in the Asia-Pacific region [22; 11]. The Syrdarya Boarding School No. 1, which specializes in foreign languages, won the 2013 UNESCO Best Practice Competition [23].

#### **SCHOOLS THAT ARE MEMBERS OF THE UNESCO UNITED SCHOOLS PROGRAM**

1. Tashkent city, 17th secondary school
2. Tashkent city, secondary school 91
3. Tashkent, 29th secondary school
4. Linguistic gymnasium No. 51, Tashkent
5. Tashkent, special republican gymnasium of social direction
6. Academic lyceum under the Tashkent Institute of Motor Roads
7. Academic Lyceum of Oriental Studies
8. Academic lyceum under Tashkent State Technical University
9. Tashkent city design college
10. Tashkent city, 11th vocational college
11. 12th secondary school, Yangiyul city, Tashkent region
12. Secondary school No. 25, Qibray district, Tashkent region
13. Tashkent region, Chirchik city, secondary school 12
14. Syrdarya region, Mirzaabad district, secondary school 21
15. Jizzakh region, Zaamin district, 1st secondary school
16. Samarkand city, 5th secondary school
17. Samarkand city, secondary school 43
18. Secondary school 32, Shahrisabz district, Kashkadarya region
19. Secondary school No. 16, Shurchi district, Surkhandarya region
20. Navoi city, 4th gymnasium
21. Navoi region, Zarafshan city, gymnasium 1
22. Bukhara city, 8th secondary school
23. Bukhara region, Vobkent district, secondary school 14
24. Khorezm region, Shovot district, secondary school 39
25. Khorezm region, Hazarasp district, 1st secondary school
26. Secondary school No. 21, Nukus district, Karakalpakstan
27. Secondary school No. 20, Uchkuprik district, Fergana region
28. Secondary school No. 27, Margilan city, Fergana region
29. Secondary school specializing in English, Chartak district, Namangan region School

## 30. Namangan city, 31st secondary school

UNESCO closely cooperates in the development of higher education in Uzbekistan, the exchange of academic experience in the field of science with students and researchers, professors and teachers. With the support of UNESCO, Uzbek students and researchers have received international scholarships for research. UNESCO departments have also been established in eleven universities of Uzbekistan[24;181].

**LIST OF UNESCO CHAIRS IN UZBEKISTAN**

1.	"Physics and Astronomy" (National University of Uzbekistan named after MirzoUlugbek)
2	"Human rights, tolerance, peace, democracy and the international community Solidarity " (University of World Economy and Diplomacy)
3	"Preservation and management of cultural heritage" (Samarkand State Institute of Architecture and Construction)
4	"Automated information technology" (Samarkand Institute of Economics and Service)
5	"Traditional medicine" (Bukhara Medical Institute named after Abu Ali Ibn Sino)
6	Civic and Values Education (Tashkent State Pedagogical University named after Nizami)
7	"Comparative study of religion and world religions" (Tashkent Islamic University)
8	"Ecological chemistry" (National University of Uzbekistan)
9	Art Management and Marketing (KamoliddinBehzod National Institute of Art and Design)
10	"Economics" (Westminster International University, Tashkent)
11	Urgench State University, UNESCO Department of Sustainable Development and Environmental Education.

In recent years, cooperation between Uzbekistan and the international organization - UNESCO - has reached a new level. In particular, on October 8, 2018 in Paris, President of the Republic of Uzbekistan ShavkatMirziyoyev met with UNESCO Director-General Audrey Azule. During the meeting, ShavkatMirziyoyev and UNESCO Director-General Audrey Azule signed a program of cooperation until 2021 aimed at developing relations. In particular, the Director-General of UNESCO Audrey Azule under the auspices of the President of Uzbekistan ShavkatMirziyoyev to establish a culture of peace and tolerance under the auspices of this organization, to establish an international institute named after MirzoUlugbek in Samarkand to prevent extremism. supported the initiatives of the Regional Center for Communication Technologies and the establishment of a UNESCO chair at the International University of Tourism in Samarkand. An agreement was reached to hold a regional forum of young Central Asian scientists in Uzbekistan.

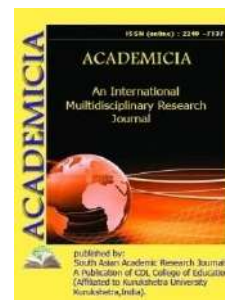
## CONCLUSIONS

In short, UNESCO is an international organization that unites peoples and promotes the ideas of tolerance and peace. Through the cooperation between Uzbekistan and UNESCO in the field of culture, the ideas of intercultural and interethnic tolerance are being widely implemented. It should be noted that in Uzbekistan, not only in the field of culture, but also as a result of reforms in the field of science and international cooperation in this area, science is developing in the country. Cooperation between Uzbekistan and UNESCO in the field of science, education and training is important for the country to take a worthy place in the system of international relations and the world community, as well as to further enhance its prestige and prestige. is calculated.

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## THE ROLE OF REALITY SHOWS ON UZBEK NATIONAL TELEVISION

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### ABSTRACT

*Today, the content and form of reality shows, along with recreational TV programs, is largely explained by the fact that it is an interactive television genre. In this case, the first task of the creator is to prepare and deliver television products that are unconventional and interesting to the audience. They provide a variety of information to the viewer on a chosen topic, such as traditional style TV projects. However, it differs sharply from other genre performances in the way it is prepared and delivered. The article analyzes the role, importance and main directions of reality shows on Uzbek national TV channels. The basic principles of such programs should be based on truth and reality. If this rule is not followed, the viewer in front of the TV screen will not be interested in the topic. The themes raised in them should attract the audience with their originality, originality, uniqueness. Talking about what the protagonists think will help make the show more lively. However, to a certain extent, there is also a distortion of the national audience's worldview and a crack in the mentality.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Recreational TV show, reality show, "hidden camera", game show, celebrity reality*

### INTRODUCTION

Reality shows have been a source of interest to the public as they are mainly entertainment programs and reflect real life. When the word "reality" is translated from English, "reality" means real [1]. The viewer of the reality show feels as if he is watching a program shot on a "hidden camera". Each reality show has its own script. A separate head is stuck on the director. A very large film crew is working on the default.



The influx of reality shows into Uzbek television has been influenced by foreign, especially Russian, television. In Uzbekistan, reality shows are popular on private TV channels (My5, Milli, Sevimli). Projects such as “Zirapcha” (Thorn), “Mening qaynonam general” (My mother-in-law is a General), “Xafa bo’lish yo’q” (Don’t be upset) quickly became popular in the audience. It determines their future prospects from a scientific and practical point of view.

## MAIN PART

The term “reality show” entered the lexicon of the planet’s population in September 1999, after the introduction of the show “Big Brother”, which appeared on a small TV channel in the Netherlands, writes Russian researcher Dmitry Vishnyakov[2]. Article “What is a reality show - entertainment or”...? It analyzes popular shows on modern TV channels and raises the question of whether it is right to look at them only as entertainment programs. When shows are divided into types, reality shows show that recreational, entertainment elements are a priority, but also serious issues in the life of society.

The basic principles of such programs should be based on truth and reality. If this rule is not followed, the viewer in front of the TV screen will not be interested in the topic. The themes raised in them should attract the audience with their originality, originality, uniqueness. Talking about what the protagonists think will help make the show more lively. However, to a certain extent, there is also a distortion of the national audience’s worldview and a crack in the mentality.

Game shows appeared on television in the 1950s. They were open to both ordinary people and celebrities. They can be team or individual games. The main task is to answer the questions correctly, win and get the prize. There are several directions to such shows. The simplest form is quizzes. In general, “real television” is one of the most important areas of modern TV. The first prototypes of modern reality shows appeared in the 1940s[3].

Such shows were programs that reflected people's behavior in unexpected situations. The first “Hidden Camera” show appeared in the United States in 1948, and in 1950, projects such as “Cause or Effect” “Before Time” with the participation of ordinary people appeared. Although these programs were initially successful, the Swedish Expedition Robinson show, which conquered many European countries in the early 2000s, became popular. According to Nielsen Media Research[4], reality shows make up 69 percent of the world’s television programs.

They are divided into several categories. The first is called the documentary style. In doing so, the illustrator and the author act not as active participants in the process, but as passive observers. Another type of reality show is called special living environment. As a rule, program participants do not know each other at all. They are placed in a specific environment in an unfamiliar village, town, or other facility. The organization of these processes, the creation of conditions, the observation all depend on the imagination of the organizers. In these unusual conditions, their movements are observed.

For example, in the program “Ijaraga enaga” (rent wet-nurse) prepared by the creators of the TV channel “Sevimli”, an urban, unmarried girl goes to a house and nurses children. If possible, some emergencies will be arranged and the protagonist will be filmed how to get out of the situation.

Another type of reality show is “yulduzlar hayoti” (celebrity reality), in which viewers watch the daily lives of celebrities. For example, the program “Nishonda” (in target) (“National” TV) seeks answers to the living conditions of the artist, his marital status, pain, joy, secrets, attitude to friends, bitter words and criticism. Another characteristic of this type of show is the usual work environment, the coverage of “professional activities” or the process of creating a work.

Another popular type of show is called a hidden camera. Usually in this round random situations, funny situations and sometimes touching situations are taken out. The main thing is that no one notices the presence of a hidden camera. Because the attitude of the participants to the situation is very important for the audience: someone laughs sincerely, someone gets angry and someone is surprised. Zo'r TV's “Xafa bo'lish yo'q” (No to be upset) project is a clear example of this. Another type of winning show (“hoaxes”) in a format similar to this show is the one where the camera is not hidden, as if it were a hidden camera, it is captured openly. Typically, such shows can last for days or even weeks. The mother-in-law and daughter-in-law will not be at home for several days in the project “Mening dadam zo'rda” (My father is great) on “Zo'r TV”. The father is engaged in the upbringing of the child during this time. A certain amount will be put as a prize for the show. If the father makes a mistake in the upbringing, the amount will be deducted from the amount. If successful, the win is left to the family. In addition, dating shows are popular on Western TV channels. Russia's TNT's Dom 2 and MTV's Holidays in Mexico show the participants' romantic relationships during the day. Although these shows are not in line with the mentality, views and morals of the peoples of the East, they are seen as an example of a public reality show.

The beginning of reality shows is directly related to the concept of “popular culture”. The aspiration of the population to cities has changed the characteristics of society, including the emergence of popular culture and especially tabloid literature, which teaches people to understand what is good and what is bad, what is sin and what is not sin. This process continued both before and after the emergence of mass journalism. “The beginning of industrialization in the country, the gradual relocation of the main part of the population from rural to urban areas, has revived the process of mass production in the life of society.... Novels about women at the center of images like Nathan Pinkerton, tabloid theater, local and foreign adventure movies, dominated the cultural market first in Russia and then in the Soviet Union” [5. 24-25].

Cultural scientist K.E Razlogov says that in popular culture, the function that previously belonged to religion includes, first of all, the function of harmonizing the spiritual life of people [6. 209]. Faith, repentance, and prayer were seen as acceptable mechanisms as a means of self-government of the soul. Atheism does not in itself eliminate the emotional and mental deficiencies inherent in daily life, alleviate tensions, alleviate increased conflict and stressful situations in the process of urbanization, and as a result other areas of socio-cultural life begin to perform these functions. Other mechanisms for their implementation - mass culture and the media system - emerge as an important means of dissemination. In modern science, there is no generally accepted interpretation of the definition of “mass culture”, on the contrary, there are different concepts and approaches to understanding this complex socio-cultural phenomenon. According to culturologist L.G Ionin, the disappearance of the cultural hierarchy gives subcultural status to “high” culture and leaves the function of shaping and disseminating lifestyles to “cheap” mass culture. According to A.Ya. Flier, mass culture is characterized by the socializing and engaging functions of traditional culture [7]. The scientist sees mass culture as a specific embryonic

manifestation of a new type of culture that is gradually maturing: "...Popular culture is the beginning of an era of "highly specialized personality" based on the everyday culture of the urban population, which is competent only in its narrow field of knowledge and activity, the rest are printed, electronic or animated directories, catalogs, "manuals" and "automated understanding of economically regulated and abbreviated data and other sources as they are"[8. 75].

It should be noted that there have been many attempts against "mass" and "elite" culture (its criterion), but such actions have not always justified themselves: For example, culturologist K. Teplitz considers the above division to be incorrect in terms of the method of propagation of cultural products and the criteria of distribution scale: "For example, is a popular novel that is published in large numbers (meaning boulevard literature, which is dominated by adventure, pornography - A.K.) sold cheaply in a bookstore or in a grocery store? Or where is the copy of Van Gogh's "Sunflowers" hanging in every second house sold? If Fellini, Bergman, Tarkovsky's films on electronic music, created with the help of new technical means, and dubious works of art are recalled, it becomes clear that such an approach "hides the essence of the problem." [9].

Thus, in reality shows, blindly imitating the programs of foreign channels, ignoring the national mentality, there are some problems as a result of the violation of the full consideration of the traditional goals and objectives of television. Existing problems need to be studied from a scientific point of view, and their solution is one of the most important tasks today.

This is the answer to the question of who should be at the center of reality shows of the scientific community in Uzbekistan, especially the elderly and the middle generation. "It's important to remember that everyday life, the upbringing of young people, is being filmed abroad and is changing, sometimes on the air and sometimes on the big screen". Therefore, in the center of the film and TV works, which are the "power of influence", there should be such heroes that will attract the attention of many with their artistic perfection, beauty, creativity, kindness, generosity, sincerity, devotion to the people. This multifaceted, delicate and complex field of human activity is connected with the hero, his choice, his artistic expression" [10. 214]. The greatest responsibility on television in this regard falls on the author. He or she must pay serious attention not only to finding a subject, but also to choosing a hero who will help illuminate it.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In the following years, colorful reality shows appeared on national TV channels. In particular, the project "Zirapcha" (Thorn) of the TV channel "Sevimli" found its audience in a short time. How did this project appear on TV? Is there a need for such shows for today's audience? When these questions are asked, the audience is usually divided into two equal parts, as there are both supporters and opponents of "Zirapcha" (Thorn). The main reason for the division is mass psychology, which is unable to adopt new approaches. An important addition needs to be made here. In fact, it is more accurate to say that he has not yet developed the habit, not that he cannot accept them. Gradually the psychology changes and the level of realistic view of life increases. Reality shows allow you to see life as it really is.

One of the show's organizers, Amira Rashidova, said on her Facebook page: "Zirapcha" (Thorn) is actually an adaptation of an Austrian show, a good project in the world never stays in one place, they are sold, another country adapts and develops it, and this is normal. According to

him, instead of saying that the viewer stole the TV projects from the Turks or the Russians, it is necessary to encourage the creator to say that it was “great”.

The show has gained a reputation for the work of Bakhtiyor Safarov, Aliya Sulaymanova, Zamira Artiqova. As for the purpose of the show, the heroes, who could not find their place in social life, got lost at the crossroads of life, hesitant to choose their own path, came together and were taught various psychological lessons. Unexpected conditions were set. On the other hand, their speech, behavior, and character are characterized by stubbornness, stubbornness, belligerence, rudeness, and a look of self-deprecation. “Zirapcha” (Thorn) has revolutionized reality shows on national television.

The reality show “Meningqaynonamgeneral” (My mother-in-law is a General) (“Sevimli”) addresses the topic of “mother-in-law and daughter-in-law”, which is the most discussed in society. Written by Muhabbat Hamroeva. The summary of the show is as follows: 5 mothers-in-law will take part in the show with their daughters-in-law. Initially, they market for 200,000 soums on the basis of a pre-made recipe. The bride has to cook 3 different dishes under the supervision of her mother-in-law for a certain period of time for 10 participants and 2 starters - Nigora Ismailova and Muhabbat Hamroeva. Each weighed dish and pastry is graded. For the family to live in peace and happiness, such qualities as the brides' knowledge of household chores, cooking and baking, setting the table and presenting it to the guests at the level of art are important. On the other hand, the show teaches market-making, thrift, for the household. The main theme of the show is the art of cooking. Based on statistics and media reports that there are many problems in the family due to the domination, guilt and mistakes of mothers-in-law, families are falling apart, children are becoming orphans, the mother-in-law's goal was to become a “General” by cooking for her daughter-in-law under her own control and strictly controlling austerity.

## CONCLUSION

With millions of viewers, such reality shows make society's problems more relevant. Before airing a show, it is important to think about its impact on the audience, the possible consequences. However, since reality shows are based on real events, they can backfire. Creators need to take this into account.

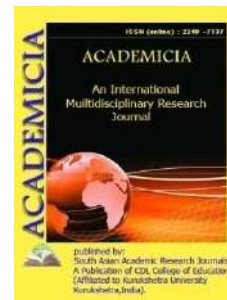
“Television helps to shape a healthy lifestyle. The best way to achieve success is to go to the shops to meet the needs of the audience, who enjoy the shows about beauty, fashion, celebrities” [11. 208-209]. The number of such broadcasts on national channels is growing. Dedicated to new types of fashion, cooking and personal image changes, such shows as “To'ygacha” (Until the wedding), “Xos va Mos” (Unique and appropriate), “Bir zumda” (In an instant) quickly became popular among the audience.

- To the success of such speeches;
- Changes in the image of the show;
- Regular updating of screensavers;
- Strong attention to musical decorations;
- Wide focus on directing;

- Creation of conditions for free activity of authors;
- And, most importantly, attention was paid to the principle of looking at the heart of the audience, the use of recreational technologies and entertainment elements that they like.

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## CORE AND PERIPHERY IN THE VERB CATEGORY IN UZBEK

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### ABSTRACT

*The study of the paradigm of word groups in the world linguistics and the study of core and peripheral parts in the structural-semantic field of a particular word group to determine the linguistic, speech features of the development and communicative function of language, spiritual and formal changes in language units, the formation and practice of central and peripheral parts it is noted that the mechanism helps to determine the leading motives. This shows the urgency of defining the essence of the concept of functional-semantic field, core and periphery in word groups in the Uzbek language and the study of structural-semantic changes in the paradigm of word groups. This article seeks to study the core and peripheral parts of the verb in Uzbek, their linguistic nature and status, semantic-structural and functional-semantic relations between the central and peripheral parts by advanced methods of world linguistics.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Word groups, linguistics, field theory, core, periphery, preposition, adjective, action name, adverb*

### INTRODUCTION

It is known that all objects, concepts and imaginations in the material and ideal world consist of "core" (center) and "periphery" (peripheral) parts, and there is a constant and multifaceted relationship between the core and peripheral parts of any substance (seed) [1. 2016].

Today, in all fields and directions of science, the study of the identification and comparison of core and peripheral parts in their objects of study is gaining momentum, this approach, which originated in the natural sciences, has gradually spread to the social sciences and humanities in recent decades. It is known that the views on core-peripheral relations in linguistics are also formed in comparison with the "atomistic doctrine" in the natural sciences, that is, the search for basic (core) and peripheral elements in different language units and levels, the analysis of language units according to other principles of atomistic doctrine. If we look at the history of



linguistics in the twentieth century, the linguistics of the world has already applied the principles of core periphery to the study of language [6. 2006].

### THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

As empirical knowledge and materials about the nature and structure of linguistic units accumulated in linguistics, linguists began to feel that the existence of imbalances between the units within a language hindered the regulation of knowledge about language. In particular, in the 1980s, one of the theoretical linguists of the former Soviet Union, M. Mamudyan, hypothesized the existence of a periphery with a fixed core and variants at each level and element of the language. According to the scientist, the core and periphery in language units have relatively derived boundaries, and due to the presence of the periphery and its interaction with the core, the functioning of language occurs [2. 149]. The presence of core-peripheral parts in such a language unit shows that their functional-semantic function is of paramount importance, due to which the language adapts to different linguistic communication conditions, multi-functionality is ensured, all this occurs without losing the basic contours of the linguistic sign. It is these features that ensure the structural-functional integrity of language units [2. 149].

From this point of view, let us consider the manifestation of core-peripheral relations in the verb group in the language, including Uzbek:

According to the authors of the textbook “Modern Uzbek literary language”, the general grammatical meaning of the verb is “to express action and state as a process”. There are two means and forms of expression of action and state, according to which verbs in the Uzbek language have two main groups according to their lexical and grammatical features: a) independent verb; b) independent verb [3. 176].

The essence of the problem (i.e., the core-peripheral relationship) can be revealed by analyzing the properties of the verbs in these two categories.

The independent verb is characterized by the following feature:

- 1) represents an action based on lexical meaning and therefore comes as a part of speech;
- 2) comes guided by a word (*kitobnio'qidi* - read a book) or guided by a word (*o'qilgankitob* - a book read);

In grammar, the concept of action and situation is very broad. That is, the verb also means in the form of action such processes as the appearance, change of the sign: the apricot blossoms, the leaves turn yellow, as if the child is asleep. Therefore, the verb has its own grammatical features, such as transitive-impermeability, divisibility, proportion, inclination, tense, person-number meanings. In addition to the meaning of the verb in Turkish, these characters also represent the meaning of the tag, which is the executor of the action, the person who caused the situation, which is clearly expressed in the cut. This is because verbs serve as a syntactic basis, like a horse, in sentence construction, and are mainly cuts in speech. Let us pay attention to the functional-semantic features peculiar to the following independent verbs, namely:

- 1) The relation of the action to the subject (complement) forms the transitive and intransitive meaning of the verb: *o'qiydi*, - reads, *yozadi* - writes are transitive verbs; *o'tiradi* - sits, *chiniqadi* - hardens are intransitive verbs;

- 2) According to the understanding of affirmation or denial of the performance of an action, verbs mean to be and not to be: ayt - say - positive, aytma – do not say - negative; bilgan - knew - positive, bilganiyo'q – did not know - negative;
- 3) The relationship between the action and its executor, the object and the subjects forms the meaning of the ratio: kiydi - worn - the exact ratio, kiyindi - dressed - the ratio of identity, kiyildi - worn - the ratio of ignorance, kiyirdi - put on - the ratio of gain;
- 4) The attitude of the action to reality is reflected in the sense of inclination: bordi - went, bormoqda - is going, bormoqchi - wants to go - the inclination to clarity; boray - may I go! Bordin - go, borsa - goes - let the command-desire; borsa - if goes - conditional;
- 5) The relation of the action to the time of the speech forms the meaning of the tense in the verb: O'rgandim - I have learned - the past tense; O'rganyapman - I am learning - the present tense; O'rganmoqchiman - I am going to learn - the future tense;
- 6) Whether or not the action is performed by a grammatical person (singular or plural) is reflected in the person-number meaning of the verb. The verb is infused with person-number suffixes: qiziqdim - I was interested, qiziqding - you were interested, qiziqdi - I was interested; qiziqdik - we were interested, qiziqdingiz - you were interested, qiziqdilar - they were interested.

All of these cases have tense and morphological grammatical categories (all of which contain information about the action and its executor that goes beyond a single concept), indicating that independent verbs form the core of the category. The number of independent and inflected verbs is large, and they represent a large part of the "action, state" component in the linguistic landscape of the world that exists in human thought.

The independent verb does not essentially have the above-mentioned properties. The independent verb is essentially divided into three: a) the auxiliary verb; b) auxiliary verb; c) incomplete verb.

The auxiliary verb forms a new lexical unit - it forms a word, the auxiliary verb is part of the form of action, the verb modifies the lexical meaning of speech - and the incomplete verb indicates the tense of the verb and the non-verb word [3. 177].

It should be noted that independent verbs do not have the meaning of direct lexical expressive action. For example, the units (*qildi* - *did*), (*chiqdi* - *came out*), and (*ekan* - *so*) in the derivatives of *qarorqildi* - *decided*, *o'qibchiqdi* - *read*, *ishlayotganekan* - *was working*, either updated or modified the lexical meaning of the words in front of them. However, some action is being learned from these verbs as well. This action is a derivative, grammatical action, but not a lexical one. More precisely, they give the character of the process, moving to the meanings of the words before them [3. 177]. Consequently, independent verbs are used to express different grammatical meanings without expressing lexical meaning. There are three types of independent verbs: 1. Auxiliary verbs or conjunctions that form the basis of word formation: *bo'lmoq* - *to be* (*became free*), *oldi* - *received* (*bought*), *qo'ymoq* - *to put* (*signed*). 2. Auxiliary verbs that come in the form of auxiliary verbs in addition to verbs: *chiqmoq* - *to go out* (*read*), *olmoq* - *to take*, (*to write*). 3. Incomplete verbs that add meaning to verbs: *edi* - *so*, *ekan* - *it was so*. Like that, *emish* - *was said, declared so...* (*went*). All the features described above: the absence of independent lexical meaning and the ability to express the meaning of action only in the analytical

construction with other leading verbs, and the inability to understand verb-specific grammatical categories ensure their place in the periphery of the verb linguo-sphere.

In the Uzbek language verb linguo-sphere, the functional forms of the verb - adjective, adjective and noun have a special place. Although they are a functional form of a verb, their linguistic potential in language / speech dichotomy and speech discourse is characterized by their functionality, proximity at the substitute level to word groups such as noun, adjective, form. In particular, the action name with the affix [- (i) sh] has the following meaning:

- a) The name, the term of the action: Ketishi ham, ketmasligi ham noma'lumluginiaytdi - He said that it is unknown whether he will leave or not.
- b) Work, the meaning of training: (shudgorlash - plowing), (o'g'itlash - fertilizing), (ishlash - working);
- c) In the usual sense of the word: (chopish - run), (jilmayish - smile), (kelish- come), (ketish - go) [3. 177].

Similarly, as a result of observing the spiritual relationship of adverbial forms, it can be seen that [-gani] and [-guncha] are among the adverbial forms that represent the process that takes place after the action expressed by the dominant verb. In particular, [- (a) y] - to express the state of continuous motion; [- (i) b] - to express the state of continuous / uninterrupted action; [-may / masdan] - to give a state of motion to the action without being; [- gach] - to indicate the time of the beginning of the action; [- ganda] - to indicate the time of the action; [- guncha] - to indicate the time of completion of the action; [-gancha] - to show the simultaneity of actions; [-gani] - to give a meaning to the action; [-may / masdan] -represents the meaning of giving a state of motion to an action without being [3. 193].

Attributive expression of the action sign of the object is the main feature of adjectives. The lexical-semantic difference of an adjective from words belonging to the category of adjectives and numbers is that it is an expression of action or state [4. 377]: *Yigitqoraqushlarpastlayotgantomongaqarabchopdi* - *The young man ran towards the downward side of the birds* (P. Kadyrov). *Keling, o'tiring... sizgaaytadigananchagaplarimbora* - *Come on, sit down ... I have a lot to tell you* (H. Gulom). *Dehqonkelasikuzdaoladiganhosiliningg'aminishukuzdanko'radi* - *The farmer sees the sorrow of the harvest he will receive next autumn from this autumn* (M. Ismaili).

Thus, it turns out that the adjective differs from the adjective (stabilization of action, linking the verb to the noun and partially to the verb) within the microsystem of its meanings and forms, as well as in the expression of other categories such as time, style.

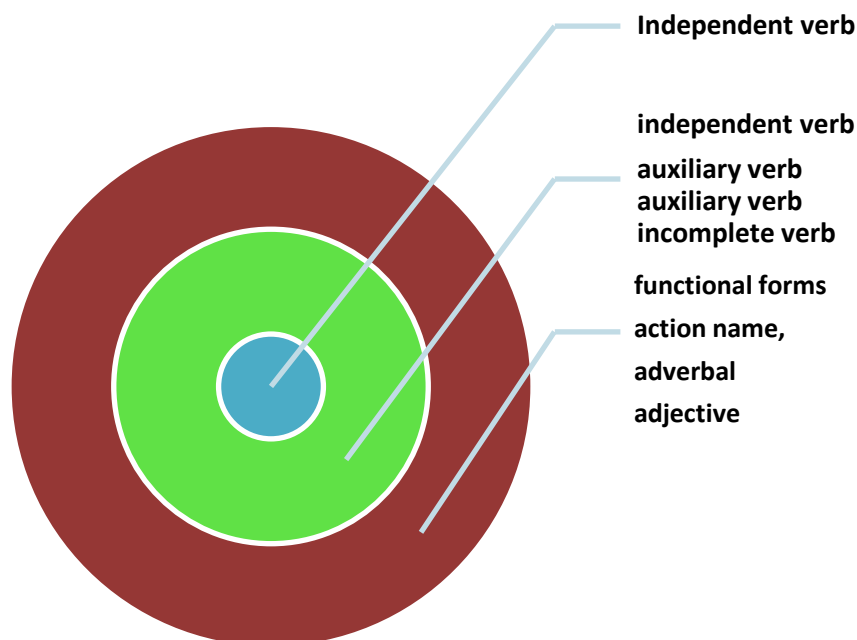
However, as noted in the previous chapter of action nouns, adverbs and adjectives, the existence of historical-genetic, core (base) and structural as well as functional-semantic connections with independent verbs makes these three functional forms motivational connections between verbs, nouns, adjectives and adverbs can be considered as a subcategory that provides. This topic requires special research, of course.

Linguist J. Eltazarov introduces independent verbs and adverbs in the Uzbek language into the core sphere of the verb, and divides other types of verbs into the peripheral sphere [5. 101]. Although this idea is true in essence, it is necessary to consider in detail their classification in the

"core-periphery" relationship, based on the main functional-semantic and functional syntactic functions of verbs in the Uzbek language.

The functional forms of the verb, which are clearly distinguished in terms of lexical-semantic, functional-semantic, functional-syntactic, form a specific lingvosphere and can be expressed in the diagram as follows.

**FIGURE. THE CORE-PERIPHERAL RELATIONSHIP IN VERBS**



## CONCLUSION

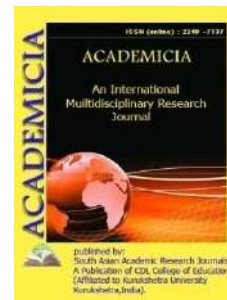
To conclude, in the verb category, independent verbs are located at the center of the linguo-sphere. Indicates that independent verbs with prepositional and morphological grammatical categories form the core of the category. This is because the number of independent and inflected verbs is large, and they represent a large part of the "action, state" component in the linguistic landscape of the world that exists in human thought.

The absence of lexical meaning of the independent verb and the ability to express the meaning of action only in the analytical construction with another leading verb, as well as the inability to understand the grammatical categories inherent in the verb, ensure their place in the periphery of the verb linguo-sphere.

Because they carry the qualities of quality, form, and noun within the microsystem of their meanings and forms, such as adjective and adverb, they are located in the peripheral part of the verb linguo-sphere.

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## INTRODUCTION OF CREDIT-MODULE SYSTEM OF EDUCATION INTO HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

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### ABSTRACT

*The credit system is based on the overall workload of the student. The purpose of introducing the credit system is to facilitate the transparency of education and the recognition of academic knowledge and qualifications. Initially, the credit was used for the students who had come from abroad to study and it was trusted. The establishment of single credits for higher education institutions has helped to ensure the mobility of students. Today, the European credit system is recognized and applied in almost all European countries. The student will be able to receive a diploma only if he / she collects the established credit points.*

**KEYWORDS :** *Module teaching, principle of activity, structural quantization method, principle of interest, problem principle, cognitive-visual principle, credit, module credit system, ECTS, USCS, UCTS, CATS, credit unit offset, ERASMUS program, TEMPUS program, Bologna Declaration, ECTS principles, credit distribution.*

### INTRODUCTION

Introduction of credit-module system of education is one of the crucial tasks in setting priority areas of reforming systematically the higher education in the Republic of Uzbekistan, improving to a qualitatively new level the process of training highly qualified personnel with independent ideas, modern knowledge and high spiritual-moral qualities, modernizing the higher education, developing social and economic sectors basing on advanced education technologies, increasing education to new stages, and improving the system of training highly qualified personnel who can contribute considerably to sustainable development of social and economic sectors, and can compete strongly in labor market.



## RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Today, training of competitive highly qualified specialists is one of main tasks of higher educational system. In order to train such specialists, of course, it is necessary to determine competence required from graduates. At training personnel the bachelor's program and master's specialty programs must meet the requirements of the following professional activity:

1. To have required knowledge, skills and qualifications on his/her specialty.
2. Upgrading regularly present knowledge on his/her specialty sphere, that is, to be ready for self-study.
3. To have skills of doing independent research and creations for introducing innovations into specific sphere.
4. To have skills of planning and managing the time, and organizing specific activity.

The module is a separate subject (or part of it) and includes relevant knowledge and professional information. The module system of teaching ends with an appropriate type of control of knowledge, skills and competencies that is formed as a result of the student's study of the science program. For example, current, midterm and final types of control are conducted to ensure that the level of knowledge and mastery of students meets the state educational standards. The academic credit system is a standardized assessment system that determines the effective learning of a student in higher education. The credit consists of the time (hours) spent by the student to perform the relevant educational work. Each module has an independent credit account. The higher education institution independently determines the credit structure, the number of credits for each module, as well as the total number of credits that must be collected by the student to complete each course and the period of study in general.

The module approach in the credit system of module education is based on the consistent control of the result achieved. As a result, a module credit system was created.

Credit - (European Credit Transfer and Accumulating System (ECTS)) is a credit accumulation system. This system was successfully tested in 1989 research in European universities and adopted. It is based on the overall workload of the listener.

The purpose of the introduction of the credit system is the transparency of education and facilitating the recognition of academic knowledge as well as qualifications.

Initially, the credit was used for the students who had come from abroad to study and it was trusted. The establishment of single credits for higher education institutions has helped to ensure the mobility of students. Today, the European credit system is recognized and applied in almost all European countries. The student will be able to receive a diploma only if he / she collects the established credit points.

There are several types of credit system in the world's higher education system.

There are several credit systems besides ECTS:

USCS – the United States credit system,

UCTS – the British credit system,

CATS – Asian countries and Pacific regions credit system.

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1 American credit hour is equal to = 1 Chinese credit hour = 1 Japanese credit unit = 2 European credit = 2 Asian-Pacific credit = 4 British credit.

### EUROPEAN CREDIT SYSTEM CONSISTS OF THE FOLLOWINGS:

- Information about the curriculum, the results achieved by the listener and the scope of the listener's activity. Each academic year is divided into 60 parts and is a unit of credit. A weekly load should not exceed 54 hours, 54 hours equals 1,5 credits. The length of the academic year averages 40 weeks in Europe. However, the fact that the length of the academic year varies in different European countries poses some problems.
- The credit system includes control of all forms of education (in-class and out-of-class).
- The credit system is a unit of measurement that reflects the result achieved, not the number of hours studied in the educational process, that is, a unit of measurement focused on the result that assesses the level of competence of the specialist.

This means that credit is not only an assessment of learning activities, but also a unit that reflects the learning workload completed.

One credit equals 36 academic hours (54 academic hours equals 1,5 credits). Each teaching module is designed for 1 or 1,5 credits and, as a rule, its number should not exceed three.

In the European credit system, in the first stage (bachelor's degree) the student can collect from 180 credits to 240 credits. In the second stage (Master's degree), the student has the opportunity to collect 90-120 credits. The basis of the credit system is, of course, the rating system.

Integration processes in education were first initiated in Europe. **In 1989**, thousands of European listeners had the opportunity to study abroad on the basis of the **ERASMUS** (European Community Action Scheme for Mobility of University students) **TEMPUS** and other programs.

In accordance with the **ERASMUS** program, the scheme of student exchange between the universities of the European Community initially covered 145 higher education institutions.

One of the achievements of the **ERASMUS** program is the creation and testing of the European Credit Transfer System (ECTS), a system of mutual recognition of learning outcomes in European universities.

**In 2001** credit technology ECTS of organizing teaching process had already been applied in **1200** European universities.

### The following initial requirements are set for accession to the Bologna Declaration:

- 12 years of pre-university education;
- Two-stage higher education - bachelor's and master's programs;
- Evaluation of the learning process and learning outcomes should be based on ESTS credit technology.

It is obvious that the first and second requirements have been met in our country.

Now it is the turn of the third requirement - to organize the educational process on the basis of credit technology.

What is the purpose of organizing the learning process on the basis of this technology?

The transition to ECTS credit technology in the organization of the educational process has the following **objectives**:

- Creating opportunity for choosing a higher education institution to continue the study abroad;
- Ensuring that the period of study in Uzbekistan is recognized abroad;
- Studying the curricula of European universities and improve the educational process on this basis;
- Achieve full disclosure of the student's abilities and high learning outcomes.

#### **DISTRIBUTION OF CREDITS AND METHODS FOR TRANSITION TO ECTS TEACHING PLANS**

The curriculum, based on state educational standards, serves as the basis for the organization of the educational process. On the basis of these normative documents, labor costs are determined by types of educational activities.

It is necessary to calculate the credits and determine the **transition coefficient** (TC) in their distribution by types of educational activities and individual subjects,  $TC = 240:8262-0,029$ , where: **240** - the sum of the total labor costs of the bachelor's ECTS, hours. The number of credits is multiplied by the labor cost transition ratio (0,029).

#### **METHODS OF ASSESSING THE KNOWLEDGE OF STUDENTS ON CREDIT TECHNOLOGY**

When the learning process is organized on the basis of credit technology, in most cases a 100 percent grading system is used, basing on a 4-point grading scale. For example: A - 4 p; B - 3.5 p; C - 3 p; D - 2.5 p; E - 2 p; FY - 1.5 p; F - 1 p. The 100% grading system can be distributed as follows: - attendance - 5%, - current testing - 30%, usually 3 times from 10%; - Independent work - 15%, on average 3 times from 5%; - Laboratory work - 10%, - Course project (work) - 10%; - final exam -30%.

Module teaching means orderly learning. In this case, the educational material can be taught in the amount of 1 lesson, at the level of a subject or a section of the subject, and sometimes in a large part of the subject, i.e in the form of units.

The modules primarily serve to explain the concepts, rules, theories, laws and the laws that represent the general connection between them, primarily related to the content of education. The researchers concluded that "the main reason why the teaching process lags behind the level of scientific and technological progress is that the curriculum, documents are not improved in accordance with scientific and technological advances and technology of production organization." At the same time, the development of educational and program documents on the basis of module rules is one of the important factors in accelerating the educational process.

The module system fully meets modern requirements. It is based on consistent monitoring of the results achieved and therefore, a module-credit system has also emerged. The purpose of module education is to form students' knowledge, skills and competencies in the field.

In module education, the teacher organizes, directs, advises, checks the acquisition process of the student. The student, on the other hand, moves independently toward the oriented object. The greatest emphasis is also placed on students' independent learning.

**Functions of the education credit system:**

Monitor and analyze the level of formation of relevant knowledge, skills and abilities of students in accordance with state educational standards;

Basic principles of assessment of students' knowledge, skills and abilities: ensuring compliance with state educational standards, accuracy, fairness, reliability, transparency in the assessment of knowledge;

Organization and analysis of systematic and timely acquisition of educational material by students;

to develop students' skills of independent work, to organize the effective use of information resources;

Objective and fair assessment of students' knowledge and timely announcement of its results;

Ensuring comprehensive and continuous training of students within the curriculum;

Establishing conditions for computerization of organizational work of educational process.

**THE MAIN DISADVANTAGES OF THE MODULE CREDIT SYSTEM OF EDUCATION:**

High level of independent work of students;

There is a possibility of incorrect placement of training materials in computer programs in the modules;

Setting strict deadlines for assignments (and this is often not enough for the amount of work done);

It takes a lot of time to develop module applications and materials, and there is no a particular model for it;

It requires a high level of computer technology, software and tools.

Adaptation to the new system is required.

**THE MAIN ADVANTAGES OF THE MODULE CREDIT SYSTEM OF EDUCATION:**

Education quality control is automated and high efficiency is achieved;

Increasing the availability of continuing education in foreign educational institutions;

Equitable distribution of educational workload with foreign partner educational institutions;

Reducing the duration of the learning process;

Creation of distance learning opportunities;

Training of internationally competitive personnel and having a world-recognized staff and diploma;

Monitoring the activity of international exchange with prestigious foreign higher education institutions;

Ensuring the mobility of students and teachers;

Expansion of employment opportunities for trained professionals;

Expanding opportunities for a worthy place in the ranking of world universities;

Establishing conditions for the independent formation of the student's educational programs;

One of main advantages of the module credit system is the availability of a system of financial incentives for professors and teachers to publish articles in international journals included in the system of Scopus and the Web of Science.

### IN THE TRADITIONAL EDUCATION SYSTEM

The learning process is expressed through the activities of the pedagogue, that is, focused on knowledge, while in module teaching, it is expressed through the activities of students and is focused on professional activities.

### MODULE TEACHING

One of the most promising systems of teaching because it is best suited to the system of developing students' knowledge and creative abilities.

### АНЪАНАВИЙ ЎҚИТИШ ТЕХНОЛОГИЯСИ ҚУЙИДАГИ;

- бир томонга йўналтирилган ахборот.
- бир томонлама мулоқот (дарслик→ ўқитувчи→ талабалар)
- ахборот олиш
- хотирада сақлаш
- маъносини тушунмаган ҳолда механик тарзда ёдлашга асосланган бўлса.

### TRADITIONAL TEACHING TECHNOLOGY IS BASED ON THE FOLLOWINGS:

- One-way information.
- One-way communication (textbook → teacher → students)
- Obtain information
- Remembering
- Mechanical memorization without understanding the meaning.

In the **module teaching system**, the possibility of step-by-step training is created through a completely shortened and deepened stratification of curricula. That is, it will be possible to individualize teaching.

### CONCLUSIONS

Module teaching technology is based on the followings;

- Encouraging active participation in learning through thinking and practical activities.
- Two-way communication
- Remembering information through analysis
- Demonstrating knowledge and skills
- Understanding the content and connecting it to life.

It can be concluded that the introduction of a module credit system into higher education in our country will allow to moving to the Bologna process when it is implemented on the basis of normative legal documents of the European Credit Transfer and Accumulation System of the European countries.

The introduction of module-credit system of education into higher educational institutions helps to achieve positive results in the solutions of the key issues as follows:

First, to improve the quality of education, the introduction of international educational standards based on the application of international recommendations developed taking into account trends in the development of information and communication technologies in developed countries, the provision with qualified teachers, the development of high quality curricula and teaching materials;

Second, to expand promising programs for the exchange of students, professors and researchers with foreign universities;

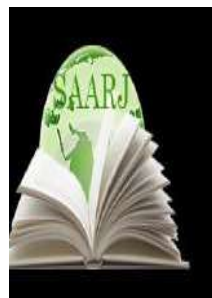
Third, to create a competitive environment that allows the teacher to increase the scientific and pedagogical level by mastering new teaching technologies and rational forms of organization of the learning process;

Fourth, to help student to form their own independent study program and ensuring the transparency of knowledge assessment.

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## STUDYING AND ACCOUNTING SPORTS INJURIES

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### ABSTRACT

*In this article, many recommendations for the causes, dynamics, popularity, participation in sports games, training exercises and competitions of athletes through the methods of determining the level of injury studies, the results of research, the conditions leading to injuries, the frequency, severity of injuries, risk factors identified in the study of sports injuries are described. Moreover, There are recommendations for a number of trainings, time of each training session, number of competitions, sports games missed by the athlete due to disability, training exercises, complete and detailed analysis of the total average number of young athletes, the number of competitions.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Sports injuries, training sessions, frequency of injuries, weight, coefficient, risk area, competition processes.*

### INTRODUCTION

It is known that the activity of athletes in most sports, especially in professional and high-level sports, is associated with the stress of the members of the basic movement under the influence of various external and internal forces. Training exercises, training sessions and competitions are aimed at preparing and demonstrating strong, agile, beautiful and high sports technique. This is naturally due to the lack of mental, physical training, sportsmanship at the beginning, end and during training sessions, which in some cases can lead to injury as a result of the athlete making a risky move.

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## LITERATURE REVIEW

In the experience of various developed countries around the world, the share of sports injuries is more than 2-5% of total injuries (domestic, industrial, traffic, etc.), and in some sources, the share of sports injuries is 10-17% of all injuries. In the United States, for example, sports injuries account for 16% of all children and youth injuries and transportation injuries for 7.1%. In Sweden, the number of injuries is 10% of the total number of injuries (Renström, 2002). Forty years ago, sports injuries accounted for only 1.4% of all injuries [1]. In 1970, this figure rose to 5-7% [2,3]. In the late 1980s and early 1990s, the number of injuries increased by more than 10%, [4] while in the mid-1990s it was 12–17%, and in 2001–2003 it reached 17-20%. Direct and indirect costs for the treatment of sports injuries have reached very high proportions. In the Netherlands, for example, the annual cost of treating sports injuries is \$ 200-300 million. According to insurance companies, \$ 4-5 billion is spent annually to treat injured skiers on Swiss roads.

The number of injuries (traumas) over a period of time depends on the sport. Naturally, the more people who engage in the sport of movement, i.e. the more popular the sport, the more injuries there will be in that sport. When studying the status of injuries in sports by sport, it is taken into account how many injuries were recorded for each 1000 athletes engaged in this sport in a certain period (one, two, three, etc.). This number is the frequency of injuries in the sport, which is a dangerous characteristic of the sport. For example, the National Sports Association of U.S. Universities (NCAA) covers a 16-year period (1988-2004), based on more than one million reports of 182,000 injuries in 2007. Since 1982, the association has been collecting standardized data on injuries at university sports competitions and training sessions through the Injury Tracking System (ISS).

Another common way to study risk in sports is to record injuries per 1,000 workouts or competitions. That is, a single workout or competition is considered a one-time “sports exposure”. This coefficient is the most commonly used method by foreign researchers. According to the National Sports Association of U.S. Universities (NCAA), injuries during competitions (13.9 injuries per 1,000 races) were significantly higher than injuries during training (4 injuries per 1,000 workouts). All results were published in the Journal of Athletic Training, published in the United States.

Along with the development of sports in Uzbekistan, legal and regulatory documents have been developed on the procedure for investigating, studying and accounting for accidents with people involved in sports in professional sports and amateur sports games, training in sports educational institutions applied in practice. The Regulation "On the procedure for investigation and registration of accidents with pupils and students in the educational process" defines the procedure for investigation and registration of accidents with pupils and students in the process of education in physical education and sports schools [5]. The introduced documents on the study and registration of accidents in sports practice do not require the inclusion of information related to their classification. This situation leads to a number of uncertainties and sharply reduces the quality of development of organizational, technical, sanitary and hygienic measures to prevent and mitigate the consequences of accidents [6]. In addition, it causes a number of problems in registering or formalizing the insurance status. Retrospective methods are mainly

used in the analysis of accidents in physical education and sports [7,8]. These methods include: grouping, statistical (coefficients), monographic, topographic and economic methods.

In the study of quantitative and qualitative characteristics of athletes' injuries (injuries over a period of time, e.g., month, quarter, or year), the coefficient method, which is widely used in practice, is used. The coefficients of frequency, severity and risk of injury to athletes were calculated based on the collected data.

However, based on the statistics of injuries, the values of the frequency, severity, risk coefficients of injuries identified in the study of sports injuries, their dynamics in terms of the number of injuries in months, quarters, years leads to a number of uncertainties and unreasonable conclusions about the dangers of the sport.

### METHOD OF THE RESEARCH

Based on the above data, statistical formulations for determining injuries in physical education and sports: grouping, coefficients, monographic, topographic and economic methods by weeks, days, hours under the influence of the athlete's injury factor were developed and proposed for implementation. The developed calculation formulas are based on the presence of the athlete (participant) in the field of influence of the injury factor ("risk zone") in physical education and sports exercises and competitions. The possibility of injury to a person engaged in sports exists only during the period of physical training and sports exercises and competitions, in the area of influence of the injury factor specific to the sport ("danger zone"). Because an athlete can be injured in a week, a day, an hour in the area of influence of the injury factor, that is, in the "danger zone". Therefore, it is advisable to determine the frequency, severity, severity of injuries in the field of physical training and sports exercises and competitions, in the area of influence of the injury factor specific to the sport, i.e. in the "danger zone" with the following formulas:

$$K_q = \left( \frac{1}{N \cdot m \cdot t} + \frac{1}{N_c \cdot r \cdot t_r} \right) \cdot n \cdot 1000, (1)$$

$$K_o = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n m_i \cdot t + \sum_{i=1}^n r_i \cdot t_r}{n}, (2)$$

$$K_x = \left( \sum_{i=1}^n m_i \cdot t + \sum_{i=1}^n r_i \cdot t_r \right) \cdot \left( \frac{1}{N \cdot m \cdot t} + \frac{1}{N_c \cdot r \cdot t_r} \right) \cdot 1000, (3)$$

where  $N$ ,  $N_c$  is the average number of young athletes participating in sports games, training sessions, and competitions during the period in which the injuries were analyzed or studied (e.g., months, quarters, or years);

$m$  - the number of trainings in the analyzed period (years, quarters or months);

$t$  - each training time, in astronomical hours;

$r$  - number of competitions;

$m_i$  -, ўқув машқлари, мусобақалари сони;

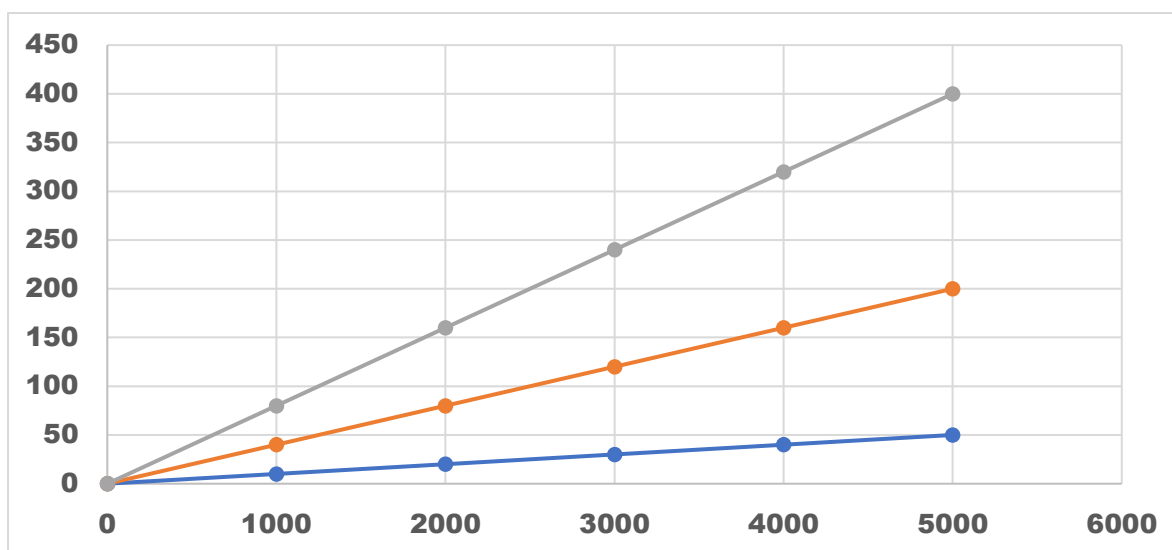
$t_r$  –competition time, sports hours during which the astronomer was unable to participate in the  $i^{\text{th}}$  injury (missed due to disability);

$n$ - the number of reported injuries (in all sports or in one sport) in the months, quarters, years analyzed;

$i=1,2,3... n$ -the number of injuries in sports and competitions during the analysis period.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Athlete's physical training allows a complete and detailed analysis of frequency  $K_q$ , weight  $K_o$ , risk coefficients of injuries  $K_x$  during sports games, competitions (in a certain period) determined by formulas (1), (2), (3), the popularity of physical education and sports and their specific risks, causes of injuries, dynamics, popularity (change over months, quarters or years), total average number of young athletes participating in sports games, training exercises and competitions, number of training sessions, time of each training session, number of competitions, number of sports games, training sessions, competitions missed by the athlete due to disability, the time of the competition, the number of injuries that have occurred (in all sports or in one sport). The graph of the developed risk coefficient formula is shown in the figure for the case where the values of the exercise hours of athletes in different sports, the hours of competitions do not change.



*Figure 1. Risk factor for sport types*

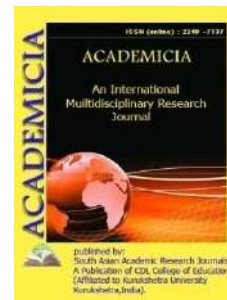
The linear correlation of the value of the risk factor of the sport with the total number of training hours is eliminated by conducting monographic, topographic and economic analysis of the sport to identify the causes of risks and develop specific targeted technical, sanitary, social and economic measures. In assessing the effectiveness of the developed measures, they are compared with the total exercise time after implementation, which is equal to the time of the studied exercise, and based on the results obtained. In the analysis of injuries of the athlete during physical training, sports games, competitions (during a certain period), the use of formulas (1), (2), (3) to determine the frequency, weight, risk coefficients, registration of injuries in sports. The creation of an electronic system is important.

## CONCLUSION

In conclusion, analyzing accidents in our country during the "UmidNihollari" high school students, "BarkamolAvlod" college and lyceum students and "Universiade" among university students, Olympic sports competitions, trainings, to study the injuries that occur and the creation of a single electronic system of accounting procedures which will be the basis for it, formulas for determining the frequency, weight, risk coefficients of injuries in sports are created, also they are calculated by the time the athlete is in the area of influence of the injury factor - "area of danger"

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## CHANGES IN EDUCATION IN THE FIRST QUARTER OF THE 20th CENTURY

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### ABSTRACT

*This article focuses on the educational reforms in Turkestan in the early years of Soviet rule and the elimination of women's illiteracy. Archival materials and periodicals were used to cover the topic. Only in Khorezm district, 32,394 children aged 9-16 were enrolled in school, of which 14,597 were girls. A total of 163,889 people, including 77,725 women, were trained to eradicate illiteracy among the population aged 16-49. In the words of the time, "women had to be literate in order to be truly free, to move to a new way of life, and to go through the stages of forming a legal consciousness." As a result of the activities of the Communist Party on the basis of the Decree, in 1921 alone, 1,000 women's clubs were established in Turkestan to eradicate illiteracy, with the participation of about 50,000 women.*

**KEYWORDS:** Education, Clubs, Women, Illiteracy, School, Boarding School.

### INTRODUCTION

The basis of the development of society is formed in close connection with science. In particular, today the educational process and its methods are in a sense a unique process. In the 1920s and 1930s, a new period of education was established in Turkestan, where education, culture and culture were reflected in a unique way. However, this process has been achieved with varying degrees of difficulty for each period. It is no exaggeration to say that the 1920s and 1930s were the period of the USSR's spiritual invasion of Turkestan. This is because the radical reform in the field of education has created difficulties and national differences in the minds of the people of Turkestan, who for centuries have entered the scientific environment on the basis of the Muslim principles and Arabic spelling formed by religious education.



Initially, the introduction of Russian as a subject in the schools of the Bukhara Emirate in 1842 helped to raise trade and embassy relations to a new level, and later led to significant changes in education. The opening of new methodological schools in all regions of Turkestan since 1921 had a special impact on the social life of the population. One of the distinctive features of the new method schools was the wide involvement of not only boys but also girls in education, in contrast to the traditional sanctuaries and madrasas of Turkestan. Periodicals report that "the country is in the midst of a civil war and famine and destruction On December 22, 1919, V.I. The "Decree on the Elimination of Illiteracy" was signed by Lenin. The decree required that people between the ages of 8 and 50, regardless of gender, be taught to read and write until they could read and write. In this process, special attention is paid to women's issues, and we can see that the girls' school has become more active. Only in Khorezmdistrict , 32,394 children aged 9-16 were enrolled in school, of which 14,597 were girls. A total of 163,889 people, including 77,725 women, were trained to eradicate illiteracy among the population aged 16-49. In the words of the time, "women had to be literate in order to be truly free, to move to a new way of life, and to go through the stages of forming a legal consciousness." As a result of the activities of the Communist Party on the basis of the Decree, in 1921 alone, 1,000 women's clubs were established in Turkestan to eradicate illiteracy, with the participation of about 50,000 women. From 1922 on the territory of Uzbekistan the urgency of this issue was widely used and scientific publications were established. However, as noted in one of the publications of the same period, it was a little sad that this issue was carried out at lightning speed with the force of national unity or the influence of human psychological views. It is true that the whole process of spiritual unity is illuminated by the process of enlightenment, education. However, this is not based on a high degree of compression of the power of influence on the level of national consciousness. It was noted that the process of education of boys and girls in mixed schools has a strong influence on the spiritual world of local children, brought up in the beliefs and national views, and it is necessary to avoid haste in this matter. The fight against illiteracy in the Turkestan region in 1923-1924 as a political process. During this period, women's literacy centers were established in all regions of the country, and in connection with their activities, the establishment of schools in all regions was accelerated. The issue of illiteracy was discussed in detail at the Plenum of the Central Committee on January 17-20, 1925. It was confirmed that local party activists, Komsomol activists, and representatives of the "Koshchi " association will submit a monthly report on women's illiteracy in rural areas. Although this process covered the whole of Turkestan, it was different in all regions, in some areas the process of active involvement of the old schools by the population was able to influence the activities of the schools of the new system. This process intensified after the recognition of the establishment of TASSR in all regions. For the Russian government, which was the ruler, education in the old schools in Turkestan, which were owned by the Foundation, was based on the old Arabic and old Uzbek script - illiteracy. The activity of the new Russian-style schools, which arose due to the growth of the political consciousness of the population, was a means of destroying the national values in the consciousness of the population.

### THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

For this reason, the activities of the women's illiteracy established in the region are directly related to the control of the activities of the schools established in the region and taking all necessary measures to prevent students from dropping out of school. As a result of their

activities, cultural leisure activities have been organized in schools in their free time, and cultural enlightenment activities have become widespread. That is, a demonstration of spiritual events was organized, for which a special investment was allocated from the state budget. An analysis of this process on the basis of archival data shows that in the 1925-1926 academic year, 24.2% of the total budget in the Tashkent district was allocated to the so-called education literacy schools, 40% of which was spent on cultural events. we will witness. In connection with the transition to the "Attack" movement in the country in the 1926-1927 academic year, the number of illiteracy schools reached 155, and the number of students was 4605 people. However, the coverage of the population in the activities of schools in this area was not equally active in all regions, that is, in some areas it was a little difficult to analyze based on the number of students in the newly opened schools in connection with the activities of the "Attack" movement. A new school for women's illiteracy has been opened, with about 695 students. This means that each school has an average of 16 or 17 students. However, there are areas that have begun to address this process rapidly. In 1928, 198 women were taught to read and write in the schools and illiteracy clubs of the Kokand city club. In the same year, 265 women graduated from a literacy school in Fergana district, and 100 of them won the right to teach the alphabet. Of particular importance is the development and implementation of special programs to eliminate women's illiteracy, which is an important part of society. In this regard, in a memoir kept in the fund of the Kokand Museum of Local Lore, which took part in the political and educational process of this period, during his tenure as director of the Kokand pedagogical school, Askarova Ugiloykhan e. It is possible to accurately assess the environment of this period by paying attention. Askarova U was born in 1913 in Kokand and in 1921 she studied at the newly opened girls' school No. 5 in the city. "Some of my close relatives and neighbors prevented me from studying in the newly opened government schools, and at the same time I went to Fergana to study at a university, and some of our relatives went with us," he said. It also caused them to break off relations. In 1927 I was sent to the preparatory course of the Fergana Pedagogical School, and in 1930 I was admitted to the Fergana Pedagogical School. After graduating in 1934, I joined the Komsomol. We organized various events, parties, concerts, and organized free clubs in remote villages to eradicate illiteracy among women. " According to the memoir, the number of teachers with higher education is very small and the process of teaching literacy to the population in the local language was difficult. Sometimes two or three people took part in the organized circles. In 1928-1928, AskarovaOgiloy and her friend Muqaddaskhan educated 30 women in the villages "Kabutarkhona" and "Avval". It is noted that the village literacy process was monitored by armed guards at night due to various obstacles in the door-to-door conduct of the local population. Based on this information, we can say that the process of eradicating illiteracy has not been the same in all regions.

Occasionally, rallies, meetings, and meetings were held to raise awareness among the local population about women's illiteracy. The lectures were conducted in the local language and made extensive use of the need for women's political activism, periodicals, and local and central government appeals. The process was an effort to raise the political awareness of the conscious population and thereby strengthen their workforce.

It is in the process of increasing women's illiteracy that the central government does not spare money for the public education department, but also for the construction of new schools and the provision of schools with textbooks, and even for teachers' manuals paid attention to. Although

the beginning was a bit difficult, by 1924 the activities of schools began to develop, that is, by May 1923 in TASSR not only schools and clubs, but also several types of activities were developed to eradicate illiteracy. Analyzing this process in some regions, in Khorezm there are 29 schools, 8 boarding schools, 3 special schools, 2 seminars for teachers, 1 People's University, 10 anti-illiteracy courses, 10 libraries, 3 theaters, There are 3 museum activities. In 1924 in Bukhara there were 69 schools, 560 pupils, 13 boarding schools, 3 vocational schools, 3 music schools, 2 pedagogical institutes with 520 students, 13 libraries and a theater and museum. Outside the oasis, the fight against illiteracy in the valley can be considered quite different. According to the statistics of 1924, there are 409 new schools in Tashkent, 354 in Fergana and 219 in Samarkand, with a total of 79,000 students, 40% of whom are locals. It is on the way to eradicating illiteracy that schools are rated at 3 levels. Students are admitted at the age of 7-8, but age is not taken into account at first.

In order to accelerate the fight against illiteracy in the established schools, since 1920, various institutes and universities have been opened in all regions, training 4,000 teachers. They had a basic knowledge of the process of teaching literacy in Russian and local languages, mainly in Uzbek.

However, the activities of the first regional schools were financed only from the foundations of the national state. Until now, only boys were actively involved in the education process in the Turkestan region, and girls' education was organized only in orphanages. The daughters of the aristocracy and property class were educated in the Otinoyi schools.

One of the first reforms of the USSR was the change in the field of education, which was the basis of the cultural life of the people. After the October Revolution of St. Petersburg in 1917, the process of creating a cultural layer typical of all colonies intensified. One of the main goals of this layer was to accelerate the process of collectivization of the population. In the process of collectivization, the process of including the financial bases of all institutions and organizations in the region, which were desired for the transition to financial unity, from separate sectors to the general account has intensified. In the process, the confiscation and liquidation of public property, along with the existing property of the population, was accelerated. For example, in the Turkestan region, the Waqf Society, which is engaged in the field of education, was quickly abolished with a special reform. The property of the foundation was taken over by the people as public property. The closure of the madrassas under the auspices of this foundation was the beginning of a special reform in the field of education. It was the Waqf organization that was responsible for the study of literacy, that is, the activities of educational institutions such as madrassas, qorihanas, and otinoys, which were largely funded by the organization in conjunction with the financing process. considered absolutely against the activities of the schools. This problem was exacerbated in the general area by the process of replacing the activities of madrassas and sanatoriums with Russian-style schools. At the VI Congress of the Turkestan Communist Party, held on August 11-20, 1921, he discussed the issue of "Land Policy". The resolution adopted by this session set new rules for the movement of foundation property. According to the decision of the Sezd. "The property of foundations in Turkestan (Fergana, Samarkand, and partly Syrdarya regions) is divided into two parts: 1) Property of a religious nature, i.e., mosques and graves, 2) property of cultural and enlightenment nature, property of a madrasah. According to Seid's decision, the first type of property was transferred to the state, the second type of property was partially owned by the working population at the request of the

Soviet government. In accordance with this decision, the education system in Turkestan became an absolute state. Given the purely religious nature of the existing madrassa education, new state schools were the basis for the opening of Russian-style schools.

The process of resolving all religious, cultural and educational issues has now been organized by the Board of the Foundation under the People's Commissariat of Education of the Republic of Turkestan.

The main task of the People's Commissariat of Education is to modernize the existing old-fashioned schools with the reform process and to resolve the issue of replacing their educational activities with Russian-style schools. For the 1923-1924 academic years, this academic department developed a special curriculum for the adaptation of madrassas to the new Russian-style schools and put it into practice throughout the region. The curriculum was signed by Aliyev, Deputy Chairman of the Board of the Main Foundation, and M. Abdurashidkhonov, Head of the Academic Department. On the basis of this program, the organization inspected the process of adaptation of madrassas and schools of all established districts of Turkestan to the new method schools, as well as selected people loyal to communist ideas in the region and provided them with special courses as teachers. According to the assigned task, "From January to September 1, 1923, the Main Foundation Department took into account 198 tamadras and 224 old schools in Fergana, Syrdarya and Samarkand regions. 21 madrassas and 29 old schools were transformed into Russian-style schools this school year. Initially, in these reformed schools, 40% of the educational process was transferred to the teaching of secular subjects, but for the next academic year, daily lessons are associated with the elimination of illiteracy, reading, writing, syllabic In winter, a total of 3 hours of lessons are organized with the teaching of simple arithmetic and mathematical calculations. The schools were divided into 1st and 2nd level schools with the number of students and the implementation of various stages in the process of eradicating illiteracy.

From April 1, 1924, all the new methods of the General Foundation were transferred to the program of the Soviet school of madrassas. The teaching of religious knowledge in schools was completely stopped. After school courses aimed at eradicating illiteracy, schoolteachers began to teach literacy to students in the region, in line with the communist ideology of the All-Russian state ideology. However, the activities of the first regional schools were financed only from the foundations of the national state. Until now, only boys were actively involved in the education process in the Turkestan region, and girls' education was organized only in orphanages. The daughters of the aristocracy and property class were educated in the Otinoyi schools. In the Russian schools, which were reformed in 1921 and taught on the basis of the state program from 1924, the main focus was on the involvement of women in education.

School branches of the Main Foundation of the Republic of Turkestan September 1, 1924. Information on the number of newly opened schools in the country and the number of students involved.

№	Name of educational institution	Number of schools	Number of classes	Number of students	Number of teachers
1	Level 1 schools	78	228	6888	303
2	Level 2 schools	7	20	595	38½
3	Pedagogical college	1	8	255	17

4	Boarding schools	3	3	290	8½
5	Pedagogical courses	5	11	372	13 ½
6	Illiteracy Graduation Schools	10	10	400	20
7	Evening Secondary Schools	1	2	72	3 ½
8	Turan Library	1	-	7	-
	Overall	106	282	8879	402

During this period, when the problem of eradicating illiteracy in the territory of Uzbekistan was growing, special pedagogical courses were organized in Fergana, Andijan, Samarkand and Tashkent to train teachers to teach in 1st and 2nd level schools.

In addition to organizing the educational process, the Central Bureau instructed the General Foundation in the region to repair schools and, if necessary, to build new schools in densely populated areas. On this basis, the organization "in 1924 repaired 18 adapted Soviet school buildings and rebuilt 11 schools."

Although all schools initially planned to have separate classes for girls, the fact that girls brought up in accordance with the rules of Islamic Sharia walked first on the streets and then with boys seemed very insulting. For this reason, since 1924, the process of teaching schools and female teachers in a separate building for girls has been formed. Overcoming the special resistance of the local population, various cultural events, the organization of literacy clubs, increased the social activity of women and the process of their involvement in political life. It is no exaggeration to say that the process of educating women in Uzbekistan has shown its practical results as a result of the 1926 mass veil-throwing ceremonies and "offensive" actions.

"The Tashkent Department of Public Education provides the following information in its annual report for the end of the 1925-1926 academic year and the first quarter of the 1926-1927 academic year." In Tashkent region, special attention is paid to the education of women in public education, there are 9 special schools for women. At this school, 925 girls from the region are taught in the age category based on the class system, in addition, 481 women from 20 literacy schools of different ages have completed their literacy. At the same time, for the 1st quarter of the 1926-1927 academic year, 8 such illiteracy schools were established in the outskirts of Tashkent, involving a total of 293 women, and in Mirzachul district, 297 women were involved. Women's literacy has been organized. "

It is not difficult to understand that women's education is a particularly important task of public education departments in the country, which is directly related to the rapid increase in their activity, increasing the efficiency of work in state-owned enterprises, collective farms. The government has exerted influence on a number of organizations in the region, such as the "Koshchi" Association and the Association of the "Poor", in order to attract positive feedback from the general population.

The establishment of "Women's Departments" dealing with women's issues throughout the country and the promotion of their activities as advocates for active women on the basis of special working regimes also contributes to the rapid growth of this sector. The attention paid to



women in the elimination of illiteracy has served as an important wing in various courses, in the activities of clubs, and in the organized society of women with pedagogical potential. On this basis, the process of curbing women's illiteracy and increasing their participation in society is under constant state control, and this task is highly valued by the public education system and the issue of cooperation between "women's illiteracy".

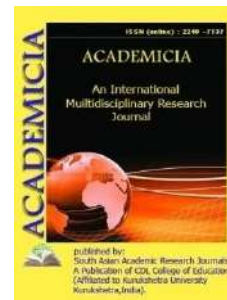
## CONCLUSION

In short, in the early years of Soviet rule, special attention was paid to the elimination of women's illiteracy in the Turkestan-Uzbek region and the training of teachers. Despite the difficulties in setting up the clubs, activists emerged from the crowd. Sometimes things that are considered disrespectful to our national culture are overlooked. At the same time, these reforms have been brought to the attention of the local population, and a gradual eradication of illiteracy has been achieved through many sacrifices.

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## CULTURE OF SPEECH OF ITS MISTAKES AND REASONS

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\*\*\*\*\*Speech is a channel for the development of intelligence,  
 The Earlier the Language is Mastered,  
 The easier and more complete knowledge will be acquired,  
 UZBEKISTAN

### ABSTRACT

*This article is primarily devoted to the concept of how to culture correct speech, it describes the goals and objectives of application in everyday life, and also provides for various systemic language errors that are often used in communication and accordingly indicates methods for*

*eliminating this kind of system -language errors. Particularly important constituent points are given in the technique of competent speech, a little detail is also explained about children's speech (school), since it is in this period of time that the culture and correctness of speech begins to gradually develop and improve*

**KEYWORDS:** *Culture Of Correct Speech, Good Speech, Systemic Language Errors, Methods Of Elimination, Diction, Oratory, Vocabulary, Content, Logic, Lexical And Syntactic Compatibility, Children's Speech, Compositional Failure, Language-Speaking Technique.*

## INTRODUCTION

Speech culture is a complex and multidimensional concept. It is based on the existing in the minds of native speakers of a certain “speech ideal,” the image in accordance with which perfect “good” speech should be built. What is “good speech”? In domestic linguistics and linguodidactics, a definite system of views on this subject has developed, associated with the names of V.V. Vinogradov, V.A. Dobromyslov, G.O. Vinokur. Despite significant differences in terminology, there is much in common in how this issue is addressed by these authors, as well as their many followers and students.

Good speech is first and foremost a correct speech. The correctness of speech is evaluated from the point of view of its compliance with modern language standards. To facilitate familiarization of students with existing language norms, to educate them in the necessary speech skills in this regard, is one of the urgent tasks of language learning. Why do you need the right speech?

In general, conversation is the main communication tool of intelligent people, with it they express their thoughts, transmit and receive information, achieve goals, that is, in fact, interact with each other. Although, of course, even incoherent phrases can be understood, but will they take seriously the one who pronounces them? Surely not.

So why do you need the right speech?

1. To communicate and be understood. If you express yourself clearly, then you can quickly convey your thoughts and get answers to questions.
2. To learn and develop. At present, educated people are valued, and in order to become just such a person and achieve perception of yourself as an accomplished person, you need to learn how to speak correctly.
3. To achieve success in professional activities. An employee who does not know how to properly speak and express thoughts is unlikely to build a career, especially in a large organization. But a skilled and talented speaker will certainly show his best side and become successful.
4. To educate the younger generation. Children absorb everything like sponges, and if parents use foul language or do not have good speech skills, then the child probably will not learn to speak correctly.
5. To be proud of their language, because everyone is beautiful in his own way.

## THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

The correctness of speech is a mandatory, but not the only indicator of its culture. “Along with the task of writing and speaking correctly, correctly, as the given cultural environment commands and demands, there is another task — writing and speaking skillfully, masterfully ...” Skillful speech is also characterized by signs like clarity, accuracy, and informatively redundant components.

Correct speech is what every conscious person strives for. Indeed, a beautiful competent speech testifies to a high culture, erudition and good education. It is pleasant to listen to such a speech: it is melodic and light, filled to the necessary extent with emotions, is well perceived and understood by the listener. Any speaker is required to have the right speech. After all, his goal is to convey to everyone his thought, inspire action. Without such a presentation, the word will not be accepted by the audience, it will remain dead, which means it will not be able to bear fruit. Live literate speech is a rare gift. Usually beautiful speech is the result of considerable effort and conscious labor. That is why in a modern environment, people with the right speech cause respect - a clear and competent presentation of information gives them a lively mind and a desire to develop. So what is the beauty of correct speech?

First of all, in the pitch. The information should be stated simply and easily, the narrative should be logically coherent, the voice and intonation pleasant, and the speech devoid of unnecessary words. Speaking of superfluous words, it should be noted not only parasitic words, but also unnecessary revolutions and descriptions, slang and vulgar words, moving away from the topic. Considerable attention should be paid to literacy - the correct emphasis and the construction of sentences. After all, sometimes such a trifle is able to completely cross out the gained reputation. It's not a very good start for cooperation, because you are already beginning to get an impression of him as a person who is not too cultured and educated ... But even if your speech is perfectly competent, you should still worry about logic. Any speech should have a structure and have a causal relationship. Otherwise, the listener will not be able to catch the point and will quickly lose interest.

Correct speech is respect for the listener. Work on the speech, constantly improve and enrich it. This can be done independently by reading classical Russian literature and special exercises, or by using classes with a public speaking coach. Apparently, it is possible to distinguish between different degrees of speech mastery; this technique of competent speech includes several components:

1. Diction, that is, the correct and clear pronunciation of all sounds. Without this component, you will simply “distort” the words.
2. The breath. If you do not learn how to breathe correctly during a conversation, then your speech will not be properly constructed and convincing enough. In addition, long sentences will automatically bring discomfort.
3. Accurate, concise and clear presentation. Do not oversaturate speech with superfluous words: lingering sounds, introductory phrases, interjections and other not the most important, and sometimes completely unnecessary elements.
4. Content is the topic of conversation, that is, what you are talking about. You must initially define the essence and adhere to it so that your thought is understandable and clear.

5. Logic - these are correctly constructed phrases and sentences, as well as appropriately used individual words. Competent speech must be logical so that those who hear understand.

6. Vocabulary - these are the words that you know and which you know how to own. If the idea is complex, then it is unlikely to convey it using a limited number of concepts.

7. Oratory - this is what makes the speech interesting, filled with meaning and emotions. Talented speakers used to be worth their weight in gold, and in modern life such skills will come in handy in many situations.

The school does not, in principle, set itself the impossible task of raising words from any of its students, but mastering the elementary level of such mastery is not only accessible to everyone, but also necessary for him to be a full member of society, actively participate in social and industrial activities, and fully prove himself as a person. This level implies the ability to select speech means, taking into account the situation and the situation of speech, the ability to take into account the perception of the addressee and to avoid ambiguity, heavy, difficult to perceive structures. Obviously, the skill of speech, as well as its correctness, is governed by special language norms, the nature of which has not yet been fully studied. When evaluating speech from the point of view of correctness, we most often resort to the characteristics of “true or false”, evaluating it from the position of mastery, we use the characteristics of “successful-unsuccessful”, “good-bad”, “clear-incomprehensible”, “appropriate-inappropriate” etc. violation of linguistic norms both in that and in another field is considered as a speech error.

Highly organized (good) speech implies the absence of speech errors. Therefore, work on the prevention and elimination of speech errors is an important component of the overall work on the development of speech in school.

Undoubtedly, in order to more effectively organize work on the prevention of speech errors, it is necessary to know their linguistic and psychological nature. Why are there various kinds of violations of language norms in the students' speech? Three main reasons can be distinguished.

The main reason is the so-called pressure of the language system. The influence of this factor is the more noticeable, the smaller the child's age. In order to evaluate its effect on students' speech, it is necessary to consider how the mastery of speech generally takes place, turning to the most important contrasts in modern linguistics with “language - speech and “system-norm”. Language is usually understood as an abstract entity, inaccessible to direct perception. Speech is the realization of a language, its concrete embodiment in the totality of speech acts. Language is a mechanism that controls the speech activity of all speakers of a given language. One cannot master a speech without comprehending the language as a special kind of device that generates it.

A child is forced to extract a language from speech, there is no other way to master the language. The extracted material should be streamlined in a certain way, since “a person's speech organization cannot just equal the sum of the speech experience”. This activity is largely unconscious, intuitive, which, of course, does not reduce its enormous value.

However, the language obtained by children from speech (let's call it conditionally children's language). Children's language is initially only a generalized and extremely simplified version of the normative language. The grammatical and lexical phenomena in it are highly unified. This is due to the fact that children's language initially lacks a division into a system and a norm. A

language system is usually understood as a system of its capabilities, while a norm is a concrete historical implementation of the system. To speak a particular language, you need to know not only its system, but the norm. However, the norm is assimilated much later than the system. This was pointed out at the time by E. Coserna, a major specialist in the field of the system and norms of the language: "The system learns much earlier than the norm: before learning traditional implementations for each particular case, the child learns the whole system of possibilities, which explains his frequent" systemic "Education contrary to the norm and constantly corrected by adults." A significant part of children's speech errors (they can be called systemic) is a violation of the language norm due to too direct following the system.

The rapprochement of the children's language with the normative is mainly in the gradual development and establishment of the norm in it. The formation of such norms occurs under the influence of adult speech, and in the preschool years this process proceeds unconsciously. The child's ability to "absorb" norms and build his speech in accordance with them is usually called linguistic instinct: "... a sense of language, or linguistic instinct, is an unconscious, unaccountable skill (skill) to accurately follow the norms of speech in the field of word formation, vocabulary, syntax, style." In school years, continues to be formed and improved, which contributes to the study of linguistic theory. Since the difference between the system and the norm objectively exists and the fact of their uneven assimilation during language acquisition is also beyond doubt, system errors are to some extent inevitable and characterize the speech of any child, including one with a developed linguistic sense. The main types of system errors.

1. Mistakes such as "filling empty cells." Often the system determines the possibility of one or another education, but in the norm of the language this possibility remains unrealized. Children, being guided initially only by the requirements of the system and not knowing the existence of any restrictions whatsoever, fill in the "empty cells". For example, that a number of nouns, adjectives, verbs for various reasons, sometimes not quite clear, do not form one or another form. So, the noun dream does not have the form of the genitive plural, the adjective blue is not used in short form, many theoretically possible participles and participles are not formed. In all these cases, non-normative children's formations arise: "I will never forget these dreams of mine" (op ... 5); "The pond was blue, like the sky above your head" (Op. 4) "The river, the leak forms rapids" (Op. 6). "Empty cells" exist in the field of lexical semantics. There are always much more potential lexical meanings than realized in the norm of the language.

Especially there are a lot of "unfilled cells" in word formation: the number of really existing words is many times less than the number of words that could be formed using word-formation models in the language. In all cases of this kind, we are dealing with the presence in the language of potential forms, potential words, potential meanings, which in children's speech can turn into real ones.

2. Mistakes of the type "choice non-standard option." the language system usually offers several ways to express one meaning. The choice of one of the possible options is fixed by the linguistic norm that is, ultimately dictated by tradition. If in speech an option is rejected that is rejected by the language norm, we fix a speech mistakes.

So, for example, a pairing mechanism can serve: the choice of one of the suffixes that convey the meaning of an imperfect form cannot be logically predicted. Wed decorate - decorate, but colorize - colorize. Errors of the type "colorize" and "decorate" are possible in children's speech;



such a situation also occurs in syntax. The language system provides the speaker with two ways of designating a place: “+ predl.” and “on + predl. P.”. The choice of one of the forms in many cases is entirely determined by tradition (cf. in the Crimea, but in the Caucasus, in the theater, but at a concert). Therefore, children's errors that are incorrect, i.e. the choice of an excuse that does not correspond to the norm: "Everything that happens in the terrace is reflected on the wet floor."

3. Mistakes of the type “elimination of facts aliens to the language system”. Sometimes a linguistic norm contains something that is not directly provided for by the system of language and in some cases even contradicts it. This is due to the fact that modern language is the result of a long historical development; it contains all kinds of archaic phenomena, traces of obsolete language systems, as well as facts caused by the influence of other languages, dialects, etc. Children often contradict phenomena that contradict the modern system or disagree with it to some extent, unifying them, unifying them, and adjusting them to more systemic ones. As an example, one can cite the cases of changes in non-declining nouns (“they rode the meter”), the formation of correlative forms of numbers (“one swing”), deformation of the verb (“kitty eating porridge”), etc., widespread in children's speech. The suppletivism in the field of forms and word-formation is eliminated (“man-man”, man - people; “wake up - wake up, but wake up - wake up”).

4. Errors of the type “elimination of idiomaticity”. As you know, the language units of the upper tier are built from the language units of the lower tier. Words are built from morphemes, a combination of words, etc. The language system provides for the derivability of the values of units of a higher tier from the values of units of a lower tier. However, the so-called semantic markups acquired a lot of words in the process of functioning.

For example, the meaning of the word typist is only partially derived from the meanings of the root - machines-, suffixes - ist- (indicating the profession and -k- (indicating the female gender): no word-forming element indicates that the typist works specifically on the typewriter ( not a sewing machine, washing machine, etc.) These words are called idiomatic.

Using this or that word, children are often mistaken precisely because they do not take into account semantic markups: “When I grow up, I will be a savior: I will save everyone from war!” - the rescuer, as you know, saves drowning people, moreover, he does this professionally. Stable phrases-idioms are characterized by idiomaticity. Even in those cases when the prototype of certain phraseological units in the form of free combinations of words and phraseological units have been preserved in the modern language, one can imagine how a metaphorical rethinking of such a combination (for example, to take dirty linen out of a hut, wave a hand, etc.) is only determined by tradition, why this meaning is assigned to this, and not to another combination of words. This circumstance partly explains the fact that phraseological units with such difficulty are absorbed by children.

Not all errors that are found in children's speech can be explained by the uneven assimilation of the system and the norm of the language. If in the speech of others there are cases of violations of the norms of the literary language, then they can be reproduced and, as a rule, are reproduced by children. These violations can relate to vocabulary, morphology, syntax, phonetics and are elements of a special kind of language, usually called vernacular. The vernacular borders, on the one hand, on the linguistic side the vernacular has not been studied enough. Vernacular is a



powerful negative factor that affects the formation of children's speech and causes a significant number of various errors. The influence of colloquialism often consists in modifying the words of the normative language: "The clothes of the girl are all folded in order." "I decided to boil tea before mom came."

Common words can be not only the words as a whole, but also the meanings of some words. So, the word back is colloquially used in the meaning of "again": "I got a deuce back yesterday". The forms of words can also be simple-minded: "Who is weaker in school, the guys explain everything to him": "Taras was rude to his wife." The vernacular is also found in the syntax: "When I come from school, I immediately go for a walk with the dog." Typical for vernacular is the omission of the word to behave in expressions, to feel: "A well-mannered person is one who leads well at a party." Colloquial errors, as a rule, are more persistent than "System".

The factor contributing to the occurrence of speech errors is the complexity of the mechanism of speech generation. How is the process of generating speech? Consider the generation of an element of a text-utterance. The speaker (writer) has the task of translating a certain meaning into a text (oral or written). Several complex processes take place in the mind of a speech producer: selecting a syntactic model from among those stored in long-term memory, choosing vocabulary to fill in a syntactic model, choosing the right word forms, and arranging them in a certain order. All these processes proceed in parallel and are mutually coordinated. The text is linear; it unfolds in time; the syntactic structure is non-linear (hierarchical) in nature. Each time a complex, multidimensional work takes place on the design of a speech work. At the same time, a huge role is played by operational (short-term) memory, which lasts only a few seconds, the main function of which is to "hold" already spoken fragments of the text and "preempt" not yet pronounced (terms of N. I. Zhinkin)

The more experienced the speaker (writer), the richer his long-term memory, which provides ample opportunities for choosing syntactic models and vocabulary, the more perfect and operational memory, the higher its ability to "hold" and "pre-empt" the text. The inadequate development of the operative memory of children explains many speech errors, which can be arbitrarily called compositional. Compositional errors are very diverse and difficult to account for and describe. Let's consider some of them.

Cases of "compositional failure", manifested in violation of lexical and syntactic compatibility, are widespread in children's speech. Analyzing the incorrectly constructed sentence "We met with the teachers from whom I studied," V.A. Dobromyslov notes that the reasons for this error are psychological: in the student's mind, "this idea is replaced by another ... the teacher's idea has been replaced by the teacher's idea; intonation separation with postpositive participial circulation and relative subordination certainly helps such a separation of the student from the initial presentation; can obscure the student's consciousness and neighboring farms ... The category of compositional errors includes cases of pronoun duplication of one of the sentence members, most often subject: "Petya, he was always late for school."

The section of compositional errors should also include an unjustified omission of sentence components, phrases, or even simple sentences as part of complex sentences.

Errors can also be classified by the type of speech activity with which they are associated. Distinguished speaking errors and errors of understanding. The relationship between them is not in doubt: the synthesis of speech is inseparable from its analysis. Mistakes in speaking (we use

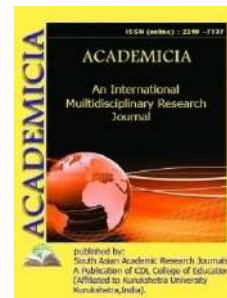
this term in a conditional sense, as applied not only to oral, but also to written speech) are more obvious, since they lend themselves to direct observation, fixation. Understanding errors are more difficult to identify; As a rule, this requires special experiments. Most often, there are lexical and semantic errors of understanding, consisting in an incorrect (that is, not corresponding to the norm) definition of the meaning of the word: first-class - "one who is in first grade"; courtyards — those who serve at the court of a king or king." Grammar meanings may also be misunderstood. Many speaking errors are directly caused by errors of understanding: if, for example, a student incorrectly understands the meaning of a word of a normative language, then he may incorrectly use it in his speech. The object of description in this manual are speaking errors; errors of understanding are considered only along the way and only in those cases when they explain certain errors of speaking.

## CONCLUSION

Obviously, while learning, and already using something, we make mistakes due to inability or ignorance. And speech, like other human activities (in which language is an important component), is no exception in this regard. Mistakes are made by all people, both in written and spoken language. Moreover, the concept of speech culture, as an idea of a "speech ideal," is inextricably linked with the concept of speech error. In essence, these are parts of one process, and, therefore, striving for perfection, we must be able to recognize speech errors and eradicate them.

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## USE OF DIDACTIC PRINCIPLES IN THE TEACHING OF SOLID STATE PHYSICS IN THE CONTINUING EDUCATION SYSTEM

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### ABSTRACT

*This article describes the role of didactic principles in the system of continuing education and the didactic basis for the application of the principles of consistency, coherence and science in the teaching of solid state physics. The article also discusses the relevance of effective work on the methodology of teaching physics, the technology of meaningful organization of lessons.*

**KEYWORDS:** *The Principle Of Consistency, The Principle Of Continuity, Scientific, Classical And Quantum Theory, Teaching Methods, Continuing Education, Didactics, Solid State Physics.*

### INTRODUCTION

It is no secret that the science of physics underlies the development of modern science and technology. Man's knowledge of nature is formed through the discovery of its various aspects, their laws and properties in the process of studying physics.

The requirements for teaching physics in educational institutions of the state and society also apply to the teaching of solid state physics in the system of continuing education. Because life and life today cannot be imagined without solid bodies. It is therefore advisable to form a complete picture of this branch of physics. To do this, the use of new pedagogical technologies is appropriate at all stages of continuing education.

One of the most pressing issues in the teaching of physics is to teach young people the basics of fundamental education, its practical directions, linking it to the production of physical laws and concepts [1, 13]. At the same time, the teaching of certain sections of science or important topics on the basis of didactic principles is also of great importance in ensuring the quality of education. In particular, the identification of promising areas of solid state physics, on the basis of

which modern information and pedagogical technologies and technical means are sought, which, in turn, will undoubtedly contribute to increasing the scientific potential of the content of these educational materials.

### THE MAIN PART

It has always been interesting to study the physics of solids and its properties, which is one of the major branches of physics. Organizing the teaching of solid state physics based on didactic principles is very effective. In particular, it is advisable to apply the principle of consistency in teaching students the thermodynamic properties of solids.

An effective result can be achieved by organizing the educational process using modern techniques and technologies, pedagogical technologies and didactic tools of teaching, using didactic principles in their place. The following are some didactic principles, their content and essence, the coherence and consistency of their implementation in the educational process.

The laws of teaching are the necessary and objective, profound and periodically repetitive links between the processes of learning. They mainly connect the main elements of the educational process, namely, the educational process and the needs of society, the purpose and content of teaching, teaching technology and elements, teaching methods, organization of education, learning outcomes and its verification, and so on.

The rules of education are as follows:

- a). It is necessary to organize modern teaching.
- b). The teaching process must meet the needs of the community and each student or learner.
- c). The educational process should perform the functions of education, upbringing and development.
- d). The teaching process should be appropriate to the actual learning opportunities of the learner or students.
- e). The teaching process depends on the external conditions that affect it, ie the educational process and the pedagogical and psychological laws of teaching, the content of education is directly related to the purpose of teaching, teaching methods, all components of the teaching process, the psychological characteristics of the student.

In order to implement these laws and regulations in the educational process, it is necessary to provide students with didactic principles. Because didactic principles belong to a common goal, they are the main project that defines the content, form and methods of the educational process [2. 31].

At present, many didactic principles have been analyzed and redesigned in accordance with the needs of society and the achievements of pedagogy. They consist of the following effective didactic principles:

consciousness and activism, demonstrativeness, systematicity and consistency, solidity, reliability, scientificity, connection of theory with practice, historicity, principles of humanism.

However, some didactic principles have not been fully reflected in the teaching of many academic subjects. Examples of these are the principles of membership and

consistency. Especially in the teaching of solid state physics, these principles have not been developed in accordance with the modern student.

The essence of the principle of continuity is that in the process of transition from one state or stage to another, some elements or parts of the overall system are preserved. In the process of scientific learning, membership is related to the principle of adaptation. In didactics, it means that the next stage is organized on the basis of the previous stages. It also means that different types of school teachers, higher education students, organize the content of functional activities. In this sense, membership means the need to preserve and develop the core of physical knowledge during the transition from one type of education to another [3, 19].

We have divided the study of solid state physics in a continuous education system into four stages.

1. Information about the main types of solids and their distribution in nature in the first stage. Such information is taught in physics and chemistry courses in the middle grades of the school. In conveying this information to students, it is advisable only to convey it in a simple, understandable and consistent manner. For example, the types of solids are explained to students on the basis of continuity through real-life examples. There are currently five types of solids (two types of solids are studied in school textbooks), including crystals - amorphous bodies - ceramic bodies - polymers - glassy solids. [4, 21].

2. The second stage involves a micro-explanation of the phenomena being studied. That is, the microstructure of solids, the chemical bonds of their particles, their differences and their application to physical processes (deformations, thermal conductivity, electrical conductivity, magnetic and optical properties) are explained sequentially. Such information is provided in the upper grades of secondary school and, in more complete form, in academic lyceums in-depth study of the natural sciences.

3. In the third stage, the application of solids to physical processes is explained in detail through various theories and laws. For example, if the thermal conductivity of solids is studied by Dulong-Petit's law and Debay's theories, their electrical conductivity is explained by zones and other theories. This information is provided in general physics courses at the 1st and 2nd stages of higher education. In this case, students will be able to get acquainted with the principles of application of solids in the economy and life, the use of physical phenomena and laws.

4. In the fourth stage, students develop a deep knowledge of the dialectical-materialist methodology of the application of solid state physics to physical processes through fundamental modern quantum theories, as well as the ability to apply the theory in practice. Such information is studied by students in the 3rd and 4th stages of higher education in the courses of theoretical physics and solid state physics.

At this stage, maintaining continuity in the education of pupils and students is of great importance.

The principle of coherence of education is one of the basic principles of philosophy, which is manifested in physics in the form of the principle of conformity. Its methodological basis is the law of negation of dialectics. According to the principle of consistency in physics, any new theory must incorporate the basic results of the previous old theory [2, 38].



In defining, consolidating, and expanding knowledge of solid state physics, attention should be paid to the dialectical connection of the old with the new. For example, knowledge gained or introduced by the laws and theories about solids is reinforced. In particular, it will always be necessary to prove that the state of the old theory arises from the new theory. In particular, statistical theoretical physics, a special branch of physics, deals with the problem of many particles in solids. Quantum theories are mainly used in statistical physics. A special case of quantum theory is classical theory. An example of this is the heat capacity of solids. The basic law of the classical theory of heat capacity is Dulong-Pti's law, i.e.  $C_v = dE_N/dT = 3N_A k = 3R$ . This law is only valid for some crystals at high temperatures. The theory that can fully explain the heat capacity of solids is quantum theory, i.e. Einstein's law  $C_v = dE_N/dT = 3N_A k F(w, T)$ . At high temperatures  $F(w, T) = 1$ , and this Einstein's formula becomes Dulong-Pti's law [2. 80]. There are many such examples. In the study of solid state physics and other phenomena, the introduction of classical and quantum theories and the concepts of their interrelationships is of great importance. The principle of consistency in the teaching of solid state physics is based on the following:

Qualitative formation of knowledge through the organization of active work of students at the initial stage of acquisition of knowledge of solid state physics; for example, students know in advance that solids are one of the aggregate states, but have no knowledge of their types. In view of this, it is expedient to explain the separation of solids into crystals and amorphous bodies and to explain them by life examples. Then they need to be given concepts about glass solids, polymer solids, ceramic solids.

To memorize all elements of knowledge of solid state physics and definitions of physical quantities at all stages of teaching and to ensure and implement their use when necessary; for example, it is necessary to provide information about the structure of solids, their melting and solidification, how they are formed, the processes of their transformation into crystal-amorphous or amorphous-crystalline. (for example crystal or glassware will begin to lose their transparency after a few years What is the reason for this?) Such issues encourage students to think and observe, because glass amorphous bodies begin to crystallize over time i.e. their particles begin to move from a disordered state to a disordered state or a crystalline state due to internal forces. Here the question arises: How are bottles formed? The answer is that this process occurs when the molten crystals cool very quickly. It is known that in a molten crystal, the particles are in a dispersed motile or fluid state, resulting in the particles not being able to settle at the nodes when cooled too rapidly and becoming an amorphous body.

In defining, consolidating, and expanding knowledge of solid state physics, attention should be paid to the dialectical connection of the old with the new. For example, knowledge gained or introduced by the laws and theories about solids is reinforced. If we look at theories of electric current in metals, it was first explained by classical electronic theory and tested in practice. An example is Videmann-French law. That is, the electrical conductivity of metals is closely related to their thermal conductivity, because the ratio of the thermal conductivity to the electrical conductivity does not change. This law is only valid at high temperatures. At low temperatures, such a phenomenon is explained on the basis of quantum theory.

Understanding all the important features of phenomena related to the physics of solids, fully describing the desired content, leads to the strengthening of their logical connection. For



example, understanding the manifestation of the force of elasticity in solids requires a complete understanding of their internal structure, that is, the concepts of the atom and their position in solids.

It is important to find appropriate ways to clarify the meaning of new terms that have emerged in the development of knowledge of solid state physics and to systematize them, and to use them widely. For example, in the study of the structure of solids, it is necessary to take into account the internal structure, the interaction of particles, the motion of particles (electrons), mechanical, thermal, electrical, magnetic and optical properties.

It is necessary to teach students to use the knowledge of solid state physics in solving practical problems in any situation by regularly defining the content, expanding its scope. For example, in practical training it is necessary to choose such questions that it is possible to determine it by means of theoretical formulas and by means of experimental laboratory works.

Determining the relationship of knowledge gained from various subjects related to the physics of solids, resulting in the formation of a complete scientific picture of the universe in the minds of students and pupils[4.56].

The application of the scientific principle in the teaching of solid state physics is of great importance. The educational process requires the provision of scientifically, experimentally validated information relevant to each subject. Therefore, it is advisable to use methods that are close to research methods in teaching students. Underlying the scientific principle is the concept that humanity has the ability to know the world. Scientific data obtained on the basis of research work should give an objective view of the universe. In order to implement the principle of science, educators, in organizing each lesson, give students confidence in themselves only when they give them the basics of the intended sciences.

In ensuring the scientific nature of teaching, the following should be addressed:

- a) Implementation of the teaching process in the sciences of psychology, pedagogy and didactics, as well as on the basis of best practices; combining abstraction with visuals appropriate to the characteristics of the learners; to try to use scientific achievements in accordance with the internal logic of the subject;
- b) A didactic approach to the study of each phenomenon and law, a serious focus on the formation of a scientific worldview in students; systematic repetition of newly mastered concepts, ensuring their development over time by adding new features to its content;
- c) Timely and appropriate use of new scientific terms in the course of physics and solid state physics, and a clear explanation of their meaning to students;
- d) Take measures to develop students' interest in research;
- e) Provide information on the latest scientific advances in solid state physics, as well as innovative technologies; to clearly and unequivocally demonstrate the positive impact of scientific knowledge on the personal life of man and the development of society;
- g) Explain the infinity of science, its constant approximation to reality, and so on. [ 6. 149 ].

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

It is no coincidence that physics is the product of human needs. Therefore, in every developed and developing country, great attention is paid to scientific and scientific production facilities. In particular, there are dozens of research institutes in the country. These research institutes mainly deal with the problems of “Solid State Physics”, which is the main branch of physics. Therefore, it is expedient to organize education based on didactic principles to teach and interest this subject to students.

The main purpose of solid state physics is, first of all, to acquaint students with the content, ideas, theories, applications of solids, etc. They are also useful for understanding the natural phenomena and laws studied by students and pupils, as well as the development of solid state physics.

When information on solid state physics is organized using didactic principles, it becomes easier for students to understand the content of the material, develops the ability to understand the concepts, laws and evidence in the material, expands knowledge, increases intellectual potential, expands their worldview.

## CONCLUSION

From the above considerations, it can be concluded that in the formation and development of concepts in solid state physics in pupils and students, from simple to complex, we consider it necessary to follow the principles of continuity, consistency and scientificity from didactic principles. Therefore, if modern pedagogical technologies and computer technologies are used sufficiently, along with didactic principles to give a deeper and more complete understanding of these phenomena, it will lead to better understanding and long-term memory of physical concepts and increased interest in physics.

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