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VISION

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**AM I HEARD? REDEFINING THE VOICE OF A SUBALTERN: A
POSTCOLONIAL STUDY OF 'THE OTHER' IN INDIRA GOSWAMI'S
THE MOTH EATEN HOWDAH OF THE TUSKER**

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ABSTRACT

A subaltern's voice is always subsumed because they lack the discursive power. The paper aims to outline how Dr. Indira Goswami projects the fictitious characters in her novel with a bold voice that revolts with diverse behavioural patterns like intricate actions, revolutionary manifestations, rebellion, violence and blatant expressions. Silence takes the form of powerful resistance. Taking in cue the theory of post colonialism, the study branches to the theory of the 'other' and further to the concept of voice. The study delves upon the concept of 'voice' as a tool for resistance manifesting in myriad forms. It analyses the development of a subaltern woman transforming into a 'new' woman who is strong, bold and articulate. Notwithstanding the total submissiveness of Durga and Saru Gossainnee, the silent rebel, Giribala, the 'voice' of the novel poses a recalcitrant attitude to the rules, conventions, and taboos prevalent in the sattra. She is a new 'voice', the voice of dissent for the subaltern who is never heard. The study traces the evidence of 'voice' in Giribala with an objective to be 'heard'.

KEYWORDS: Subaltern, Voice, Post colonialism, Other, Resistance, Rebellion, Identities, Silence, Non Representer, Political And Aesthetic Representation

I. INTRODUCTION

“Oppressed people resist by identifying themselves as subjects, by defining their reality, shaping their new identity, naming their history, telling their story.” (Peter 41) [1] Expression is the only route through which bottled up contemplations dissipate. Thus the prime focus of this article lies in the premises of self-acclamation resulting in resistance and takes the research further to understanding the concept of Voice which is one of the contrivances of resistance. A subaltern is a person who is lower in rank and position. In the colonial context, it is someone who is marginalized and oppressed by the dominant culture and his voice is never heard.

The subaltern's voice was always subsumed because they lacked the discursive power. Vinayak Chaturvedi in his article *A Critical Theory of Subalternity: Rethinking Class in Indian Historiography* discussed the opinions of the subaltern Studies group stating that the subalterns have failed to voice out their say. They were forced to resist the conditions of elite domination and economic deprivation in their everyday lives. Subaltern Studies as a historiographical project failed to “retrieve colonized women's subject position”. (Chaturvedi 16) [2] Gayatri Spivak later developed the idea of the 'new subaltern' in a wider context. In her analysis, she reconsiders the

issues of the subaltern groups by dealing with the glitches of gender and particularly Indian women during Whiteman's rule. [3]

It was impossible to voice on behalf of the oppressed group's "resistance because of their representations by other dominant forces". (Morton 59) Spivak contends that, "... the ideological construction of gender keeps the male dominant. If in the context of colonial production, the subaltern has no history and cannot speak, the subaltern as female is even more deeply in shadow". (Morton 59) [4]

The novel *The moth Eaten howdah of The Tusker* revolves around the desires and aspirations of the three widows of the Gossain family viz. Durga, Saru Gossainee and Giribala. These three widows posit the predicament of the 'othered' as they are never heard. The study traces the evidence of 'voice' in Giribala with an objective to be 'heard'. Goswami endeavors to give an identity to all the widows of Assam in particular and the entire widow population in general through Giribala's position and plight. She dexterously touches on some important aspects of widowhood and the role of religious conviction and patriarchy in immolating their identity.

Durga is the eldest of the three. Her absolute surrender to the traditional norms and regulations characterizes her as an archetype of orthodoxy. Durga is a "subaltern who can never speak". Whether it was a shadow that fell on her body or her legs touching the ground when it was not supposed to be touched or "some rice has accidentally fallen by the *jajmani* Brahmins" or "a *firingi's* shadow on a Goswami widow! She fled immediately to the well and prepared for a second bath!" (TMHT 442) Her emaciated body craves with a single desire to perform the last rites of her deceased husband.

Through the portrayal of Durga's character, this study tries to assert the failure of rituals and taboos in relieving the agony of the widows. Durga was never sluggish to perform all the rituals. Whenever the reputation of the *sattr* was at risk, Durga would take ardent steps to restore the transgressed rule. Unlike her name that resonates power, strength, and authority, Durga can be categorized as a dutiful and patient widow, zealous to protect herself from pollution. As Spivak remarks in the preface to *In Other Worlds*, that as the "theoretical models are 'too deeply marked' by 'colonialist influence'", (Morton 20) [4] similarly the subaltern status of women has its root 'too deeply' embarked in colonialism, which is patriarchy – the mouthpiece of colonialism.

Unlike Durga, the second important character is Saru Gossainee. She is a perfect concoction of tradition and modernity. An ardent follower of all the rules that the *sattr* demands of an Adhikari and a Gossain widow, she performs all the rituals with tenacity and devotion. Despite having masculine traits and strong will power she severely fails in improving the standard of widows especially her own widowed daughter, Giribala.

2. Voice of Dissent

Giribala, the third and the most significant of the other two widows is the mouthpiece of this novel. She poses a vibrant and articulate character oblivious of rules, conventions, and taboos of this *sattr*. Giribala's precepts and beliefs stand completely detached from the thoughts and actions of her counterparts, Durga and Saru Gossainee. It falls as a shock of her life when she hears everyone shouting: "Don't touch her! Don't touch her! You women with *sindoor*. She's a widow now!" Durga warns "Don't go there! The stove for cooking fish is kept there!" (TMHT 408) The house where she had spent her entire childhood becomes an inescapable entrapment,

suffocating her entity and crippling her identity. Giribala cries: “Oh! Please! Take me out of this wooden coffin! Please! I beg you!” (TMHT 520)

Durga’s relentless effort to scrupulously follow all the customs stand in stark contrast to Giribala’s sloppiness and laxity in following the same rules. The ceremonious principles that appear to be very divine for Durga seem to be very insignificant and hollow to Giribala. Durga’s several attempts to bring Giribala to the fold go in vain. The constant nagging of the neighboring women: “How will she cross the mountain of days ahead? ... (TMHT 408) You have brought her back ... What will be her fate? She’ll be like another Durga ...” (TMHT 408) sounds ridiculous to her. Agitated by their constant nagging Giri shouts, “Let these women go. I want to be alone”. (TMHT 408)

The study observes one instance in the novel where Giribala throws out her pent-up feelings of disgust contemptuously. Giribala comes “out of the *pūja* room bursting the door open ‘like a tigress in rage’ (TMHT 414) and she screams: “You came here to see me, didn’t you? Have you seen me now? I am still alive. I will live on and have a better life than all of you ...” (TMHT 414) Giribala is contrary to Durga; on one hand, where Durga stands as a conformist, Giribala poses to be a nonconformist. She emerges as a “new” woman seeking after liberation, desperate to lead life according to her own terms, unlike Durga and Saru Gossainee. Her decree, “I cannot just exist ... like Aunt Durga and Saru Gossainee” (TMHT 562) confirm her strong stance towards widowhood in the Assamese Sattrā. Aunt Durga’s continuous sneer and taunt on Giribala: “... that I am neglecting my late husband’s wooden sandals; that I don’t offer flowers and *tulsileaves* like a pious widow!” (TMHT 563) infuriates her to the core. Giri couldn’t be like Durga, “... the feudal social system in the patriarchal society couldn’t bind Giribala. She was irresistibly attracted towards life” confessing, “Sahab! I cannot stay alive like Durga or Saru Gossani”. (Qtd in Gogoi 36) [5]

The study traces the evidence of ‘voice’ in Giribala with an objective to be ‘heard’. Goswami endeavors to give an identity to all the widows of Assam in particular and the entire widow population in general through Giribala’s position and plight. She dexterously touches on some important aspects of widowhood and the role of religious conviction and patriarchy in immolating their identity. Dr. Goswami takes Giribala’s character to an extreme degree when the question of her rights and freedom arise. In the words of HridayanandaGogoi, in his compiled book *In search of Modernity*, he comments: “She is protesting against the customs of society. Behind this rebellious mind is her dissatisfied hunger. The hunger is both physical and mental”. (Gogoi 109) [5]

As “deconstruction that provides Spivak with a critical strategy to articulate this recognition” (Morton 33) [4] to impart voice to the Subalterns, likewise Giribala had to ‘dismantle’ and ‘deconstruct’ the customs following through ages for the betterment of the society. Spivak’s discourses and essays invariably adhere to the institutional and cultural concerns and practices that exclude the subaltern, especially subaltern women. As breaking rules of the academy and trespassing disciplinary boundaries have been central to the intellectual projects of Gayatri Spivak, one of the leading literary theorists and cultural critics, similarly

An instance from the novel is narrated where Giribala breaks the canon of widowhood through her defying act. No longer able to dominate her desires, she traverses the margin laid down for the widows in consuming food forbidden to them. In the *shraddha* ceremony of the late Gossain plenty of sumptuous meals were prepared. Dr. Goswami gives a rich description of the mutton

curry and deer flesh which waters every one's mouth. "... the very sight of the curry was overwhelmingly tempting! Everybody started gulping it with relish". (TMHT 511)

Irresistibly "Giribala darted into the palanquin room and picked up the pot of mutton cooked with black beans. She forgot everything ... religion and rituals, wisdom and restraint ... she started gulping it down in great haste ..." (TMHT 512) Giribala did not stop eating even for a moment and 'swallowed one morsel after another! (512). It was a 'heinous sin' committed by a Gossain's daughter for the first time in the *Sattrā*. Giribala couldn't escape from the impending disaster for which she had to pay a huge price. "Grab her hand! Grab it! Drag her out of the room!" (TMHT 513)

3. Giribala speaks

Giribala had to undergo the atonement process which fell hard on her body with wounds and bruises: "... Giribala trembling! She'll collapse. Oh! She's falling down! Catch hold of her! ... somebody ..." and in the very words of Goswami — "this drama of purification and ritualistic atonement went on for quite a long time." (TMHT 516) Saru Gossainnee being a mother and a widow herself kicks and curses Giribala. The spiteful dehumanizing act of religious penance and purification procedure and its ruthless taboos leaves her with excruciating pain. Giribala being literally locked in a claustrophobic room without food and even first aid itself highlights her subalternity. Basic humanity fails outrageously in the hands of patriarchal norms and customs.

Spivak, in her essay, *Can the subaltern speak?* discuss the diplomacy played by politics in the lieu of representation which is pronounced in the theories of Giles Deleuze and Michael Foucault. Both 'Aesthetic' representation and 'Political' representation are juxtaposed to bring to light the effacement of the subaltern's voice from the historical archives and records. They systematically ignore the question of ideology. Spivak discusses that Michael Foucault and Giles Deleuze's interpretations wipe out their role as intellectuals in representing the disempowered groups, playing only a 'masquerade' in which the intellectual is only an 'absent non-representer' (Morton 57) [4] They fall on a transparent model of representation, in which 'oppressed subjects speak, act and know' their own conditions. (Morton 57) [4]

4. Politics of Representation

From the light of the above discussion, representations made by a society according to the 'objective' interpretations from the social elites and patriarchs, is not a genuine representation but only a 'masquerade' (Morton 57) [4]. Unless a subaltern speaks for herself, her authentic voice will never reach the audience. She doesn't need an 'absent non-representer' because he will only mimic the elitist's ideology and keep the affairs of women at the periphery. In this study, Giribala's authentic voice falls deaf to the hearers. There is no one to represent her. She has to struggle alone; fight her own battle with bravery.

In a society where women are hard pressed between erroneous interpretations and objectification, it is indeed a herculean task for widows like Durga and Saru Gossainnee to break its fetters. They simply act as 'representative voice' or 'masqueraders'. They try to satisfy what patriarchal taboos and laws demand from them. Their voice is curbed with restrictions and societal norms. They go to any extent to safeguard these social taboos. They imitate the elitist's ideologies and try "to satisfy the West's preconceived, imaginary perceptions about the East". (Hasan 31) [6] Saru Gossainnee mercilessly hauls and wounds Giribala, pouncing on her with

her sharp nails on her soft fragile body on seeing her eat the mutton curry forbidden for a Gossain widow. Even Durga taunts Giribala repeatedly for not taking bath even when a shadow falls on her body or seeing any slack on performing the rigorous rites and observing fasting.

In the essay *Can the Subaltern speak?* Spivak discusses the “proxy or an elected representative, who speaks on behalf ...” (Morton 35) [4] and sadly the representatives fail in portraying the transparent position of women. Likewise, Durga is a ‘proxy or an elected representative’ among the widowed subalterns who fail downright to voice out the grief and anxiety of the widows. Her rhetorical gesture parodies the colonized mind of the ‘Third World’ thoroughly indoctrinated with ‘elitist’s discourse’. They “often portray non-western subjects as petrified, mute objects ... who are denuded of culture, language and history”. (Morton 32) [4] Durga masquerades as a metaphor for tradition and orthodoxy. She represents the colonized widows under patriarchal domain, acting only as agents, as an ‘absent non representer’ (Morton 57) [4] to fulfill the taboos and wash their hands off from the crisis. Patriarchal taboos imitate their white masters and their hegemonic reign. Durga is the mouthpiece of the colonized elites, “a small group of educated, middle-class men holding political and economic power” (Morton 6-7) [4] who imitates and obey each and every instruction with godly obedience.

The taboos prescribed for the widows and the assiduous obedience that patriarchal dictators expect from them is the same game of the ‘oppressor’ and the ‘oppressed’. The only difference between them is that the oppressor takes the manifestation in the dogmas and rituals and the oppressed are the impotent widows who cannot do anything. As Spivak was aided to deconstruct or ‘dismantle’ the fixed tradition that was followed assiduously for years together in her search for the voice, similarly Goswami embarked upon “dismantling the philosophical tradition from *inside* rather than *outside*” (Qtd. in Morton 28) [4].

The other important aspect in the plight of a widow which the paper attempts to throw light on is her right over her emotions, her sexuality. As the widows are young and Indira Goswami herself was widowed at a young age, she empathetically posits the legitimacy on this issue. In fact, the study takes a deconstructive approach to save all the widows of India. A very young widow in her early twenties just cannot lead her life without emotions and feelings. The study aims to legitimize sudden emotional urges, stating them to be completely normal and natural in all the novels. A vibrant young widow hardly in their late nineteen or early twenties cannot be expected to behave like an eighty-year old granny. Natural course of impulse if thwarted will only result in dissipation. In this novel, the common thread that links these three characters is their magnetism towards the male sex. Whether it is the attraction towards the opposite sex or the “ripple of excitement that passes through her body whenever he comes near her”, (TMHT 453), Goswami legitimizes this attraction.

5. ‘Voice’ through defiance

In Fact the paper attempts to impart ‘voice’ through their defiance and stubborn stand of falling in love even as a widow in a rigid sattrā. The thin veil which divides purity and sin becomes absolutely imperceptible, completely removed by the author’s power of expression. Saru Gossainnee secretly admires Mahidhar: “Mahidhar is a handsome man with a thick mop of hair and a straight nose. He had bright shining eyes. The glow is from within like a luminous red partition illuminated by an oil lamp within.” (TMHT 453)

Instances are spread evenly on many occasions to emphasize and accentuate this argument. Finally, Goswami comes out triumphantly solidifying this act as natural, innate and genuine. Relying on the support of Mahidhar Bapu, who has become her trusted agent and estate manager, Saru Gossainee deepens her affinity with him. Though she strictly maintains a proper distance from him and he is deferential towards her, he gradually becomes a part of her dreams and fantasies. “She cooks his meals for him and waits anxiously for his return in the evenings, even going out in the pouring rain to await his arrival”. (Satarawala 62) [7]

The study records one occasion in which the very thought of Mahidhar’s arrival arouses her desire to cook something sumptuous for his tiring day. “A hot meal will make him cheerful and happy!” (TMHT 586) The very thought surges her with tremendous energy. “Let him always remain as her shadow”. She consumes herself in her desire “Ah! Let Mahidhar come! There cannot be anything more joyful for her!” (TMHT 587)

Dr. Indira Goswami projects the constant tug of war that takes place to a young widow in her prime. She is torn between the choice of passion and rigid traditions of the *sattrā* she heads. (Satarawala 62) [7] Self-reproach and shame batter her mind tossing between desire and stringent rules inhibiting her actions.

Through the delineation of legitimating sexual attraction of a widow, the current study brings out women’s self-acclamation to their rights rather than observing lifelong widowhood. Doubly marginalized as the weaker sex of the society and a cursed widow, women become an easy prey to perform the rituals. In the conversation of Giribala, there was no atonement process or *prayachitta* observed by Giribala’s husband for his lecherous life.

This paper traces Giribala’s attraction towards Mark Sahib, the hermit-like scholar who came to do research on the history of the Assamese *sattrā*. Her pull towards Mark again points out the legitimacy given to emotions and feelings for a very young widow by Dr. Goswami. She began to feel the touch of Mark. Their quick exchange of words made them good friends and Mark remarked, “So, from tomorrow, I’ll be your student ... I am sure you’ll help me.” (TMHT 450)

Giribala’s heightened admiration towards Mark Sahib and the feelings nurtured surreptitiously swathe to the core of her heart. Her fervent zeal in helping Mark with all the information and manuscripts needed to carry out his compilation enthralls both of them. Her longing for Mark’s company becomes stronger and unavoidable. Mark remarks: “Giribala, I am very happy to see you moving about like this, instead of stagnating in that damp wooden room.” (TMHT 554) His selfless devotion to the needy, poor and marginalized, his philanthropic generosity, and the reform camps to rehabilitate and educate the opium afflicted people touched her heart.

Though Giribala’s “simple conviction stirred a chord in his heart” Mark knew how to take stock of the situation and convinced her passionate mind saying, “I am still a foreigner, an outsider ... Do you understand Giri? ...” (TMHT 559) Goswami highlights sexual attraction not as something contemptuous and abominable, but as a sweet emotion which should be legitimized and accepted. In the words of Hridayananda Gogoi, “This hunger is of the modern man – of characters who wish to tread the boundary determined by society”. (Gogoi 109) Giribala finds it intolerable to perform all the rituals just for an undeserving adulterous husband pilfering on her outrageously.

Giribala was not a conventional Gossain confined to the yardsticks of a ‘good widow’ but a transgressor of taboos. She did not have any devotion towards her deceased husband who

“touched and played with that notorious woman who sold opium”. (TMHT 520) She wanted a free life to soar high like a free bird in the vast expanse of the boundless sky. Her innermost being whispered to Mark Sahib: “Oh! Please! Take me out of this wooden coffin! (TMHT 520)

6. I speak but ‘first you Listen’

The novel reaches its climax when Giribala takes the gravest step in her life and comes to meet Mark Sahib in the midst of a boisterous storm and torrential rain. Mark’s admonitions, “Giribala, you are breaking the traditional code of Gossain families. Go back! Right now! Go Back!” (TMHT 646) falls deaf on her ears. Here lies the authentic ‘voice’ of Giribala that violates all confinements. Soon the door burst open and the priest roared, seizing the trembling couple: “Pull out that girl from his den! Pull her out! ... Bind him; Bind him tight with a rope! Don’t let him escape! Be quick! Drag her out! look at her *gatala*, her *mekhala*. She’s ruined! Utterly ruined! ... ” (TMHT 649) She was caught red handed in a circumstance mistaken to be physical intimacy. They dragged her out and prepared to purify her as she had committed the sin of having illicit relations with a low-caste man, a *mlecha*.

Spivak’s unique theory is formulated on the basis of the Indian tradition and its socio-cultural background. In her theory, Spivak exposes that the subaltern can speak but she is hardly given any audience. Morton records Spivak’s view in an interview, ““the subaltern cannot speak” means that even when the subaltern makes an effort to the death to speak, she is not able to be heard”. (Morton 66) [4] The listeners do not give a patient hearing to their say. The message is invariably hindered by the element of ‘noise’ leading to communication failure. They can speak but “their speech acts are not heard or recognized within dominant political systems of representation”. (Morton 66) [4] Communication becomes real only with the conscious, voluntary effort on both sides.

7. CONCLUSION

Gayatri Spivak, author of the most debated essay “*Can the Subaltern Speak?*” (1988) [8] defines subaltern in an interview with Leon de Kock (1992) as “everything that has limited or no access to cultural imperialism - a space of difference”. Spivak notes that to be a subaltern is to be removed from all lines of social mobility. Spivak further states that “subalternity is where social lines of mobility, being elsewhere, do not permit the formation of a recognizable basis of action”, Spivak gives the example of Bhuvaneswari Bhaduri, a young Bengali girl who committed suicide as a political response to not wanting to kill someone she was ordered to kill. In the case of the young suicide victim, the attempt at ‘communicating’ her message - she waited for the onset of menstruation before she committed suicide in order to stress on the fact that she did not commit suicide because of an “illicit love affair and a source of private shame” (Morton 66) [4] - failed miserably and could not be understood correctly by the ‘listeners’. Her effort to ‘speak’ did not fulfill itself in a speech act.

Giribala too tries hard to communicate but is hindered by various socio-cultural forces. An emerging “new-woman”, she could no longer endure the dreary life of widowhood and sacrifices her life in the same hut that was used for her purification rights and then set on fire. She tries ‘to the death’ to speak but the communication fails due to the indifference and insensitivity of the patriarchal society. For Giribala, to die was not an escape but a ‘gain’ because she considered death as a better choice than dying every day under the name of religion, penance and meaningless painstaking rituals. Her ‘voice’ is perpetrated through her action which makes her

message more audible than voice itself. Being a ruler of her own heart she tells the society about the uselessness of living a meaningless life which only aggravates their already existing suffering. She heroically accepts death rather than living in this cruel *sattrā*. For her, a single death is far more easy and painless than dying every day.

The characteristic trait that differentiates Giribala from the rest of the widows is her love for freedom and reluctance in accepting her mistake. Her blatant confession stirs the readers as she says to Mark, “But, Sahib, what a strange thing! I don’t feel guilty of any sin. Even after taking goat’s meat that day! It didn’t shake me even a little bit ...” (TMHT 562). Through her disposition, Dr. Goswami portrays the willingness of every widow for freedom, a state of existence in which every widow swathes her bundle of feelings and struggles to transform them into reality. She never repents nor does she feel guilty for her transgressed act or admits her mistakes.

As change is the only permanent thing in the world, the subalterns should continue to make their position clear to the authorities. It is only when the authorities heed to the appeals of the subalterns that the new dawn of life may be enjoyed by the subalterns in all its fullness. As Black feminism asserted their “self-determination as essential ... with the aid of their American and African tradition – Blues, Jazz, Voodoo, mumbo jumbo, symbols, rituals, myths” (Peter 66) [9] likewise Indian Feminism too should endeavor to establish her very radical identity through redefining the socio-cultural set up in its most pristine and ancestral form through ‘deciphering’ and ‘deconstructing’ the colonial/patriarchal taboos imposed on women.

This paper aims to deconstruct Spivak’s cynical statement concerning the status of Indian women stating it as ‘Yes, ‘a subaltern can speak’, if not audibly then through her gesticulations, actions and even silence, which can always be louder than words. Just as Mahesweta Devi’s ‘Dopdi’ (*Druaupadi*), “has the courage to battle with her demons”, (Peter 91) [9] she speaks, no longer remaining a subaltern, similarly Dr. Goswami’s Giribala [10], gives a clarion call, she speaks out her thwarted feelings freely thereby proving her assertion: ‘Yes, ‘We’ Speak, You Listen’.

Endnotes

Adhikar: Owner of the land

firingi: foreigner

Jajmani: Name of the highest category of Brahmins in Assam

gatala, mekhala: Petticoat or in-skirt worn by Assamese woman in Assam

Mlecha: low caste foreigner

prayachitta: Act during the conduct of penance or repentance

Sattrā: Name of the caste the person belongs to

Shraddha: The 45th day of memorial ritual done by the Hindus

Sindoor: Red vermilion put by a Hindu married woman

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CHANGE OF PHYSICO-CHEMICAL PROPERTIES BY MECHANICAL ACTIVATION OF ZEOLITES

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ABSTRACT

The study (Navbakhor district of Navoi region) consists of the study of the properties of natural (mining) bentonite mineral raw material to its physical and chemical properties through mechanical activation. X-ray phase and X-ray spectral analysis of the composition of the layer montmorillonite was performed. Mechanical and chemical activation of zeolites to change the surface area and particle size was carried out using a high-power mill AGO-3 and a conical vibrating grinder VKMD-6. The dependence of the mechanical activation of layer montmorillonite on time over 20s, 40s, 80s and 160s proved that it increases the surface area. Using the Karman-Kozeny method, optimal regimes were determined by doubling the mechanical activation time and studying the density, sorption properties, and specific surface area of the zeolite.

KEYWORDS: Bentonite, Montmorillonite, X-Ray Phase, X-Ray Spectral, Mill, Conical Vibrating Grinder, Karman-Kozeny, Surface Area.

INTRODUCTION

Currently, there is a growing interest in the development of new environmentally friendly sorbents, retainers and catalysts based on natural clay materials and aluminosilicates. Natural zeolites are a unique mineral with catalytic, adsorption and ion exchange properties, and are relatively inexpensive raw materials compared to synthetic materials. Today, about two hundred different types of zeolites are used, which are divided into inorganic, organic and synthetic types. Due to the good location of the absorbed molecules, zeolites are well-developed mesoporous crystals, they are molecular sieves [1,2]. Their crystal lattice is formed in the form of a silicon-oxygen tetrahedron consisting of four, five or more rings. In some of these tetrahedra, the silicon atom is replaced by aluminum. The resulting crystal lattice nodes are mainly replaced by sodium, calcium, and potassium cations instead of negative charges. As a result of such a structure, zeolites are located in the inner crystalline space, alternating between interconnected mesoporous cations into water molecules [3-7]. The porous mesostructure of zeolites has the best properties:

adsorption, molecular sieve, ion exchange and catalytic properties. (Navbakhor district of Navoi region) studied the properties of natural (mining) bentonite mineral raw material by its physical and chemical properties through mechanical activation [8-12]. The object of study is Navbakhor bentonite clay deposit - in Navbakhor district of Navoi region, on the south-western slope of the South Nurata ridge. It is located 12 km north of Kalqonota village. Con was born in 1998 in A.C. U. Mirzaev and H. Chinulovs opened by. The bentonite deposit in Navbahor district has large reserves of natural montmorillonite, which are extracted from open layers.

EXPERIMENTAL PART

Montmorillonite is the most common natural zeolite, whose crystals consist of a three-dimensional aluminosilicate-oxygen tetrahedron (Si, Al) O_4 , a mineral with a high volume surface composed of micro, meso, and macro pores.

Chemical formula $(Na,Ca)_{0.3}(Al,Mg)_2[Si_4O_{10}](OH)_2 \cdot nH_2O$ [13]. In natural montmorillonite, the molar ratio of SiO_2 / Al_2O_3 is 9-12 and more [14]. Montmorillonite, which belongs to the group of thin-plate zeolites, is very resistant to dehydration and adsorbs H_2O and CO_2 well [15].



Figure 1. Projections of montmorillonite and montmorillonite structure.

The design model of montmorillonite and montmorillonite structure is shown in Figure 1 [16-20]. However, the thermal stability of montmorillonite in air is often around 550-600°C, and the porous diameter of montmorillonite is 0.2 nm [21].

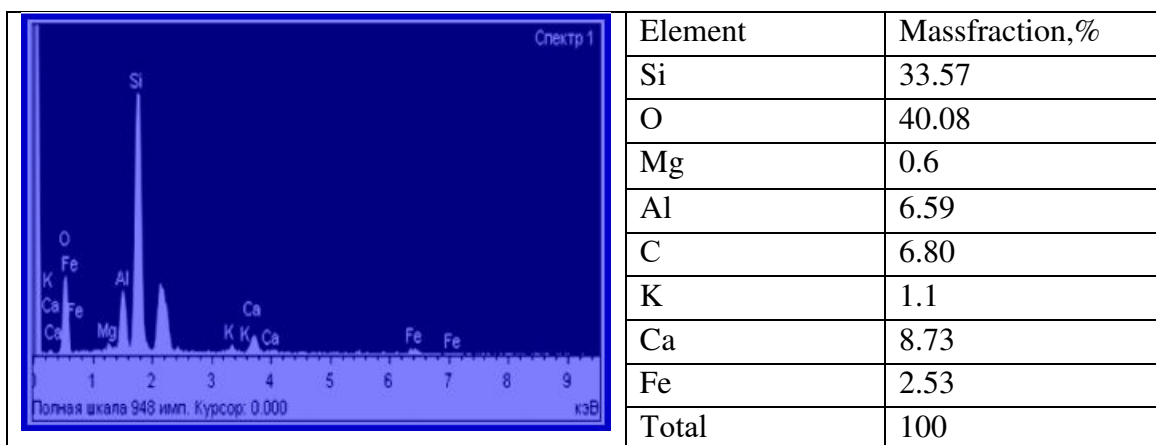


Figure 1. X-ray spectral analysis of the original montmorillonite obtained from the layer.

Mechanical chemical activation of zeolites to change the surface area and particle size was carried out using a high-power mill AGO-3 and a conical vibrating grinder VKMD-6. Grinding in the AGO-3 mill was carried out at intervals of 40 s, 80 s and 160 s - by doubling the crushing time. In VKMD-6, grinding was carried out by increasing the number. Determination of the specific surface area of zeolites by the Karman-Kozeny method showed that with increasing mechanical activation time and crushing number, the specific surface area of the particles increases rapidly and the maximum time of 160 s corresponds to the "8" mode in AGO-3 and VKMD-6. mechanical activation is performed.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The surfaces of the obtained fine montmorillonite powder particles were examined electronically by microscopy (Figures 2, 3).

The AGO-3 mill showed an electron microscopic photograph of the montmorillonite surface after 40, 80, and 160 seconds of mechanical activation.

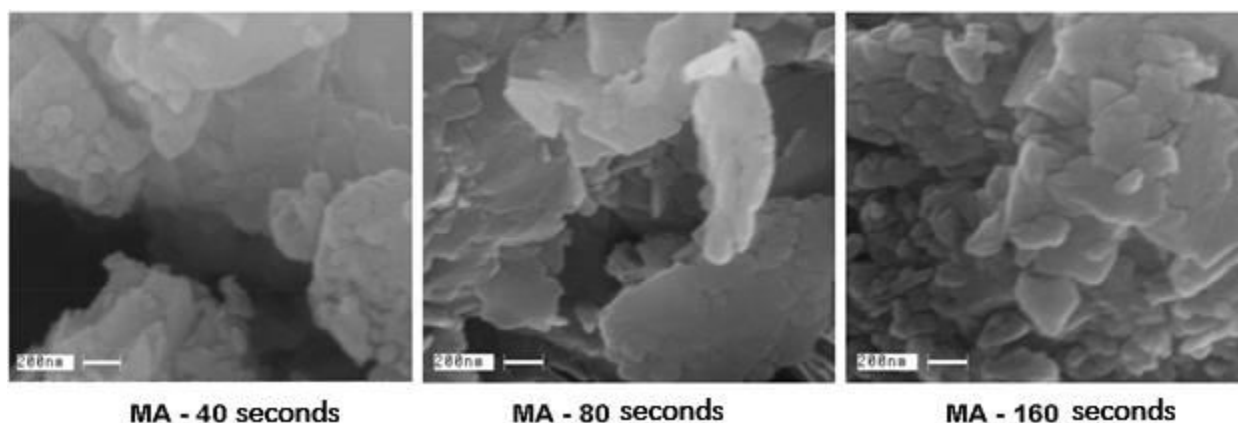


Figure 2. in AGO-3 of the zeolite surface in the sample a) 40 s; b) 80 s; c) 160 s; SEM photo in mechanical activation mode

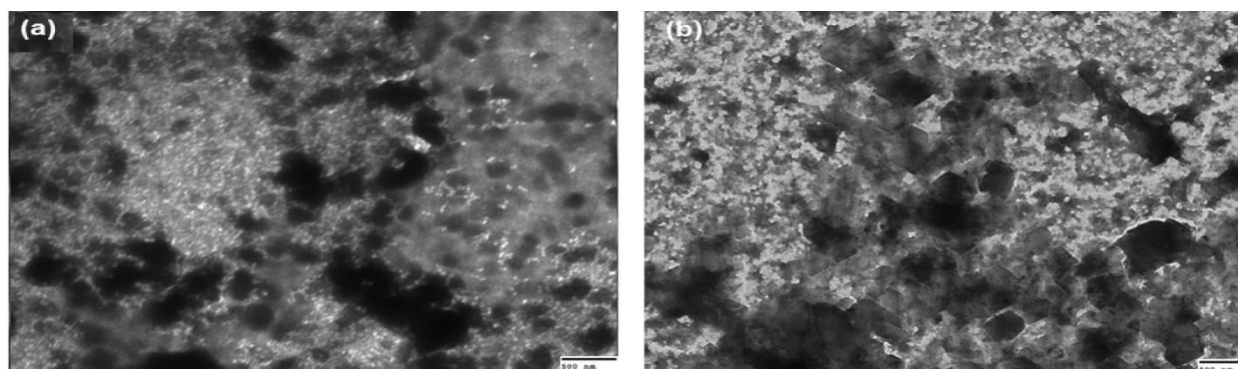


Figure 3. In the "8" dispersion mode of the zeolite surface in VKMD-6: a) the initial sample; c) SEM photo of the sample after grinding

Optimal regimes were determined by doubling the mechanical activation time using the Karman-Kozeny method and studying the zeolite density, gas absorption, and specific surface area. As the mechanical activation time increases, the relative particle size of the powder decreases. Granulometric analysis of zeolite was performed to obtain information on particle size

distribution. It can be observed that the particle size of Montmorillonite decreases with increasing fracture. Measurement values depending on the amount of dispersion, equivalent diameter of particles and distribution histograms on the surface morphology of zeolite particles were obtained in VKMD-6 Figure 4.

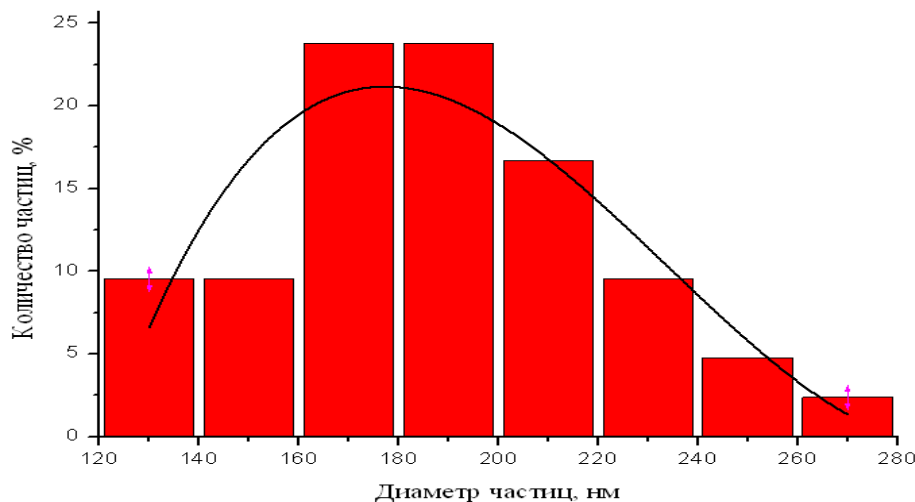


Figure 4. Particlesizedistribution

From the data in Figure 4, the value of the specific surface area of zeolite particles varies depending on the time of mechanical activation. As the mechanical activation time increases, the specific surface area of the particles increases rapidly, and then after reaching a maximum at 160 s, the activation begins to decrease.

TABLE 1. DEPENDENCE OF AGO-3-SPECIFIC SURFACE AREA ON MECHANICAL ACTIVATION TIME FOR LAYER MONTMORILLONITE.

№	20 sec	40 sec	80 sec	160 sec
cm ² /g	cm ² /g	cm ² /g	cm ² /g	cm ² /g
1	33 6	92 9	1770	2357
2	33 6	129 1	2500	2421
3	33 6	131 4	1740	2326
4	33 6	1204	1802	2356
5	33 6	900	1802	2357
6	35 2	86 6	1772	2356
7	33 6	86 6	1843	2326
8	33 6	875	1772	2356
9	35 2	89 1	1772	2357
10	33 6	89 1	1773	2357
Average value	34 1	1003	1855	2357

Sorption properties are affected by factors such as the degree of crystallinity. Detection of this property was performed for mechanically activated samples. The values obtained for the mechanically activated sample by the following formula are given in Table 2.

$$k = \frac{(\sum I_{i1})}{(\sum I_{i2})} \times 100\%$$

k -crystalline degree,%;

I_{i1} is the maximum intensity of the initial test sample;

I_{i2} is the maximum intensity of the mechanically activated sample.

TABLE 2. THE DEGREE OF CRYSTALLIZATION OF MECHANICALLY ACTIVATED SAMPLE POWDER

Feature of zeolites	Crystallization rate,%
"6" mode in VKMD-8	90
AGO-3mode ida mechanical activation160 s	94.5

It was found that the samples differ in crystalline level, and the maximum 160 s mode in AGO-3 corresponds to a larger value of this coefficient than in "6" mode in VKMD-8.

It can be said that it has been experimentally determined that the specific surface and the degree of crystallinity are directly proportional to each other, so that the larger the surface, the higher the degree of crystallinity.

Bentonites are not considered pure raw materials, and the main phase, along with montmorillonite, contains a mixture of different minerals, depending on the deposit to be mined.

X-ray phase analysis for bentonites was performed to determine the mineralogical composition. Figure 5 shows X-ray diffractograms of natural bentonites, as well as bentonites fired in an inert argon atmosphere at 550 °C.

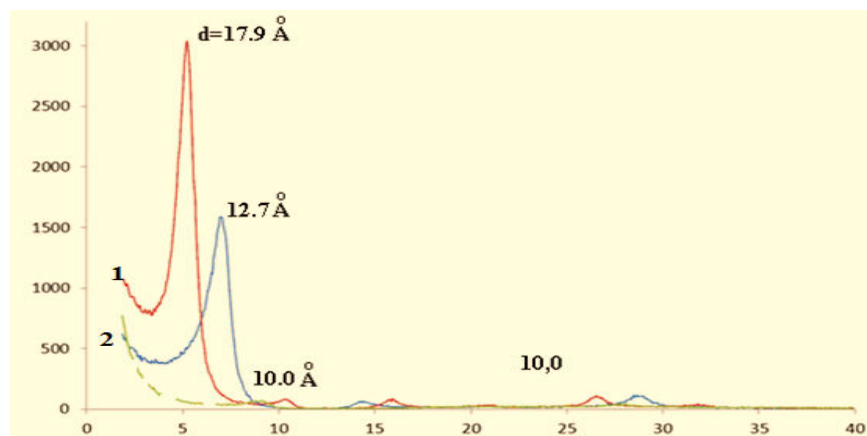


Figure 5. Diffractograms of natural Navbakhor bentonite (1) and sample (2) fired in an inert argon atmosphere at 550°C.

X-ray structural analysis of natural bentonites shows the presence of montmorillonite and α -cristobalite. For the purpose of activation, 550°C burn showed the silicification of bentonites from 17,9 Å to 10 Å of water loss between these layers. Diffraction peaks of X-ray radiation of the studied montmorillonite powder were obtained experimentally according to the mode of mechanical activity.

CONCLUSIONS

The presented dependences indicate the existence of an optimal time and mode of mechanical activation, which experimentally corresponds to the maximum specific surface area and maximum sorption capacity of montmorillonite powder. This suggests that mechanoactivation of montmorillonite is a method that improves its adsorption properties.

During mechanical movements in the AGO-3 mill, the reflection lines from the planes shown in the work disappear on the radiograph for 320 seconds, dispersing the associated particles into the nanoscale state, in which X-rays occur at large angular intervals. It was found that the adsorption properties of zeolites depend on the degree of crystallinity.

For samples with high crystallinity, the adsorption properties will be higher over time than for samples with low crystallinity.

Mechanical activation in the AGO-3 planetary mill is an effective crushing method and a method of increasing the sorption properties of montmorillonite.

X-ray structural analysis of natural bentonites shows the presence of montmorillonite and α -cristobalite. As a result of firing for the purpose of activation, a change in the mineralogical composition of bentonites is observed and an illite phase occurs.

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USE OF ELECTRONIC TEXTBOOKS IN TEACHING MATHEMATICS: PROBLEMS AND SOLUTIONS

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ABSTRACT

In this article, the development of mathematical thinking and the imagination of students in the teaching of mathematics reveal the role of electronic textbooks, the requirements for them, and their types. The creation of an ET in mathematics should address the humanities and universal values as much as possible paying attention to distance learning the student cannot interact directly with the teacher. The didactic and methodological aspects of the general laws of teaching, which are determined by the teaching mathematics are interrelated and are related to the issues of the program for the implementation of ET in practice.

KEYWORDS: *Mathematics, Thinking, Imagination, Electronic Textbook, Thought, Computer, Education.*

INTRODUCTION

Knowledge of the basics of mathematics is an integral part of one's spiritual culture. Mathematics poses certain challenges to students as one of the most complex subjects in school education.

For instance, these difficulties are due to the lack of spatial imagination of students in stereometry. Lack of figurative imagination necessitates the memorization of large amounts of constant information. These and similar features of geometry and mathematics make it necessary to use multimedia electronic means in their study. An e-textbook (ET) is a system of teaching software designed for integrated use, ensuring the continuity and didactic excellence of the teaching process [1].

The creator of the electronic textbook is assigned the following tasks taking into account the above:

- e-textbooks ,textbooks, mainly increase the level of knowledge provided to the student, that is increase the level of mastery of the subject;
- Formation of national information resources;
- Control over the level of knowledge of the student at the initial and final stages of the educational process;
- -give an opportunity to link the educational process with life and work;
- Transition from traditional methods of teaching to methods based on innovative technologies;

Computers and office equipment serve to organize views as a means of learning but not as computing machines.

New media, such as video, satellite, cell phones, and information networks are being widely used in the next decades of the 21st century. There have been significant shifts from one-way communication to interaction and communication. In this case, the traditional forms of media were implemented using computers. Mobile devices (Iphone, Android), image, sound and text are combined in computers and audiovisual culture has become an integral part of our daily lives.

Types of electronic textbooks:

- A textbook (hypertext) designed for independent study and in addition to methodological materials, which includes surveys, glossaries, scientific classification of educational material, exercises for their algorithmic mastering and a textbook with list of skills;
- Video lectures that provides action to educational material (uses auditory and visual channels of information reception), as well as recorded audio lectures that enhance the absorption of educational material by emotional impact on the listener ;
- Educational materials (active participation in the educational process), which are taken to the lessons (active seminars) organized in the form of seminars, using the capabilities of overhead projectors and projectors or multimedia projectors, changing depending on the mastery of the studied subjects by students ;
- Educational computer programs in the form of super tutors (training programs), proftutors (training materials based on professional programs), comp-plays (computer games related to robots and networks). These tools can be used as a workshop option for both group work and independent learning;
- active seminars in the form of discussions, "round tables", role-playing games, work games and other forms of play that involve the active use of knowledge and skills of each student imitated to professional situations ;
- Fiber-optic cable networks which connects the student via satellite or ininteractive television which allow to connect a team of many university centers and their best professors to a single network of feedback programs;
- WAP Internet-enabled mobile Internet connections;

- Problem reports of experts and scholars that allow students to communicate directly with reputable people in the field (indicating the level of development of knowledge in the field of study);
- Written and oral course work (on videocassettes);
- Practices, as well as international practices that introduce students to their professional activities and develop their creative potential;
- Problem-based seminars in the form of student presentations or general discussions on scientific reports and lectures;
- Standard tests in the form of questions for each unit (unit) with the possibility of choosing alternative answers that cover the entire course material;
- Computer master-test programs which determine the knowledge of students in each didactic unit of the subject or parts of it (they provide the teacher with complete information about the knowledge of the student in the field) .

ET includes the following teaching tasks:

- provide theoretical information;
- organize the application of initial knowledge, monitor the level of knowledge acquired and implement interactive communication;
- ensuring independent learning.

From the earliest days of working with e-textbooks the implementation of all stages of the didactic form of the computer-assisted learning process saves time that students spend studying and ensures the integrity of the didactic process. ET allows the learner to organize the learning process at a high level such as working comfortably and interacting with the computer. ET has strong networking capabilities and allows learners to work actively with learning material. However, it should be noted that ET cannot replace the traditional book. ET is as a extra textbook aid as a new type of teaching materials. It is not enough to take a good textbook and create an ET provided with a large amount of text and illustrations and display it. The function of ET is different; it should not become a source of pictorial text or data. ET is not only a complex but also a whole didactic methodical and interactive programming system which has the ability to to present educational material in a variety of rich forms to provide information about research methods using analogy with multimedia tools. The advantage of ET is that it presents the material in bright colors, visually, in a way that is understandable to students moreover is somewhat more effective than the traditional teaching process because it is based on direct observation of objects and events in the reading process. The didactic and methodological aspects of the general laws of teaching, which are determined by the teaching mathematics are interrelated and are related to the issues of the program for the implementation of ET in practice.

ET uses computer explanation to facilitate some important concepts, examples and active recall and comprehension by engaging emotional memories in the learning process.

The features of ET in mathematics are the followings:

- allows you to use most of the data (tasks, tests, exercises, examples and samples) stored on the carrier (CD or hard drive) quickly;

- Modern computer-based e-textbooks allow you to significantly increase the speed of learning;
- have the ability to analyze responses and demands of students;
- interactive work of learning materials with the learner communicates with students and performs some of the teacher's tasks, including informing, advising, supervising (verbal and nonverbal drawing, color, sound message);
- the possibility of correcting one's own actions based on a counseling task shows that there is feedback we can see[2].

Student help information detects errors in computer memory by the reader or automatically. The presentation of this type of information depends on the structure of the ET.

Lessons based on ET are organized taking into account the individual characteristics of the students. The study, repetition and control of a material is carried out at different levels of complexity, individual consistency and individual tempo.

In the process of computerized mathematics lessons it is possible to collect information about class work and analyze statistics without adversely affecting the course automatically.

A key part of the mathematics teaching methodology based on ET requires the following essential elements:

- New computer-based lesson plans;
- Each item of the manual (written and electronic) for one hour of training have specific recommendations according to the module;
- provides detailed information on the content and capabilities of computer packages, methodical recommendations for their use in the classroom, homework and supervision.[3]

The difference between ET teaching and the traditional teaching process is it takes into consideration to protect the learner during the enlargement of didactic units and the creation of a base of units during its transition from one study level to another, which can be addressed at any stage of the learning process (apart from supervision and assessment steps). The structure of the knowledge base allows the learner to apply at its current and future levels when needed.[4]

The creation of an ET in mathematics should address the humanities and universal values as much as possible paying attention to distance learning the student cannot interact directly with the teacher. The introduction of humane material from mathematics into ET is the physiological structure of the brain, allowing the left hemisphere of the brain to rest and move to the right hemisphere. In this way fatigue is prevented during the training and as a result the efficiency of learning the material increases. In addition to the material studied, the reference to the ideas and aphorisms of ancient philosophers, as well as the values of Eastern thinkers increases the interest of students in the science of mathematics and contributes to the overall spiritual development. In addition, it is necessary to provide educational content to the structure of the didactic system of ET. Within the module, the process of teaching mathematics on the basis of ET can be organized on the basis of programs known today as linear - iterative, network or a combination of them. The process of computer-based learning is carried out in a spiral sequence from the lowest to the highest level through the active use of knowledge, skills and abilities acquired in the early stages of teaching. Initially, basic knowledge of mathematics is imparted and at subsequent levels new

knowledge is focused on the formation of skills to apply them to solve problems independently and with the help of computers [5].

In order to carry out this process it is necessary to distinguish concepts and features of being studied. It is necessary to know whether there is a connection between the acquired skills. The issue of data collection (knowledge) and its operative use has a great importance when information is increasing day by day nowadays.

The following models are available for easy data collection and usage of it :

- Logical model (writing mathematical expressions in symbols);
- Frame model (classification and systematization of data in the form of tables, matrices, etc.);
- Productive model (algorithmic instructions and rules for solving tasks);
- Semantic model (representation of data in the form of fractions, block diagrams).

Traditionally, educational materials are presented in a compressed form that the information is made in four codes at the same time (consisting of pictures, numbers, symbols and words) furthermore didactic effect is done through multimedia tools that is created by multisensory changing environment in ET study The methodological power of multimedia is that in the visual presentation of material both auditory and visual perception of information can affect students' emotions and make it easier to understand. Everyone's learning style is different, some people absorb information by hearing, others by sight, and the others by hearing and sight at the time.

Multimedia to make it possible to choose the most appropriate teaching method for a particular subject combining the features mentioned above. Learning material through exposure to the senses is more effective than traditional teaching methods. ET is an intensive form of teaching information through audiovisual tools. The didactic material prepared by the experts focus on the individual abilities of the students.

The following is an algorithm based on the teacher's linear-iterative scheme. This teaching method consists of:

- watch and listen to short theoretical material synchronously;
- explain the tasks and perform them sequentially using diagrams;
- Automatic monitoring and evaluation of knowledge in the form of "questionnaire ".

An automated system for controlling the acquisition of knowledge, skills and competencies in an e-textbook can consist of a variety of algorithms. Practice has shown that the positive effects of the computer appears in the fulfilling to prove the basic concepts of mathematics, to prove its complexities, to explain formulas and phrases, to organize research, to do exercises, to self-monitor, evaluate, diagnose mastery, and so on

The use of e-textbooks in the teaching of mathematics improves students 'mathematical outlook, saves time furthermore improves students' mathematical practical knowledge.

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THE EVOLUTION OF THE DOYRA INSTRUMENT

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ABSTRACT

Doyra has long served the cultural needs of our people. We can learn about it from the pamphlets written by our great scholars and miniatures drawn by artists in the Renaissance and subsequent centuries. This article provides scientific information on the evolution of the doyra instrument, the stages of historical development, its application in performance practice.

KEYWORDS: *Doyra, Evolution, Percussion Instruments, Membrana, “Zili Bom”, Doyra Performances, Beat.*

INTRODUCTION

We all know that the doyra is the main instrument that gives the method (rhythm) of our national music performance. Doyra is one of the oldest musical instruments with a history of two thousand years. This evidenced by the images of women performing on circular instruments in Saymalitosh, ceramic terracotta, rhytons (branched vessels decorated with ivory) found during archeological excavations in Afrosiyab. Many percussion instruments note that the percussion instruments depicted in them are similar to Uzbek doyra.

The main part

Over the years, the doyra has undergone some changes compared to some ancient images. In ancient times, hafizs (singer) and singers were small in size, 30-35 cm in diameter. They sang songs. These doyras designed for the singer's performance, lightweight.

Later, the doyra instrument was widely used in the ensembles of national instruments performed in the open air, diameter 40-43 cm. made of willow, percussion instruments, vine, mulberry.

At that time, the circles were executed without heating. His voice was “zili bom”. The phrase “zili bom” was used by master artists to refer to the less sharp, powerful, calm sounds of the circles of that time. The number of rings inside the doyra was also less than now.

By the 70s of the XX century, the circle flanges were 39-42 cm in relatively small size, made in size. The technical possibilities of performance have developed and it has become a period of creative research. Doyra also began heated and executed. This made the instrument sound more resonant. Later, special projectors were used to heat the doyra. To this day, doyra performers use this tool. Another aspect of doyra performance that has changed over the years is that until the second half of the last century, doyra performers wore iron nails on the fourth fingers of both hands to create a more resonant sound on the instrument. Later, there was no need to use nails as this resonance was also achieved with the help of fingers.

Currently, the diameter of the doyra flanges used in professional execution is 36-38 cm, width 5-7 cm. It is made of apricot, walnut, acacia and maple trees. One side of it is covered with skin. The inside of the flange, which is attached to the skin, should be slightly oriented so as not to stifle sound. Special metal rings (bells) are installed on the inside of the circle flange.

In addition, crutches installed on the rim of the circle as an additional decoration. They made depending on the width of the flange. The rods mounted on a flange in a triple set, i.e. “thin-thick-thin” or one-thick. Particular attention paid to the fact that the ends cut flat. Otherwise, they muffle the sound of the doyra. The rods glued to the flange. This is because open or loosely mounted balloons make a rough sound as they join the sound of the doyra. This affects the purity and clarity of the sound. The number of bars is from 10 to 12 sets, depending on the size of the flange diameter. They were made of copper and silver from ancient times to the end of the XIX century. From the XX century to the present day, the canes are made of brass (brass).

Professor Dilmurod Islamov, Honored Artist of Uzbekistan, holder of the Order of “Mekhnat shukhrati”, in the mid-90s, made an invitation to the masters of doyra making. As a result of cooperation with the masters, the size was slightly larger, 55 cm in diameter, the doyra around it was made. As a result, as before, there is a kind of juicy, soft-sounding doyra. Doyra of this type are very popular among performers and are widely used in performance.

If we pay attention to the information about the performance of the doyra instrument, we will see that the archeological monuments found in the territory of our country reflect the image of women playing the doyra. They sang and danced in a doyra, without men, in their gatherings, on days of joy. Through this, they produced a cultural holiday. Even today, women sing various songs, yallas and lapars (types of Uzbek songs) in an ensemble. At this point, we found it appropriate to provide information about the doyra in which women perform. The doyra used by hirelings are very different from the doyra used by men. In the valley, the doyra of hired women is elliptical. The doyra specially made for them by masters who make sieves. Although the size of these doyra is larger than the usual circles, but the weight is much lighter. The diameter of the flange is 40-45 cm and the width is 4-6 cm. It is made of mulberry, willow, pine wood and covered with young calf and goatskins. The reason for the thin skin is that the yallachis usually heat the doyra in the heat of the sun, rather than heating it in a fire. Only when the weather is cold do they heat up a little. In this way, a special “muffled” sound, typical of the voice of a woman, created in the doyra. In addition, the spacing of the rings on the flange is open so that the weight of the doyra does not increase.[1]

By the middle of the XX century, the interest in the study of doyra performance in our country has reached a high level. Many young people fell in love with the instrument. The reason is that at that time in the Uzbek doyra began to form unique schools of performance. Therefore, the study of the performance of the doyra and the need for this instrument increased. Therefore, the production of doyra in factories and mills launched. The doyra flanges made in them made in the method of gluing round pieces of wood divided into several pieces. There is a difference in the way the skin, treated and coated. Artificial leather mainly used in factory and factory doyra. However, artificial leather is not as durable as handmade leather. This is because chemicals added to the skin. This condition reduces the skin’s level of durability and soon breaks down, cracking. The main thing is that it does not have a strong, bright tone, like handcrafted leather. Skilled artists, calligraphers, paint the interior of the leather of the doyra made in factories and plants with various miniatures. In addition, masters decorate the front (face) of the flange with

geometric shapes embroidered with pearls. Doyra of this type mainly intended for amateur performers. At the same time, it is a manifestation of handicrafts. Doyra made by masters of special circles used in professional execution. Doyra made in different sizes and weights, depending on the age of the performer, the structure of the body. If we pay attention to the difference in the weight of the doyra, the weight of standard doyra made by masters ranges from 2000 (two thousand) grams to 3000 (three thousand) grams, while the doyra made in factories and plants range from 1000 (thousand) grams to 1500 (one and a half thousand) grams.

Based on historical sources, it said that the instrument of the circle was widely used among women in the past, especially in the Zoroastrian period. Bakhshi women used the instrument of the circle in the treatment of people, in religious ceremonies. Such features observed in the activities of shamans. They also performed various rituals, such as expelling evil spirits from the human body, healing diseases, worshiping fire and ancestral spirits, offering sacrifices, and remembering.

In particular, the circle plays a key role in the “relocation” ceremony, which is conducted by surviving women (with the aim of identifying a woman who will continue her activities after the death of a woman with a special character). Accompanied by the doyra, the participants were brought to the level of insanity (all acknowledged) and after the confirmation of the “spirits”. That landed on a woman, a divine instrument in the sense of “spirits moved” – deliberately slaughtered on the flanges and skin of the doyra the blood of an animal (sheep, goat or chicken) is drawn and given to the chosen woman. 30-35 years ago, there were female bakhshis in Pskent and Orta (Urta) Chirchik districts of Tashkent region, who were engaged in the treatment of people and the management of women in religious ceremonies. The circle of female bakhshis was carried as their constant companion”. [2, p.12]

It should be noted that some mentally ill people were cured using various circle methods performed by women in the so-called copycat circle, and this treatment was associated with the development of spiritual confidence in people.

“According to ancient traditions, the locals of the Surkhandarya oasis used dap (doyra) methods to drive away evil spirits and spirits, and ceremonial actions were performed accordingly. The “doyra badashs” of women who lead such ceremonies also take part in public celebrations and weddings and click on special methods”[3, p.82].

“The oldest labor songs in Central Asia are sung in direct connection with the way of life of that time. In Central Asia, musical instruments can be traced back to the Neolithic and Eneolithic periods. In particular, the fact that the doyra appeared earlier than other instruments is reported in the scientific literature on the history of art. Fortune-tellers were also called fortune-tellers, psychics, angel-seekers, and parchans. The activity of fortune-tellers was also accompanied by a doyra. They conveyed the forthcoming messages through the spiritual influence of the doyra on the person, thereby demonstrating their divination skills. This means that in ancient times there were religious and philosophical methods. There are various reports that such executions are more widespread in India, China and Afghanistan”[4, p.144].

CONCLUSION

Today, artificial plastic is widely used as a raw material in the production of circular instruments used in the music of the peoples of Central Asia and the East. The advantage of such circles is that the artificial plastics applied to them as a membrane, like natural leather; do not change the

sound properties depending on air temperature.[5] Sounds the same in any situation. However, it is safe to say that in plastic circles, in their voices. There are no aspects, that reflect the national identity of the Uzbek people, a unique juicy, genuine Uzbek spirit, pleasing to the listener. That is why the circles made of natural raw materials have been among the favorite instruments of our people for centuries.

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THE ROLE OF TECHNOLOGIES IN DEVELOPING LANGUAGE SKILLS

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ABSTRACT

The article discusses the main feature and importance of technologies and mobile devices in teaching as well as learning foreign languages. Cooperative learning within IT technologies is a strategy that maximizes student engagement, reduces class tensions, and promotes student learning. Typically, students work in groups and plan to use cooperative learning frequently in classes, consider arranging your classroom to facilitate in learning foreign languages. It should be mentioned that in our new developing country, the benefits of IT learning are obvious. That is why IT teachers along with teachers of English are creating different softwares and strategies. The use of Internet resources in teaching foreign languages undoubtedly carries a huge pedagogical potential, being one of the means that turns teaching a foreign language into a living creative process. Of course, one should not forget that teachers teach, not computers. A computer is just a complex machine in the service of man, and it will never replace a teacher.

KEYWORDS: *Technology, Digital Assistant, Mobile Language Learning Environment, Search Engine, Portable Classroom, Autonomous Learning, Mobile Devices, Podcasting.*

INTRODUCTION

Many researchers have noted the role technology plays in developing reading and writing skills. Early in the millennium, Adina Levine, Orna Ferenz, and Thea Reves identified that in order to develop critical literacy skills for foreign language learners, computer-based technologies were more useful than the conventional method of reading. Several years later Subhadra Ramachandran supported this finding, propounding that judicious use of technology in the classroom helped students in their literacy development. Likewise, Read Gilgen described that personal digital assistant and laptop devices were considerably more effective than traditional modalities, creating a mobile language-learning environment for students. Recent scholarship concurs with these findings, although it tends to recommend using a combination of web-based and traditional writing instruction rather than a single approach[1].

Methodology

The main purpose of teaching foreign languages is the formation and development of a communicative culture of schoolchildren, teaching practical mastery of a foreign language. Access to the Internet enables teachers to take advantage of a huge amount of additional materials and resources that allow enriching lessons with a variety of ideas, making them more

effective, interesting, and interactive. However, we must not forget that the Internet is only an auxiliary technical means of training. Thus, competently integrating information resources of the Internet into the educational process, you can: form and improve speech skills using modern authentic materials; to replenish vocabulary with vocabulary of the modern English language; to get acquainted with the features of speech behavior, culture and traditions of various peoples in the conditions of communication.

Something that excited many scholars several years ago was the potential of mobile technologies — from personal digital assistants to iPods — to impact language learning, although they did acknowledge limitations. Laptops, tablets, iPods, and cellphone devices are a type of portable classroom, which has made language learning very easy. Texting, calling, and e-mailing are different techniques students can use to improve their language skills. Language teachers should update their skills with training on the use of technology, including computers, multimedia, and smart boards in the language-learning classroom[2]. Instructors should also urge their students to use technology for language learning; the Internet especially can be fruitful for autonomous learning.[3]

There are various types of technologies currently used in traditional classrooms. Among these are:

Computer in the classroom: Having a computer in the classroom is an asset to any teacher. With a computer in the classroom, teachers are able to demonstrate a new lesson, present new material, illustrate how to use new programs, and show new websites.

Class website: In today's society, children should know how to use the computer to navigate their way through a website, so why not give them one where they can be a published author? Just be careful, as most districts maintain strong policies to manage official websites for a school or classroom.

Class blogs and wikis: Blogs allow for students to maintain a running dialogue. They work a tool for maintaining a journal of thoughts, ideas, and assignments, as well as encourage student comment and reflection. Wikis are more group focused to allow multiple members of the group to edit a single document and create a truly collaborative and carefully edited finished product[4].

Mobile devices: Mobile devices such as clickers or smart phone can be used to enhance the experience in the classroom by providing the possibility for professors to get feedback. Mobile learning is how an individual learns using personal interactive technologies, such as a computer. A branch of mobile learning where students relate personal experiences to their learning is called performance support[5]

Podcasts: Pod-casting is a relatively new invention that allows anybody to publish files to the Internet where individuals can subscribe and receive new files from people by a subscription. The primary benefit of pod-casting for educators is quite simple. It enables teachers to reach students through a medium that is both "cool" and a part of their daily lives. For a technology that only requires a computer, microphone and internet connection, pod-casting has the capacity of advancing a student's education beyond the classroom. When students listen to the pod-casts of other students as well as their own, they can quickly demonstrate their capacities to identify and define "quality."

Writing is one of the requesting languageabilities that require a tall phonetic information and linguistic foundation.

The complicated nature ofcomposingis that it is seen as ‘a handle as well as a product’ which needs imagination, concentration, and assurance from the scholars.comprehensive composing instruction. Writing particularly by moment dialect learners (L2) composing is seen as very troublesome ability to memorize by L2 learners, which needs for efficient and

Ponders of gifted scholars outline well the complexity of the composing prepare. Learners are required to address substance, organization, structure, and mechanics suitably tocommunicate meaning through composing at the same time.

Online composing is portion of online dialect learning (OLL). This may take put in Web encouraged, cross breed, or completely virtual. The term online dialect learning (OLL) can allude to a number of learning courses of action: Web-facilitated class, a blended or hybrid course, a fully virtual or online course. These are modern dialect learning environment with online instruction conveyance designs, at the side the blend of the innovative devices utilizedin that, cover in numerous cases with the contrasts in nomenclature having more to do with the percentage of substance that's conveyed online.

There's expanding prove that innovation, when appropriatelyimplanted and coordinates into instructing and learning, encompassesa noteworthy positive impact on understudies learning prepare.

CONCLUSION

On the whole, while student satisfaction surveys confirm the continued success of Internet-based resources in the teaching of foreign languages, a growing body of literature suggests these technologies are encouraging students to become increasingly autonomous in their learning of foreign languages, as well as more intercultural competent.

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COVERAGE OF CHANG INSTRUMENTS IN HISTORICAL AND MUSICAL SOURCES

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ABSTRACT

This article provides a scientific overview of the history of changeinstruments and their gradual development to the present day, the ancient data of our ancestors on the performance of the instrument, in particular, the reflections on rock paintings in our region. The development of sound in percussion instruments discovered after percussion instruments is because the air driven into a pipe of a certain thickness in a certain direction, while in later invented percussion instruments it formed due to the vibration of the net at a certain tension.

KEYWORDS: *National Instruments, Chang Performance, Written Sources, Melodies, Music Culture, Art, Musical Heritage.*

INTRODUCTION

Each nation has its own national heritage, traditions, national songs and national instruments. The history of performance and stages of development of Uzbek national instruments go back a long way.

It known from history that Uzbek folk instrument formed and developed over the centuries in accordance with all branches of music. The history of national instruments and their gradual development seen in the most ancient information about the musical culture of our ancestors, in particular, in rock paintings, archeological excavations, as well as in pictures and miniatures of various publications.

THE MAIN PART

Medieval music is one of the main sources for studying the history of performance on Uzbek national instruments. Knowledge of the historical process of our national instruments given in the works of scientists who lived and worked at that time.

Written monuments of medieval music considered as the main sources in the study of the history of musical culture of the peoples of the East. Therefore, the history of the origin of our national instruments connected with the written works on the source of medieval music. The theoretical views of Eastern scholars based on existing experience in the performing arts, and in their treatises, they provide detailed information about the role and importance of music in society.

It believed that the first musical instruments appeared in the XIII millennium BC. Percussion instruments first appeared in the performance of musical instruments. They are associated with

human footsteps, applause, dancing, hunting, and military marches. Stones, sticks, and hard objects are the first examples of percussion instruments. While not a groundbreaking contribution to the genre, they help keep people moving and singing in a certain rhythm. Over time, the percussion instruments' ability to produce sound expands. In this way, other instruments formed over time and retained their original characteristics and tone over the centuries.

During the development of human society, percussion instruments (kayrok, doul, daf, nokgora, doyra (childirma, chirmanda), koshik, zang, safoil and etc.); wind instruments (bukg (burkg), ushullak (loy khushtak), sibizik, shuvildok, kgajr nay, nay, karnay, surnay and etc.); strings of stringed instruments (ud, dutor, kgijjak, tanbur and etc.); harp-shaped (sanj, jank, chang, chiltor, kannora) and box-shaped instruments (mizafa, nuzha, mukganniy, konun, santur). [1]

In fact, it is safe to say that the most perfect “instrument” invented as an imitation of natural phenomena is the voice of man. These features of the human voice were first mentioned in the musical treatises of our great ancestors Abu Nasr al-Farabi and Abu Ali Ibn Sina [2].

The development of sound in percussion instruments discovered after percussion instruments is because the air driven into a pipe of a certain thickness in a certain direction, while in later invented percussion instruments it formed due to the vibration of the net at a certain tension. Lies the sound of the bell. While the way air is blown, the length and width of the pipe determine the characteristics of the sound produced by wind instruments, the thickness, length and tension of the strings determine the strength and timbre of the sound produced by stringed instruments [3].

“The Great Book of Music” by Abu Nasr al-Farabi (873-950) (Book -musical al-kabir), Abu Ali ibn Sina’s (980-1037) encyclopedia “Book of Healing”. “The Book of Nobility” or “The Book of Sharafiya”, Abdurahman Jami’s (1414-1492) “The Booklet on Music” contains important information about music performance and folk instruments.

While the legacy of the great thinkers of the East has historical value in the study of folk instruments, it acknowledged that Abu Nasr al-Farabi’s Kitabul-musikiy al-kabir (The Great Music Book) is of special importance. In this book, the medieval scholar distinguishes between two types of musical performance: the restoration of melody through the human voice (the art of singing) and the playing of musical instruments [4].

In addition to being a skilled researcher, Farabi, as a skilled performer, emphasizes the role of musical instruments in the life of society, and he writes “... There are special instruments that are played when singing love songs” [5].

According to Farabi, chang belongs to the category of musical instruments that create sound through the vibration of open strings. We can see that there were 15 strings of chang at that time, which were diatonic and had a volume equal to two octaves. All of the instruments described in the pamphlet used to accompany singing, dancing, soloist and ensemble performance.

In his scientific views, Farabi paid special attention to the study of the role of musical instruments in society. According to Kurt Zacks and Erich Hornbostel, the leading scholars who created the universal classification system of musical instruments of the peoples of the world in the twentieth century, Farabi founded the science of organology. For the first time in the history of musicology, the “Kitabulmusiqiyal-kabir” (The Great Book of Music) describes the scientific classification of instruments [6].

Thus, the great scholar of the East, as a branch of musicology, founded the field of instrumental studies. This field later enriched and developed in the works of other scholars as well.

Another source of information about the instruments is Ibn Zayla's "Complete Book of Music". Musicologist Zokirjon Aripov provides detailed information about Ibn Zayla in his book "Central Asian Music Sources in the X-XV Centuries". Ibn Zayla was a scholar of all Arabic sciences, well known in mathematics, skilled in music, and perfect in the art of essay. Ibn Zayla equated with Farabi and Ibn Sina in the field of music[7].

Ibn Zayla wrote, "One of the most widely used musical instruments in the community is the oud".

Chang was one of the most famous instruments of the Sassanid dynasty, which developed from the time of King Bakhrom. According to sources, the chang instrument flourished during the reign of Bakhrom Gor (Kgor) (421-438). It said that Bakhrom had a concubine named Dilorom. He considered one of the most beautiful of his time, his art captured the hearts of artists, his charm was an ointment to the hearts of the poor, Zulfi was a trap for thousands, and he captured poor lovers. Dilorom was as unique as the sun, as distorter was and unique in the chang valley.

Dilorom known for her beauty and manners, who calms hearts, encourages people to faith with her performance skills, and gives life to broken hearts. In addition to being a musician, Dilorom is also a composer. One of the six new methods created at that time, the "Du-yak" method (*ta-na-nan ta-na-nan*), belonged to Dilorom Chang indicates this. While Dilorom established his professional powder performance with his beautiful qualities and attractive performance, this instrument developed and flourished thanks to skilled performers such as Nokus, Romtin, Sarkash, who served in the palace of Khusrav Parviz II (590-628).

According to sources (Kh. Khamidov), Romtin (557-620), who was the most famous chang-man during the reign of Khusrav Parviz, raised the art of dusting to the highest level and was the author of several melodies. The life and work of this musician are widely described in the poems of Manuchehr, Farrukh, Unsuri, encyclopedias and dictionaries.

Another famous chang-man, singer, and composer, Nokus (549-623) (Nagisoyi in some sources), who created in the Sassanid court, was nicknamed *chang* because of his skill in playing the chang. It is said that when the musician performed his song "Jamodaron" ("Clothes bribery"), the audience inadvertently tore their clothes and became bribed. Nokus and Romtin were originally from Movarounnahr.

Chang played an important role not only in musical ceremonies, but also in various ceremonies (asking for food, calling for rain, treating patients, etc.). In the Uzbek village of Kashkadarya region (VIIa.) On the walls of the Sagan cemetery, typical of Zoroastrian burial traditions, are depicted musicians and dancers playing chang. Scholars have speculated that it included ritual dances such as ancestral worship, solicitation, the extinction of nature, and the return to life.

Chang the instrument is also widely used in the treatment of patients, according to the sources: Sultan Mukhammad, a well-known physician at the time, advised him to listen to melodies in the performance of chang (the literal translation of the manuscript is "to frighten the patient with the sounds of chang"). Darvish Ali testified that he was able to treat the patient with chang for three months.

Although examples of the chang's performance have not survived, the information provided in the written sources allows us to imagine its sound. The Arab poet Maymun ibn Qays (d. 630) describes the dusty nature of one of his ghazals as follows: The sound of the tanbur becomes more pleasant only when the fingers touch the changstrings. When the singer finishes his singing, the changbegins to play and then calls for a vanna^{15,16}.

CONCLUSION

It is difficult to say exactly where and who originally invented musical instruments. Factors such as the historical geographical environment of Central Asia, the socio-political and cultural-economic relations of the first state associations with neighboring countries led to the different development of civilization at that time. Territories that are usually adjacent to developed countries characterized by a highly developed culture, economy, and way of life.

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STEAM APPROACH TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF FUTURE TEACHERS' ENGLISH LANGUAGE SKILLS

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ABSTRACT

The article contains further study of the effectiveness of the STEAM approach in the development of English language skills in future teachers. The conditions and opportunities for developing English language skills combined with soft skills (communication, critical thinking, creativity and collaboration) require further research.

KEYWORDS: STEAM Approach, English Language Skills, Students, Design Method, Teamwork Method.

INTRODUCTION

The world is integrated, so teaching should be too. No learning takes place in a vacuum. Instead, students should always be using their knowledge of the world to connect ideas.

This is especially true when it comes to STEAM subjects – science, technology, engineering, art and design and maths. After all, the subjects are naturally connected. For instance, scientists rarely do anything purely scientific without at least a speck of engineering, technological tools, or creative design, just as composers don't write music without thinking mathematically.

The STEAM classroom is naturally student-centered because of its strong focus on project-based and hands-on learning. Students are actively involved at all stages of the learning process. Effective and communicative world language classrooms typically already utilize many collaborative types of projects (such as puzzle-solving tasks, group discussions, and cooperative learning activities) and realia from the target culture or simply to serve as visuals to enhance communication and understanding. Problem-solving is a large component of the STEAM approach and also goes along beautifully with the goals of world language instruction. For example, students might use the target language to creatively solve open-ended problems or to create a product such as a report, a poster, or a video. The end-goals of STEAM education lead to natural connections with our world language teaching goals, such as higher-level thinking, oral communication, and managerial or leadership skills. Risk taking is also a key element of STEAM approaches, and fits well with the end goal of using language extemporaneously in the target culture. Picture yourself as a new speaker of a language suddenly being immersed in the target culture. You will need to take some risks (with language and otherwise) in order to meet your needs for food, shelter, clothing, companionship, and so forth. STEAM education promotes risk-taking as opposed to there being a perfect solution and one answer to every problem. In the

world language classroom, there are many solutions to problems, just like there are in real life when we use language to meet our needs.[1]

Methodology

Most people understand how STEM (science, technology, engineering and maths) subjects are connected. But for students to develop STEM skills, we need to integrate these subjects with the arts – and vice versa. The arts is an umbrella term for things like dance, music, drama, movement, painting, drawing, crafting, sculpture, and design.

Moreover, as we mentioned above, scientists, technology developers, engineers and mathematicians need to be creative to innovate. Artists also need to observe, hypothesise and experiment – which in many ways is similar to a scientific process. [2]

There are lots of benefits to creating connections across STEAM subjects and content areas in your curriculum. For example:

- **Our brains are wired to make connections.** When we connect two pieces of information in our brain, we are much more likely to understand, remember, and be able to apply this knowledge. So, combining subjects mimics real life and prepares the brain for a world in which knowledge is integrated.
- **Work is transdisciplinary.** Even if an individual chooses to become a scientist, there will most probably be a lot of maths in their job. Perhaps they will need engineering skills and creativity. They might have to use new technologies too. STEAM integration shows learners that whatever career they decide to follow, they will probably be working across disciplines.
- **It helps build problem solving skills.** For learners, using what they know in one area can help them to solve new problems and become successful in other areas. By discovering inter-relationships in school, learners discover how different areas interweave in the real world. And once they are used to seeing these connections, it is much easier for them to find connections themselves.
- **Integrated learning makes school more interesting, relevant and meaningful.** Studies have shown that it increases learners' and teachers' interest, motivation and enjoyment of school.

Learning objectives are a good starting point to develop STEAM connections. For example, when teaching the topic of animals and their habitats, there are lots of STEAM connections you can make. For example, you could ask students to build a habitat for an animal (engineering), decorate the habitat (art and design) and include what that animal needs to survive (science). You could then have students present their habitat creation to the rest of the class – practicing their English language presentation and speaking skills. [3]

Here are some ideas for instruction for world language teachers who would like to bring more project-based and STEAM-oriented activities to their classrooms:

- Students can create with language by writing advertisements, skits, and “how-to” tutorials which they can present in audio or video format using technology.
- Students can use the target language to solve open-ended problems, such as how to build a structure or create a piece of art.
- Students can work in pairs or groups to give and take directions for a task using hands-on materials (Legos, erector sets, robotics kits, or Minecraft). For example, one student might have the completed product in front

of her and must give directions/descriptions in order for the other student to successfully build a replica of the product. The students then compare the results with the prototype. When working in a virtual building world (such as Minecraft) students can speak in the target language over Skype or text-based chatting programs. • Students design open-ended products using hands-on materials (perhaps using recycled objects) and then describe what they are building/making using audio, video, presentation apps (such as PowerPoint or Prezi) or paper posters. 4 • Students use screen-capture apps (such as Jing) to record audio and video of themselves performing a task on the computer. For example, a student might create a tutorial on how to use Microsoft Word in the target language. • Students can create music videos in the target language, which brings the potential for integrating both technology and the arts (music, visual art, and dance). In addition to these project-based ideas, the gamification aspects of STEAM can be utilized both in and out of the world language classroom for practice of the target language. Gamification has become increasingly popular as a tool for motivation and engagement in all types of learning, and can be used by individuals or groups. [4]

CONCLUSION

Depending on their proficiency level, learners can also learn language skills used by a range of STEAM professions. Take a scientist, for example. These language skills include listening to others and negotiating, reading and interpreting text or data, writing down hypotheses, labelling designs, recording data, sharing explanations, communicating ideas and solutions, and publishing results.

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THE ROLE OF CONCEPTUAL METAPHOR IN CREATING THE AUTHOR'S WORLD PICTURE

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ABSTRACT

The article deals with the consideration of theoretically important problems such as relationships between conceptual metaphor and author's world picture, cultural specificity of linguistic units which create linguistic world picture. The results of the research can make a certain contribution to the problems of Cultural Linguistics, Text Linguistics, Cognitive Stylistics and etc.

For further investigation we can suggest the followings:

- *The study of other language means containing images;*
- *Cognitive foundation of culturally marked units.*

KEYWORDS:*Conceptualization, World Picture, Semantic Construction, Mental Entity, Lingual Entity, Lacunas, Phonosemantic Units, Categorization.*

INTRODUCTION

Studying the problems of language and culture correlation as well as the ways of conceptualizing reality, of creating and presenting knowledge about the world in the linguistic semantics is a part of such areas of modern linguistics as cognitive linguistics and linguistics. It is aimed to identify the main features of the authors world picture. Such philosophers as G.A. Brutyan, R.I. Pavilyonis and linguists Yu. N. Karaulov, G.V. Kolshansky, V.I. Postovalova, G.V. Ramishvili, B.A. Serebryannikov, V.N. Teliya investigated the conceptual and the linguistic world pictures. The interrelation of language and intellect, their correlation with culture and reality still remains one of the difficult questions both in linguistics and philosophy.

Conceptual metaphors are part of the common language and conceptual precepts shared by members of a culture. These metaphors are systematic because there is a defined correlation between the structure of the source domain and the structure of the target domain.

The emergence of the term "world picture" in linguistics is due to the turn of science to the problem of reflection a human being in language, to consideration the language as a key phenomenon that forms human's personality. The term "world picture" is one of the fundamental concepts that expresses the relationship between a human and the world. The images of the world are extremely diverse, as it is always a unique perspective of the world, its semantic construction in accordance with certain logical outlook.

Methodology

We generally recognize these things in terms of a common understanding. For example, in our culture, if the source concept is "death," the common target destination is "leave-taking or departure."

Because conceptual metaphors are drawn from a collective cultural understanding, they've eventually become linguistic conventions. This explains why the definitions for so many words and idiomatic expressions are dependent on understanding accepted conceptual metaphors.

There are as many pictures of the world as there are the ways of worldview, because each person perceives the world and build its image considering his experience, his knowledge, his language. The term "world image" was introduced by Ludwig Wittgenstein in his work «Logico Philosophicus Tractatus». Later the term "world picture" has been considered in the works of the German scholar Leo Weisgerber, who tried to bring the philosophical ideas of Wilhelm von Humboldt and Herder and to relate them to language.

As G.V. Kolshansky emphasized, "each language creates its own conceptual world, which serves as a mediator between reality and a man. A person can be guided only by the world given to him through the language consciousness, his mother tongue" [1].

The conceptual world picture is based on all the mentioned sources. The world picture is a **mental entity**. The basic elements of world picture are the so called info memes. The conceptual world picture is exhibited in language and mimics, in art and music, in rituals and etiquette, in ways of house holding, in sociocultural stereotypes of people's behavior and etc.

The so-called "categorization of the world", which is often mentioned in connection with the language world picture is carried out not in the language, but with the help of cognitive classifiers and belongs to the cognitive world picture. The language does not divide (categorize) reality - it reflects and fixes cognitive division; language only signals about this categorization.

Linguistic world picture categorize the world by:

- a) nominative means of language – lexemes, set expressions, phraseological units, which fix this or that categorization and classification of objects;
- b) functional means of the language - selection of vocabulary and phraseology in communication; setting most frequently used, communicatively relevant linguistic resources;
- c) image bearing means of language - the national-specific imagery, metaphors;
- d) phonosemantic units of the language;
- e) discourse mechanisms of language - specific tools and strategies of text formation, reasoning, handling disputes, dialogue, building a monologue text, particularly the strategies and tactics of communicative behavior of the people in the standard communicative situations, methods of construction of various genres of texts;
- f) Evaluative strategies and interpretation of linguistic utterances, discourses, texts of different genres, criteria for evaluating them as models of texts, etc.

The linguistic world picture – is a **mental and lingual entity**, its elements are concepts. The language world picture is exhibited in an ethnic language. The language world picture is

determined by the ethnic language and is represented in it. The relations between the world picture and the language world picture can be described as the relation between the whole and the part. It is the essential part of the conceptual world picture, reflecting only part of the "image of the world." It counts for the contradiction between the infinity of the world and the finite number of discrete units of language. E.S. Kubryakova states that the language world picture is an important part of an overall conceptual model of the world in the human mind[2].

Therefore, the linguistic world picture is a mental and lingual entity, the information about reality, fixed in individual or collective consciousness and represented by linguistic means. The language determines the specificity of the language world picture and its nature. The man cognates the objective reality and records the results of cognition in the word (language). The knowledge represented in linguistic world picture, which is also called "linguistic world representation", "linguistic model of the world".[3]

Each ethnic language reflects a specific world picture, i.e. characterized by a specific way of world perception and organization.

Each nation perceives the world in its own unique projection. The specifics of this projection is embodied in the language forming a national linguistic picture of the world transmitted from generation to generation. The man unconsciously models the world according to his national mentality, character, lifestyle, etc.

The national world picture is also reflected in people's behaviour, in stereotypical situations, in ideas and judgments about the reality.[4]

According to the study of the author's world picture includes the following constituents:

- a) the description of the "categorization of reality," reflected in paradigmatic relations of linguistic units (lexical-semantic and lexical- phraseological groups and fields);
- b) the analysis of nationally specific meanings and cultural component of linguistic units;
- c) the analysis of lacunas (gaps) in the language;

In the structure of linguistic world picture, we can outline universal and national components, which are predetermined by linguistic and extra linguistic factors. The factors determining the universal component in the linguistic world picture are:

- all people in the world belong to one civilization, to one historical time;
- people all over the world are surrounded by the same material world;
- universality of biological and social essences of the humans;
- Similar laws of cognition and the same mechanism of cognitive processes as homo sapiens'.

All these factors determine the common logical- semiotic basis of all the languages, which stipulate understanding between representatives of different nations, they use universal system of signs for formation and transference of ideas and communication – a language. [5]

The factors, which determine the national component of the linguistic world picture, are as follows:

- geographical and climatic living conditions;

- a specific cultural-historical experience of people;
- type of life management (a settled way, a nomadic way);
- mentality, psychological type of perception the world;
- religion, traditions;
- specific language construction.

Because conceptual metaphors are drawn from a collective cultural understanding, they've eventually become linguistic conventions. This explains why the definitions for so many words and idiomatic expressions are dependent on understanding accepted conceptual metaphors.

For example:

- You're *wasting* my time.
- This gadget will *save* you hours.
- I don't *have* the time to *give* you.
- How do you *spend* your time these days?
- That flat tire *cost* me an hour.
- I've *invested* a lot of time in her.
- You're *running out* of time.
- Is that *worth your while*?
- He's living on *borrowed* time

Thus, author's world pictures are closely connected notions. Each nation has its own national image of the world. National world picture can be considered as a system of notions verbalizes by language means. [6]

The study of the key national images will reflect the specifics of world perception. The language plays the most significant role in the reflection of these national images on different language levels (words, phraseological units, proverbs and sayings), stylistic means (metaphor, similes, symbols), literary texts.

CONCLUSION

Nowadays the problem of human communication is one of the most significant subjects occupying the minds of linguists, anthropologists, psychologists, and philosophers. Since it is the most important means of communication among human beings, the relation between language, culture, and their mutual interactions is of high significance. Our research is done in the frameworks of cultural linguistics, which is considered one of the main trends of modern linguistics.

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OBSERVING ECONOMICS THROUGH GEOGRAPHY: COVID-19 AND NIGHT-LIGHT DATA ANALYSIS OF BANGLADESH AND SRI LANKA (2017-2021)

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ABSTRACT

Human activities produce imprints in space and time. In this regard, Night-light data is observed to be reflective of the geographical behaviour of economic activities and many other economic parameters as well. Further, Night-light data measured through radiance through satellites has been gaining immense consideration as a representative of multiple economic analysis. Of the data types available in this regard, Visible Infrared Imaging Radiometer Suite (VIIRS) data has been observed to be less erroneous, cutting edge and spatially more precise than any other data base. The current study is an indirect investigation of economic activities in the developing nations of Bangladesh and Sri Lanka in South Asia over the last five years, out of which two have been reeling under the effects of the life altering COVID - 19 pandemic through observations of NOAA-VIIRS satellite data. Results depict a specific pattern of radiance in Bangladesh and a highly fluctuating trend of radiance for Sri Lanka spatially and temporally, indicating a specific and non-specific trend in economic activities respectively.

KEYWORDS: Bangladesh, Economic, Night-light, NOAA-VIIRS, Spatial, Sri Lanka

INTRODUCTION

Economic activities operate in space through various processes (Mackinnon & Cumbers, 2014)[1] and economic geography indicates how economic activities produce patterns (Saxena, 2013)[2]. Economic investigation in this regard is a study of regions comprising the economic space and these regions are dissimilar in nature (Combes, Mayer, & Thisse, 2008)[3]. This also tends to create centres of economic activity in a region in a geographical space (Combes, Mayer, & Thisse, 2008)[3]. This pattern as observed across, is an outcome of a number of factors and turns spaces into places in which a geographical analysis provides a very strong method of examination (Coe, Kelly, & Yeung, 2020)[4].

Of recent, the anisotropic nature of Night-lights (Li, et al., 2019)[5] is considered as a representative of economic activities and the method of studying human activities through these has gained an equal and an even more significance than conventional economic assessments (Gibson, Olivia, & Gibson, 2020)[6]. This data is important further as light can be considered as an indicator of distribution and linkage between different forms of development (Small & Elvidge, 2013)[7].

Night-light data has gained a popularity to the extent that it is even taken as an indicator of economic development even in countries where economic data is not properly maintained (Bhandari & Roychowdhury, 2011 [8] and Huang, 2019 [9]). Extensively utilised in various sub branches of geographical study, this data is forwarded to be supplementary to traditional day time remote sensing besides providing a remarkable information on Night time activities and also light pollution. This is more applicable for urban areas of a region (Li, Elvidge, Zhou, & Changyong, 2017)[10] as more lights indicate more urban build up and activities in the area (Cheon & Kim, 2020)[11].

Radiance is considered as a better indicator of Night-lights as it provides a more detailed information even at a micro level (Cao & Bai, 2014)[12]. Stability of Night-lights and the consequent radiance generated forms the basis of this analysis. However, urban and non-urban activities both generate this data (Mellander, Lobo, Stolarick, & Matheson, 2015)[13] and there is observed to be an enhanced correlation between radiance generated night time data than the one with stable lights. Reflections on nocturnal data indicates the level of human development also (Elvidge, Baugh, Anderson, Sutton, & Ghosh, 2012)[14]. However, there also exist some concerns in accepting this data for scrutiny of existing inequalities in space and economy (Sindin, Chen, & Prischepov, 2021)[15].

In all these regards, the current analysis becomes relevant and significant in observing the economics of two developing nations of South Asia (Siddique, Salvanathan, & Salvanthan, 2012)[16]. The nations of Bangladesh and Sri Lanka are developing economies of South Asia and are dominated by agricultural activities in terms of land use (Puri, 2022;Tinker & Husain, 2022) [17]. The current study utilises the VIIRS data for these two nations on the basis of a five year period from 2017-2021. This is initiated on an yearly basis for each year from 2017 to 2021. It then observes the average trend of Night-light data for the two nations for the whole period of study. The examination is also extended to the study of yearly trend with respect to each year for the time period.

A combination of such analysis provides a descriptive of pattern and operation of activities in these economies at the macro level. The study also holds significance as it covers the pre COVID-19, COVID-19 pandemic year of 2020 and post COVID-19 time period to check the changes in Night-light data after the pandemic. The attempt is to see whether the COVID-19 year of 2020 observed any significant change in light data and activities as exhibited in spatial concentration of light data. A comparison pre-2020 and post-2020 will be very helpful in discussing these trends and also in discovering the changes as a proxy to COVID-19 impacts economically and spatially.

Study Area

The study area comprises of the countries of South Asian countries of Bangladesh and Sri Lanka as show in Figure 1. They are chosen for analysis with regards to specific features of their

location and economic concerns. While Bangladesh has constantly been applauded for its economic growth even after COVID-19 pandemic (Sharma, 2020; Bank A. D., 2021; and Bank T. W., 2021 [18,19,20]), Sri Lanka has been badly affected by the pandemic (Moramudali, 2022) and is facing one of its 'worst' economic concerns (Moramudali, 2022)[21]. Bangladesh is located in the deltaic region of river Ganga and Yamuna bordered by India on three sides and Myanmar in the east (Tinker & Husain, 2022)[22].

It is one of the most densely populated countries of the world (Tinker & Husain, 2022)[22] with about 1265 persons per sq. km. inhabitation (Worldometer, 2022)[23]. Its population in March 2022 is 167,546,220 (Worldometer, 2022) [23]. Although its Gross Domestic Product (GDP) has been fluctuating but post COVID-19, there has been an improvement in its economy (IANS, 2022)[24]. Its current GDP is expected to grow at 6.8% in 2022 as compared to 5.5% in 2021. Pre COVID-19, it was 8.9% in 2019 (Bank A. D., 2021)[19].

In 2002, its GDP growth was slid at -7% while in 2019 it was the seventh fastest growing economy in the world (Sharma, 2020)[18]. Bangladesh's growth even during COVID-19 crisis has been recognised in Bloomberg's COVID-19 resilience ranking and its economy has been observed to grow by 271 times in the last 50 years and many specific initiatives have been attributed to this (Sharma, 2020)[18]. Its export of ready-made garments, export diversification and stability in economy are attributed to this growth (Bank, 2021) [19]. A strong growth has been observed in its economy in the last five years from 2017 to 2022 (Foundation, 2022)[25].

Sri Lanka has a population of 21,567,655 persons in March 2022 (Worldometer, 2022)[23]. Located in the Indian Ocean, it has a population of around 22million as of March 2022 (Worldometer, 2022)[23] and a population density of around 348 persons per sq. km. (Sri Lanka, 2020). Its GDP growth has been fluctuating from 5.0% in 2015, 3.6% in 2017, 2.3% in 2019 (Sri Lanka, 2020)[26] and -3.6% in 2020 (Bank T. W., 2022) [27]. The COVID-19 pandemic has put a dent in its economy with economic problems reaching at an unprecedented height in the form of debts, inflation and unemployment (Bank T. W., 2021)[19].

In the background of all these contemporary concerns, the examination of Night-light data can provide a supplementary and complementary overview of the economic activities and their relative fluctuations in these economies at the geographical scale. It can help in identifying as to which regions have experienced more of these changes in the respective countries and to what extent.

Figure 1. Location of Bangladesh with Major Cities



Source- Authors, 2022

Figure 2. Location of Sri Lanka with Major Cities



Source- Authors, 2022

With this background, the exploration of Night-light data is done for both the countries from the NOAA-VIIRS database.

Database and Methodology

The database for the study is VIIRS Stray Light Corrected Nighttime Day/Night band Composites Version 1 to gather spatial data for the parameter of average radiation. Night time light data currently is generated by two data sources- Operational Line Scan (OLS) system on board Defense Meteorology Satellite Program (DMSP) and VIIRS on board the SUOMI-NPP (SNPP) and NOAA-20 satellites in the Joint Polar Satellite System (JPSS) (Nechaev, et al., 2021)[28]. This database provides average Day Night Band (DNB) radiance values measured in nanoWatts/sq.cm/sr ranging from a minimum of -1 and a maximum value of 193564.92 nanoWatts/sq.cm/sr with a resolution of 468.83 meters. It is provided by the Earth Observation Group, Payne Institute for Public Policy, Colorado School of Mines. The group is highlighted as a leader in providing highest quality data till date in the field of Night-light data.

The approach of generating this data is defined as a new one with the derivation done from monthly cloud free mean radiance generated monthly and annually by excluding the impact of stray light, lightning, lunar gleam, and cloud cover. Version I database covers 75N to 65S latitudes (Mines, 2022)[29]. The impact of radiance outliers is removed. The data is in processed form with the removal of cursory lights and non-lights from the images. Data extraction is from Google Earth Engine Code Editor and processed in QGIS 3.16 software. The image CRS is EPSG:4326. The methodology involves the following steps:

- a. Extraction- The extraction of annual average radiance imageries for Bangladesh and Sri Lanka from 2017-2021 respectively for each year has been the first step for examination. This is followed by analysing the difference in average radiance between 2017 and 2021. The data source is VIIRS Stray Light Corrected Nighttime Day/Night Band composites Version I extracted from the Google Earth Engine Code Editor (Engine, 2022)[30] which is processed in QGIS 3.16 software.
- b. Analysis- It involves observing the spatial and temporal extent and variation of trends in average radiance for both the countries from 2017-21. The attempt is diversified to observe the yearly variations in average radiance and analyse them particularly in the context of COVID-19 pre 2020 and post 2020.

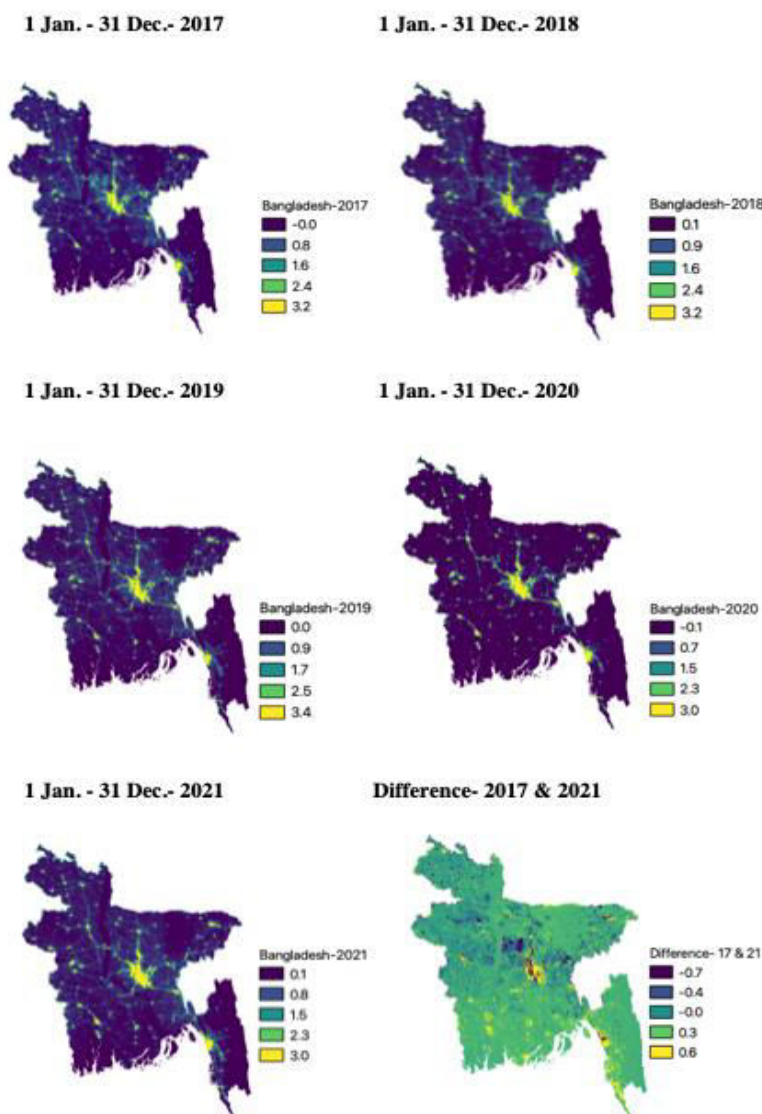
RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Following observations were recorded:

Spatial Trend-Figure 3. highlights the observations in Bangladesh. The years 2017 and 2018 saw stability in average radiance trends indicating a probable stability in economic activities. In 2019, there was a slight increase in average radiance. In 2020, which was the pandemic year, there was an overall decrease in the spatial trend of average radiance in the country. It went to negative value of the minimum of -0.1. This is indicating a decrease. In 2021, there was a slight improvement in the rate of average radiance in certain geographic locations. Overall, the capital city of Dhaka with surrounding urban centers in the central part of the country, exhibit the maximum values of average radiance indicating its significance as the focus of economic activities. Chattogram port in the far east is the second major center where maximum radiance values are observed for the country. The regions with minimum radiance are geographically

distinct such as the mangrove areas in the south, forested areas in the east sharing border with Myanmar and the agricultural land spread throughout in the country (Puri, 2022)[17]. The year 2020 indicates a marked decline in radiance geographically for the country with maximum regions coming under least average radiance category, except Dhaka.

Figure3. Bangladesh- Night Light Data (2017-2021)

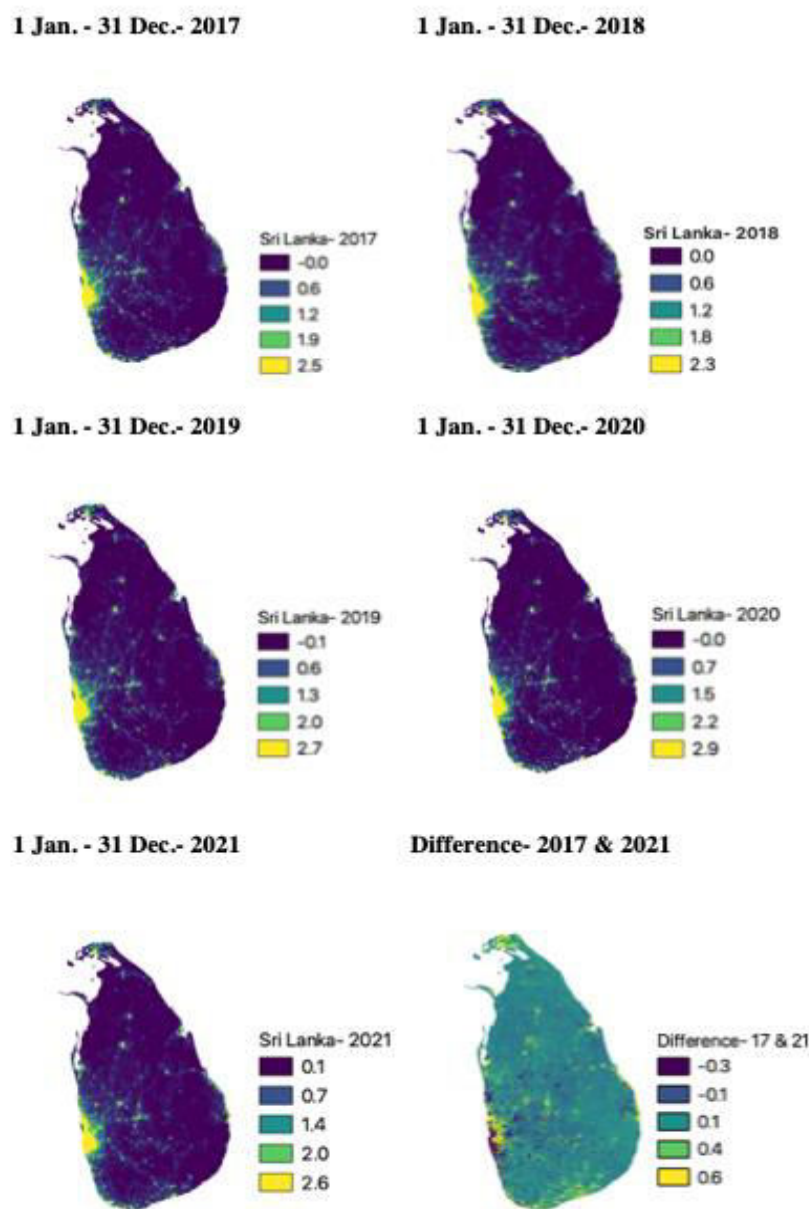


Unit of data- Average radiance (nanoWatts/sq.cm/sr)

Source- Derived by Authors from Google Earth Engine Code Editor, 2022

The year 2021 exhibits a marked recovery as is observed in the spatial distribution of radiance in the country. Overall, the 2017 and 2021 difference indicated an overall increase in average radiance in the country. This can be taken as a probable indicator of economy's robustness as is indicated by data as well. The city of Dhaka and locations in the south and eastern part of the country exhibit the highest positive increase in average radiance. Negative and declining trend in the data was observed in scattered form particularly in the northern part of the country.

Figure 4. Sri Lanka-Night- Light Data (2017-2021)



Unit of data-Average radiance(nanoWatts/sq.cm/sr)

Source- Derived by Authors from Google Earth Engine Code Editor, 2022

As can be observed from Figure 4., for Sri Lanka, there is a distinct and clear dominance of the capital, port city and the urban center of Colombo located on the western coast with regards to radiance values and consequent economic activities. It exhibits the maximum values of average radiance throughout the time period of the study. Outside Colombo, there is a radial pattern of decreasing average radiance but the linkage with the city is clearly strong and visible with cities surrounding Colombo being highlighted as other focal points of economic activity.

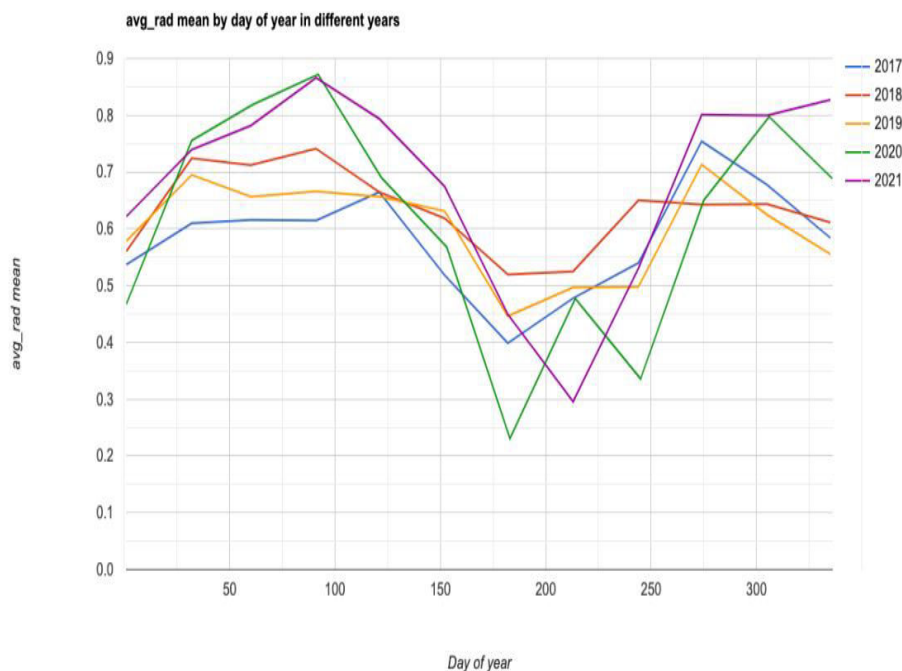
This is a probable indicator of the extreme dominance of the capital city in the economy of the country. Jaffna peninsula in the north is another region of significant radiance throughout the time period of the study. It also specifically recorded an increased radiance from 2017 to 2021. This can be due to its strategic defence location as well as economic activities.

On the whole, average radiance has shown a fluctuating trend for the country. Strangely, in 2020, there was an increase in average radiance which was the maximum for the selected time period. The year 2019 showed the maximum decline in the trend and it was at the minimum value of -0.1 for many parts of the country. It further declined significantly for few geographic regions in 2020. The year 2021, however, does not indicate a recovery as the minimum values of average radiance were lesser compared to 2020. This corroborates with the economic decline being faced by the country.

However, it is also important to note that on a composite of difference from 2017 and 2021, maximum decline was observed along the city of Colombo followed by the regions immediately next to it which were earlier exhibiting next highest average radiance. Further, majority of the country experienced a negative trend in average radiance for the time period, which is a strong indicator of a decline in economic activities. On the whole, the country exhibited a fall in average radiance which is a sturdy barometer of a fall in economic activities in many forms. This trend along the capital city does not provide robust indication for economic upliftment of the troubled region.

Temporal trend-The analysis is carried further to check the temporal trend of the spatially observed values. The temporal trend of Night-light data for both the countries is depicted in Figures 5. and 6. respectively. The stability of data for Bangladesh is visible for the majority of the time period of study. There is a slight period of decline in data for about three months for the country which is a probable sign of a cyclical economic activity. Two peaks are observed in the data set in the first quarter and last quarter of the years.

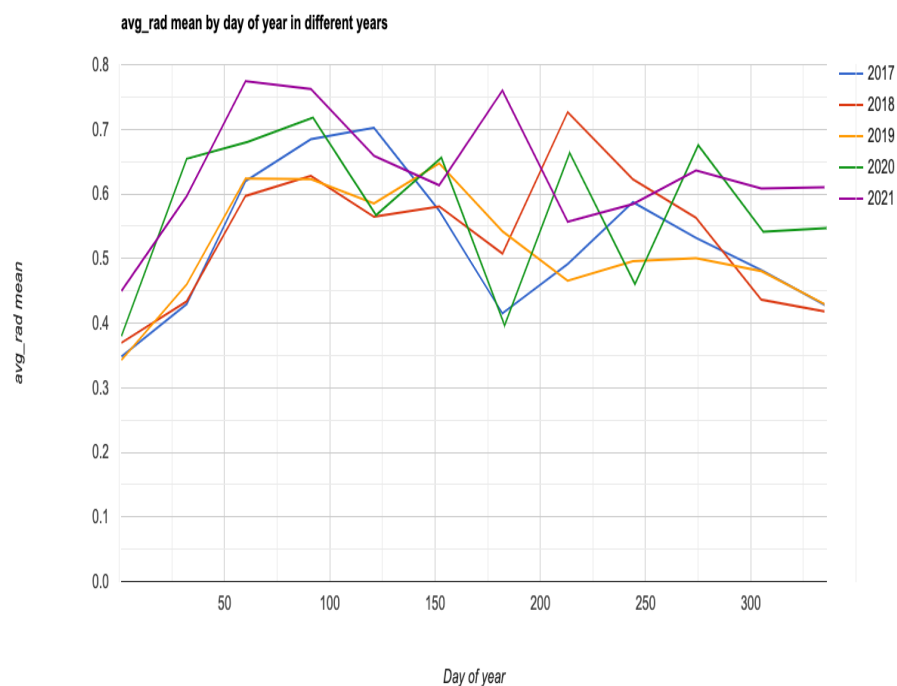
This is highly significant in correlating the spatial data and provides strength to the analysis. Bangladesh clearly exhibits a well-established pattern of average radiance for all years of the study. Temporally, as can be observed from Figure 5., that for about the first 150 days of an year, there is a constancy in the average radiance values. Towards the end of the year in the time period of study, activities again pick up and the trend in radiance is upward. To add to this, the year on year growth is observable in the country. In fact, COVID and post - COVID years have depicted the highest average radiance.

Figure 5. Bangladesh- Yearly Trend of Night Light Data (2017-2021)

Source- Derived by Authors from Google Earth Engine Code Editor, 2022

The years of 2020 and 2021, have been the ones with maximum values of the data when the peaks were observed for the country while they have also been the years with maximum decline when seen in the declining trend of radiance in the middle of the year as outlined above. What is most important in this regard is the fact that, the major period of the COVID in 2020 and post - COVID year of 2021 has experienced the maximum average radiance, which can be taken as a probable indicator of the picking up of economic activities in the country. In fact, these were also the most fluctuating years as is observed from Figure 5. The regularity of trend in average radiance is a probable indicator of a pattern of the country's economy.

Figure 6. exhibits the trends for Sri Lanka on yearly basis. Here, a lot of fluctuation is observed in average radiance which strongly indicates a fluctuating level of economic activities. The maxima is observed for the year 2021, post COVID which probably indicates an enhanced economic activity during night- time; particularly around mid-year. This is the maximum for the country for the whole dataset for the selected time period.

Figure 6. Sri Lanka- Yearly Trend of Night- Light Data (2017-2021)

Source- Derived by Authors from Google Earth Engine Code Editor, 2022

But no broad trend can be highlighted for the country as a whole, which strongly leads to put forward that there is no specific patterning of activities and economic activities cannot be taken as an exception to this. Also, there do not exist any pattern of radiance values for the country.

CONCLUSIONS

The above observations lead to the conclusion that the existing economic trends of both the countries match to a great extent with the current analysis through Night-light data. While Bangladesh's economy indicates an uplift and growth, for Sri Lanka the case is opposite. Human activities are the source of this radiance and can range into multiple categories from urbanisation to lightening, creation of new infrastructure, railways, roadways, airways, recreation and many other. So, in the current examination as well, the rise and decline of such activities can be suggested to be reflected in the information mapped and discussed. It can be forwarded that the Night-light data is helpful not only in the economic analysis of activities but also their geographical spread. This also helps in identifying how economies also create geographies.

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POLYPHARMACY IN PRESCRIBING DRUGS TO ELDERLY PATIENTS

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ABSTRACT

A certain contribution to the appointment of OZLS is made by doctors following the recommendations for managing patients with a certain nosology, which in most cases are based on randomized controlled clinical trials, specifically excluding elderly people with multimorbidity. We compared patients with no prescriptions for OPZD and patients with similar prescriptions in their medical records. Student's t-test for normal distribution of variables or Mann-Whitney test for non-normal distribution of variables was used. The most common drug. The ones identified as MEPs were vasodilators, aspirin, and 1st generation antihistamines.

KEYWORDS: Multimorbidity, Antihistamines, Nosology

INTRODUCTION

Demographic data shows that in the developed countries of the world today the number of elderly people is growing rapidly. According to UN statistics, in 20-25 years the number of people over 60 years old worldwide will reach 1.2 billion[1]. Especially expected to increase the number of those people who will be over 80 years old. Studies have shown that the number of older people (75-80 years old) worldwide is increasing by about 2.5%. Due to the changes occurring in the body of older people, the pharmacodynamics and pharmacokinetics of drugs most often change, therefore, the frequency and development of side effects after the use of drugs developed. Lack of knowledge of the doctor can exacerbate and worsen the course of the disease in elderly patients. Therefore, at this time, physicians of all specialties should be trained continuously in geriatric practice and pharmacotherapy. Especially primary care physicians. Patients in the group of 75-80 years old in 65% of cases have 3 or more diseases [2,3]. Comorbidity is a major factor in polypharmacy in the elderly. In turn, the elderly and especially senile age, which causes changes in the pharmacodynamics and pharmacokinetics of drugs, the presence of other comorbidities, and polypharmacy are the main risk factors for prescribing in medical practice regarding illicit drugs [4,5]. Drugs that pose more of a risk than a benefit to the patient are called relatively illicit drugs (RMPs). Most often, OZLS is prescribed to elderly patients in a hospital setting; Mucalo I, et al (2018) demonstrated the prescription of at least one

OPM in 69% of patients (according to the STOPP version 2 criteria) and 67% of patients according to the EU (7)-PIM list [6]. The high risk of prescribing OZD, according to published data, is associated with the following factors: the number of drugs taken in the last 5-7 days; the number of visits to various doctors in the last 12 months; sleep disorders; psychiatric pathology; diseases affecting the musculoskeletal system. Clinical prescription of illicit drugs is associated with negative outcomes such as acute drug side effects and unplanned hospitalizations. A certain contribution to the appointment of OZLS is made by doctors following the recommendations for managing patients with a certain nosology, which in most cases are based on randomized controlled clinical trials, specifically excluding elderly people with multimorbidity [7,8]. According to current data, OMPs are widespread in the population of elderly and senile patients, which necessitates the use of tools aimed at improving the safety of pharmacotherapy in this category of patients. The following tools include the special Beers STOPP/START criteria and the McLeod criteria, which assess the safety of drug therapy in elderly patients. In Europe, in 2008 the STOPP/START criteria were widely recognized, which included 65 STOPP criteria. It includes relatively illegal drugs that cannot be prescribed in special clinical situations in the elderly, the risk of using the drug significantly and significantly exceeds the benefits. Also, 22 START criteria - treatment associated with benefits for elderly patients. Since 2015, the Beers criteria have been developed and put into practice by a group of 19 geriatric scientists from 13 European countries. After the review by scientists - experts, the total number of criteria increased to 114 (in 2015, 80 STOPP criteria and 34 START criteria) [9]. According to experts-developers, the STOPP/START criteria are intended for patients over 65 years of age in all primary care and inpatient health care settings to validate drug therapy prescriptions.

Objective: To determine the prevalence of prescriptions for illicit drugs (OPDs) in the outpatient population ≥ 65 years of age and to identify factors associated with the prescription of OOPs in this patient population.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

A retrospective pharmacoepidemiological study was used, which included data from outpatient medical records of patients ≥ 65 years of age who were treated in city family clinics No. 3,6,7 of the city of Samarkand, for a period of 12 months from November 2019 to November 2020. The inclusion criterion is age ≥ 65 years. The total number of patients was 399 people. The analysis included: demographic data; the reasons for this visit to the clinic and hospitalization; accompanying illnesses; diagnosis when contacting the clinic; the frequency of hospitalizations in the 4 years preceding the current hospitalization; prescription of drug therapy in the hospital and drugs taken by the patient before hospitalization on an outpatient basis. The data were analyzed based on a standardized data collection form (Microsoft Excel® 2016).

Patients were divided into three age groups: 65-74, 75-84, and ≥ 85 years of age. Each patient was assigned an anonymous individual identification number. The STOPP criteria were used to analyze prescribing to identify prescribing related to illicit drugs (EPDs). Predictor variables included patient age, gender, number of relatively non-recommended medications, and diagnosis. The primary endpoint was the prevalence of illicit drug use (ORD) prevalence. Secondary endpoints included the identification of drugs, the most commonly prescribed drugs. Each drug was assigned a seven-digit code under the ATC classification (11th edition, 2008) [10]. Statistical analysis was presented using descriptive statistics methods, including mean and standard deviation (SD) for normal distribution of variables, median and interquartile range

(IQR) for non-normal distribution of variables. The association of the prescription of the FMP with variables was examined using Pearson's exact χ^2 test or Fisher's test for categorical variables. Using analysis of variance or the Mann-Whitney method, differences between normally distributed continuous variables were assessed. Multivariate logistic regression was used to establish the influence of factors identified by univariate analysis as being significantly associated with prescribing OPM. Regression analysis results are expressed as odds ratios (ORs) with 95% confidence intervals (95% CI); a probability value <0.05 was considered statistically significant. Results Characterization of the study population. Main characteristics of the study population ($n = 401$). The mean age was 77.4 ± 7.18 years. 72.1% of patients were female. Analysis of comorbidities found that the most common chronic disease in the study population was chronic heart failure (35.7%), followed by hypertension (32.7%), cerebrovascular disease (32.7%), arrhythmias (28.4%), and diabetes mellitus (15.2%). The median comorbidity was 3 (IQR 0–5). A total of 993 drugs were prescribed to 401 patients. The median number of drug prescriptions per patient was 2 (IQR, 0–4). More than 78.8% of patients were on medication before admission (median (IQR) 2(1–4)). Five or more medications were prescribed in 37.4% of patients. , antiplatelet agents, diuretics, hypolipidemic and hypoglycemic drugs.[11]

Using the STOPP-2 criteria, 239 episodes of prescription of potentially non-recommended drugs were detected in 134 patients, which is 33.4%; of these, 77 (19.2%) had one RNLS prescription, 31 (7.7%) had 2, 26 (6.4%) - 3 or more. More often, prescriptions for OZLS were noted in women - 289 (72.1%) (in men - 27.9%). The appointment of OZLS was the most typical for the pharmacotherapy of cardiovascular diseases - 124 (51.9%) episodes. For diseases of the central nervous system - 34 (14.2%). In the case of the treatment of diseases of the gastrointestinal tract - 20 (8.4%), the musculoskeletal system - 17 (7%), the endocrine system - 7 (2.9%). The appointment of a duplicate drug within the same pharmacological group and other drugs with unproven efficacy was 32 cases (13.4%). The following drugs were most commonly used as PDRs: vasodilators such as isosorbide dinitrate [C01DA08], verapamil [C08DA01], nifedipine [C08CA05], and losartan [C09CA01] in patients with persistent postural hypotension (risk of syncope, falls) -15.5% (95% CI: 12.2-18% of patients; aspirin [B01AC06] in combination with a vitamin K antagonist, a direct thrombin inhibitor, or a factor Xa inhibitor in patients with chronic atrial fibrillation (AF) or patients with no clear indication for aspirin 10.6% (95% CI: 7-14%) patients.[12-15]

We compared patients with no prescriptions for OPZD and patients with similar prescriptions in their medical records. Student's t-test for normal distribution of variables or Mann-Whitney test for non-normal distribution of variables was used. Significant differences were found in terms of the burden of comorbidity and the number of drugs prescribed. No age or gender differences were found ($p < 0.712$ and $p < 0.157$, respectively). Patients with the appointment of OPLS were characterized by higher rates of comorbidities ($p < 0.001$) and received more medications ($p < 0.001$). Arterial hypertension and type 2 diabetes mellitus were the most common chronic diseases in the group of patients with the appointment of OPLS ($p < 0.000$).[16-20]

Multivariate regression: A significant correlation was found between the number of prescribed drugs and the FMP when calculating the Spearman rank correlation coefficient. There was no correlation between age, gender, and incidence of AFLD ($p = 0.356$ and $p = 0.718$, respectively). Multivariate regression analysis of OMP prescriptions found a high association with diabetes mellitus ([95% CI] 28.168 [12.548; 63.230]; $p = 0.000$) and arterial hypertension (OR [95% CI]

2.698 [1.637; 4.448]). No significant association was found with other comorbid or demographic variables.

DISCUSSION

The present study was aimed at determining the prevalence of prescribing OPM in elderly patients. As a result, 239 episodes of RNLS prescriptions were identified, which indicates a relatively high prevalence of these prescriptions - in 33.4% of patients (134 out of 401). The prevalence of OZLS according to world practice lies mainly in the range of 13-35%. There are also data on higher figures - among patients of geriatric centers located in Belgium, this parameter was more than 50%, about 40% was noted according to a study using updated STOPP / START criteria among patients over the age of 65 in Spain. According to the data of our study, the drugs identified as ADRs were most often represented by 1st generation antihypertensive, antithrombotic, and antihistamine drugs widely used in the clinical practice of primary health care and hospitals. The use of safer alternatives is often limited due to the influence of hospital budgetary policies. The use of antiplatelet agents (8%) and anticoagulants in patients with stroke and gastric ulcers (7%) was noted as prescriptions for RNLS. [21-25]

According to the results of our study, it was revealed that a certain number of drugs (32 (13.4%)) were prescribed without clinical indications; these drugs included amlodipine - 5 cases (2%) and trimetazidine - 19 cases (8%). Our study also found that aldosterone antagonists and ACE inhibitors were co-administered with potassium-sparing drugs in 15 (6%) cases, which is irrational and potentially harmful to the patient. Multivariate analysis revealed that the risk factors associated with prescribing OMPs were the number of drugs prescribed and the burden of comorbidity (type 2 diabetes mellitus ([95% CI] 28.168 [12.548, 63.230]; $p = 0.000$) and arterial hypertension (OR [95% CI] 2.698 [1.637; 4.448]). The fact that the presence of comorbidity increases the risk of OPD in elderly patients was demonstrated in the work of Japanese researchers [26-30]. The frequency of prolonged hospital stay was also associated with an increased frequency of prescriptions for OPD (OR 1.522; 95% CI: 1.250-1.939.) According to our results, the average number of drugs received per patient was 2 (IQR, 0-4), 37.4% of patients received 5 or more drugs daily. risk factor for prescribing OPM was confirmed by multivariate analysis and is consistent with published data from European studies of polypharmacy in the elderly. [31-34].

CONCLUSIONS

The use of the STOPP-2 criteria showed the practical prevalence of prescribing OZLS drugs, especially pronounced about the pharmacotherapy of cardiovascular diseases. The most common drug. The ones identified as MEPs were vasodilators, aspirin, and 1st generation antihistamines. An association has been established between the frequency of hospitalizations, the presence of comorbidities, and the prescription of OPZD. Purpose pharmacotherapy in clinical practice should be aimed at achieving a realistic goal, which should primarily include improving the quality of life.[35,36]

Research limitation

The present study has some limitations: our data were obtained from outpatient medical records in a retrospective analysis, the study did not include direct contact with patients.

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IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF TYPE 2 DIABETES CONTROL BASED ON PEN PROTOCOLS AMONG THE POPULATION

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ABSTRACT

Cardiovascular diseases, oncological diseases, chronic respiratory diseases of the lungs, diabetes mellitus, and other non-communicable diseases are the main causes of morbidity and mortality worldwide [10]. They are also included in the list of leading causes of disability. According to WHO, there are about 57 million people in the world every year. people die, of which 36 million. (63%) of deaths are related to cardiovascular diseases. Approximately 14 million. a person does not live up to 70 years, that is, he dies prematurely. At the same time, according to WHO forecasts, if effective measures are not taken, the mortality rate from infectious diseases worldwide will grow without deviations and will reach almost 75% in 2030 [9]. The socioeconomic consequences of cardiovascular disease affect the quality of life of the patient, his family, as well as the economy, the health care system, and society as a whole. 60% of cases of their development are associated with leading risk factors, such as tobacco smoking, alcohol abuse, insufficient consumption of fruits and vegetables, and a sedentary lifestyle [2,4].

KEYWORDS:*Consequences, Cardiovascular, Respiratory, Morbidity*

INTRODUCTION

These risk factors lead to the development of conditions such as for overweight and obesity, high blood pressure, high blood sugar, and cholesterol, which are the causes of their development among the population [1,2]. The results of scientific studies conducted in Uzbekistan have shown that the prevalence of risk factors for the development of non-communicable diseases is constantly growing [3,4]. In the current trend in the prevalence of the above risk factors, there is a high level of premature mortality among the population aged from 2020-2030 to 40-60 years [5,6].

There was no increase in mortality from diabetes, an increase in the number of complications such as myocardial infarction and stroke. The main purpose of using standard drugs is to prevent complications of the same disease, to reduce mortality [7,8].

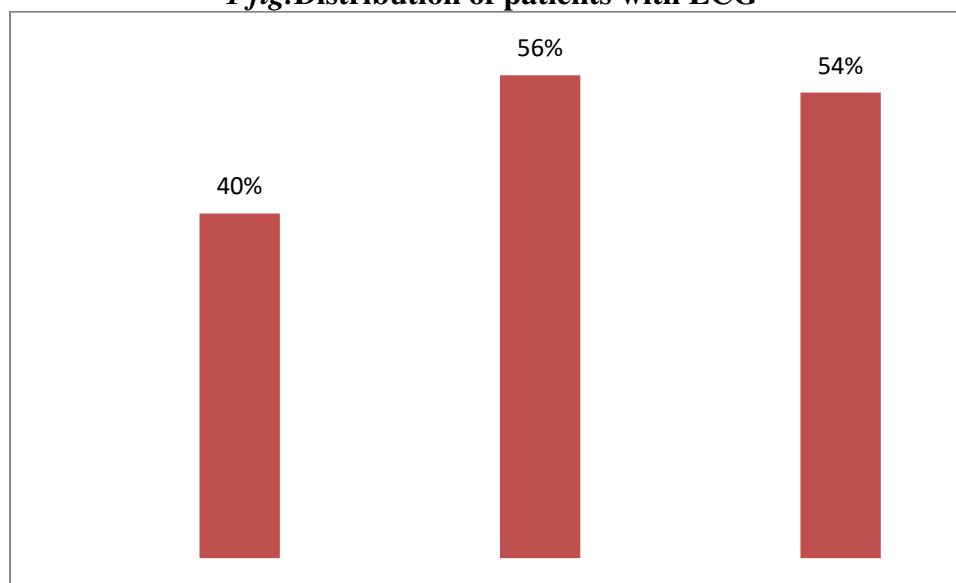
Purpose: To evaluate the tactics of managing patients with diabetes mellitus based on the introduction of Pen protocols among the population.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The inspection was carried out on the territory of the KVP "Uzbekistan" in the Dzhambay district of the Samarkand region among the population aged 40 years and older. In the KVP in 2019, as a result of a medical examination of the population who came to see a doctor, Aniklan patients were admitted. The examination was carried out by 2 doctors and 5 paramedical workers in the KVP. The work on the examination was carried out retrospectively and cells on tone were used: outpatient card F-025 / y, stat talon-25-g / y, doctor's appointment log, laboratory analysis log. [9-12]

Results. Since October 2019, the implementation of the PEN protocols has begun. According to the plan, within 3 months it is planned to invite more than 50 people over 40 years old to the SVP and conduct interrogation and examination, laboratory and instrumental studies according to the clinical protocol. When the results were noticed in January 2020, it turned out that 150 people had been examined in three months, they were sent for a laboratory and instrumental examination, where consultation was written on outpatient cards. But when checking the reviews, it turned out that there are also disadvantages (1 figure).

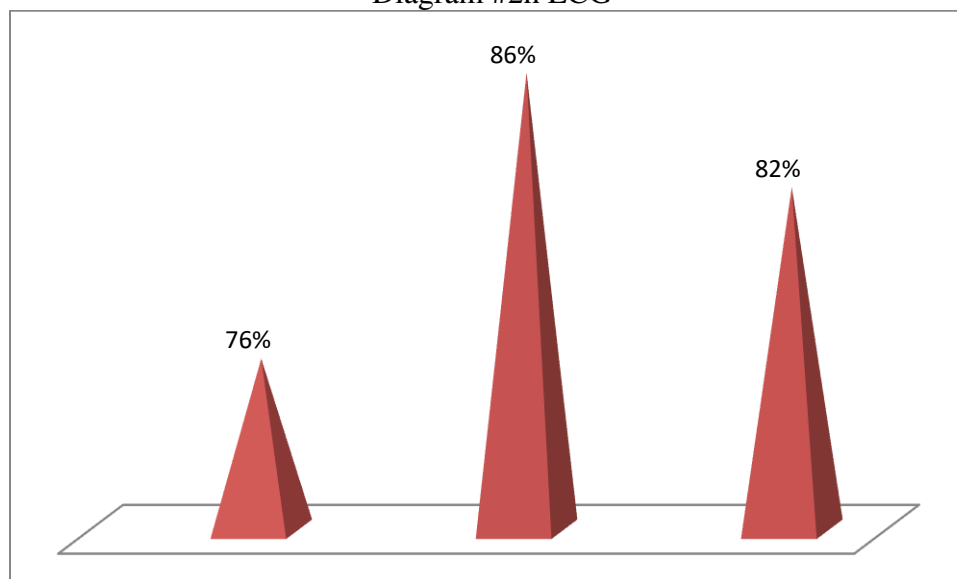
1 fig. Distribution of patients with ECG



People who came to the screening on the recommendation of PEN protocols should undergo an ECG appointment, but people who came in October ECG cartridges on phakat 20 tapes, those who came on November 28, those who came on December 27. So they either do not have undergone an ECG check or have taken the ECG tapes home with them. Nurses do not control the same process. [13-15]

Through the PEN protocol, it is necessary to determine the amount of sugar in the blood in people over 40 years old, there was a recommendation to determine the amount of sugar in outpatient cards, but not on the test table. Sugar taxis from 150 people are found on 122 outpatient cards, in October - on 38, in November - on 43, and in December - on 41 cards (diagram No. 2). [16-18]

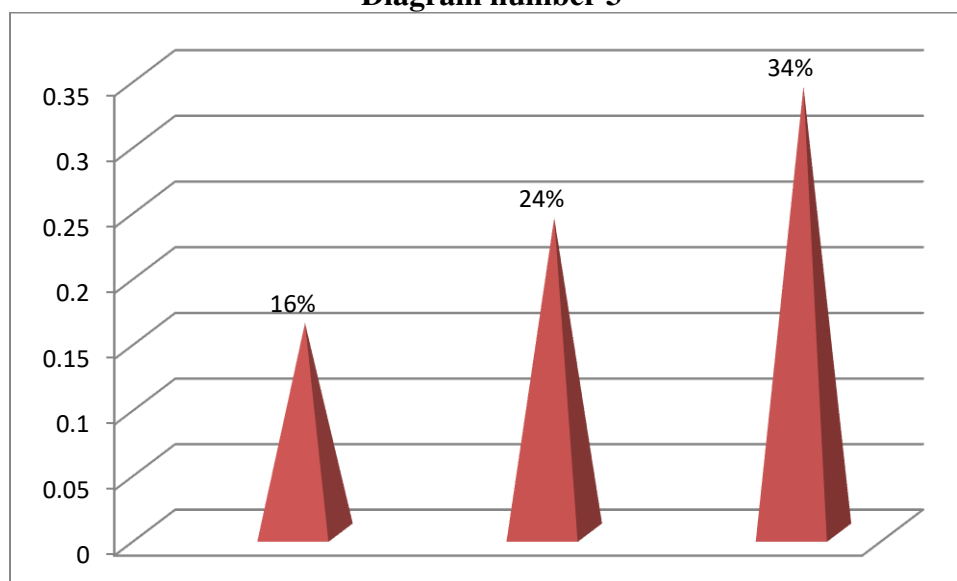
Diagram #2h ECG



Distribution of patients with blood sugar levels (%)

On the recommendation of another protocollar, who determined the amount of cholesterol in the blood in an axial older than 40 years in one of the ksar, this indicator was determined by analyzing very low outpatient records. If there is a chair on the outpatient card on October 8, then on November 12, only on December 17 (diagram No. 3).[19-21]

Diagram number 3



Distribution in patients with cholesterol stools in the blood (%)

The next indication is to determine the body mass index by increasing this weight and height. For 3 months, 150 people came to the screening, of which 73 percent were overweight and obese (48.6%). Of these, 12 units revealed 2 types of diabetes mellitus (Table 1).[22-27]

TABLE 1NEW PATIENTS DIAGNOSED WITH TYPE 2 DIABETES

№	Months	Population	Overweight and obese patients		Patients with type 2 diabetes	
			Quantity.	%	Quantity.	%
1.	October	50	20	40	3	15
2.	November	50	26	52	4	15,4
3.	December	50	27	54	5	18,5
	Total	150	73	48,6	12	16,4

DISCUSSION:

The introduction of WHO PEN clinical protocols provides for scheduled screening with the invitation of all persons over 40 years old to SVPs, the collection of complaints and anamnesis, examination of patients, and laboratory and instrumental examinations, which must be fully performed by everyone. At the same time, doctors and nurses must work as a team and constantly monitor patients' visits to the doctor, timely delivery of tests, check the availability of tests in outpatient cards. [28-30] An audit of the maintenance of outpatient records showed that the screening was carried out according to the plan and in 3 months 150 patients over the age of 40 came to the SVP, the outpatient records contain records of the consultation and recommendations for undergoing laboratory and instrumental examination. It was found that about half of the patients are older than 40 years are overweight or obese and have new cases of type 2 diabetes. These patients were assigned an additional examination and consultation with an endocrinologist to prescribe medication. Some outpatient cards showed a lack of blood tests for cholesterol, sugar, and electrocardiograms. It is recommended that medical personnel, especially nurses, review all outpatient records and re-refer patients for blood tests and ECGs.[31-33] Thus, routine screening made it possible to quickly identify individuals with risk factors, and among the patients with diabetes mellitus. Timely treatment of them will prevent the development of complications and reduce the percentage of premature mortality.

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LEXICAL UNITS MEANING "PERSONS BORN OF THE SAME FATHER AND MOTHER"

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ABSTRACT

The article considers the words "child" and "child" as invariant lexical suppletives, meaning "persons born from the same parent", forming the central zone of the vertical line of kinship, similarities and differences in their semantic structure. There is also information about other lexical units that are characteristic of the plan for expressing the meaning of "persons born of one parent" and the etymology of the word "child", which proves its international character. The state considers suppletive -synonymous paradigms of the plane of expression of the meaning "children who gave birth to the same parents", which occupies the central zone of meanings of the vertical line of the genus. The meaning "children of the same parents" is developed by the synonymous terms "farzand" and "bola" in the Uzbek language, which are invariant in the paradigm of expressive means of this meaning. In the state, we are talking about the similarity and difference in the semantic structure of the lexical units "farzand" and "bola", as well as the etymology of the lexeme "bola".

KEYWORDS: *The meaning of relationship, vertical line of relationship, plan of expression, plan of content, synonymic series, suppletives, suppletive relation, hypernyms, hyponyms, equinym, semantic structure, etc.*

KEYWORDS AND EXPRESSIONS: *The meaning of the gender, gender of the vertical line, expression plan, content plan, synonomic series, suppletives, suppletive relations, hyperonyms, hyponyms, eonyms, semantic structure, etc.*

INTRODUCTION

"Persons born of the same parent" refers to the group of verticals of the system of kinship meanings, and in the paradigm of the plane of expression expressing this meaning, the words *child* and *child* are mutually synonymous invariant units. There are also lexical units of this paradigm, such as *zurriyot*, *zod*, *bachcha*, the first two of which refer to artistic speech, the second to living speech (dialect).

In encyclopedic sources, in Turkic (Uzbek) classical works of art, the word "child" comes from Arabic. There are also reports on the use of such words as *mavolid* [1, p.346]. Also note in the ancient Turkic written sources It is noted that the words [2, p. 298] and *ganch* [3, p. 86] are also used in the meaning of "child". V.V. In Radlov's famous encyclopedia, a child in the sense of "boy", a child in the sense of "child, babies", child, *grandfather*, *grandfather*, *child*,

child information about the use of words [4, IV ch. P., 1491, 1921, 1639, 1939, 1706, 1924, 2037].

In the Uzbek language "farzand" is a lexical unit of a hyperonymic *nature*, and *girl* this words in the character of hyponyms realize his perfect meaning. From the point of view that the scope of the meaning includes both the meaning "boy" and "girl", the word "child", as mentioned above, is a semantic alternative to the word "child". These two words, "child" and "child", differ only in the style of speech: "child" is a literary unit of the Uzbek language, and "child" is a lexical unit of live speech.

"child" and "child" is complex (hence, they are hypernyms), in which (i.e., in the semantic structure) the semantic "generic difference" is neutralized. Therefore, the gender meanings of the terms "child" // "child" are known through the compound words "boy", "girl", i.e.: a) *boy child* // *child*; b) as a *girl / boy*.

It is noteworthy that there are some differences in the use of the words "child" and "child". The difference is that in the semantic structure of the word "child" the sperm "masculine" is stronger and more pronounced than the sperm "masculinity" in the semantic structure of the word "child", so when we say "child" we mean more "boys". In the semantic structure of the word "child", the power of the semantics of the "masculine principle" is especially manifested in the appeal to the person who named the word. *It 's easy to see that the words "Hi boy, are you at school?"*

With the semantic identification of the word "child" with the word "child", its semantic structure is dominated by a seme denoting both sexes, and becomes a lexical unit of a hyperonymic nature, including the meaning of the words "boy" and "girl". The lexemes "boy" and "girl" become lexical units that describe both the hyponym and the equinym in relation to each other. [5].

Although the word "child" is sometimes considered as a lexical unit of meaning with the word "son", there is a significant difference in the semantic structure of the two words. This difference is due to the semantic structure of the words "child" and "son" in the semantic structure of the semantic structure of the word "child".

When the semantic structure of the word "child" is dominated by the semantics of "young", it has a weak complementary relationship with the words "child". The word "child" is used as a weak additional alternative to the word "child" in such figurative meanings as "inexperienced", "lapashang" and has the character of a negatively colored language unit [1, p.200].

"Farzand" // The meanings of "bol" for newborns and infants in the Old Uzbek and Old Uzbek languages are different, such as *zod*, *zoda* [1,p.764], *hamzod* [1, p.312]. They are also called "walad", which is used for children born out of wedlock; *Push*, The word "graft" [1] also referred to small children in a figurative sense. The words *tifl*, *aftol*, *jamrak* [2,p. 88], *ear* were used to denote "newborns".

Thus, such lexical units as *child*, *child*, *descendant*, *quotation marks* are auxiliary paradigms of a synonymic nature, forming a plan for expressing the same concept (in the meaning of "persons born from the same parent"), and the dominant is the *child* (invariant) unit in this paradigm.[5].

According to some encyclopedic sources, in the ancient Turkic language "boy" means "boy", "boys". ("Sons - men") means the lexeme of the *son* [3, pp. 109-191].

As mentioned above, the word "child" differs from other paradigmatic lexical units in that it has a complex semantic structure in the paradigmatic series that makes up the expression plan for the meaning "boy". This is due to the fact that the lexeme "child", which is a dominant (invariant) lexical unit in this paradigm, has a functional-semantic hyperonymic character and includes the meanings of the lexemes "boy" and "girl", which have both hyponic and economic character. . peculiarities.

who conducted a special study of kinship terms in the Turkic languages, recognized the lexemes *boy*, *girl* and *child* as synonyms in the Uzbek, Kazakh, Karakalpak and Uighur languages, which was true in the sixties of the last century. Because at that time in science there were no such scientific concepts as hypernym, hyponym, equiname.[9].

As mentioned above, the exact gender and smallness of the person who calls the word "child" are syntagmatically related to the words "boy", "girl" and "small", in which the semantics of "masculinity" and "femininity" predominate. *boy*, *girl*) it turns out that this is the youngest boy in the ancient Turkic written monuments, the youngest is called the "youngest son"; also confirm such expressions as *kenc giz* "the youngest girl" [2, p.298].

E.V. According to Sevortyan, the word "child" ("bala") is the next in meaning in the semantic structure "infancy", i.e. "infancy" is a metaphor (see: "...bala initially does not have the meaning of a child in its semantic composition). Which ... the result of metaphorical transfer - "cub" "child" [7].

In the Uzbek language and some of its dialects, the word "child", meaning "little child", "infant", "infant", is connected by a supplet with several words used in a figurative sense. For example, *the heir* "[6, p. 460], *chicken* [6, p. 292], *eye* [6, p. 620], *buckwheat* [6p. 144], *bug* [6, p. 290], *ear* [6, p. 289]. There is also the word *hybrid*, which has some of these meanings, which differs from the other members of the paradigm in the meaning of a child born into a family whose parents are of different nationalities.

The pragmatic meaning of the word "child" in the Uzbek language pampers *my toy*, *my lamp*, *my toy*, *my father* (in relation to boys), *my mother* // *enam* (in relation to girls) lexemes acquire the character of lexical additions of a methodological-pragmatic nature.

The lexeme "child" is the second correlative part of a pair of words, formed by a heteronymic connection with the lexemes *of father and mother: father-child, mother-child*.

The denotative meaning of the word "child" is hidden and denied in some linguistic contexts. This process occurs in the following cases:

"*child(s)*" is used in relation to adults who love children with all their hearts;

b) words such as *child*, *child*, *children's* wedding;

(c) In the context of the *child-child* word pair that generalizes to minors;

g) as part of artificial words such as *childhood*, *childish* and *b*.

Now a few words about the etymology of the word "child". In science (in Turkic studies) there is a presumption that the word "child" does not refer to the Turkic languages. For example, B. Munkachi connects the genesis of this word with the Sanskrit word *bala*, which in Russian means "child", "child", "young", "childish", "simple". S.E. Malov admits that it is connected with the word *bala* in the Sogdian language, which is later confirmed by V. Bang. AM. Shcherbak also

considers the word *bala* as a contribution of other languages to the Turkic languages[7]. E.V. Supporting the above ideas about the genesis of the Turkish word "child", Sevortyan translated it into Sanskrit, which in translation into Russian means "young", "childish", "stupid", " *child*", "boy", "fool" .comes to the conclusion that it is much closer to the word *bala*[8].

Thus, most of the lexical units that make up the system of terms related to the concept of kinship are universal, that is, international, and this feature also applies to the word "child".

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TRENDS OF DEVELOPMENT OF BAKHSHICH TRADITION IN OUR PEOPLE (ON THE EXAMPLE OF KARAKALPAKSTAN)

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ABSTRACT

This article discusses the attention paid to the development of bakhshi during the years of independence, including the continuation of the tradition of bakhshi in Karakalpakstan, its peculiarities, national epics.

KEYWORDS: *epos, epic, bakhshi, Alpomish, ritual, ceremonial folklore, plot, poetic structure, tradition, educational process, Uzbek folk epics, intangible cultural heritage, ring, mirror, hat, doppi, knife, dagger, musical instrument.*

INTRODUCTION

The national self-awareness and spiritual self-esteem movement, which has been intensified in our country during the years of independence, requires deep knowledge of our intangible cultural heritage created on the basis of the lessons of life, intelligence and spirituality of our ancestors, and on this basis carry out various creative and creative works, just like our great ancestors. In order to convey the rich heritage of our people from ancestors to generations, the art of bakhshichilik, which embodies the national identity, ancient history and language of our people, its lifestyle, traditions and Customs, is recognized as an integral part of the universal culture, is the self-sacrifice of our outstanding poets, folklore scientists, decree of the president of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev “on measures for the further development of the art of Bakhshi” PQ-4320 14.05.2019 and the universal significance of this unique art I International Festival of Bakhshi, which was held in the city of Termez in 2019, as well as II International Festival of Bakhshi, which took place in Nukus on 17-20 September. In order to deliver rare samples of people's creativity to the generations “Uzbek folk epic”, “Uzbek folk songs” textbooks, many tomlik “Karakalpak Folklore” Collection was published. At the same time, 100 chapter “Uzbek monuments of folk art” complex was published. Special attention was paid to the effective use of information and communication technologies, television and internet opportunities in order to widely promote the oral creativity of the people, as well as the increasing number of audio and video variants of folk works. Also, immortal epics singing Bakhshis were honored with honor, the millennial anniversary of the epic” Alpomish " was widely celebrated, a monument to Alpomish in Termez, memorial complexes dedicated to the memory of our outstanding Bakhshis were built in Samarkand. The establishment of the honorary title “people's gift of the Republic of Uzbekistan” by our state is also evidence of the eternal life of our life-giving traditions. And it is convenient that this is done by studying and promoting more deeply the lifestyle of our people and the masterpieces of oral creativity. Uzbek folk friends embody very rich and ancient traditions of artistic thinking of our people. Such artistic traditions of the art of friendship have reached us with the repeated practice and tireless

labor of folk tales. In the same way apart from the beautiful, apart from Sarah is still enjoying the audience with all the magnificence and magnificence of the Terme and the epics. They have been sharing aesthetic and spiritual feeds, inciting the most delicate bonds of the ToR of the human soul since ancient times. Bakhshi is an artist, people's friend, who remembers songs and epics, singing, bringing from generation to generation. They are divided into executive and creative gifts, and the executive gifts sing, in principle, exactly with the changes of Giuseppe, the friends he learned from his master. Bakhshichik art is developed in the regions of Kashkadarya, Kashkadarya, Samarkand, Karakalpakstan and the Republic of Karakalpakstan of our republic, and now there are bulungur, Kurgan, Shahrisabz, Qamay, Sherabad, southern Tajikistan, Karakalpakstan and Karakalpak school of poetry. They differ from each other in methods of execution and repertoire. Proceeding from this spiritual need, it becomes an urgent issue to study and teach the epic of the immortal great epic of our people "Alpomish" separately and to the younger generation.[1]

One of the ways in which the representatives of the school, in which we study our thoughts on the sides of musicality of the Friends of Karakalpakstan-also seems to be the attitude to the epic content in the friend. Karakalpakstan Bakhshis describe the hero in the process of the transition from the prose part of the epic to the song and use traditional, at the same time improvised phrases in the depths, always appropriate:

"Looking at the stranger, tillo took the Adil instrument and sang a tortuous song." (from the epic of Oshiq G'arib va Shohsanam).

"The King listened attentively to the prayer and looked at the Blind, blessed, and blessed, and blessed, and blessed us, and blessed us, and blessed us."

The King, Hun, had a special preparation afforded to tell the epic in the presence of the Princes. Known among the El, he was distinguished by his art from other Bakhshis.

So, here is an example of the fact that he sings his son in the presence of the King, sings and surpasses his courtiers, admires the palace people with his skillful performance as an example of how the son is expressed as a mature gift. The friend who performs Karakalpakstan Bakhshis are also given more place to such qualities as intelligence, intelligence in science and art. With this, the saga also serves the qualities of positivity inherent in the heroes. Given as an example - " if you walk with a man now, you will overcome when they say the same girl", "whoever overcomes the man in the caravan or in the poet, I will go to that". Places like (from the friend of khirmandali) are very instructive.[2]

The study of the Friends of Karakalpakstan shows that the images of women in them are radically different from the images of women in the existing friends in other regions of the Republic by their role, interpretation and essence.

In the interpretation of the Khirmandali, Oysulton, Nigorkhon and other images in the Karakalpakstan epics, such noble qualities as the virtues of women, the impudence in them, loyalty to a friend, hatred of the enemy, love and affection are described in a peculiar style, deep-sensuous, life - like singing, subtle taste, pure love, love of love, desire, loyalty to the yor and other virtues in

If we look at the examples, it is possible to observe the peculiarities of the uniqueness of the expression of the images of friendsonlarda women in the repertoire of Karakalpakstan Bakhshis.

The khirmandali girl was given the power of forty young men, the throne of Joseph Zulayho-husni, the crown of Joseph. The girl passed by a long time, she turned seventeen, she turned eighteen. Forty forces entered the girl, she could not accommodate her strength, she fell into a fictional land-a ravine :

Who beats mani in poetry, especially in Polish, I will touch it. Agreed to his death, three hundred poles came out. The showirlarga announced: - whoever overcomes the mania I will touch it, but whoever overcomes I will take his head.[3]

Sixty poets lined up. The girl Maraka-polvonny out of the field. He would remove the fallen from his head and overcame the poles and could not find a worthy young man.

Oysulton is considered one of the main figures in the epic” Bozirgon “in the series” Gürügli”. Oysulton Botir, fearless, is manifested in the image of a heroine, who, when fighting, is equal to a thousand people. At the same time, he is loyal to a friend, sympathizes with the enemy, becomes a realist, a patriot.

The high definition of the positive hero of the images of this genre shows only the sides of originality in the friendship of the Karakalpakstan territory.

One of the aspects that differ from the images of women in other regions of the Republic is their rapture as an artist, happiness-poet. After all, these features are of great importance with the indication of the sides of the musicality of the Friends of Karakalpakstan.

Things such as rings, mirrors, hats, dowels, knives, bayonets, musical instruments and kerchiefs in folk tales play the role of acting events.

After all, these things play an important role in revealing the content of the epic and its national features, the inner world of images, character, traditions associated with religious beliefs, household worldviews.

The existence of the genre of “discourse” in the repertoire of Karakalpakstan Bakhshis and their successors testifies to the large scale of people's creativity.[4]

Creative competitions between poets, Bakhshis, soldiers, mockers, dancers at weddings, gatherings belonging to the peoples of Central Asia from ancient times are known to us through historical sources. Most of these are now being held in a variety of ways, both in readings, bahru-bayt nights, epic nights, status nights, debates, controversy, and so on, which are called by other names. But this is not noticeable in the evenings, creative discussions, conducted on the basis of a special theme and scenario, prepared in advance, that is, the improvisation of execution is not visible. The genre of "rumor" is in almost all of the Turkish peoples of Central Asia, in Kazakhs it is called “aytis”, in Karakalpakstan it is called “jaris” and other names. The main task of this genre is to compete, argue, argue, which means a creative competition between two or more performers or groups of several performers.

This genre is one of the main factors in the development of young talented poets as an independent performer and teacher. Because every future happiness, in front of the audience, in small circles and gatherings, demonstrated their art, said with one or two blessings, having overcome them, captivated the audience themselves. Against this background, the so-called independent Bakhshi were also awarded.[5]

In conclusion, Bakhshis is not only a echo of the people's past, but also a sonorous voice of the present. Over the centuries, their drum melodies resonate in the strings, every child who has matured in this spirit realizes the national identity and, through the heritage of the bos created by our people, understands the traditions and Customs, our universal culture, the historical roots of our nation, who are the noble ideals.

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FORCED VIBRATIONS OF A VISCOELASTIC THREE-LAYER PLATE

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ABSTRACT

In this article, forced vibrations of a viscoelastic three-layer plate of a particular type are considered and some solution of numerical computation by Maple is given. On the basis of the obtained refined equations of vibrations, the problem of harmonic vibrations of a trisyllabic plate is solved. Various methods and approaches are used to reduce the three-dimensional in spatial coordinates of the problem of the theory of plates to the two-dimensional one. The article is devoted to the development of the theory of symmetric vibrations of a three-layer elastic plate in a plane setting with respect to two unknown functions, which are the main parts of the displacements of some "intermediate" surface of the plate.

KEYWORDS: *Three-Syllable Plate, Forced Vibrations, Viscoelastic, Frequency Equations, Stress-Strain State, Displacement.*

INTRODUCTION

The main requirements of scientific and technological progress in the field of construction, especially in earthquake-prone regions of the country, are aimed at increasing the durability and reliability of civil and industrial buildings and structures, the use of modern calculation methods using information technology. Consequently, these requirements lead to the need to improve the state of construction science and must meet the increased requirements of construction practice.

Composite materials in the form of a plate have found wide application in various fields of technology and construction. This is due to the fact that the lightness and rationality of the shape inherent in thin-walled structures is combined with their high bearing capacity, efficiency and good manufacturability. The theory of plates is one of the most relevant sections of the applied theory of elasticity and viscoelasticity. From this set of questions we will consider only the simplest and most important tasks in practice. Proceeding from the exact three-dimensional formulation of the problem and its solution in transformations, general equations of vibrations of three-syllable plates are derived, from which one can obtain the type of classical equations of

vibrations. On the basis of the obtained refined equations of vibrations, the problem of harmonic vibrations of a trisyllabic plate is solved. Various methods and approaches are used to reduce the three-dimensional in spatial coordinates of the problem of the theory of plates to the two-dimensional one.

LITERATURE REVIEW

In this case, the displacements of the middle surface of the plate [1] are taken as the main unknown functions, and various simplifying hypotheses and prerequisites of a mechanical and geometric nature are applied [2]. The hypotheses and assumptions used in the construction of the theory, together with simplifications, lead to significant disadvantages and errors. In the theory of Kirchhoff-Lamé shells, these disadvantages are significant.

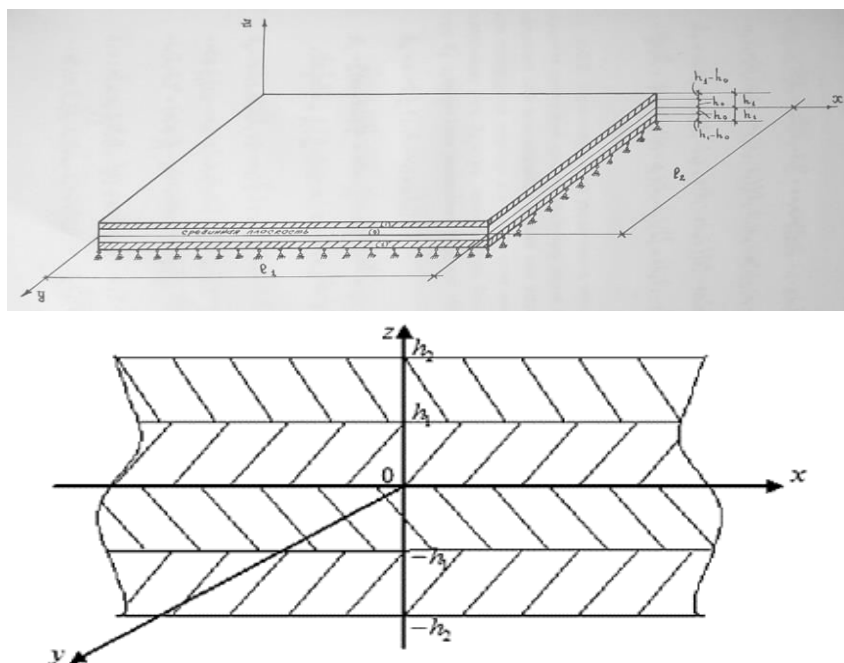
At one time, V.V. Novozhilov and R.M. Finkelstein [2], H.M. Mushtari [3], V.M. Darevsky [4], U.K. Nigul [5], therefore, "a more careful observance of the Kirchhoff – Lamé hypotheses still does not guarantee obtaining more accurate oscillation equations" [6].

The dynamic calculation of multilayer, in particular, three-layer, plates in many cases is based on classical theories, which are based on Kirchhoff's hypotheses or refined theories of the Timoshenko type [7]. Over the past several decades, the theory of plate vibrations has been developed based on the method of exact solutions by G.M. Petrashenya [8]. This method was used to develop various versions of the theory of oscillation of three-layer plates of symmetric structure I.G. Filippov and his students [9, 10]. In them, when deriving the equations of oscillation, the main parts of the components of the displacements of the points of the median surface of the filler are taken as unknowns, the number of which in the general case is six. If the boundary conditions are formulated exactly, then the number of unknowns will increase, according to the authors themselves, to twelve [11, 12]. The article is devoted to the development of the theory of symmetric vibrations of a three-layer elastic plate in a plane setting with respect to two unknown functions, which are the main parts of the displacements of some "intermediate" surface of the plate. An algorithm for determining the SSS of a plate in its arbitrary section has been developed. [13, 14]

DISCUSSION

Consider in the Cartesian coordinate system an infinite isotropic three-layer plate $-\infty \leq (x, y) \leq \infty$; $-h_1 \leq z \leq h_1$. Suppose when the upper layers are viscoelastic and the inner layer is elastic. It is also accepted that the contacts between the bearing layers and the core are rigid. Taking into account the unlimited size of the plate, in what follows, we assume that it is in plane deformation, i.e. we refer it to the system of rectangular coordinates Oxz (Fig. 1).

In this case, the Ox axis is directed along the cross section Oxz along its midline, and the Oz axis - upward. Let us number the layers of the plate as in Fig. 1, i.e. the top bearing layer will be called the first layer, the bottom bearing layer the second and the filler layer zero. Let h_1 , $2h_0$ and h_2 be the thicknesses of the first, zero and second layers. In this case, the viscoelastic operators for the inner layers are replaced by the elastic Lamé coefficients λ_1 , μ_1 respectively.

Fig. 1. Research object**Fig. 1. Research object**

Such a three-layer plate will be considered a layered medium, with the parameters of the material of the middle layer denoted by the index "O", and the parameters of the upper and lower layers by the index "I".

Dependences of stresses on deformations are taken in the form:

$$\begin{cases} \sigma_{ij}^{(I)} = L_e(\varepsilon_{ij}^{(I)}) + 2M_e(\varepsilon_{ij}^{(I)}); \\ \sigma_{ij}^{(I)} = M_e(\varepsilon_{ij}^{(I)}); \quad (i \neq j; i, j = x, y, z) \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

where L_i and M_i are viscoelastic operators:

$$\begin{cases} L_e(e_i) = \lambda_i \left[e_i(t) - \int_0^t f_{1i}(t-\xi) \varepsilon(\xi) d\xi \right]; \\ M_e(e_i) = \mu_i \left[\varepsilon(t) - \int_0^t f_{2i}(t-\xi) \varepsilon(\xi) d\xi \right]; \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

f_{kl} are kernels of viscous operators, λ_i, μ_i are elastic constants or Lamé coefficients.

By introducing the potentials $\Phi^{(I)}$ and $\vec{\psi}^{(I)}$ according to formula

$$\vec{U}^{(I)} = \text{grad} \Phi^{(I)} + \text{rot} \vec{\psi}^{(I)}; \quad \vec{U}^{(I)} = U^{(I)}(u^{(I)}, v^{(I)}, w^{(I)})$$

with the condition $\overline{\text{div}}\psi = 0$, the equations of motion of the material of the layers are reduced to the form

$$N_1(\Delta\Phi^{(l)}) = \rho_l \frac{\partial^2 \Phi^{(l)}}{\partial t^2}; M_l(\Delta\overline{\psi}^{(l)}) = \rho_l \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial t^2}; N_l = L_l + 2M_l \quad (4).$$

The boundary conditions on the surface of a three-layer plate are as follows:

At $z = \pm h_1$ (on the plate surfaces)

$$\sigma_{zz}^{(1)} = f_z^\pm(x, y, t); \sigma_{xz}^{(1)} = f_{xz}^\pm(x, y, t); \sigma_{yz}^{(1)} = f_{yz}^\pm(x, y, t); \quad (5)$$

At $z = \pm h_0$ (contact plane):

$$\begin{cases} \sigma_{zz}^{(1)} = \sigma_{11}^{(0)}; \sigma_{xz}^{(1)} = \sigma_{xz}^{(0)}; \sigma_{yz}^{(1)} = \sigma_{yz}^{(0)}; \\ U^{(1)} = U^{(0)}; V^{(1)} = V^{(0)}; W^{(1)} = W^{(0)}; \end{cases} \quad (6)$$

The initial conditions are zero.

Solution of equations in the form

$$W_{n,m}(t) = W_0 \exp\left(\frac{b_1}{h_1} \xi t\right) \quad (7)$$

Where ξ is the dimensionless complex frequency of the three-layer plate.

Substituting expression (7) into the equation of complex frequency ξ we obtain an algebraic equation of the fifth order:

$$f(\xi_j) = \xi^5 + B_1 \xi^4 + B_2 \xi^3 + B_3 \xi^2 + B_4 \xi + B_5 = 0 \quad (8)$$

To solve equation (8), we introduce dimensionless parameters:

as in the previous paragraph, the coefficients B_j take the form:

$$B_1 = \frac{C\{b^2\rho[\rho(4-D_0)\frac{h}{2} + (1-h)](1-h)h + 2b^4\rho^2[1 + (1-D_1)(1+2h)/3](1-h)^2/2\}}{\{b^4\rho^2[1 + (1-D_1)(1+2h)/3](1-h)^2/2 + b^2\rho[\rho(4-D_0)\frac{h}{2} + (1-h)](1-h)h + \rho^2(4-D_0)\frac{h^3}{6}\}};$$

$$B_2 = \frac{\{b^4\rho^2[(1-h) + \rho h] + C^2b^2\rho[1 + (1-D_1)\frac{(1+2h)}{3}]\frac{(1-h)^2}{2} + b^2\rho[\rho[D_0 + (2+D_0)\frac{h}{3}]h^2 - 4D_1[(1-h) + \rho h]\}}{\{b^4\rho^2[1 + (1-D_1)(1+2h)/3](1-h)^2/2 +$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \frac{\times(1-h)h]\gamma + b^4\rho^2[2(1-h)^2 - \rho h^2](1-h) - (1-D_1)[(1-h)^2[(1+h) + \frac{(1-h)}{3}] - \rho(1-h)(2-h)h]\gamma}{+b^2\rho[\rho(4-D_0)h/2 + (1-h)](1-h)h + \rho^2(4-D_0)h^3/6} ; \\
B_3 &= \frac{C\{b^4\rho^2[(1-h) + \rho h] + b^4\rho^2[[2(1-h)^2 - \rho h^2](1-h) - (1-D_1)[2(1-h)^2(1+2h)/3 - \rho(1-h)(2-h)h]\gamma\}}{b^4\rho^2[1 + (1-D_1)(1+2h)/3](1-h)^2/2 + b^2\rho[\rho(4-D_0)h/2 + (1-h)](1-h)h + \rho^2(4-D_0)h^3/6} ; \\
B_4 &= \frac{\{4D_1b^4\rho^2[(1-h)^2 - 3h](1-h)/3 + b^6\rho^3[4D_0h/3 - (1-h)]h^2\}\gamma^2}{\{b^4\rho^2[1 + (1-D_1)\frac{(1+2h)}{3}]\frac{(1-h)^2}{2} + b^2\rho[\rho(4-D_0)h/2 + (1-h)](1-h)h + \rho^2(4-D_0)h^3/6\}} ; \\
B_5 &= \frac{C\{4D_1b^4\rho^2[(1-h)^2 - 3h](1-h)/3 + b^6\rho^3[4D_0h/3 - (1-h)]h^2\}\gamma^2}{\{b^4\rho^2[1 + (1-D_1)\frac{(1+2h)}{3}]\frac{(1-h)^2}{2} + b^2\rho[\rho(4-D_0)h/2 + (1-h)](1-h)h + \rho^2(4-D_0)h^3/6\}} ; \quad (9)
\end{aligned}$$

Equation (8) was solved numerically using the Maple 7 software.

In this case, the calculations were carried out for various materials of the plate with the following values of their physicommechanical parameters:

- steel: $E = 2 \cdot 10^{11} \text{ Pa}$; $\rho = 7850 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}^3}$; $\nu = 0.25$;
- copper: $E = 10^{11} \text{ Pa}$; $\rho = 8940 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}^3}$; $\nu = 0.31$;
- aluminum: $E = 7 \cdot 10^{10} \text{ Pa}$; $\rho = 2750 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}^3}$; $\nu = 0.35$.

For example: Let a three-layer plate have a shape view. The upper part 1 is made of steel material with Young's modulus $E = 2 \cdot 10^{11} \text{ Pa}$; Poisson's ratio $\nu = 0.29$; and density $\rho = 7850 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}^3}$. The lower part 2 is made of copper with Young's modulus $E = 10^{11} \text{ Pa}$; Poisson's ratio $\nu = 0.375$; and density $\rho = 8940 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}^3}$.

RESULTS

The results of the calculations are shown in Fig. 2-3 in the form of the dependences of the lowest frequency $f(\xi)$ on the wave number ξ . Figure 2 shows the graphs of the dependences of the frequency on the wave number for different values of the plate thickness: $h = 0.1; 0.5$.

The graphs given (Figs. 2-3) show that for the values of the wave number $\xi < 3$ the dependences of the frequency $f(\xi)$ on the wave number ξ are nonlinear, and later, with an increase in ξ ,

these dependences become linear. The values of the frequency of a thin plate at $h = 0.1$ differ sharply from the others, where the coefficients B_j are constant, depending on the geometric parameters and mechanical properties of the layers of the plate. Frequency equations were solved using Maple-7.11 programs with the following problem data for the bearing layers:

$$\text{steel } \rho = 7850 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}^3}; E = 2 \cdot 10^{11} \text{ Pa}, \nu_1 = 0,29; 0,375; \rho = 2750 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}^3}, E = 10^{11} \text{ Pa}.$$

Wherein $h_1 = 0.1 \text{ m}$, $h_2 = 0.5 \text{ m}$, $\gamma = 5$.

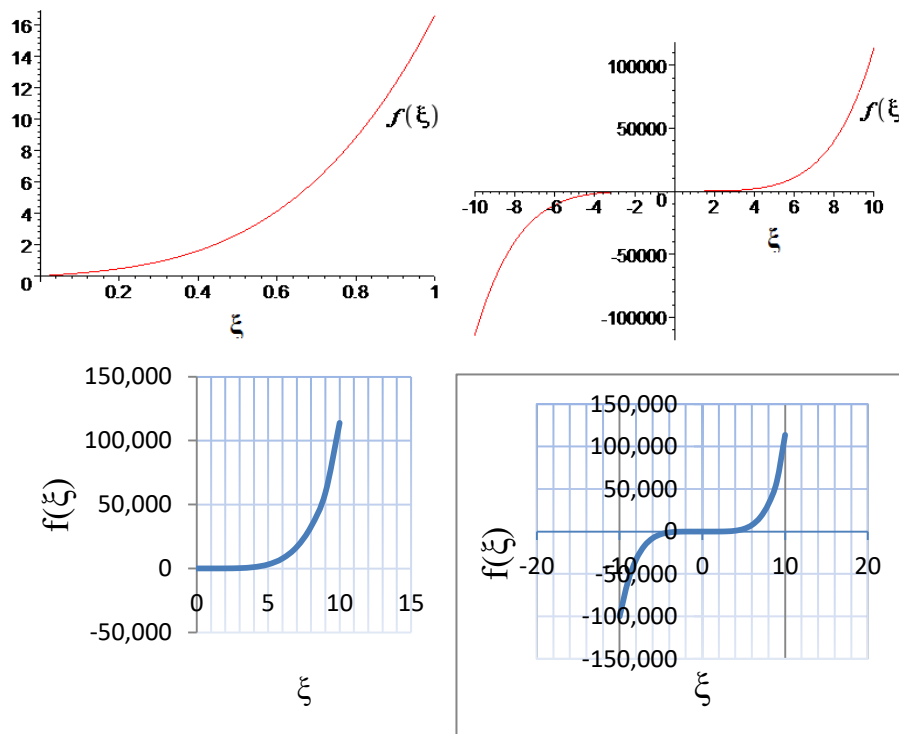


Fig. 2. Curves of change $f(\xi)$ depending on $D_0 = 0,15; D_1 = 0,15; h = 0,1; b = 0,5; \rho = 0,5; C = 0,001; \gamma = 5$.

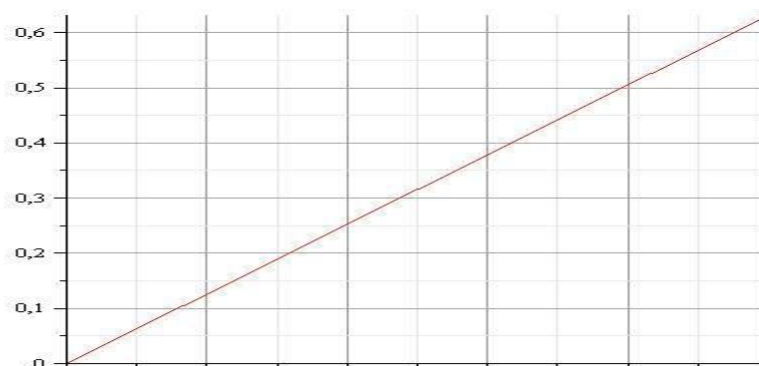


Fig. 3. Curves of change $f(\xi)$ depending on ξ .

$$D_0 = 0,5; D_1 = 0,5; h = 0,1; b = 0,5; \rho = 0,5; C = 0,001; \gamma = 5.$$

Algebraic equation (8) is solved numerically on Maple 7,11 and Excel in exactly the same way as in the case of the first problem.

As a result of calculating the attenuation coefficients for the values of the parameters $h = 0,1; 0,5; b = 0,5; \rho = 0,5; \nu_0 = 0,29; 0,375; \nu_1 = 0,29; 0,375; C = 0,001$

$$0,1 \leq \gamma \leq 5.$$

Here ν_0, ν_1 – is the Poisson's ratio of the material of the layers of the plate.

CONCLUSION

Thus:

- Consideration of a three-layer plate as a three-dimensional body in an exact three-dimensional formulation makes it possible to derive general and approximate equations of vibration of three-layer plates of a particular type without invoking any hypotheses;
- From the general equations, it is possible to derive approximate equations of oscillation of any finite order in derivatives suitable for solving particular applied problems;
- In the limiting cases, the obtained approximate equations transform into the well-known classical equations for plates describing longitudinal or transverse vibrations;
- The described approach made it possible not only to obtain the equations of oscillation of a three-layer plate, but also formulas for calculating all displacements and stresses at the points of a three-layer plate through the sought functions;
- The obtained general and approximate equations explicitly contain viscoelastic operators describing the rheological behavior of the material of a three-layer plate;
- The particular applied problems presented in the work for a three-layer plate made it possible to evaluate the influence of various parameters on the stress-strain state of the plate. Frequency equations are obtained for longitudinal and transverse vibrations of a three-layer plate taking into account the dispersion of waves. The effect of viscosity on the wave field in the plate is shown.

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AUDIT QUALITY AND DIRECTORS TUNNELING OF CONSUMER GOODS FIRMS IN NIGERIA

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ABSTRACT

This study investigates the effect of audit quality on directors tunnelling in Nigeria drawing samples from listed consumer goods firms on the floor of the Nigerian Exchange Group market. While directors tunnelling proxied by directors' remuneration is the dependent variable, the independent variables adopted for this study includes audit firm size, audit independence, and audit tenure. Furthermore, in line with related extant literature, the researchers employed the variable of firm age to control our model. Data set employed in this study spans through the periods between 2011 and 2020. In the light of this, the empirical result of this study leads to the conclusion that out of the three independent variables adopted in this study, only big4 auditors and auditors' independence significantly affect directors tunnelling. Specifically, the researchers conclude that when a big4 firm audit the accounts of the firms in our sample, directors tunnelling declines. Similarly, the researchers conclude that the independence of the auditor decreases directors tunnelling. Succinctly, the researchers recommend that firms should strive towards promoting audit independence to reduced directors tunnelling from the firms. Furthermore, the researchers recommend that indigenous audit firms should be patronized to cushion the increase in directors tunnelling when a firm chooses a big4 auditors.

KEYWORDS: *Cushion, Tunneling, Remuneration*

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Tunneling is a strategy used by controlling owners to get a competitive advantage through legal or unlawful means (Faccio, Lang, and Young, 2001) [1]. When the controlling shareholders' benefit flow is clearly visible, it can be identified as moving in one of two directions: from the subsidiary to the parent company or from the parent company to its subsidiary. Tunneling, according to Johnson, La Porta, Lopez-de-Silanes, and Shleifer (2000) [2], refers to the expropriation activity carried out by the controlling shareholders of a corporation at a lower level (e.g., subsidiary) to the higher level (parent company). Controlling owners' exploitation of minority shareholders has piqued the interest of academics. When the majority shareholders control the corporation, for example, Shleifer and Vishny (1986) [3] find that the agency problem is no longer about the conflict of interest between management and shareholders, but about how to prevent dominant shareholders from abusing minority shareholders. Johnson, La Porta, Lopez-de-Silanes, and Shleifer (2000) [2] coined the word "tunnelling" to characterize asset appropriation by large owners who move assets and profits for themselves, either legitimately or criminally. Tunneling is not only harmful to minority shareholders' interests, but it also hinders the development of the capital market (Wurgler, 2000; Bertrand, Mehta, & Mullainathan, 2002) [4,5].

Tunneling is especially dangerous in emerging nations because of weak corporate governance frameworks that fail to protect minority shareholders and corporate ownership arrangements that encourage expropriation (Aharony, Wang, & Yuan, 2010; Claessens, Djankov, & Lang 2000) [6,7]. Despite the fact that numerous tunneling strategies have been proposed, much empirical study has focused on Related Party Transactions (RPT). RPTs have a lot of potential to be a convenient vehicle for expropriating firm value from minority shareholders due to weak corporate governance systems and existing corporate structures in many countries throughout the world (Gao & Kling 2008) [8]. RPTs are thought to be a high-risk factor for investors (Kohlbeck & Mayhew 2010) [9]. Abusive RPTs are rapidly posing a threat to the Asian capital market's credibility.

Despite a lot of anecdotal evidence, there isn't much direct systematic information on the exact transactions that tunneling happens through. The majority of academic studies (La Porta, Lopez-de-Silanes, Shleifer, and Vishny, (LLSV), 2000) [10] has sought to assess tunneling indirectly. Furthermore, there is conflicting evidence in the literature suggesting minority shareholders lose money as a result of specific tunneling operations. Despite the fact that most academic work on directors' tunneling has been concentrated on a few developed countries such as the United States, United Kingdom, and China in the last two decades, due to data availability, most academic work on directors' tunneling has been concentrated on a few developed countries such as the United States, United Kingdom, and China. Based on the aforesaid, we investigate audit quality and director tunneling among Nigerian publicly traded consumer products companies.

2.0 Conceptual Literature

Directors Tunneling

The term of tunnelling refers to the expropriation activity conducted by the controlling shareholders of a company in the lower level (e.g., subsidiary) to the higher level (parent company). According to them the term "tunnelling" describe the asset appropriation conducted by large shareholders who legally or illegally transfer assets and profits for themselves. Johnson et al. (2000) list several methods by which tunnelling is achieved: transferring growth opportunities belonging to listed company to themselves or their subsidiaries; transferring profits via intra-group transactions from listed companies to other subsidiaries they own or control; using assets or capital belonging to the listed company or using them as collateral or guarantees for their financing activities; and capital operations aimed at diluting the interests of other shareholders. According to Henemana & Schwab (1972), tunnelling was first used in this way in the Czech Republic during the first half of the 1990s, when several large, previously privatized banks and factories unexpectedly went bankrupt. It was discovered later that the managements of these companies were deliberately transferring company property and real estate into their own private businesses, sometimes in offshore locations. The term later became a common label for this kind of criminal activity among Czechs and Slovaks. The transfers of firm resources were accomplished through huge loans that were issued without any expectation of repayment, massive overpayment for outsourced services, or simply by selling corporations real estate for a fraction of its market price. The main conditions enabling such a fraud are weak law against conflict of interest, non-existent legal liability of managers for leading their employer towards bankruptcy, and incompetence of financial authorities.

Audit Quality

There is no universally accepted definition of audit quality since different authors define it differently. However, audit quality definition as put forward by DeAngelo (1981) [11] is the most widely used definition which state that the quality of audit services is defined to be the market assessed joint probability that a given auditor will both (a) discover a breach in the client's accounting system, and (b) report the breach. Many researchers then used this double approach to further define audit quality with details in competence and independence, while others adopt it as a foundation to identify other audit quality attributes. For instance, Seyyed (2012) provides further explanation that audit quality could be a function of the auditor's ability to detect material misstatements and reporting the errors. Together with other similar definitions, they all emphasize on two of the most important aspects of audit quality, namely auditor ability or auditor effort, and auditor independence. Therefore, this stream of definitions is mainly about the auditors' quality. Another stream of defining audit quality focuses on the accuracy of the information reported by the auditors. Choi and Yang (2008) [12] suggest that high audit quality would improve the reliability of financial statement information and allows investors to make more precise estimate of the firm's value. Schauer (2002) also proposed that "higher quality audit increases the probability that the financial statements more accurately reflect the financial position and results of operations of the entity been audited". In other words, audit quality is part of the quality of accounting information disclosed (Clinch, 2010).

Audit Firm Size

Auditor firm size is defined as the category of independent audit firm(s) engaged by an entity to perform its audit in accordance with statutory regulation and professional requirements. The audit firm in accounting literature is broadly categorized according to variations in firm size,

mostly in line with big 4/non-big 4 firm. As such, the studies further categorizes auditor type into three classes; Single Big4, Single Non-big4 and joint audit team of Big4/Non-big4 audit firms looking at the audit firm structure in Nigeria. The single audit firm category refers to the engagement of one distinct audit firm either a Big4 or a Non-big 4 firm. Wibowo and Rosienta (2009) state that audit quality is often tied to an audit firm scale. DeAngelo (1981) maintains that big audit firms have a superior audit quality, since they already have invested in large audit technology and staff training, and thus they are more competent and more accurate in detecting the problems related to misstatement and going concern assumptions than small audit firms

Audit Independence

The value of an audit lies on the perception coming from users of audited statements on the auditor's ability to detect errors or breaches in the accounting system and to resist client pressures to disclose such discoveries (DeAngelo, 1981). The calculation of fees is a sensitive issue, where professional ethics and the interest of auditing did not allow that the prices budgeted are too high or too low. Marra and Franco (2001) suggest that the best way for clients to charge fees might be using a fixed and invariable value. Nevertheless, this procedure might lead to very high fees, damaging the client, or very low, damaging the auditor, having in mind that prices are budgeted by taking into account the number of hours or days required to conduct the audit. Audit fee may have influence on audit quality and Concept of Going concern. One of the major threats to auditor independence is the fees perceived by the auditor for audit. Auditors have economic incentives that threaten their independence as well as market-based institutional incentives to act independently.

Audit Tenure

Audit tenure is defined as the number of years that an auditor is retained by a firm. Tenure within three years is considered to be short tenure, and more than nine years is considered long tenure. Academicians and accounting professional have argued and asserted that audit firm tenure could help to maintain auditor independence. Also, the auditor will be in a stronger position to resist management pressure and be independent with integrity and will provide objective professional judgment when there is a mandatory audit firm tenure. For auditor to maintain auditors' independence and objectivity, audit firm should periodically relinquish their client. Examples of countries that have oversight boards and have implemented mandatory audit tenure are United Kingdom 2003, Austria and Canada 2005, Spain 1989, South Korea 2006, Brazil 1999, Italy 1974, France 1998-2004, Singapore 2002.

Theoretical Review

Agency Theory

Agency theory (Fama and Jensen, 1983) [13], the dominant theory in accounting and audit (Kevin & Leigh, 2003) [14] suggests contractual mechanisms such as corporate governance are put in place to monitor management to address the separation in ownership and control. Under the agency view, management are viewed as self-interested actors who behave opportunistically, favouring their own interests over those they represent even if these actions are detrimental to owners (Jensen and Meckling, 1976) [15]. Thus, two mechanisms are identified to curb this behaviour: contractual mechanisms to align management goals with the principal; and information systems introduced to reduce information asymmetry between owners and management which can also restrict opportunistic behaviour through the realization by

management that they cannot deceive the monitors (Kevin & Leigh, 2003) [14]. The agency perspective considers independence from management and expertise as the primary and central attributes of a monitor.

Empirical Literature and Hypotheses Development

Audit firm Size and Directors Tunneling

The size of audit firm has been used as a surrogate for audit quality, that is, large audit firms have a reputation to safeguard and therefore will ensure an independent quality audit service. Larger audit firms have better financial resources and research facilities, superior technology, and more talented employees to undertake large company audits than do smaller audit firms. Their larger client portfolios enable them to resist management pressure, whereas smaller firms provide more personalized services due to limited client portfolios and are expected to succumb to management requirements. Therefore, the size of audit firm is an important characteristic that reflects auditor independence. Thus, the issue of maintaining auditor independence is more crucial for smaller firms than larger firms. A large body of research examines the relationship between audit firm size and audit quality. Large audit firms are motivated to perform better audits because they have a high reputation and do not want to risk losing their reputation. They also have substantial material and human resources to attract more specialized and skilled personnel. Large audit firms earn more revenue because they reduce their clients' exposure to prosecution because of having more experience. [16] Hence, the researchers hypothesized that

H0₁: Audit firm size has no significant effect on directors tunneling of listed consumer goods firms in Nigeria

Audit Independence and Directors Tunneling

In modern corporations characterized by the separation of ownership and control, auditors play an important monitoring role. Stakeholders rely on financial information provided by management for investment, financing and other decisions. To assure users of the reliability of the financial statements, the board hires independent auditors to attest to the reliability of the statements. However, management (subject to ratification of the shareholders) controls the process of hiring and firing independent auditors and also pay quasi-rents associated with the audit contracts. In this situation, auditors may be incentivized to yield to management pressure which implies that the reliability of the information contained in audited financial statements depends upon the level of independence of the auditor. [17] Hence, the researchers hypothesized that

H0₃: Audit independence has no significant effect on directors tunneling of listed consumer goods firms in Nigeria

Audit firm Tenure and Directors Tunneling

Academic literature shows mixed results on the effect of auditor tenure on directors tunneling. To this extent, Hohenfels and Quick (2018) reports a positive effect of auditor tenure on earnings management which may lead to distress, arguing that investors perceive a potential impairment of audit quality as the tenure increases which would affect earnings quality. On the other hand, as auditor tenure increases, the auditor should become better at recognizing material misstatements

by gaining experience and better insights into the clients' business strategies and internal financial reporting process. Several studies show that a long audit relationship improves the conditions of the outcome of the audit process. Thus, they argue that the duration of the audit-client relationship can have a positive impact on the quality of the audit performed hence the possibility of detecting any material mis-statement thereby lowering directors tunneling. [18] Hence, the researchers hypothesized that

H0₂: Audit independence has no significant effect on directors tunneling of listed consumer goods firms in Nigeria

3.0 Methodology

In relation with extant literature, the researchers employed a firm-level approach based on an expo-facto and non-experimental research design. The study is longitudinal covering a period of ten (10) years. That is, from 2011 to 2020 employing listed consumer goods firms on the floor of the Nigerian Exchange Group (NGX). The sampling technique employed is purposive since firms were included in the sample on certain selection criteria. These criteria were based on the view that the firms are listed on the Nigerian Exchange Group (NGX) market from 2011-2020; there were access to their annual financial reports within the period and they were not firms operating subsidiaries in Nigeria that are not listed in the Nigerian Exchange Group (NGX). Newly listed firms and delisted firms were excluded from the study. Thus, only consumer goods firms that had all relevant data due to continuous existence were included in the sample. The final sample size consists of 16 consumer goods firms that was arrived at based on the availability of data for ten years for all the research variables. [19] The researchers express our econometric model as

$$DRSA_{it} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 AUFZ_{it} + \beta_2 AUDI_{it} + \beta_3 AUDT_{it} + \beta_4 FAGE_{it} + \mu_{it}$$

Where:

DRSA	=	Director's Remuneration (Measure for directors tunneling)
AUFS	=	Audit firm size
AUDI	=	Audit independence
AUDT	=	Audit Tenure
FAGE	=	Firm Age (control variable)
β_0	=	Constant
$\beta_1 - \beta_4$	=	Slope Coefficient
μ	=	Stochastic disturbance
i	=	i th firm
t	=	time-period

Variable Measurement/Operationalization

In this study, the dependent variable is directors tunneling. The researchers measure directors tunneling by the ratio of directors' remuneration to total revenue. The independent variable of

audit quality is measured in terms of audit firm size, audit independence and audit tenure. The researchers measure audit firm size as a dichotomous variable of “1” for big4 auditors and “0” for non-big4 auditors. Audit tenure is measure as a dichotomous variable of “1” where the audit-client relationship is more than 3 years and “0” when it is less than 3 years. Finally, the researchers measure audit independence by the natural logarithm of audit fees. The control variable of firm age is measured by the difference between current year and year of listing on the stock exchange. [20]

4.0 Empirical Results and Discussion

The study investigates the effect of audit quality on directors tunnelling in Nigeria drawing samples from listed consumer goods firms on the floor of the Nigerian Exchange Group market. While directors tunnelling proxied by directors’ remuneration is the dependent variable, the independent variables adopted for this study includes audit firm size, audit independence, and audit tenure. Furthermore, in line with related extant literature, the researchers employed the variable of firm age to control our model. Data set employed in this study spans through the periods between 2011 and 2020. Table 4.1 below describes the data in terms of the companies which they belong. Overall, the descriptive statistics provides some insight into the nature of the selected Nigerian listed consumer goods companies that were employed in this study. [21]

Descriptive Analysis

In this section, the researchers examine the descriptive statistics for both the explanatory and dependent variables of interest. Each variable is examined based on the mean, standard deviation, maximum and minimum. Table 1 below displays the descriptive statistics for the study.

TABLE 1: DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS

VARIABLES	MEAN	SD	MIN	MAX	NO OBS
DRSA	0.46	0.60	0.01	4.13	159
AUFZ	0.79	0.41	0	1	160
AUDI	4.32	0.54	2.6	5.8	159
AUDT	0.79	0.41	0	1	160
FAGE	32.19	13.76	3	56	160

Source: Author (2022)

The table above shows the summary of the descriptive statistics of the study. From the table it is observed that directors’ remuneration (DRSA) on the average is 0.46 with a standard deviation of 0.60. Audit firm size (AUFZ) has a mean of 0.79 with a standard deviation of 0.41. This implies that about 79% of the firms in the sample engage the services of one of the big4 auditors. The researchers also find that audit independence has a mean of 4.32 with a standard deviation of .54. Audit tenure had a mean of 0.79 with a standard deviation of 0.41. In the case of the control variable, the table shows that firm age has a mean of 32 years with a standard deviation of 13.76.

Correlation Analysis

In examining the association among the variables, The researcher employed the Pearson correlation coefficient (correlation matrix) and the results are presented in the table below.

TABLE 2: CORRELATION ANALYSIS

	DRSA	AUFZ	AUDI	AUDT	FAGE
DRSA	1.00				
AUFZ	0.11	1.00			
AUDI	-0.14	0.07	1.00		
AUDT	-0.10	0.18	0.14	1.00	
FAGE	0.13	0.35	0.17	-0.24	0.18

Author's computation (2022)

In the case of the correlation between the variables of interest, the above results show that there exists a positive and weak association between directors' remuneration and audit firm size (0.11). There exist a negative and weak association between directors' remuneration and audit independence (-0.14). There exist a negative and weak association between directors' remuneration and audit tenure (-0.10). In the case of the control variable, the researchers find that firm age (0.13) has a positive and weak association with directors' remuneration. To test the hypotheses a regression results will be needed since correlation test does not capture cause-effect relationship.

Regression Results

Specifically, to examine the cause-effect relationships between the dependent variables and independent variables as well as to test the formulated hypotheses, the researchers present a robust regression and an OLS pooled results in the table below.

TABLE 3: REGRESSION RESULT

	DRSA Model (Pooled OLS)	DRSA Model (Robust Regression)
C	1.80 {0.000} ***	1.80 {0.000} ***
AUFZ	0.35 {0.032} **	0.35 {0.017} **
AUDI	-0.40 {0.000} ***	-0.40 {0.000} ***
AUDT	-0.13 {0.257}	-0.13 {0.361}
FAGE	0.01 {0.130}	0.01 {0.035}
F-statistics/Wald Statistics	4.53 (0.01) **	8.28 (0.00) ***
R- Squared	0.11	0.11
VIF Test	1.56	
Heteroscedasticity Test	19.73 (0.000)	

Note: (1) bracket {} are p-values

(2) **, ***, implies statistical significance at 5% and 1% levels respectively

In the table above, the researchers observed from the OLS and Robust pooled regression that the R-squared value of 0.11 for both the OLS and the Robust regression shows that about 11% of the systematic variations in directors tunneling proxied by directors' remuneration in the pooled consumer goods firms over the period of interest was jointly explained by the independent and

control variables in the model. The unexplained part of directors tunneling can be attributed to exclusion of other independent variables that can impact on directors tunneling but were captured in the error term. The F-statistic value of 4.53 and its associated P-value of 0.01 shows that the OLS regression model on the overall is statistically significant at 1% level, this means that the regression model is valid and can be used for statistical inference. The table above also shows a mean VIF value of 1.56 which is within the benchmark value of 10, this indicates the absence of multicollinearity, and this means no independent variable should be dropped from the model. Also, from the table above, it can be observed that the OLS results had heteroscedasticity problems since its probability value was significant at 1% [19.73 (0.00)]. The presence of heteroscedasticity clearly shows that our sampled firms are not homogeneous. This therefore means that a robust or panel regression approach will be needed to capture the impact of each firm heteroscedasticity on the results. In this study the researchers adopted the robust regression method. [22]

Discussion of Findings

Since, the study is an extension of existing studies, only few findings in literature are not in agreement with the current positions of this study. Our results reveal that audit firm size (Robust regression = 0.34 (0.032)) as an independent variable to directors tunnelling appears to have a positive and significant influence on directors tunnelling at 5% significant level. This therefore means the researchers should reject the null hypothesis (H_{01} : Audit firm size has a significant effect on directors tunneling of listed consumer goods firms in Nigeria). [23] This suggests that big4 audit firms significantly reduces directors tunnelling in Nigeria. Larger audit firms have better financial resources and research facilities, superior technology, and more talented employees to undertake large company audits than do smaller audit firms. Their larger client portfolios enable them to resist management pressure, whereas smaller firms provide more personalized services due to limited client portfolios and are expected to succumb to management requirements (Mahdi & Ali, 2009). Specifically, the researchers find that when a big4 firm audit the accounts of the firms in our sample, directors tunnelling tends to increase. This result disagrees with prior empirical results which show that big4 auditors significantly decrease directors tunneling (Mahdi & Ali, 2009). However, the researchers agree with the studies of Khanna and Palepu, 2000 who concluded that big auditors significantly increases directors tunneling. The researchers also provide evidence that audit independence (Robust regression = -0.40 (0.000)) as an independent variable to directors tunnelling appears to have a negative and significant influence on directors tunnelling at 1% significant level. This therefore means the researchers should reject the null hypothesis (H_{03} : Auditor independence has a significant effect on directors tunneling of listed consumer goods firms in Nigeria). [24] This suggests that increase in auditors' independence significantly decreases directors tunnelling. This result agrees with prior empirical results which show that audit independence significantly decrease directors tunneling (Megginson & Smart, 2005). However, the researchers fail to agree with the studies of Khanna and Palepu, 2000 [19] who concluded that audit independence significantly increases directors tunneling. As for the variable of auditor's tenure, our results shows that auditor's tenure (Robust regression = -0.13 (0.257)) as an independent variable to directors tunnelling appears to have a negative and insignificant influence on directors tunnelling. This therefore means the researchers should reject the null hypothesis (H_{03} : Auditor's tenure has no significant effect on directors tunneling of listed consumer goods firms in Nigeria). Hohenfels and Quick (2018) reports a positive effect of auditor tenure on earnings

management which may lead to distress, arguing that investors perceive a potential impairment of audit quality as the tenure increases which would affect earnings quality. On the other hand, as auditor tenure increases, the auditor should become better at recognizing material misstatements by gaining experience and better insights into the clients' business strategies and internal financial reporting process. [25]

5.0 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

The exploitation of minority shareholders by controlling shareholders has attracted the attention of researchers. When the majority shareholders control the company, the agency problem is no longer about the conflict of interest between management and shareholders but about how to prevent controlling shareholders from exploiting minority shareholders. Tunnelling is not only detrimental to the interests of minority shareholders but also seriously precludes the development of the capital market. In the light of this, the empirical result of this study leads to the conclusion that out of the three independent variables adopted in this study, only big4 auditors and auditors' independence significantly affect directors tunnelling. Specifically, the researchers conclude that when a big4 firm audit the accounts of the firms in our sample, directors tunnelling declines. Similarly, the researchers conclude that the independence of the auditor decreases directors tunnelling. Succinctly, the researchers recommend that firms should strive towards promoting audit independence by considering a benchmark of audit fees to reduced directors tunnelling from the firms. Furthermore, the researchers recommend that indigenous audit firms should be patronized to cushion the increase in directors tunnelling when a firm chooses a big4 auditors.

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EFFECT OF GUMIMAX STIMULATOR ON RE-PLANTED SUNFLOWERS

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ABSTRACT

In Surkhandarya region, the use of growth stimulants Gumimax for early and high yield of sunflower was studied. When using the growth stimulator Gumimax (seed treatment at a rate of 0.75 l / t; spraying the plants in phase 3-4 pairs of leaves 0.4 l / ha) showed a positive effect of sunflower seed oil.

KEYWORDS:*Sunflower, Stimulant, Norm, Gumimax, Seed And Plant Processing, Yield, Seed Oil*

INTRODUCTION

In our country, the cultivation of secondary crops on the vacant lands of cereals will allow us to meet the needs of our people in food.

In the southern regions of the country there is a period of no frost for 130-140 days after the autumn wheat harvest, during which the optimum temperature for plants is 2400-32000 C. The useful temperature for sunflower is 1850 ° C for early ripening varieties and 2150 ° C for medium ripening varieties. This means that 1.5-2.0 c / ha of sunflower can be sown with the effective use of effective temperatures during this period of the season.

In the Surkhandarya region, dry, dusty Afghan winds of 15 m / s per second are expected in summer. This leads to soil erosion and has a partially negative effect on the growth and development of plants. On the hottest days of summer, the temperature reaches 39.5-480C. During these months, hot and dry hot winds raise the temperature and reduce the relative humidity by 12-20% or even less. Under such conditions, many crop traces are shed on the plants.

Due to such unfavorable weather conditions, it is not possible to grow the desired crop. As a result, from year to year there are significant losses and a lot of economic damage to agriculture. In this case, it is important to use growth-regulating substances in the production of high-quality and sustainable crops from winter wheat. Growth stimulants increase the resistance and immunity of plants to adverse conditions, accelerate the metabolic process, activate the synthesis

of proteins and carbohydrates. A number of measures have been taken in this direction and positive results have been achieved.

Biostimulants are environmentally friendly, accelerate the growth and development of plants, contribute to high yields at low cost (P. Du Jardin, 2015), as well as chemicals used in plant protection (2013) in some cases it is possible to reduce the use of mineral fertilizers and pesticides [1].

Therefore, we aim to develop acceptable terms and standards for the use of Gumimax stimulant in the production of high-quality sunflower after sowing of winter wheat.

Research methods. Experiments revealed the content of humus in the soil in the method of IV Tyurin, total nitrogen and phosphorus IM Maltseva and LI Gritsenko, mobile phosphorus BP Machigin and exchangeable potassium PV Protasov.

The experiment was conducted in the conditions of barren meadow soils of Surkhandarya region. Sunflower seeds sown after winter wheat were pre-sown with Jahongir navi seeds and treated with Gumimax stimulator during the growing season.

Observations, calculations and analyzes in field experiments were carried out in accordance with the methodological guidelines of the UzPIT "Methods of conducting field experiments" [2]. During the period of use of chemicals, "Brief methodological guidelines for state testing of growth-regulating substances" were used, and the obtained data were mathematically statistically processed in the style of BA Dospekhov.[3]

The field experiments were divided into four rows, two of which were computational, and two of which were defensive. The row spacing was 70 cm, the area of each division was 28 m² and the height was 10 m. Sunflower seeds were sown in 3-4 seeds (70 x 25 -3-4) every 25 cm. The sunflower plant was sown with a stimulant hand in 3-4 leaf cycles.

Research results. Experiments have shown that the effect of treatment of sunflower seeds, re-sown after winter wheat with Gumimax stimulant at different rates, on seed yield.[4]

According to the results of the study, the average seed yield in the control variant was 16.2 c / g. When the seed was treated with the standard sodium humate at the rate of 0.8 kg / t, it was 17.9 c / ha, which is 1.7 c / ha more than the control variant.

0.5 to Kungabokar seed with Gumimax stimulant; 0.75; When processed at a rate of 1.0 l / t (var. 3; 5; 7), the average seed yield is 18.5; 18.7; 18.5 c / ha, 2.3 out of control; 2.4; Increased by 2.3 c / ha.

Also, sunflower seeds with Gumimax stimulant 0.5; 0.75; 1.0 l / t and 3-4 pairs of leaves at a rate of 0.4 l / t (var. 4; 6; 8) seed yield 18.9; 19.7; At 18.8 c / ha, these controls were 2.7; 3.4; 2.6 c / ha was observed.

When 3-4 pairs of sunflowers were applied with Gumimax stimulant at the rate of 0.4 l / ha, the average seed yield was 17.8 c / ha, which is 1.6 c / ha more than the control.

When the effect of the stimulant Gumimax on the content of sunflower seeds in the experiment was determined, the average content of sunflower seeds in the experimental variants was 45.5-48.6%, while in the control this figure was 45.5%.

Sodium humate stimulator is applied to the seed at the rate of 0.8 kg / t 47.0%, as well as with the stimulator Gumimax 0.5 before sowing the seed; 0.75; 47.4 in the variants processed at the rate of 1.0 l / t (var. 3; 5; 7); 47.6; 47.4%, 0.5 with Gumimax stimulant; 0.75; 1.0 l / t and 3-4 pairs of leaves at a rate of 0.4 l / ha (var. 4; 6; 8) 48.0; 48.6; 47.8% and 46.4% when applied at the rate of 0.4 l / ha in 3-4 pairs of leaves with Gumimax stimulant.

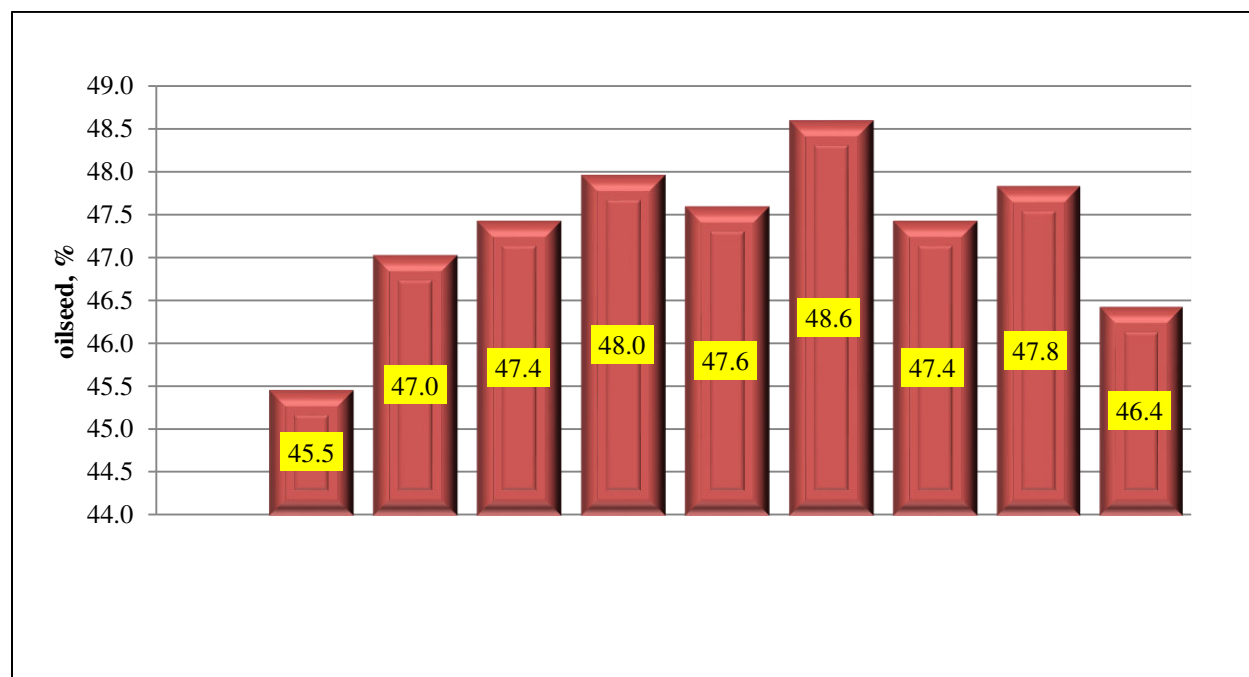


Fig. Effect of repeated sunflower treatment with Gumimax stimulant on brain content, %

In particular, the content of sodium humate in the seeds was 1.6% higher than in the control of sunflower seeds, and 0.5 times before sowing the seeds with the stimulator Gumimax; 0.75; 1.0 l / t in the developed variants (var. 3; 5; 7) mutually compatible 2.0; 2.1; 2.0%, when treated with Gumimax stimulator at the rate of 0.5-0.75-1.0 l / t per seed and 0.4 l / ha per 3-4 pairs of leaves (var. 4; 6; 8) 2 , 5; 3.1; 2.4% and 1.0% increase when applied at the rate of 0.4 l / ha in 3-4 pairs of leaves with Gumimax stimulant.[5]

Based on the data, it can be concluded that 0.75 l / t before sowing and 0.4 l / ha in 3-4 pairs of leaves before sowing of sunflower seeds with Uzgumi stimulant increased the content in sunflower seeds by 3.1%.

Thus, when sowing sunflower seeds with Gumimax stimulator at the rate of 0.75 l / t before sowing and 0.4 l / ha in 3-4 pairs of leaves, the seed yield increases by 3.4 c / ha and the yield by 3.1%.

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THE “FIRST CLIMATE CHANGE FAMINE” FROM 2017-2022?- AN ANALYSIS OF THE ECONOMICS AND GEOGRAPHY OF GREAT SUDDROUGHT OF MADAGASCAR (1901-2021)

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ABSTRACT

Islands of the world are facing unprecedented impacts of climate change. Rising temperatures and consequent increasing sea levels have questioned the very existence of these islands and forward a severe threat to their resources. In this regard, the island of Madagascar is not an exception. Southern Madagascar or Great Sudis facing an unprecedented drought which has exacerbated in the last four years, becoming pronounced in 2021 and 2022. It has landed the part of the country into emergency now and has converted the region into a dust bowl. The situation is turning to what has been described as the “first climate change famine” by the UN and the year 2022 is observing a similarity of conditions. The current examination attempts to examine the question whether the catastrophe is human or climate induced or both? This has been attempted through a detailed examination of rainfall patterns and trends and an inspection of economic and political scenario of the country. Our analysis indicates that rainfall does exhibit a fluctuating trend in the region, but there definitely exist other factors than geography in creating this precarious situation for the country.

KEYWORDS: Climate Change, Drought, Economics, Madagascar, Rainfall

INTRODUCTION

Madagascar is the fourth largest island in the world (Dresch, n.d.)[1] and Africa’s largest island located in the Indian Ocean separated from Africa through the Mozambique Channel (Online, n.d.)[2]. It has area slightly larger than France and has a distinct and peculiar flora and fauna (Online, n.d.)[2] and majority of them are not found anywhere in the world (Fund, 2022)[3]. This

makes the island country unique and special and making it an ‘island continent’ (Goodman & Jungers, 2014)[4]. The country has been reeling under political instability, declining incomes and an increasing poverty levels and recently, pest infections and COVID-19 has augmented the already existing concerns (Programme , 2022)[5].

A high population growth rate (Kouame, n.d.)[6], extremely high poverty levels, biodiversity loss, natural hazards- most exposed African country to cyclones (Mongabay, 2020)[7], climate change, rising sea levels, unsustainable land use leading to land degradation have all landed the country into the ten top most vulnerable nations in the world on a constant basis (USAID, 2022)[8] and in 2020 it ranked at the fourth place in Global Climate Risk Index (Ravi, 2021) [9]. It was at 164 out of 189 in the Human Development Index of 2020 (Programme , 2022)[5].

Southern Madagascar or Great Sud region has faced the longest and worst drought in 40 years and the last four to five years have been notably disastrous (Administration, n.d.; Tandon, 2021) [10,11] with people dying due to hunger (Taylor, 2021)[12]. With agriculture as the main occupation (Tandon, 2021)[11]; deforestation, drought, population growth and many other kinds of environmental issues have been facing the country constantly along with climate change and rising temperatures (Schlein, 2022) [13]. It has also been highlighted that this will be the first ever human generated famine due to climate change (Harding, 2021)[14].

However, studies are also indicating that the current drought situation is not induced by human generated climate change but due to poverty, rainfed agriculture, mismanagement, land degradation, and general natural climatic variations; and that the concerns of climate change only have a small role to play (Sen, 1983; Leeuwen & Dijkman, 2019; ACAPS, 2022; France24, 2021; Janovsky, 2022; Zocherman, 2022) [15-20] as famines are considered as benchmarks of economic retardation (Grada, 2009)[21]. Current day famines are contributed to politics (Rubin, 2011)[22].

In 2022, three cyclones and a tropical storm have devastated the southern and eastern part of the already troubled region; with a recent most storm in February 2022 impacting thousands (IFRC, 2022; Yang, 2022) [23,24]. Unpredictability of rainfall is not new to the region but currently deforestation at a vast scale has further augmented the problem of dust storms to the extent that South Madagascar has turned into a dust bowl (Team, 2022)[25].

‘Tiomena’ or ‘red wind’ is observed to cause severe destruction to the extent that people ‘prefer’ drought over these winds. The more of these winds means more dryness, crop loss and storms that obstruct sunlight during the months of May-October (Foundation W. A., 2021)[26]. The cyclic nature of cyclones and droughts have made the nation further poor with the recent cyclones of Batsirai and Emnati destroying about 85% of the prosperous town of Marolambo in eastern Madagascar (Service, 2022)[27].

Currently, around 1.5 million people are in urgent need of food in South Madagascar (Programme , 2022)[5]. In this regard, social security components are a dire need but are missing for the region (Yang, 2022) [24]. In all the above contexts, the study proceeds to observe the geographical context of rainfall and attempts to find whether there has been such a drastic shift in rainfall that such a situation is plausible. Although a limitation in this regard is to check the ‘appropriateness’ of this quantity but at least a broad idea can be gathered and observed with the ground realities to check the probabilities of such incidence just due to rain failure. For this purpose, historical data for trends are observed along with current satellite data to check the

geographical variations that have taken place in rainfall in the country from the period 1901-2021.

Study Area- The current study focusses on the island nation of Madagascar shown in Figure 1. It is located in the Indian Ocean off the western coast of Africa and is Africa's biggest island. Covering nearly 6000,000 sq.km. of area, it has a population of 28 million as of 2022 (Worldometer, 2022) [28] of which about 90% live in poverty and subsistence is the main occupation (Fund, 2022)[3].

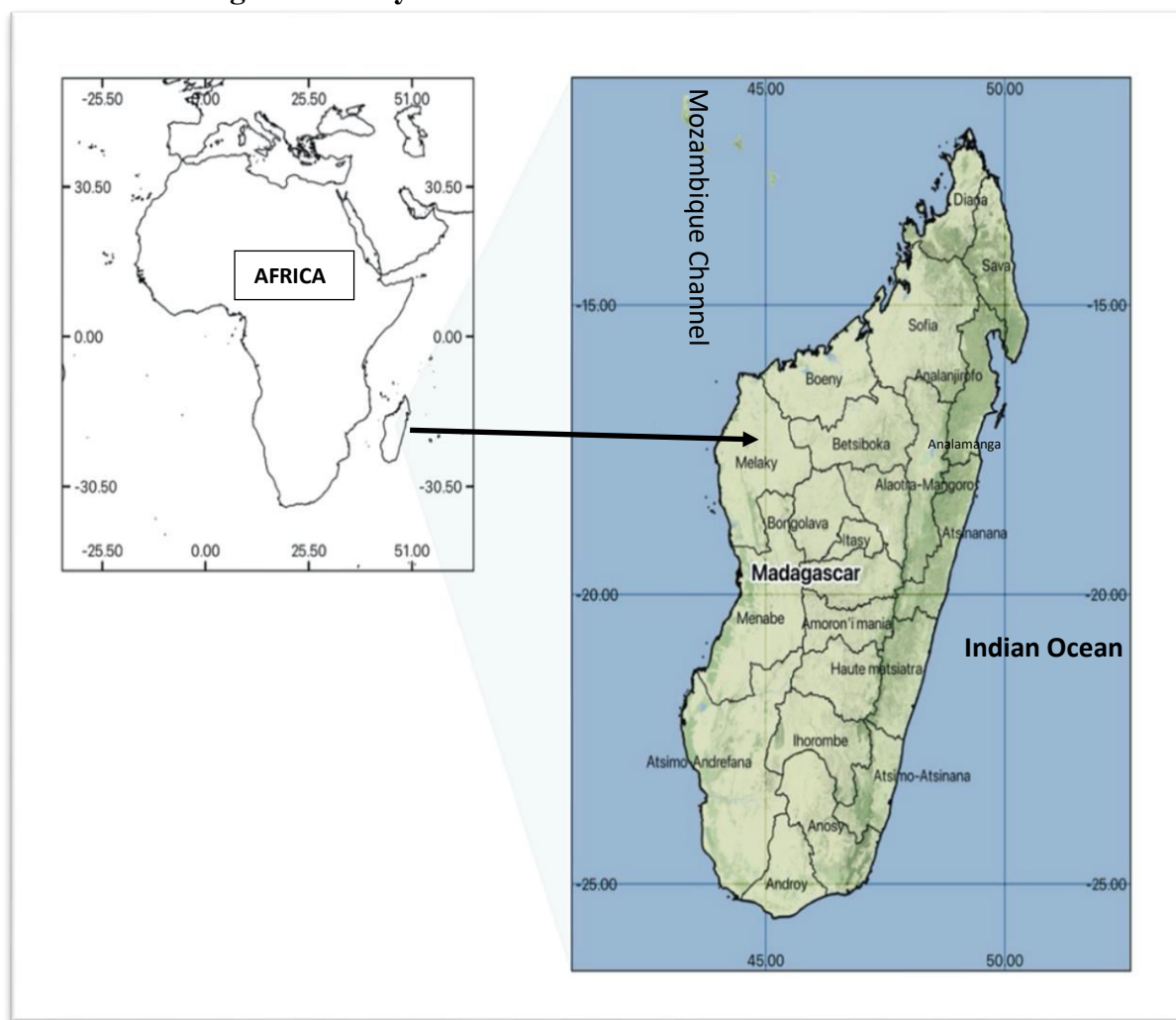
It is the fourth largest island in the world after Greenland, New Guinea and Borneo. The geography is highly distinct with the central part marked by a plateau which has 40 % of the country's area, a coastal stretch in the east and plains in the west. In both the eastern and western parts, a number of streams and rivers are found with the majority of the drainage in the western part towards the Mozambique Channel. Vast coral reef and mangrove systems are integral to the landscape. The diversity in geography also affects the climate along with other specific factors which have generated gradients for weather in the country in which rainfall stands as the most differential parameter (Goodman & Jungers, 2014)[4].

It makes the eastern most part of the island windward with high rainfall and the western part of this eastern side as leeward with drier conditions and making the south west a desert (Dresch, n.d.)[1]. The conditions of dryness are augmented by a cold ocean current (Dresch, n.d.; Goodman & Jungers, 2014) [1,4]. This makes the south west arid and sets in the geography of drought. The climate is mainly tropical in nature along the coast, with the impact of altitude operating across the country (Adventures, 2022)[29].

There is a diversity in the landscape and weather conditions (Goodman & Jungers, 2014)[4]. The months of November to April mark the rainy season in the country and the southwestern part of the country is desert (Fund, 2022)[3]. The economy of the country has been turbulent with economic displacement caused by military regime in the 1970s and since then, the French supported economy has suffered numerous shocks and notable declines (Dresch, n.d.)[1] and is now in an unregulated state (Theodora, 2020)[30].

The country produces 80% of world's vanilla crop (Foundation T. H., 2022)[31]. COVID-19 disrupted the last four years of growth experienced by the country (Group, 2022)[32]. At the economic front, things have been observed to be showing improvement although (Commission, n.d.)[33].

The administrative divisions of the country have been depicted below for conducting the analysis. These are divided as provinces, regions and communes (Dresch, n.d.)[1]. These divisions shown in the Figure are analysed below at the 22 'regions' level. These are- Alaotra Mangoro, Amoroni Mania, Analamanga, Analanjorofo, Androy, Anoso, Atsimo- Andrefana, Atsimo-Atsinanana, Atsinanana, Betsiboka, Boeny, Bongolava, Diana, Haute- Matsiatra, Ihorombe, Itasi, Melaky, Menabe, Sava, Sofia, Vakinankaratra, Vatovavy- Fitovinany (Population, n.d.)[34].

Figure 1. Study Area- Location and Administrative Divisions

Source- Authors, 2022

Database and Methodology- The analysis has been conducted to observe the variations in rainfall in the country on a space- time scale. For this purpose, the following method has been attempted:

- a. Outlining the trend in rainfall in the country from 1901-2020. The database is available on the Climate Knowledge Portal website of the World Bank (Bank, 2022)[35]. The results are supplemented with trends from 1960-2020 from the Terra Climate information derived from Climate Engine. Terra Climate Climatology Lab provides high spatial resolution data for a monthly climate at a temporal resolution of $1/24^{\text{th}}$ of a degree.
- b. To get a detailed regional picture, a sample of three southern regions of the country is analysed for trend in rainfall from 1901-2021 to compare the findings. These are Atsimo-

Andrefana, Androy and Ihorombe. Atsimo- Andrefana is the one of the largest, southwestern most region with location on the leeward side of the Central Massif. Ihorombe lies in the middle of the region experiencing drought these days and Androy is the southern-most region of the country. The three belong to the Great Sud or Southern Madagascar region .

- c. The last four-year time period from 2017-2021 is examined specifically from November to April for patterns in rainfall for the country through the Global Precipitation Measurement (GPM) v6 database which provides state of art data on precipitation of rain and snow every three hours. Provided by the NASA GEC DISC, with a resolution of 11132 metres, its precipitation band provides 'merged satellite-gauge precipitation estimate' (Engine C. , 2022)[36]. The information has been derived from Google Earth Engine Code Editor (Engine G. E., 2022)[37]. This analysis is done to detail out the specificity of geographical patterns of rainfall in the country.
- d. Required processing is done in QGIS 3.16 software.

Analysis- The basic trend of information for rainfall for the country can be observed in the following figures which provide a combination of its spatial and temporal analysis from 1901-2020.

Monthly Climatology of Min-Temperature, Mean-Temperature, Max-Temperature & Precipitation 1901-1930
Madagascar

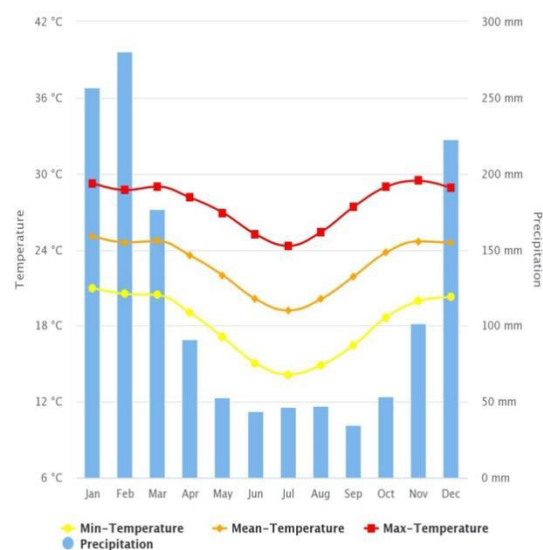
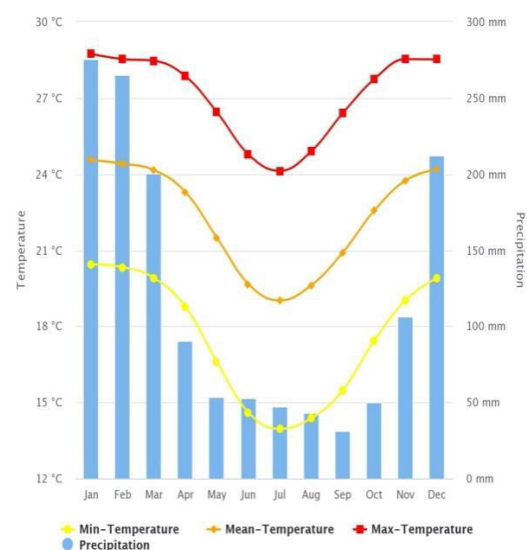


Figure 2. Madagascar- Trend in Rainfall

a. 1901-1930

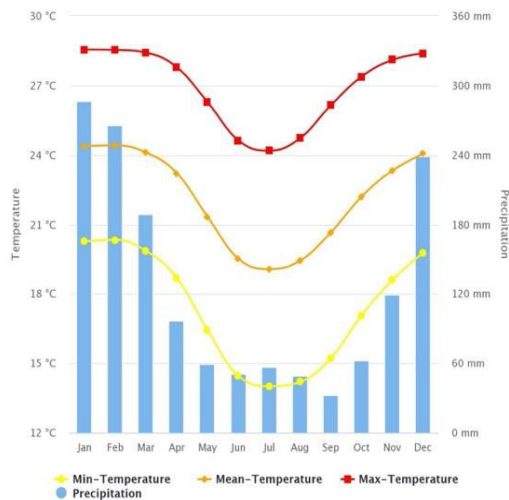
b. 1931-

Monthly Climatology of Min-Temperature, Mean-Temperature, Max-Temperature & Precipitation 1931-1960
Madagascar



1960

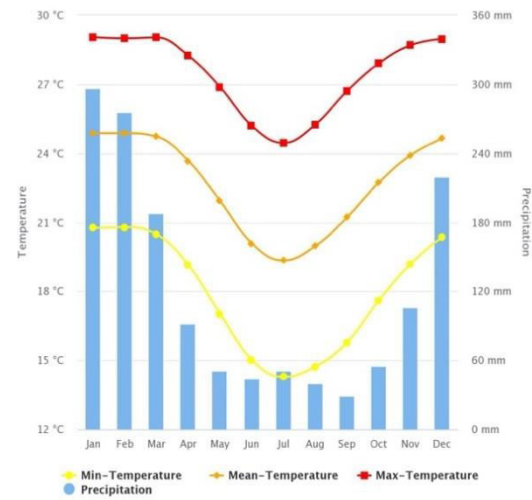
Monthly Climatology of Min-Temperature, Mean-Temperature, Max-Temperature & Precipitation 1961-1990
Madagascar



c.
196
1-
199
0

d.
199
1-
202

Monthly Climatology of Min-Temperature, Mean-Temperature, Max-Temperature & Precipitation 1991-2020
Madagascar



0

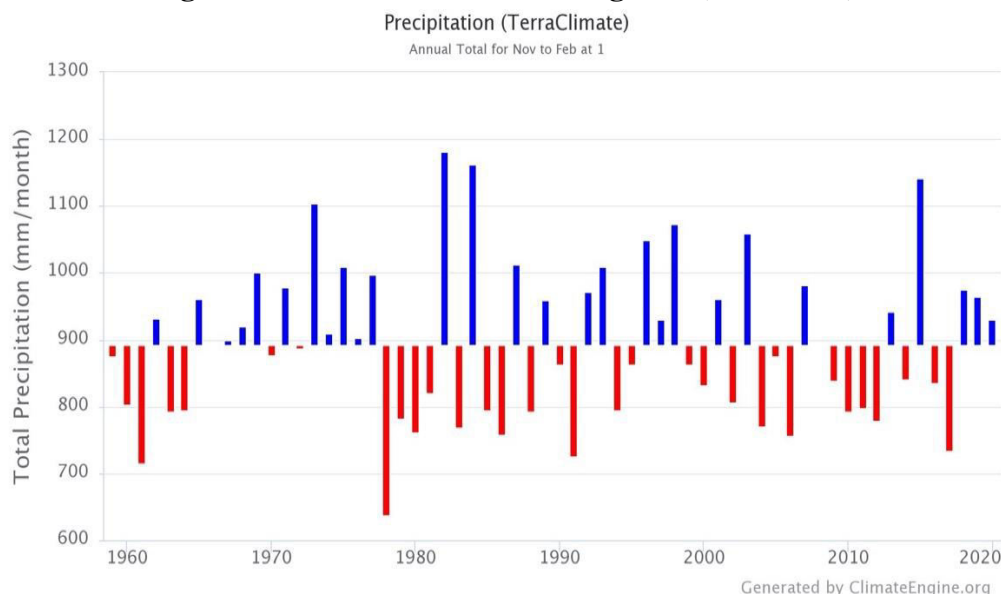
Source- Bank, 2022

The climatological profile of the country is depicted in the above diagrams for the parameters of minimum temperature, maximum temperature, mean temperature and precipitation from 1901-2020. In this regard, minimum, maximum and mean temperatures have not shown any significant change for the country. Observations on precipitation which is mainly in the form of rainfall for the country indicates that, again, there has been no significant change in rainfall for the country. This is very pertinent as an analysis as rainfall fluctuations have been cited as the main

reason behind the ongoing drought in the country. The last 50 years of data are analysed specifically for further detailed observations. Data from Terra Climate has been observed for the months November to February for the years 1960-2020.

The results as depicted in Figure 3. indicate that post 1980, fluctuations in rainfall have become more pronounced as compared to 1960-1980 period. More importantly, the years which have experienced a decline in total rainfall are slightly higher than the years which have experienced higher total rainfall than the average and, in this regard, few years from 2010 onwards have a more pronounced trend of decline. But on the whole, it is clearly visible that the decline in total rainfall is becoming lesser and lesser in terms of absolute quantity for the period of study from 1960-2020. So, it can be clearly said that other factors do operate in determining drought conditions for the country.

Figure 3. Rainfall Trend in Madagascar(1960-2021)



Source- Authors, 2022 from Climate Engine (Engine, 2022)

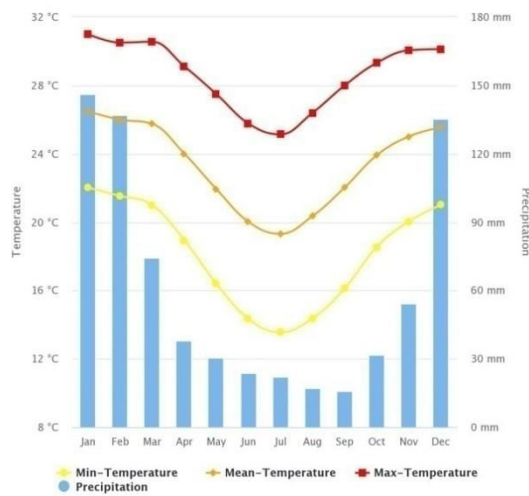
However, this analysis is requiring a supplement. In this context, a regional analysis on the basis of random sampling is done. The southern regions of Atsimo-Andrefana, Androy and Ihorombe are taken for analysis and the observations are depicted in Figure 4.,5. and, 6 respectively.

Figure 4. Atsimo-Andrefana Region- Rainfall

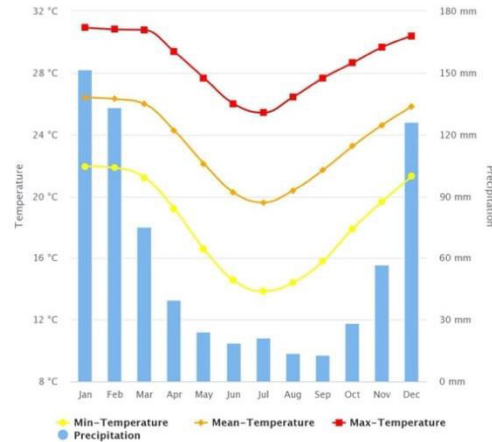
a. 1901-1930

b. 1931-1960

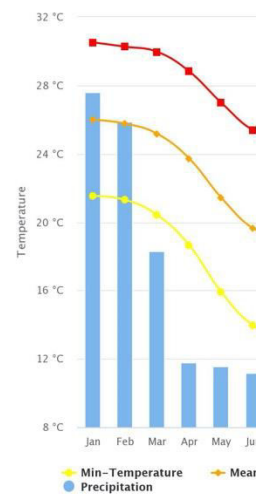
Monthly Climatology of Min-Temperature, Mean-Temperature, Max-Temperature & Precipitation 1901-1930
Atsimo Andrefana, Madagascar



Monthly Climatology of Min-Temperature, Mean-Temperature, Max-Temperature & Precipitation 1991-2020
Atsimo Andrefana, Madagascar



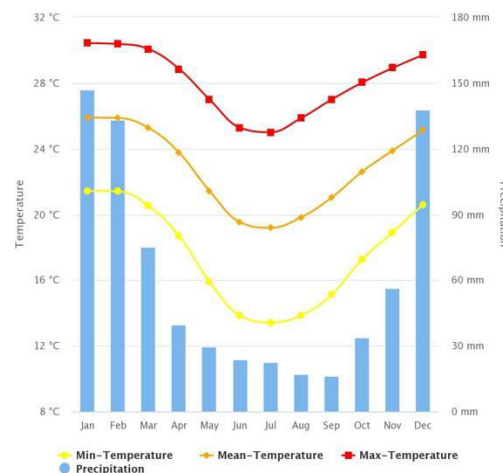
Monthly Climatology of Min-Temperature, Mean-Temperature, Max-Temperature & Precipitation 1961-1990
Atsimo Andrefana, Madagascar



c. 1961-1990

d. 1991-2020

Monthly Climatology of Min-Temperature, Mean-Temperature, Max-Temperature & Precipitation 1961-1990
Atsimo Andrefana, Madagascar



It is visible for Atsimo-Andrefana that there is only a slight variation in rainfall and that too only for a few months in the whole time period of observation. Except for the period from 1990-2020 and that also for the month of December, there is no significantly observable change in rainfall pattern in the region.

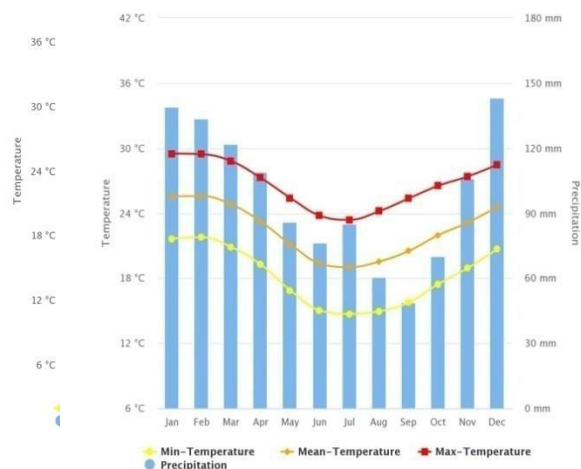
Figure 5.Androy Region- Rainfall

a. 1901-1930

b. 1931-1960

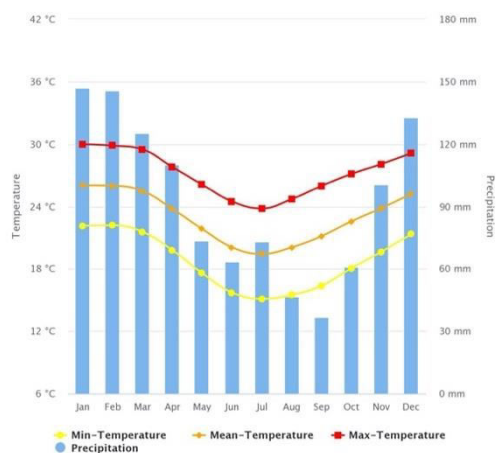
Month
Tempei
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Monthly Climatology of Min-Temperature, Mean-Temperature, Max-Temperature & Precipitation 1961-1990
Androy, Madagascar



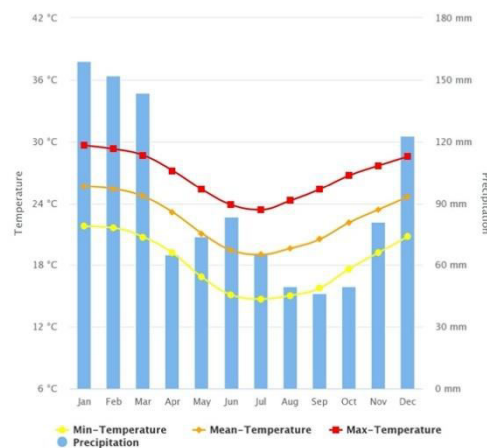
c.1961-1990

Monthly Climatology of Min-Temperature, Mean-Temperature, Max-Temperature & Precipitation 1991-2020
Androy, Madagascar



d. 1991-2020

Monthly Climatology of Min-Temperature, Mean-Temperature, Max-Temperature & Precipitation 1931-1960
Androy, Madagascar

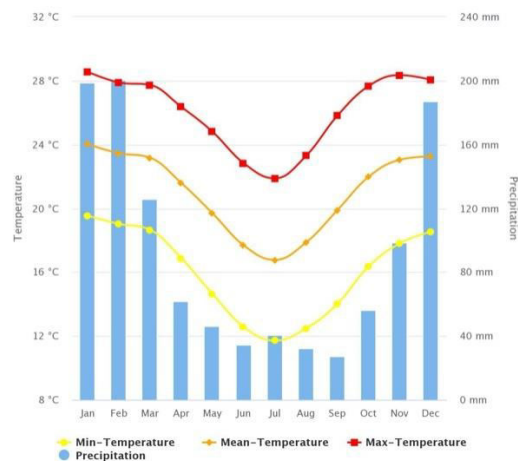


For Androy, again no visible shift in the pattern of rainfall is observed except for a few months in the whole time period of study. Significant declines and rises in rainfall are scattered across the time period from 1901-2020. So, it can be clearly mentioned here also that rainfall decline or shift alone cannot be counted as the reason of drought for the region.

Figure 6. Ihorombe region – Rainfall

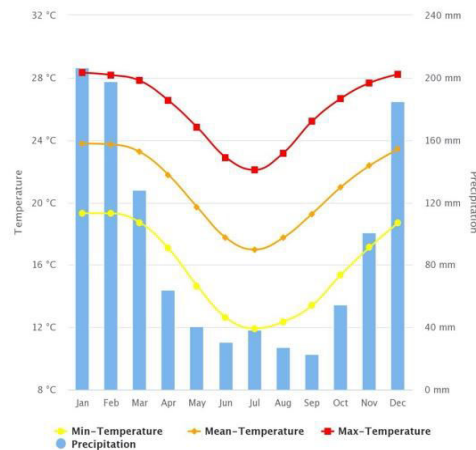
a. 1901-1930

Monthly Climatology of Min-Temperature, Mean-Temperature, Max-Temperature & Precipitation 1901-1930
Ihorombe, Madagascar

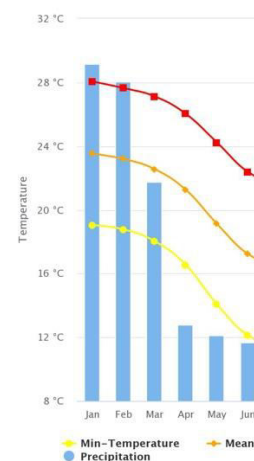


b. 1931-1960

Monthly Climatology of Min-Temperature, Mean-Temperature, Max-Temperature & Precipitation 1931-1960
Ihorombe, Madagascar

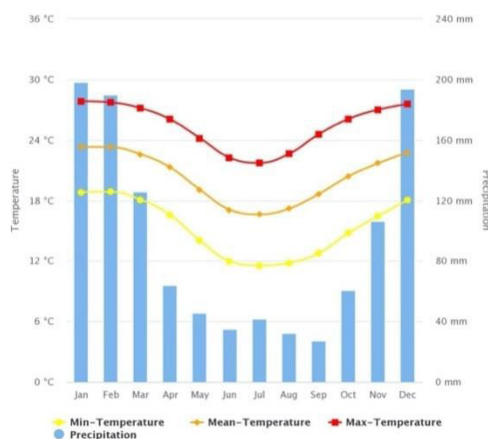


Monthly Climatology of Min-Temperature, Mean-Temperature, Max-Temperature & Precipitation 1961-1990
Ihorombe, Madagascar



c. 1961-1990

Monthly Climatology of Min-Temperature, Mean-Temperature, Max-Temperature & Precipitation 1961-1990
Ihorombe, Madagascar



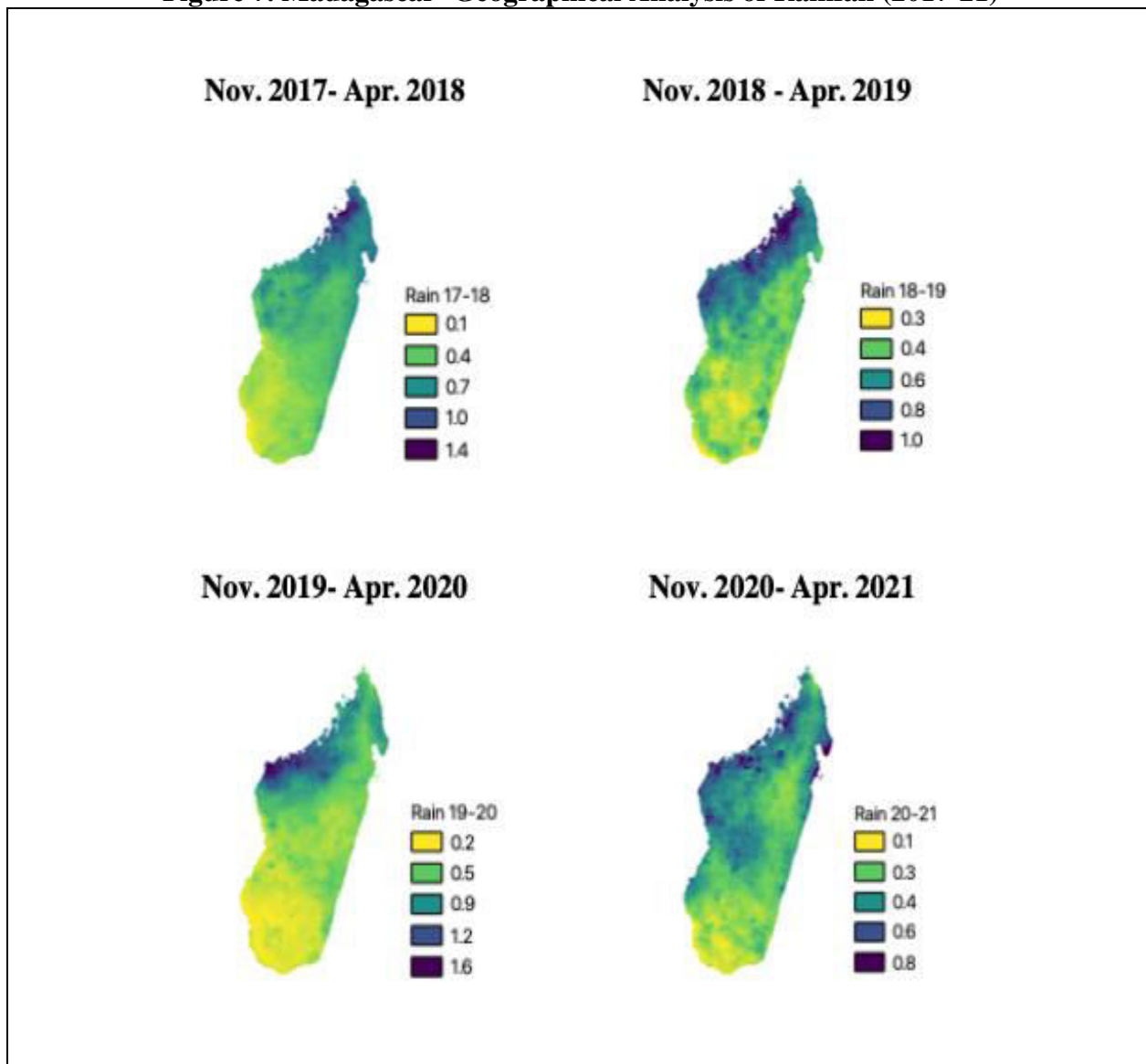
d. 1991-2020

Source- Bank, 2022

The figures above indicate that the region has not experienced a drastic shift in rainfall. There are slight fluctuations which are observed but this is natural for a phenomenon like rainfall. The fact is very significant as a finding as this is a part of the Great Sud or Great South region of Madagascar which is, of recent, facing an unprecedented drought and hunger situation. Thus, it can be strongly said that other factors also exist in 'creating' drought in the region. To sum up

the analysis, a yearly examination from 2017- 2022 is conducted for the months of November to April; which is the rainy season for the country from NASA GPM database.

Figure 7. Madagascar- Geographical Analysis of Rainfall (2017-21)



- Data is for daily precipitation in mm/hr

Source- Authors, 2022

It is observable from Figure 7. that the geographic factor of location and topography have a direct effect on rainfall patterns in the country. This is bound to create variations in it as well. The northern part naturally receives more rainfall and this is evident as well. But it is not that it is constantly facing a fall in rainfall which is a very important parameter to study. Further, the rainy season period from 2020-2021 has observed an increase in rainfall which is a surprising finding. Fluctuations do exist in rainfall but this is not unnatural in itself as a trend. The north western part of the country is the geographic region with the maximum rainfall. The year 2020-2021 has

experienced the least rainfall in the time period of analysis but 2019-2020 had more daily precipitation in the same.

Similarly, the southern region naturally receives less rainfall but in 2019-2020 it experienced the maximum one amongst the time period of study. The lower rainfall regions are also observed in the northern parts of the country. So, to attribute the drought like condition only to rain failure seems to be a stretched statement. There definitely exist other factors which have a strong influence on the problems that the region is facing.

CONCLUSIONS

It can be emphatically mentioned from the observations that the “First Climate Change Famine” is not clearly attributed to just rain failure over the last few years. It also appears that the already existing concerns for the country related particularly to its economy and resource management have a strong overbearing on this scenario. So, it is not just geography which is augmenting the changes but a combination of other factors as well.

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CLINICAL EVALUATION OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE USE OF THE DRUG IRS-19 IN THE COMPLEX THERAPY OF ACUTE PURULENT PERIOSTITIS IN CHILDREN

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ABSTRACT

It has now been proven that various types of microorganisms play a certain role in the etiology and pathogenesis of inflammatory diseases of the oral cavity. This can be explained by a number of factors - endogenous infection, microbes that were in the oral cavity of a healthy person, and, in addition, in association, microbes can stimulate or inhibit certain properties of each other.

KEYWORDS: *Endogenous Infection, Oral Cavity, Microflora, Body Defenses, Odontogenic Infection, Tooth, Sensitization.*

INTRODUCTION

The human oral cavity is an ecological system in which autochthonous microflora is formed. Optimal pH values for microbes, temperature, constant humidity and abundance of nutrients favor this [1]. A lot of microbes enter through the mouth from the external environment. Most of them don't last long. It is known that a person swallows with saliva during the day 1 billion microorganisms, which are washed off the surface of the oral cavity [1,2]. The normal microflora of the oral cavity is mainly composed of strict or obligate anaerobes (microbes that have the ability to multiply at a low partial pressure of oxygen) and microaerophiles, the reproduction of which requires an increased concentration of carbon dioxide, but do not die in the presence of oxygen [3,4].

According to various researchers, the share of obligate-aerobic and microaerophilic flora of the oral cavity accounts for 80-90% of the microbial landscape [5,10]. The main part is made up of facultative anaerobic species of staphylococci, streptococci, some enterobacteria, as well as strictly anaerobic gram-negative diplococci, bacteria *Haemophilus influenzae* [6]. These microbes constitute the resident microflora of the oral cavity and form a rather complex and stable ecosystem. Under normal conditions, changes in the existing ecosystem are likely to proceed depending on the time of day, year, etc. and only in one direction, i.e. only the number of representatives of several or most species changes, but the species representation remains practically constant in a particular individual for a long period [7,8,9].

Purpose of the study: To evaluate the clinical efficacy of IRS-19 in the complex therapy of acute purulent periostitis.

Materials and Methods: To assess the clinical efficacy of IRS-19 in the complex therapy of acute purulent periostitis in children, we studied the dynamics of changes in the clinical signs of the disease in each age group. In children aged 2-5 years who received traditional treatment at admission, the sum of general signs was 199 ± 9.55 points (average for 1 child - 12.4 points). On the 3rd day of treatment, the score was 148 ± 7.98 (mean 9 points per 1 child). When compared with the baseline, the total scores decreased by 25.6%. This happened due to such signs as weakness, malaise, headache, excitability, and a decrease in temperature. On the 6th day, the sum of points of general clinical signs decreased to 96.0 ± 5.49 points (average 6 points per 1 child), which amounted to 51.8%. Although the children's condition improved significantly, a number of signs of the disease, such as subfebrile temperature, moderate leukocytosis, elevated ESR, and a high rate of LII remained in 1/3 of the children.

The sum of points of local signs of acute purulent periostitis at admission was 94.0 ± 3.98 points (average for 1 child 5.87 points). On the 3rd day of traditional treatment, they amounted to 34.0 ± 1.48 (average per 1 child 2.1), which is 63.8% less than the initial one. By this time, edema, inflammatory infiltrate, skin hyperemia, infiltration of the transitional fold have decreased.

By day 6, a number of signs of acute purulent periostitis, such as collateral edema, skin hyperemia, discharge from the wound and holes disappeared, the score was 10.0 ± 1.22 , that is, relative to the initial symptom of the disease, they decreased by 89.4%.

Summing up the general and local signs of acute purulent periostitis in the dynamics of traditional treatment, it should be noted that when children with acute purulent periostitis were admitted, the total score was 18.3, on the 3rd day of treatment 11.7%, on the 6th day 6.6 points.

Despite the positive dynamics, it should be noted that a number of general and local signs of the disease persist and children require further monitoring.

In children with acute odontogenic purulent periostitis aged 2-5 years, who received IRS-19 along with complex drug treatment, a more favorable course of the disease was established. So, on the 3rd day of treatment, a decrease in the total score by 42.8% was noted relative to the state at admission. Improvement of the general condition due to the complete disappearance of such signs as weakness, malaise, restlessness, pain in the jaw and teeth.

On the 6th day of treatment relative to the baseline, a significant (by 58.2%) improvement in the general condition of children was established due to the normalization of the child's body temperature, a decrease in LII.

When analyzing local signs of acute purulent periostitis, a more favorable course of the disease was found in children who received IRS-19. So, on the 3rd day, local signs of periostitis decreased by 80%. In children treated with IRS-19, on the 3rd day, skin hyperemia, discharge of pus from the wound, breath odor disappeared, and the hygienic condition improved. By day 6, almost all local signs of acute periostitis were completely eliminated.

For a clinical assessment of the effectiveness of the use of IRS-19 in the complex therapy of acute purulent periostitis, depending on age, we conducted a comparative analysis of the results of treatment of children aged 6-9 years. In children of this group, the sum of general signs of periostitis at admission was 141 ± 8.49 points (while in children 2-5 years old - 199 ± 9.55). After the traditional therapy on the 3rd day, the scores decreased by 19.1% (while in children 2-5 years old they reached 25.6%). As our observations showed, in children 6-9 years old on the 6th day of traditional treatment, the total score decreased by 40.4%, while in children 2-5 years old they decreased by 51.8%.

Comparing these data, it can be stated that acute purulent periostitis is more severe in children aged 2-5 years, and traditional therapy has a more pronounced effect. In children aged 6-9 years who received complex treatment with the inclusion of IRS-19, already on the 3rd day, the amount of general signs of periostitis decreased by 35.9%, while with the traditional one it decreased by 19.1%.

Improvement in the general condition of children came due to a decrease in such signs as weakness, malaise, headache, pain in the jaw. In a significant part of the children, body temperature and the number of leukocytes returned to normal. On the 6th day of treatment with the inclusion of IRS-19 in the complex, the amount of general signs of periostitis decreased by 52.4% relative to the initial one (with traditional treatment by 40.4%), which indicates a significant effect of the IRS-19 preparation on the child's condition. When analyzing the effectiveness according to local signs of the disease, it was found that with traditional treatment on the 3rd day, the decrease in the total score relative to the original amounted to 56.6%.

Basically, the improvement was due to the resorption of the inflammatory infiltrate, the reduction of purulent discharge from the wound, and the reduction of skin hyperemia. On the 6th day, local signs of periostitis decreased by 78.3%, mainly due to the elimination of skin hyperemia, inflammatory infiltrate, collateral edema, infiltration of the transitional fold.

CONCLUSION: Thus, the inclusion of the drug IRS-19 in the complex treatment of acute purulent periostitis produced a pronounced clinical effect, which manifested itself in different

age groups to varying degrees. The greatest clinical effect was manifested in children aged 2-5 years, apparently due to the fact that it had an impact not only on local factors protecting the oral cavity, but also on the immune system in general and prevents the development of complications such as osteomyelitis, odontogenic abscesses, phlegmon and adenoabscesses.

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**THE MAIN PROBLEMS OF TRANSLATION OF THE NOVEL
“REBECCA” BY DAPHNE DU MAURIER FROM ENGLISH INTO
UZBEK**

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ABSTRACT

This article deals with the main problems of the translation of the novel “Rebecca” by Daphne Du Maurier from English into Uzbek with providing some kind of recommendations to a high-quality translation of the literature. The main points of the article are about the process of translation of English literature, translation studies, stylistics and its analyses. Expressive means and stylistic devices as well as their use in Uzbek and English literature are shown by examples in Daphne Du Maurier’s work. During translating the national words which express the colorfulness of the country, phrases, sayings, and proverbs are paid attention and translated by finding the appropriate form in another language. Besides, two languages were compared while analyzing the literary works.

KEYWORDS:*Literal Translation, Comparative Etymology, Semantic Content, National Words.*

INTRODUCTION

Translation is a scientific process which consists of the complex steps and based on theory practically being formed historically. From ancient time translation played a great role in the life of humans. The translation has been applied as a mean of social, economical, cultural and spiritual communicating among different countries, in other words, it served as a “bridge” among cultures.

Translation has attracted many people since it appeared. A bunch of masterpieces were transformed into different languages. This field is considered as one of the most needed one. It is known that, translation is an art of recreating the speech (oral or written speech, sentence, word or word-combination) from one language into another one. According to a number of scientists, translator is not a reader or just a linguist who transfers the text from one language into second one; s/he is a creator who creates something new courageously in linguistics field. From this point we can know that translation process is an art of recreating.

Translation is connected with linguistics, comparative etymology, informatics, comparative sociology, stylistics, comparative typology, lexicology and other subjects. Especially the role of linguistics is great in translation field. However, some scientists confuse translation with linguistics thinking it as a branch of it. In fact, they are two separate fields.

The theme of this article is about the process of translation of English literature, translation studies, stylistics and its analyses. For the stylistic analyses English author’s literary work is taken. Expressive means and stylistic devices as well as their use in Uzbek and English literature are shown by examples in Daphne Du Maurier’s work. During translating the national words which express the colorfulness of the country, phrases, sayings, and proverbs are paid attention and translated by finding the appropriate form in another language. Besides, two languages were compared while analyzing the literary works. Stylistic devices and expressive means are important in comparing two languages.[1]

The importance of this issue is that in the process of translation we must give the alternative translation of elements from one language into another, on the contrary, our translation may be accepted as “dry transferring” and marked as unreadable being thrown away. It is impossible to translate the literary work without knowing stylistic devices, so translating the stylistic devices and expressive means is a difficult process which demands special knowledge.

In translation theory and practice, the translators operate with similar concepts, such as equivalence, adequacy and identity. Naturally, equivalence is understood as something equivalent, equivalent to something, adequacy - as something completely equal, identity - as having complete coincidence, similarity with something.

The thought of writing the story came to Daphne’s mind after her marriage. Tommi, that Daphne called her husband was engaged to the black hair girl, Jayne Ricardo before their marriage. According to the newspaper “The Telegraph”, Daphne was in doubt that Ricardo continued attracting her husband. The idea of new novel was already made. She got 1000 pounds from Gollands publishing house and began writing her new novel. In 1937 the handwriting of the novel was ready. After publishing the book, the author thought that the book would not success. But fortunately, the book became one of the bestsellers. The spirit of the girl was never taken as a main hero in the books before. The novel is often compared with the novel “Jane Eyre” which is written by Charlotte Bronte. The same love can be seen in both novels: love between young girl and older man, and the secret which was kept from girls. In 1977 one American writer asked

Daphne permission to write the continuation of her novel “Rebecca.” But Daphne rejected. However, in 2001 Daphne’s descendant gave permission to American writer Sally Baumann to write the continuation of “Rebecca.” The book was published as “Rebecca’s Tale.” [2]

The best film of Rebecca was made in 1940 by Alfred Hitchcock. The film was awarded with Oscar in two directions as best film in 1941. Also, the novel got the prize Antony and called the best novel of 100 years in 2000.

“Rebecca” was written in crime, gothic, mystery, romance genre. The author’s narrative supplies the reader with direct information. In this novel the personages are given characteristics. The main heroes of the book are:

The narrator or later Mrs. de Winter is a main hero of the book “Rebecca” who narrates the whole story. She is a middle-class woman, not so beautiful. She enjoys sketching. When she met Mr. de Winter she was twenty-year-old girl who was a very shy. Her name never mentioned during the whole text. She was called as “Mrs. de Winter”, “My dear”, “My wife” and so on. In the story her character changes from shyness into strictness.

Maximilian de Winter or Maxim is also main person in the novel who owns beautiful old house, Manderley in which the main actions of the story take part. In the story he is described as rich but unhappy man. He is tall, handsome, black haired man. In the beginning of the story his heart was broken over Rebecca’s death, but in the end the reader discovers that he is very different person. [3]

Mrs. Danvers is a housekeeper of Manderley whose character is very cold and strict. She was very upset from Rebecca’s death as she was a family maid in Rebecca’s house when she was a child. She had known Rebecca for many years. That’s why she hated second Mrs. de Winter and tried to destroy the marriage. But all her actions which were focused destroying the marriage served to close two couple. In the end she burnt the house as she did not want the couple to live there.

Rebecca is the main hero of the book who does not take part as living person in the novel. She had died nearly a year ago. She was described as the most beautiful, charming, wise woman. But she had tormented her husband with her lies and behavior. At first everyone believes that she is really perfect hostess but in the end her real face was opened. [4]

Frank Crawley, Beatrice, Giles Lacy, Frith, Robert, Jack Favell, Colonel Julyan, Dr. Baker are secondary personages.

The author uses the first person point of view, she makes her character speak, and therefore, she uses direct speech. She also gives direct characterization of a person.

The time is not mentioned in the novel. Events of the book take place in Monte Carlo, restaurant and hotel Cote d’Anzur and Manderley. This event could not be take place in any other place.

The novel is written in the genre of crime, gothic, mystery, romance, so we come across the usage of colloquial, neutral and literary words:

“With my straight hair and badly-fitting clothes I looked liked an awkward schoolgirl.”

“There is one well-known person here.”

“The rich sauce ran down Mrs Van Huper’s chin.”

“An exited look come into her small eyes.”

“They say he’s broken hearted.”

While translating the novel I tried to solve the problem of adequate translation by giving equivalent version in the target language. For example, “Now I saw that Manderley was an empty shell.” Here the phrase “an empty shell” was translated as “bo’shmakon” – “Manderleybo’shmakongaaylanganiningguvohibo’ldim.” “They say he’s broken heart,” in this sentence the word “broken heart” is a ready-made phrase and has another meaning. For that reason, the translation was given by its appropriate equivalent and in Uzbek the meaning of the word was expressed as “ko’ngliqolmoq”. If we translated it word by word, we would provide the wrong translation.

“Her fat, heavy body swayed above her short fat legs.”

Uningsemizvaog“irgavdasikaltasemizoyoqlariuzrachayqalardi.

“And Mrs Van Hopper gave de Winter one of her biggest smiles.”

“Van Huperoximesa de Vintergaqarabyoqimlijilmaydi”.

“His face was pale and his dark eyes had a sad, lost look.”

“Uningyuzioqaribketgan, ko’zlarisamayusvag’amginedi.”

“With my straight hair and badly-fitting clothes I looked like an awkward schoolgirl.”

“Silliqsochimvao’zimgayarashmagankiyimlarimbilano’zimmimaktabo’quvchisideknoqulaysezard im.”

In fact, the word “lost look” should be translated into Uzbek as “manosiz”, but saving the real meaning in target language it was translated as “mayus”. But from the point of the meaning of phrase this word is translated directly into Uzbek as “mayusvag’amgin”. Synonym words as are given as one word in translation for giving the general meaning without any other expressive means, so the word “mayus” served to give the general meaning of “lost look”.

In written and oral speech the practical importance of synonyms are great. Being based on speech impression, synonyms develop the vocabulary of the reader. It requires special knowledge from translator to give the appropriate translation of synonyms into another language. Synonyms are the sign of showing the richness and the colorfulness of the vocabulary of a language. These kinds of words do not allow repeating lexemes in vain, provide the frequency of literary style and help to make clear phrases. And to give the adequate meaning of synonyms in translation gives a chance to save the author’s style in another language.

Synonyms are one of important expressive means in literature; with the help of them the writer can describe the characters, the peculiarities and the features of heroes, events, sceneries and literary descriptions clearly, brightly, distinctly and lively.

All in all, synonyms play great role to show the beauty and the colorfulness of the language.

In order to increase the ability of speech, to enrich the vocabulary and to create the perfect translation, every translator and interpreter should know, study and make good use of the synonyms in their works as well as possible.

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LOW FRONTIER OF THE AMUDARYA IN 1918-1919

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ABSTRACT

One of the examples in the new history of Karakalpakstan is the uprising of the Ural Cossacks on the "lower" frontier of the AmuDarya in 1919, the attitude of local tribal elders to them, "Chimbay Frontier" of the Turkish Frontier Red Army, the formation of the "Republic of Chimbay" by the Ural Cossack troops, the consequences of which are covered on the basis of archival materials.

KEYWORDS:*1918 Nukus Fortress Uprising, 1919 Frontier Of The Shagal Bridge, Tazgara Tragedy, Chimbay Uprising, Ural Cossack Soldiers, Republic Of Chimbay, February 10, 1920` Council Agreement.*

INTRODUCTION

In our country, the issues of not only the development of the economic potential of society, but also the spiritual and enlightenment development, the clarification of historical issues remain a state policy. One of the most important topics is the development of a ten-year concept of

studying the history of the homeland, as well as the study of national history and human destiny in this history.

METHODOLOGY

One of the issues of scientific and real research in the recent history of Karakalpakstan is the relationship between “man, society, state”, “internal enemies” and “external expansion”, which in 1919 were unforgettable events in the fate of ethnic groups in the lower reaches of the Aral Sea and Amu Darya requires the study of relations of a new direction in the socio-historical context. The Karakalpak ethnos of the Aral Sea is a spiritual stimulus of the historical past. This, in turn, is a lesson for national history, the fate of society and future generations.[1]

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The Aral and “Lower” Amu Darya region is one of the most interesting and complex issues in the world of Turkic ethnic groups. Neighborliness and cooperation of the Ural Cossacks with the local population, including the struggle with the leaders of the Karakalpak ethnic groups against the Soviet government and ideology, mutual alliance, the causes and consequences of the strengthening of Cossack troops in “red” in the region are still completely not studied.

Who forced the leaders of the Ural Cossacks, who were persecuted by the Karakalpakbiys (elders) and the Tsarist Empire in 1877-1880 and forced to move to Turkestan, the Aral Sea and the Lower Amu Darya, to oppose the Soviet government and ideology (expansion), these kind of questions naturally arise. In search of answers to such questions, the ethnic population on the right (east) side of the Amu Darya, the historical territories, the social discontent of the local population, the deliberate actions of Tsarist Russia in the reign of Alexander II to the Ural Cossacks, for them it will need to review new information and literature on the culmination of the history of the beginning of the threat and the consequences of the disbandment of the Cossack army.[2]

It is known from history that the Ural Cossacks were one of the nuclei of the military forces of Tsarist Russia. They defended the interests of the Russian Empire in many military battles.

“It should be noted,” writes S.Yu.Vasilenko, “that the liberalism of Emperor Alexander II did not apply to two categories of the population - the old believers and the Cossacks. During his reign, the efforts to persecute the “opposition” were no less than the struggle against the terrorist revolutionaries who personally threatened the emperor. There is no logical explanation for this. He thought the Cossacks only as a separate group of its own citizens, who had to obey unconditionally and had no opinion of their own. In this case, the two categories almost coincided, which aggravated the situation. It should be noted that although the old faith became the ideological basis for the protection of the rights of the Cossacks (not for the first time in history), the non-religious Cossacks also took part in the riots. They fought for the rights and interests of their troops, not on matters of faith. Some of them were deported to Turkestan or subjected to other forms of repression” [3]

The Ural Cossacks, exiled to Turkestan in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, were engaged in fishing, caviar production, fish smoking, and shipbuilding in the Amu Darya region. It should be noted that the ethno-geographical location of the Ural Cossacks in the “lower” part of the Amu Darya and the diversity of their daily life.

Also, on the frontiers of the “lower” Amu Darya, the Russian population initially consisted only of the military, officials and a very small number of traders, living in the center - Petro-Alexandrovsk (after the revolution it was called Turtkul), the situation only after Stolypin's reform, the influx of poor Russian and Ukrainian peasants from the European part of Russia began to change dramatically after coming to Turkestan. At the beginning of the XXth century, the population of the region was 133,630 people. In addition to the Ural Cossacks, 12-16 thousand Kazakhs lived in the regions, mainly near the Daukarin lakes, 20-25 thousand Karakalpaks between the Chimbay and Amu Darya deltas, and 2 thousand Turkmen. Near Nukus and in Rahmon-Biy Bazar (now Biy Bazar in Beruni district) the population was predominantly Uzbek, and they were partly engaged in agriculture. The settlers lived in and around the cities and were engaged in farming and gardening.[4]

By 1917, Pervonachalnoe near Petro-Alexandrovsk (now Turtkul) (1875), Ural village, Ural village in Nukus, Zair, Aqdarya, Kiziljar, Kazakdarya villages of Taldik district of Amu Darya region, Uchsoy (fishing) Urga, Burlitau, as well as the settlements of Moynak and Kungrad were the main settlements of the Ural Cossacks.

In November-December 1918, the attack of cavalry of the Yavmud Turkmen tribe against the Red Army of Nukus military garrison had devastating consequences in socio-political life.

The policy of repression against the Ural Cossacks, which began during the reign of Emperor Alexander II of Tsarist Russia, continued with extreme severity from the earliest days of Soviet rule. In particular, in early 1919, the chairman of the All-Russian Central Executive Committee, Y.M. Sverdlov, signed a top-secret directive on the extermination of the Cossacks. This led to a great tragedy for the Slavs living in the Turkic world, especially the Ural Cossacks. With the orders of the “Center” and the additional orders of the “Red Bolsheviks” in Russia and Turkestan began a policy of general repression and terrorism to Ural Cossack soldiers. As a result, a new eastern boundary has been formed along the South Aral Sea in the area of the Kuanish canal, which is part of the Amu Darya delta, and one part of its territory the Shagaili or Shagal bridge.[5]

The citizens, battles of “whites” and “reds” was one of the most difficult years in the history of socio-economic and political life of ethnic groups living in the South Aral Sea, in the basin areas of Amu Darya. Also, the First World War of 1914-1918, its consequences, the social protests of 1915-1916 - the uprisings that led to the destruction of the people and poverty.

It is known that in 1918-1919 began a civil war, which led by the leaders of ethnic groups and organized by the captains of the Ural Cossacks. Against them in the city of Petro-Alexandrovsk (now Turtkul) European-style groups recruited by the Bolsheviks from the Pauper/Lumpens, the “Muslim Red Army” was formed, and a military expedition was sent to the northern region to quell the uprising.[6]

On October 31, 1918, M. Filchev, Shlyapin, and the Kazakh Egorovs, who were among the Ural Cossack commanders, were issued certificates, which were “assigned to lead guards at three posts on the right bank of the Amu Darya to Petro-Alexandrovsk, Nukus, Zaire-Ural territory.”[3] Ataman M. Filchev was given the powers of the commander-in-chief of the third Zair Cossack troops, the commander-in-chief of the Nukus military route was given weapons, ammunition and a machine gun.

In 1919, the Ural Cossacks on the “Shagal Bridge” frontier began to establish comprehensive relations with the local population, whose religion, language, culture and traditions were different.

In 1919, as a result of the Bolshevik struggle against the expansion of the Red Army on the front line of the “lower” territory of the Amu Darya in the southern Aral Sea, the “Chimbay Uprising” took place in the northern region and the “Chimbay Republic” of the Ural Cossack troops was formed.[7]

On August 17, 1919, the People's Government was established in the northern part of the lower Amu Darya. Well-known Karakalpak Ubaydulla Bavetdinov, Ibrayim Adilov, Iniyat Niyazov, Seytnazar Pirnazarov, Kutlimurat (Balabiy) Tajimuratov and centurion of Ural Cossacks were also included in the People's Government which formed that year. The “six-month” crisis, the ethno-blockade, ethno-isolation, and the cold days of winter led to the surrender of the Chimbay-based People's Government as a result of a lack of resources, relentless struggles, and the diplomacy of the Soviet government's Red Commanders.[8]

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the relations of the Ural Cossacks with the local population on the lower Amu Darya frontier in 1918-1919, the struggle against the Soviets, the “Chimbay Uprising” and the “Chimbay Republic” failed, but in our history for that period will remain as one of the most important events.[9]

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THE USE OF GAMES FOR IMPROVING INTEGRATED SKILLS

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ABSTRACT

This paper aims to find out how games are important and effective when used in EFL classrooms. This article demonstrates that using games can be dominant for improving integrated skills. The learners both learn the language and have fun in the classroom with the help of the games. Even shy and reluctant children react positively to them. Teachers must decide whether the level of the game fits students' language level because a game may become difficult when it is beyond the learners' level or it may become boring when learners find it too easy to carry on. Hence, what teachers should consider while choosing a game is the fact that children learn best with games which require physical action, interaction, competition and participation. Moreover, games provide encouragement to interact and communicate successfully for learners and permanence to carry on the effort of learning and create a context to use the language meaningfully, decreases anxiety, and allow learners to study in a relaxed and enjoyable atmosphere.

KEYWORDS: *Teaching English, using games, process of learning, skills, Language games.*

INTRODUCTION

Games play an important role in the language learning classrooms despite the fact that most of the teachers are not aware of it as a learning strategy. However; it has lots of benefits to the learning process of the learners. Firstly; games prevent the lesson to be ordinary and boring. Conversely, they create a successful and positive classroom environment where students and their learning are central. Games are always fun for the learners so they attract their interest unlike the ordinary lessons. The learners both learn the language and have fun in the classroom with the help of the games. Even shy and reluctant children react positively to them. This increases the motivation of the children because they play as an alternative solution which encourages students to keep their interest on the lesson and continue working. By this way, they reduce the stress of learning another language.[1]

Learners involve in the games actively, so games are called learner-centered activities According to Crookall . Through games learners' and teachers' roles are changed and teacher encourages learners to participate actively in their learning. As a result, games give a chance to learners to take responsibility for their own learning. From an instructional view point, creating a meaningful context for language use is another advantage that games present. By using games, different contexts can be created by teachers that allow learning unconsciously because the attentions of the learners are not on the language, on the message. As a result, when their focus is on a game as an activity, learners acquire the target language as they acquire their mother tongue, that is, without being aware of it .

Constantinescu states some advantages of games as in the following:

- “Games build up learners’ English repertoire in a familiar and comfortable environment (even for students who may have special needs), where they feel confident. More than this, English is widespread used with computers.
- Games increase motivation and desire for self-improvement.
- Challenge and competition are key factors for any game and students pay more attention to completing the task.
- Interdisciplinary approach. Students use knowledge from other classes, too.
- Games develop students’ ability to observe.
- Games have clear rules and objectives.
- Games develop critical thinking, problem solving, and imagination.
- Games offer new and dynamic forms of teaching/ practicing which replace the traditional worksheets.
- Games are adaptable for different levels of knowledge.
- Educational games are easy to understand and use.
- Educational games do not take long time to be played in the class.
- There are many online educational games which are free of charge.
- Immediate feedback both for the students and the teacher.
- The results are more visible (sometimes both visual and acoustic) and have a stronger impact.
- The working time is usually known from the beginning and it is respected

Learners are excited by competition because the question of who will win or lose remains unanswered until the game is over. Similarly, games' making learning easier in an enjoyable way suggests that games are full of fun which leads to successful learning. In many games, learners are required to cooperate to achieve the goal and most learners enjoy cooperation and social interaction. It is believed that when cooperation and interaction are combined with fun, successful learning becomes more possible. To conclude, no matter how differently games are described, one cannot underestimate their pedagogical value both in teaching and learning a foreign language.[2]

Games provide language teachers with many advantages when they are used in classroom. One of these advantages is that learners are motivated to learn the language when they are in a game, McCallum emphasizes this point by suggesting that "games automatically stimulate student interest, a properly introduced game can be one of the highest motivating techniques." Avedon further argues that "games spur motivation and students get very absorbed in the competitive aspects of the games; moreover, they try harder at games than in other courses". In other words, games stimulate students' interest in classroom activities and as a result, students become motivated and willing to learn. Another advantage associated with games is that students' anxiety towards language learning decreases as games are employed. In language classes, learners feel stressful because they think that they have to master the target language that is unknown to them. Besides, learners become too anxious about being criticized and punished by their teachers when they make a mistake.

Games are advantageous at this point because they reduce anxiety, increase positive feelings and improve self-confidence because learners do not afraid of punishment or criticism while practicing the target language freely.[3]

Games are student-focused activities requiring active involvement of learners. In Crookall's opinion, learners and teachers change their roles and relations through games and learners are encouraged to take active role in their learning process. As a result, games provide learners with a chance to direct their own learning. From an instructional view point, creating a meaningful context for language use is another advantage that games present. By using games, teachers can create contexts which enable unconscious learning because learners' attention is on the message, not on the language. Therefore, when they completely focus on a game as an activity, students acquire language in the same way that they acquire their mother tongue, that is, without being aware of it .

Some authors suggest that language games should be placed at the center of the foreign language teaching program rather being accepted as a peripheral part of the program, since, besides being fun, additionally they include goals and controlled by rules. S. M. Silvers, the author of the book Games for the Classroom and English Speaking Club, claims that games are often agreed by many teachers as tools which stop monotonous repetitions in the lesson are used to fill in time. He claims that many teachers often miss the fact that in a relaxed environment it is mostly possible that real learning take place, furthermore learners are able to use the target language that have been exposed to and have been practiced earlier by the learners. Following definition given by Greenall, it can be said that games create a competition positively among students who are involved in a language activity.

The approval for using games in a foreign language classroom can be seen in the fact that learners provide a lot of benefits through games. It was ensured by many experienced writers that

games are educationally valuable. Some reasons are mentioned by Lee as in the following: games give a chance to escape from unusual routine, but they are very important in terms of motivation and challenges. Moreover, games provide encouragement to interact and communicate successfully for learners and permanence to carry on the effort of learning and create a context to use the language meaningfully, decreases anxiety, and allow learners to study in a relaxed and enjoyable atmosphere.[4]

Games bring real-life situations to the confinement of the classroom which provides learners with an opportunity to use the language. Celce-Murcia argues that “in games, language use takes precedence over language practice, and in this sense games help bring the classroom to the real world, no matter how contrived they may be.” To state this differently, by putting learners in real life situations, games make a connection with the real usage of language. In addition to these, McCallum explains that there are many advantages of games such as the fact that they

1. Focus students’ attention on specific structures, grammatical patterns, and vocabulary items.
2. Can function as reinforcement, review and enrichment.
3. Involve equal participation from both slow and fast learners.
4. Can be adjusted to suit the individual age and language levels of the students.
5. Contribute to an atmosphere of healthy competition, providing an outlet for the creative use of natural language in a non-stressful situation.
6. Can be used in any language teaching situations and with all skill areas (reading, writing, speaking or listening).
7. Provide immediate feedback for the teacher.
8. Ensure maximum student participation for a minimum preparation.

Considering the level of the game is equally important while choosing games. Teachers must decide whether the level of the game fits students’ language level because a game may become difficult when it is beyond the learners’ level or it may become boring when learners find it too easy to carry on. When a game’s value in grammar teaching is considered, teachers tend to use them for practice or to reinforce a specific grammatical aspect of language only if a game is suitable for learners’ level so that the grammatical knowledge can be used easily as they are playing the game.

The fact that games enable social interaction and participation is also important. Learners, especially the young ones, learn better when they interact with their peers. Some games may include both cooperation and competition together. While students cooperate within a team, they, at the same time, compete against another team. Hence, what teachers should consider while choosing a game is the fact that children learn best with games which require physical action, interaction, competition and participation.[5]

Games encourage the students to active in the classroom, entertain them, teach the language naturally, and promote fluency. They should be used because they help students see the beauty in a foreign language and not just problems of the foreign language itself.

Many advantages of games can overcome the speaking problems. The competition of games gives students a natural opportunity to work together and communicate using English with each

other. Furthermore, by integrating playing and learning, they practice the learned linguistic knowledge in a meaningful context.

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THE ETYMOLOGY OF NICKNAMES IN DIALECTS AND THEIR USE IN A POSITIVE, NEGATIVE SENSE (ON THE EXAMPLE OF THE HAZORASP DISTRICT)

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ABSTRACT

We will strive to provide information about the abilities of studying the nicknames of representatives of the dialects Oguz and Kipchak who live in the Hazorasp District of the Khorezm region, as well as the reasons for their origin, etymology, good and bad elements of nicknames in this page. The practice of bestowing nicknames has a long history. The nickname is given to a person based on their physical appearance, their unique personality, their occupation, their flaws, and their customs.

KEYWORDS:*The Etymology Of Nicknames And Nicknames, Positive And Negative Nicknames, Representatives Of Dialect, Ethnography, Onomastics, Human Character, Figurative Expression, Addition To The Name.*

INTRODUCTION

In Uzbek linguistics, nicknames and nicknames were given for the first time in the context of literary studies. This website has been reported. R.Vohidov investigated it. In this regard, the service of E.Begmatav, Ya.Menajiev, X.Azamatov, D.Abdurakhmanov, F.Abdulla, and A. Ghafurov in Uzbek onomastics is notable [1]. Professor E.Begmatov undertook a broad scientific investigation of names, surnames, nicknames, genealogy, and nicknames in ethnolinguistic and linguistic directions for the first time in the Uzbek language in the 1960s[2]. In addition, there are theoretical and practical concerns with nicknames and nicknames. E.Begmatov [3] investigated it in a number of essays and books. In the context of studies on nicknames, M.Rashidova looked at the distinguishing characteristics of nicknames[4].

Man is the only being on the planet that can give himself a name, but his abilities are not only limited, but also shaped by the culture in which he lives. It is typical of the named person who accepts the nickname to actively participate in the acts he takes on his behalf.

Experience, human psychology, the role of a person and society, external conditions, the language system, the interaction of languages, and thinking based on the environment that surrounds us are all manifested at different levels during the naming process.

A nickname is a term used by individuals to refer to a person's various attributes and qualities at various times in his life. M.N.Chobanov classifies the name, patronymic, patronymic, as an additional name: "a nickname is an informal supplementary name that is used in society to identify one person from another" [5].

At this moment, no nicknames have been developed. He's been around since the dawn of time. The famous physicist MirzoUlugbek, for example, has a moniker. Muhammad Tarag'ai was his original name as long as his grandfather Amir Temur gave him that name. Zangi is a nickname for the patronymic. Rusty is a snowman, which means he's from Spruce. Archaeologist B.A.Shishkin wrote that the original name of Zangi Baba or Zang baba does not meet in any source[6].

We shall attempt to demonstrate in this article that, based on the above scientific grounds, representatives of the Oguz and Kipchak dialects, who dwell in practically all districts of the Khorezm region, have a nickname that is used in a good or bad sense. The practice of bestowing nicknames has a long history. The nickname is given to a person based on their physical appearance, their unique personality, their occupation, their flaws, and their customs. In Mahmud Koshgari's work "Devonulog'otitTürk," for example, samples of nicknames are offered. [7] "Swordsman-cutting like a sword in his acts." This nickname is given to a person based on a specific character feature in their personality. Since ancient times, dialects have utilized nicknames. Nicknames are used to differentiate between people. Previously, nicknames were only used to differentiate one individual from another; presently, they are used to distinguish members of a family as a whole. People in Hazorasp's district don't recognize him if his nickname isn't pronounced after his given name or surname. O'ktam frost, for example.

Nicknames aren't used on their own. The etymology will be one of the reasons behind this. When we employ nicknames in our speech, it's possible that one person gets praised while another is embarrassed. In this regard, nicknames are classified as either good or bad. In the Hazorasp District of the Khorezm region, we shall present examples of this in the etymology, negative and good elements of the genesis of nicknames. I'd like to begin by mentioning our family's nickname:

Karakalpak-This moniker refers to the Karakalpak people who live in Karakalpakstan. My grandfather, who resides in the Hazorasp district, commutes to work in the Amudarya district. The brunette who lives here prefers a lady, specifically a mother, who is characteristic of her ethnicity, and she brings her with her. They begin to form a family. The residents of the neighborhood then claim that they append a scab to their name-surname to identify themselves from others. Abdulla Karakalpak, their moniker, is shown here.

Mo`llo[mulla] - signifies a well-educated individual. This moniker is given to Sharia bishops who are well-versed in religious matters. The Bullock's job is to perform a variety of ceremonies, including removing the bride-to-be from the sacrament of marriage. He prays for the deceased's name and reads the funeral prayer in Marrakech. If we look at the etymology of the nickname's imposition, we can see that it was given to people whose forefathers were religious and deserved to be recognized. Qadamboymo`llo, for example.

Xalpa (xalfa) – a well-educated person who is well-versed in Sharia law. They read the Qur'an from the "Qur'oniKarim" to women in sorrow. Prophet Muhammad s.a.v. recounts events from the beginning, tells stories and narratives that lead women down the right path, demonstrates the value of patience, demonstrates that Allah tests his beloved servants in various ways, and becomes an ointment for the suffering of women suffering from head afflictions. Consider a feminine backpack with an airbag.

Expressing the same and similar positive meaning nicknames please people and the owners of those nicknames will be pleased with their nicknames, they will be proud.

Slaves – 1. Work, serve. To work in a way that is in their own interest for someone and blindly without a right. 2. Obedient, subordinate, bend the neck, about a man who gives his discretion to someone, obeys without listening to him. [7]. This nickname is used in relation to people who do not have their own opinion, do business with what others say. For example, Bahram slaves.

Qarinja(Ant) - is a type of insect. In Khorezm it is denoted by several names. For example, in the Hazorasp district it is said that Ant – *qarinja*, in the Bagat district it is called *qarichqa*. This nickname was given because the person's muzzle was very small, but alive, resistant, did not escape from Labor. This man only works, carries it to his house, like ants.

Cho`mmiq– this is mainly said to people who have some kind of deficiency in their hands. For example, Durdicho`mmiq.

Bald-we can meet this nickname in the speech of some representatives of the Crimson dialect. Bald nicknamed tall, poured into the orator people who speak. Although in fact the word bald means shed hair, some representatives of the Crimson dialect observe the state of its use in the sense of Aries. For example, they say – Why do you bite like a bald. Come on.

Ushoq – much smaller, frail, mostly about the size of a person. The Juss of people with this nickname is put because they are small.

Tayloq – about a young boy, about a young man, about a young man. It is said that the reason for the nickname is that he thinks all the time a young child, even if he himself is an adult person. It is put on individuals who go to the level of crying when they speak louder.

Jilli(insane) - unusual actions, unseemly, stupid acts [7]. Because one person's memory is completely lost as a result of an automobile accident, this nickname was coined. He has no idea what his name is or who his loved ones are. Despite the fact that he is an adult, he runs away from his residence and plays with small children, repeating their actions. As a result, his name is reported to be added to the clay Sou. This word became his nickname later on.

Negative-meaning nicknames strike the soil with a person's dignity, embarrass him, and, to some extent, impact his mentality. The aforementioned nicknames have a bad connotation.

It turns out that nicknames have been used in discourse for a long time. Nicknames are used to differentiate the same people from others who share the same name and who live in the same neighborhood, as well as to immediately recognize a certain person. The nickname is given to a person based on their physical appearance, their unique personality, their occupation, their flaws, and their customs. In our paper, we attempted to demonstrate that the aforementioned nicknames are founded on scientific evidence, that they have a nickname among speakers of the Oguz and Kipchak dialects who live in practically all parts of the Khorezm region, and that they are used in both good and negative contexts. We attempted to prove the presence of a distinct history of nickname laying.

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**THE NOTION OF PHILOSOPHICAL TENDENCIES AND
PHILOSOPHICAL FICTION IN CONTEMPORARY AMERICAN
LITERATURE**

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ABSTRACT

At the conference with representatives of the country's creative intelligentsia on August 3, 2017, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan ShavkatMirziyoyev made a presentation, where he highlighted important facts: "In our country, along with all spheres and industries, great attention is paid to the development of culture, art, literature and the media". Nowadays, it is necessary to know the literature of the world, thus to broaden the horizon of humanity. The object of research is to identify specific features of the unique genre of philosophical prose on the basis of famous Modern American novels and to explain the notion "philosophical tendency". Philosophical prose is also a holistic exploration of the world; but the prism through which the artist looks at the world is not a fact, not a phenomenon of literature or arts, but the dynamics of

social consciousness, recreated in its individual contradictory forms. Throughout the research work the author displays the major tasks: (1) to study the literary development of American philosophically oriented literature; (2) to study the major concepts of philosophical prose; (3) to reveal the notion philosophical tendencies illustrated in the prominent works of contemporary American writers. The investigation was carried out basing on descriptive and analytical methods, formalistic conceptual and empirical method. According to research findings, the author discloses the idea that Contemporary American literature with philosophical tendencies is a genre under the domination of the society, progress and technology. In addition, the research also categorizes the essential topics and concepts of philosophical novels and defines their distinctive features. The results and conclusions of the research make a sufficient contribution to the development of "Theory of Modern American Literature". It allows to be acquainted with variety of definitions and major concepts of contemporary philosophical genre in Literature suggested by different scholars and literary critics. The results of the research can be applicable for writing scientific articles, qualification papers and course works. Partially, the results are expected to be used for the lectures and seminars on the philosophical tendencies of contemporary American literature.

KEYWORDS: *Contemporary Literature, Philosophical Tendencies, Philosophical Prose, Social Consciousness, Existentialism, The Essence Of Human Mind, Poetry Slams.*

INTRODUCTION

The President of the Republic of Uzbekistan after his speech which was pronounced at the meeting with representatives of the country's creative intelligentsia on August 3, 2017 had a detailed exchange of views on topical issues of the development of national culture, literature and art, ways to solve the problems, the important tasks facing creative unions and state organizations in working this field.

At the conference, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan ShavkatMirziyoyev made a presentation, where he highlighted important facts: "In our country, along with all spheres and industries, great attention is paid to the development of culture, art and literature, and the media. Especially in recent years, a lot of work has been carried out to develop this area at a new stage. In order to revive and study the rich cultural heritage of our people, a number of large projects are being implemented. In particular, the Center for Islamic Culture in Uzbekistan is being created in our capital, and the International Research Center named after Imam Bukhari in Samarkand. The activities of the Center for the Study of the Cultural Wealth of Uzbekistan Abroad and the Center for the New History of Uzbekistan are being organized. A great deal of work is being done to improve the culture of reading, improve the spheres of culture and art, organize creative schools and centers in the regions, which will be named after our great figures of literature and art." [1]

The President of our country ShavkatMirziyoyev, speaking of the significance and effectiveness of the past open and sincere dialogue, firmly emphasized that we have an admirable great history, admirable great ancestors, admirable untold riches. And I am convinced that we will have an admirable great future, great literature and art. [2]

The place of literature in our lives is highly essential. The ultimate goal of artistic creation is to contribute to the development of the science, especially to the World Literature. Knowing the literature of other countries will enable a person to have a lot of knowledge in history, geography and other important subjects. There are three models of teaching literature, according to Carter and Long (1991): 1) the cultural model, which requires students to investigate and interpret a text's social, political, literary, and historical context; 2) the language model, which allows students to access a text systematically and methodically in order to demonstrate specific linguistic features such as literal and figurative language, direct and indirect speech, and; 3) the personal growth model, which focuses on the specific use of language in a text.[3] Learning English and American literature opens up a world of inspiration and creativity, while at the same time developing skills that are vital for the global environment of today. It is an opportunity to discover how the world makes sense of literature through stories, poems, novels and plays.

Individuals learn to appreciate words and their authority when they study literature. Through the texts that they read, they travel to other realms and times. They understand their own culture and those of others. They are learning to empathize with people, to feel their joys and pain. Literature also develops critical and creative thinking skills in students and encourages students to draw connections between global and local problems. It involves negotiating through collaboration and efficient communication with others. In the 21st century, these are essential, as more and more jobs are outmoded by the development of artificial intelligence. Those who wish to remain relevant would be the ones who can accomplish what machine thinking cannot, and Literature develops just such skills.

Having analyzed the literature review of the given topic it is worth to mention the important names of the scholars who discussed the topic about philosophical tendencies in literature. They include the following books and the authors: "American educators. Selected works in two volume" by Yakovenko B.V, "Modern American philosophy, Essays on American Philosophy" by MelvilleYu.K, "American personalism - the philosophy of imperialist reaction" by Shershenko L.A, "Man and his world in the philosophy of American personalism", "The problem of man in modern philosophy" by Dvoretskaya E.V, "Anglo-"American philosophy of the last quarter of the XX century: personalistic tendencies", "Pragmatic Naturalism in American Philosophy. Moscow" by Russian Humanitarian Society of 2003, "American philosophy, an encyclopedia de John Lachs" by Robert B. Talisse, éd. Routledge of 2008," A history of philosophy in America" by Bruce Kuklick and the encyclopedia of Oxford University Press, 2001.

The concept of philosophy has always been in the interest of not only literary critiques and authors, but also many European scientists. Just to illustrate, Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel, a German philosopher who also claimed a lot philosophical tendencies in his prominent works. Hegel refers to social life as "the living good," but it's unclear what he means. The concept not only communicates an ontological claim about the kind of being that human societies possess, but it also has normative implications, demonstrating why the category of social pathology is a useful tool of social critique. Processes of existence filled with ethical substance make up social life. [4]. In some of the books with philosophical coating sometimes authors apply the meaning of the religion and philosophy. For instance, one of the most pressing concerns confronting humanity today is the environmental disaster. The situation can be examined from a Christian standpoint, as the relationship between Christianity and the

environment has long been debated due to its intricacies. One approach for Christianity to connect its teachings to the environmental situation is through eco-theology. [5]

Of course, the topics of philosophical fiction have been discussed not only in the works of English or American authors, but also in the works of Russian researchers. It is worth to mention the famous work "Philosophical prose as a phenomenon of Russian classical literature" by Russian author Eremeyev A.E written in the last decade of the 20th century. In his work he states the importance of the problems of theoretical and historical-literary comprehension of the philosophical layer in Russian classical and modern literature and its' popularity throughout the world. Eremeyev concludes that the question of the origins of philosophical prose is extremely significant. He says that studying it in the inseparability of the theoretical and historical-literary aspects makes it possible to enrich the understanding of the process of the formation of philosophical potential, as well as outline the prospects for the study of successive ties in the work of modern writers. [6]

If we speak about philosophical tendencies that were depicted by Russian scholars, we can reveal two different sources of philosophical literature. The reason for one of them is the synthetic nature of artistic activity in general, connecting the spiritual and the practical, consciousness and being. [7] The reason for the second is the intellectual and logical principle in the word as the material of literature. These two points would already be enough for different individual modifications of philosophical literature to exist, not to mention the penetration of philosophical problems into the literature of different eras. [8] However, in the very method of artistic assimilation of reality in literature there is a sphere that reflects the interaction of the cognitive (philosophical) and ethical moments. [9] It is associated with the concept of the artistic content of a literary work. Bakhtin defined the concept of artistic content as follows: "The reality of cognition and ethical action, which, in its recognition and appreciation, enters the aesthetic object and undergoes here a specific intuitive unification, individuation, concretization, isolation and completion, that is, comprehensive decoration with the help of a certain material, we call the content of a work of art" This quote was stated by the Russian literary critique Kojinov V.V.

Another author Paliyevskiy P.V considers that the moment of cognitive cognition accompanies the activity of artistic creativity and contemplation everywhere, but in most cases it is completely inseparable from the ethical moment and cannot be expressed by an adequate judgment. [10]

The author Rodnyanskaya acknowledges that even without being highlighted, the philosophical and cognitive moment in a work can contribute to serious discoveries in comprehending the essence of phenomena: "This inner illumination of an aesthetic object in the field of verbal creativity from the degree of knowledge can rise to the degree of certain knowledge and deep comprehensions that can be highlighted by aesthetic analysis". It is important not just to single out the cognitive (philosophical) and ethical aspects in the composition of the artistic content, but to indicate that the way they are connected in the artistic content may be different. [11] The intensification of philosophical tendencies in prose falls on the era of its formation. [12] In the second quarter of the nineteenth century, the main types of prose took shape in Russian literature. It is not surprising that, along with the forms of didactic-allegorical narration, there are varieties of philosophical journalism, aesthetics, criticism, as well as fictional prose itself with an emphasized philosophical principle based on anecdote, myth, maxim and other oral genres. [13] In the article "The philosophical tendency in contemporary literature" Valentina Ivashova enlisted Russian authors who tended to reflect philosophically in their piece of writing. They are:

Leonov("The Russian forest"), Vladimir Tendrykov("A topsy-turvi spring", "Graduation night"), YuriyBondarev("The shore").

Different genre genesis determines a lot in Russian philosophical prose. So, there are examples of openly experimental prose, in which the philosophical principle is artificially introduced and gives the impression of an undissolved logical structure in the artistic fabric of a work, or a figurative illustration, an example for some author's thesis. [14] In addition, it is inevitably to mention the works of other scholars and literary critiques who researched the philosophically inclined literature of America. One of the most important and initial works in this field of study is the creation of the Russian scholar Valentina Ivashova. [15] Scientist Valentina Ivashova mentioned the notion and the preconditions of the philosophically inclined literature in her work "On the threshold of the twenty first century". Mainly, in her work she illustrates the main representatives of English, American and Russian writers, such as *Robert Penn Warren*, John Gardner, Elia Kazan and Kurt Vonnegut William Clark Styron and Saul Bellow, who wrote their literary works with philosophical coating. [12] Another Russian candidate of philological sciences is Novikova Irina. Her work "Philosophical tendencies in the novel of the United States of the 70s (R. Penn Warren, W. Styron, J. Gardner)" was published in 1985, in Moscow. At the beginning of her dissertation paper, she focuses on the preconditions of the genre of literature with the philosophical generalization. Her research depicts that in the 20th century, with its extraordinary dynamism of events, the period after the Second World War, nevertheless, is distinguished by the acceleration of the pace of social and scientific development. [6] The nature of the movement of modern history has significantly expanded the range of topics offered to literature - the forms of artistic reflection have also changed; the framework of the usual literary genres has expanded. Modern literature required new ways of philosophical comprehension of the age-old problems of being and man.[16]

Western literature of the post-war decades is permeated with mistrust of the active principle of a man. [12] The Soviet Translator L. Ginzburg gave a remarkable assessment of this change in the mood of the post-war generations: "Every person suddenly realized with special acuteness the truth that he is not free, that everything depends not on himself, but on the will of other people: any step, any, the most an insignificant act. [17]I do not determine what to do now, where to go, what to eat. «In an atmosphere of confusion in front of such a rapidly and imperceptibly changed being, philosophical systems imbued with the spirit of pessimism, especially existentialism, became popular among writers.[7]

Philosophical tendencies in contemporary American literature are considered to be a relatively new notion in the artistic sphere. However, this genre started to be noticed in some old forms of literature.[18] Previously, the notion "philosophical tendency" was not remarkably noticed in the works of literature. In the course of our timeline within the development and progressing of our world, modern philosophical novels progressed and accepted the form which is quietly distinguishing from the former works. [19] Nowadays, the philosophically oriented novels are not just presenting the life or the critics of famous philosophers, but also tend to have an incredible plot, language and memorable characters. American writers tended to reflect philosophically on the world in the 1960's and 1970's. American criticism has also recently applied this tendency and has remarked the certain writers whose fictional works proves a tendency to philosophical generalization on the part of major American writers today - J.Styron, Robert Penn Warren, Robert Maynard Pirsig and Elia Kazan. In order to analyze completely and

to see the general illustration of philosophical tendencies in the development of Modern American philosophical prose we have to dispatch also to the works of such American writers as Tennessy Williams, John Gardner, and Kurt Vonnegut. It is true that the research about philosophical tendencies in contemporary American literature has progressed tremendously in the past several decades due to the advent and accessibility of new technologies and experiments that enable data sharing, analyzing and using for the future investigations. Consequently, it might be difficult to find a topic about which nothing is known or no literature is available. However, there is still a lot of scope for progress. Surely, we tried to do an effort while finding good and sufficient literature. Of course, making our research based only on literature which has already been thoroughly investigated will not make our work more reliable. Therefore, when we made our research, we have noticed in the literature review that some novels of American literature with philosophical inclination are not included in scientists' works of this aspect.

The subject of philosophy appeared not only in the literary works of the mentioned male authors, but also in the works of one female author Ayn Rand. We can find the majority of philosophical tendencies in her novel "The Fountainhead". [20] Her philosophical articles lack the self-critical, thorough language of analytic philosophy, as well as any genuine attempt to evaluate potential counter-arguments to her positions. Her argumentative manner, often dismissive tone, and many of her admirers' dogmatism and cult-like conduct all suggest that her work isn't worth taking seriously. [21] Rand states when circumstances prevent you from rethinking everything, emotions supply fast counsel. However, because our emotions are "programmed" by our reason, they are only as good as our reason. As a result, they can only be remedied through conscious reasoning, and in a battle between reason and emotions, the former must always win. [22] Rand believes that our activities should be guided by a vision of the universe's underlying nature and the efficacy of human intellect and action—a vision that can be comprehended directly rather than requiring the conscious repetition of extensive chains of abstract reasoning. [23]

So, throughout the research the author tries to investigate and analyze the peculiarities of Literature with philosophical tendencies on the basis of the prose written by contemporary American authors. To reach the aim, the following tasks were set: to study the literary development of American philosophically oriented literature, to study the major concepts of philosophical prose, to reveal the most relevant philosophical tendencies illustrated in the most famous works of contemporary American writers, to categorize the essential topics and concepts of philosophical novels and to define their distinctive features.

METHODS:

In this research, basically we apply descriptive and analytical methods, formalistic conceptual and empirical method. We will base on such questions as: "What aspects of the author's life and stated beliefs are reflected in his work and do some characters in the works correspond to real life of selected authors?" Merely, we think that descriptive and analytical methods in research are the most effective ones that suit all our aims because they include comparative and co relational methods. Hence, we will analyse and compare different works for determining the main philosophical tendencies that are the main specific features of any philosophical prose.

Research materials are based on the texts of the novels written by American authors as *Robert Maynard Pirsig*, *William Clark Styron Jr.*, *Robert Penn Warren*, *Elia Kazan*. In addition, the research materials include some scientific works related to American literary criticism conducted by *Valentina Ivasheva*, *Koln* and others. The methodological base of the research

includes the critical work by Valentina Ivasheva “The Philosophical Tendency in Contemporary American Literature ” , online- program and read – Current tendencies in contemporary American fiction, on 22-23 June 2018 Warburg-Haus Hamburg that was organized by Organized by Marius Henderson, Julia Lange and Jolene Mathieson, The international conference “American Literature and the Philosophical” that was held in Paris on March 23-25, and was organized by Richard Anker (University Clermont Auvergne), authentic novels by authors of philosophical fiction and other critical works.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

According to the research investigated the author obtained several results as:

1) Accurate explanation of the notion contemporary American literature and its’ specific features. 2) Genuine interpretation of the American novels that were written applying philosophical orientation 3) The role and place of American writers such as *Robert Maynard Pirsig*, William Clark Styron Jr., *Robert Penn Warren*, and Elia Kazan in Contemporary American literature.

Consequently, philosophical prose is, first of all, fictional prose, if we understand artistry as “the inner quality of aesthetic phenomena that are different from other phenomena of life and cultural creativity,” and this quality has the character of an organic unity, similar to the biological creativity of life. [17]

The epithet ‘philosophical’ indicates not only the presence of a specially highlighted theoretical philosophical principle in the composition of the artistic content, but mainly the special nature of the connection between the cognitive moment and the ethical one, a special way of artistic design, the synthesis of such principles. [24]. Different proportions of the philosophical principle, different types of connections of synthesized elements in the composition of such prose, different directions of the author's consciousness and special ways of its embodiment- all this should help to single out the types of philosophical prose. [11] Philosophical prose presupposes not so much the embodiment of the self-development of life mediated by pictures, the depiction of phenomena, as in purely artistic prose, but rather a direct, concentrated expression of the meaning of what is happening, taking place in the process of obtaining it. [25] Moreover, the ways of thinking about the world, the paths along which thought moves, become a special subject of philosophical prose. Often, works of philosophical prose are built on the primacy of a moral and philosophical thesis that is clear to the author, and the narrative is subordinated to the logic of its disclosure. [26]

In such works, thought subordinates to itself the development of artistic imagery, or rather, is a kind of dominant that organizes the internal structure of an artistic image. It must be remembered that the supremacy of conceptual thought in the composition of an artistic image is only a tendency, a kind of semantic pole that is never attainable in practice. In a word, philosophical imagery manifests itself on the basis of concentration, consolidation of the general meaning of phenomena, as well as due to an increase in the proportion of the protagonist (heroes), the consciousness of the narrating subject. [8] His biography includes absolutely all significant events occurring within the framework of the social whole of which he is a member. The direction of the author's consciousness in works of philosophical prose is always clearly deductive, the general meaning is often given and is only refined, proved, concretized in the process of unfolding the artistic image. [9]

Philosophical prose is also a holistic exploration of the world; but the prism through which the artist looks at the world is not a fact, not a phenomenon, but the dynamics of social consciousness, recreated in its individual contradictory forms. The narrative in philosophical prose is not the "direct embodiment of artistic thoughts" of the author, because such self-expression would be analogous to the abstract contemplation of abstract thinking. [27] Philosophical prose is a phenomenon of art, and therefore combines knowledge and action. The author of philosophical prose does not so much form his thoughts about the world as he reveals the general state of reality, exploring the dynamics of social consciousness.[27]

CONCLUSION:

All in all, we have discussed the notion of philosophical tendencies in literature and philosophical fiction. We have analyzed variety of definitions proposed by dictionaries, encyclopedias and the general observations of scholars of literature and philosophy.

We have investigated the main the main tendencies of literature with philosophical generalization. We came up to a conclusion that mainly that kind of creative works includes the literary treatment of philosophers and philosophical themes; in addition, the philosophical treatment of issues raised by literature. The main tendencies of philosophy are: the existence of narrative raises philosophical issues in which a creator can embody, and readers be led to imagine, fictional characters, and even fantastic creatures or technologies. The ability of the human mind to imagine, and even to experience empathy with, these fictional characters is itself revealing about the nature of the human mind. Some fiction can be thought of as a sort of a thought experiment in ethics: it describes fictional characters, their motives, their actions, and the consequences of their actions. It is in this light that some philosophers have chosen various narrative forms to teach their philosophy. [28]

Philosophically oriented literature addresses age-old questions of metaphysics, ethics, and morality. It ponders the purpose of life, the nature of God or the universe, right versus wrong, death, time—the list goes on.

Also, we have mentioned about the evolution preconditions for the genre of philosophically-inclined literature and its main representatives. We have revealed that writing with philosophical coating has picked up its notoriety, taking distinctive headings within the post war period. Primarily, French writing given a number of vital existentialist works amid the period of war – over all, the books of Albert Camus, the youthful Sartre, and the Simone de Beauvoir – and it was in France, after all, that the existentialists novel came into being within the late 1940's. Be that as it may, French writing nowadays has cleared out existentialism behind and its philosophical propensity has diminished in comparison with other European literary works. Vercors is presently the foremost recognized creator of the philosophical propensity. The circumstance is distinctive in Anglo- Saxon Nations Incredible Britain and the Joined Together States, which customarily "disliked" hypothesis. In spite of the fact that, the work of English and American scholars got to be particularly more slanted towards philosophical reflection amid the 1950's – 1970's, the writing of each nation has ended up philosophical in its possess way.

In this article we see the way how the questions that human individual cannot answer about genres of philosophy may be the root to questions about what philosophy is. Therefore, we are not able to speak and inquire about the style of philosophically-oriented novel without asking

what features make it look philosophical. [29] And, whether we're talking about Plato's dialogues, Abelard's letters to Heloise, Pascal's aphorisms, Spinoza's Ethics, or any other work at the heart or peripheral of the Western tradition, the question of what constitutes a text philosophical isn't answered by a cursory examination of the content. We must assess the text's unifying form and the implications of its formative literary qualities for the text's ultimate aim. [30]

PRACTICAL RECOMMENDATIONS:

Literature with philosophical coating plays a sufficient role in the human world and its chronicle development. This research can be prolonged at the textual surface of the artistic works to investigate the major themes and characters in popular American philosophical prose.

The results of the research can be applicable for writing scientific articles, qualification papers and course works. Partially, the results are expected to be used for the lectures and seminars on the philosophical tendencies of contemporary American literature. The investigated and analyzed research material allows identifying and clarifying the specific features of novels with philosophical generalization within the Contemporary American literary genre and the notion of "philosophical tendency" in the very genre. The results and conclusions of the research make a sufficient contribution to the development of "Theory of Modern American Literature"; in addition, in the interpretation of philosophically inclined novels that might help in the implementation of further research in this field. The research allows to be acquainted with variety of definitions and major concepts of contemporary philosophical genre in Literature suggested by different scholars and literary critics.

The results of the work can be used in writing different scientific articles, qualification, and course works in the field of Literature and Literary criticisms. Some results might be used for the lectures and seminars on the philosophical tendencies in Contemporary American literature.

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ANALYSIS OF THE RESULTS OF TREATMENT OF MATURE AND YOUNG PATIENTS WITH GRANULOSE CELL OVARIAN TUMORS IN THE ANDIJAN REGION

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ABSTRACT

Granulosa-cell ovarian tumors are non-epithelial neoplasms of the ovarian sex cord and are part of the group of granulostromal tumors. The most likely source of these tumors is granulosa of the primordial ovarian follicles as a result of hormonal imbalance. Tumors make up,

according to various authors, from 0.6 to 7.5% of all solid ovarian neoplasms. The disease occurs at any age, but most cases are detected in 40-60 years.

KEYWORDS: Granulose-Cell Ovarian Tumors, Ovarian Resection, Adjuvant Polychymotherapy.

INTRODUCTION

In his lectures, Davydov M. and other scientists note that most GCOTAT produce steroid (estrogens, less often progesterones and androgens) and glycoprotein (inhibin, Muller inhibitory substance) hormones, which leads to menstrual disorders such as hyperpolymenorrhea, amenorrhea with subsequent acyclic spotting or bleeding and the development of dyshormonal symptoms of rejuvenation. Due to such a vivid clinical picture, 90% of patients are diagnosed with the disease already in stage I [1]. At the same time, there are reports in the literature of hormone-inactive GCOT, which, according to some authors, indicates a high degree of anaplasia of neoplastic cells and a poor prognosis [2]. In general, GCOTAT are characterized by a favorable prognosis: 5-year overall survival in stage I is 98-100%, stage II—IV -23% [3]. Recurrences of the disease after surgical treatment occur in 20-40%: in 1/3 of patients, progression occurs within the first 5 years, in the rest-later [4]. Scientists today granulose cell adult-type ovarian tumors are considered "unpredictable tumors", since the question of their malignant potential and reliable clinic morphological prognostic factors has not been finally resolved.

Materials and methods of research:

The examination methods were based on outpatient charts, ultrasound examinations, mammography data, medical histories, histological and cytological results, and blood tests for oncomarker the CA-125 cancer marker and inhibin A and B.

A total of 34 patients with granulose-cell ovarian tumors in 2001-2021, who passed through the gynecological department of the Andijan branch of the Republican Specialized Scientific and Practical Center of Oncology and Radiology, were examined. Of these, 5 are of the juvenile type, and 29 are of the adult type.

Research results:

Distribution of the examined patients by age:

TABLE 1

AGE	GCOTAT		GCOTJT	
	Abs=29	100%	Abs=5	100%
1-10			4	80%
11-20			1	20%
21-30	2	6,9%		
31-40	4	13,7%		
41-50	11	38%		
51-50	11	38%		
61- and older	than 1	3.4%		

The table 1 shows that Granulosa Cell Tumors of the Ovaries of the Juvenile Type (GCTOJT) are more common before 10 years of age. In this table, GCTOJT in 4 patients, which is 11.7% of the total number of GCT, but 80% of the number of patients with GCTOJT. Also seen and 1 patient aged 15 years, which accounted for approximately 3% of the total number of observed patients, but 20% of all with GCTOJT. In our observations, GCTOAT was not found in patients under 20 years of age. But in many literatures there is evidence that this variant of GCT occurs in patients up to 20 years of age. In patients aged 21-30 years, GCTOAT in 2 women, which accounted for approximately 5.9% of the total number of patients with GCT and 6.9% of patients with GCTOAT. In women aged 31-40 years, also in 4 observed, which is 13.7% of all GCTOAT, and 11.7% of the total number of women with GCT. In women aged 41-50 years, GCTOAT was found in 11, which accounted for 38% of all GCTOAT and 32.3% of the total number of patients with GCT. The age group of 51-60 years has similar indicators of the GCTOAT. And the only patient, aged 64, was also diagnosed with GCTOAT, which accounted for 3.4% of all GCTOAT and approximately 3% of all GCT. As can be seen from Table 1, we did not notice GCTOJT in the age groups of 20-60 years and older. But in the literature there are many observations of the occurrence of this type of GCT in women over 20 years old.

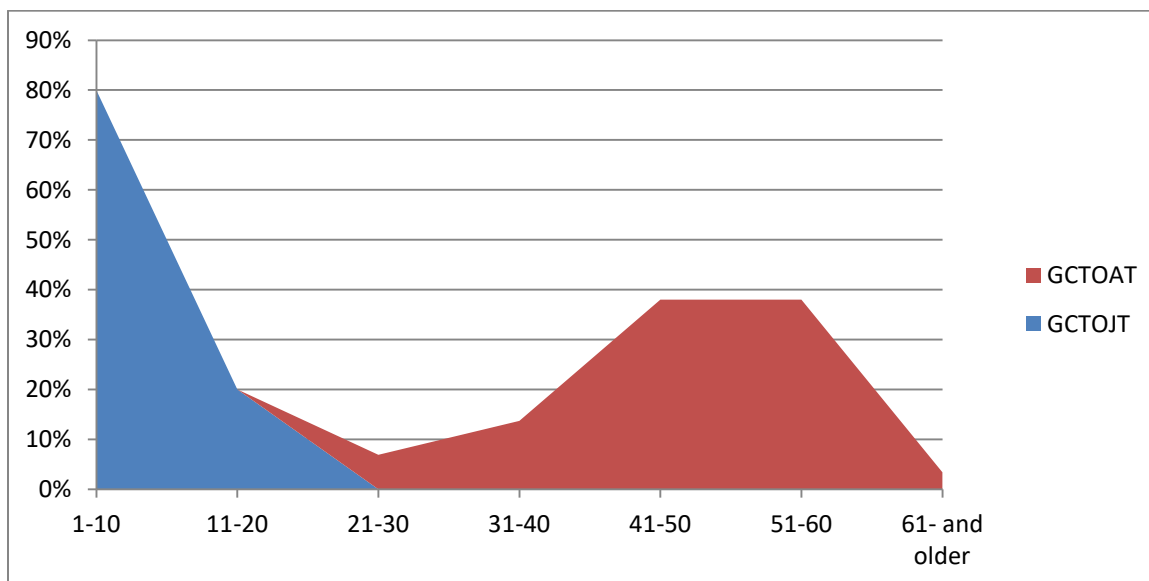


Diagram 1

In diagram 2, we can see that the peak incidence of GCTOJT occurs in the age group under 10 years old, and the peak incidence of GCTOAT occurs in the age group of 40-60 years.

Distribution of patients according to morphological changes in the target organs of steroid hormones produced by GCTOAT:

TABLE 2

Morphological changes	Abs	%
Glandular cystic hyperplasia of the endometrium	11	38%
Endometrial polyps	2	6,8%
Synchronous endometrial cancer	1	3,5%
Uterine myoma	10	34,4%
Myometrial hypertrophy	1	3,5%

Internalandexternalendometriosis	2	6,8%
Synchronous breastcancer	1	3,5%
Endometrial atrophy	1	3,5%

The table 2 summarizes the data of morphological examinations of target organs of steroid hormones produced by GCTOAT. As you can see, most of the changes show the effect of increased doses of estrogens. For example, glandular cystic hyperplasia was observed in 11 women, which accounted for 38%, endometrial polyps were only in 2, and accounted for 6.8%, synchronous endometrial cancer was in 1 woman - 3.5%, uterine myoma in 10 women, which was 34.4 %, hypertrophy myometrium in 1 comprising 3.5%, internal and external endometriosis in 2, which is approximately 6.8%. There was also a case with exposure to increased doses of androgens - endometrial atrophy in 1 woman, which is approximately 3.5%.

Symptoms associated with hormonal imbalances in women withGCTOAT:

TABLE 3.

Symptoms	abs	%
Amenorrhea	4	13,8%
Acyclicmetrorrhagia	4	13,8%
Amenorrhea followed by acyclic spotting	2	6,9%
Hypermenorrhea	1	3,5%
Opsomenorrhea	1	3,5%
Amenorrhea followed by uterine bleeding	1	3,5%
Opsomenorrheafollowedbyamenorrhea	1	3,5%
Bloody discharge in postmenopausal women	14	48%
Virilizationandhirsutism	1	3,5%

The table 3 contains all the complaints of women with GCTOATrelated to hormonal disorders. It can be assumed that most metrorrhagia, hypermenorrhea and spotting are associated with the production of tumor estrogen, and opsomenorrhea and amenorrhea are associated with the production of inhibin, and virilization and hirsutism with the production of androgens. Thus, most GCTOAT tumors produce estrogen. Amenorrhea was observed in 4 cases, which amounted to 13.8%. A similar situation with acyclic metrorrhagia - in 4 women - 13.8%. 2 women had amenorrhea followed by spotting, which amounted to 6.9%. 1 patient complained of hypermenorrhea, also 1 complained of opsomenorrhea, 1 complained of amenorrhea followed by uterine bleeding, another one complained of opsomenorrhea followed by amenorrhea and virilization and hirsutism. Each of the cases amounted to 3.5%. 14 women complained of spotting in postmenopause, which was approximately 48%. Total symptoms associated with hyperestrogenia accounted for approximately 76%.

Symptoms of hormonal disorders in women with GCTOJT:

TABLE 4

Symptoms	abs	%
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Bloody discharge	2	40%
Enlargement of mammary glands	3	60%
Enlargement of uterus	2	40%
Pubic hair growth	1	20%
Virilization and hirsutism	1	20%

Table 4 can be called provisional due to the small number of patients we observed. A total of 5 girls were observed, 4 of which were in the period of childhood, respectively, the signs were mainly observed in them and therefore were regarded as pathological. 1 girl was in adolescence, but menarche was not observed, but hirsutism and virilization occurred. This may indicate that the tumor in this case produced androgens. And 4 girls with symptoms of estrogen-producing tumor had several symptoms each. So, bloody discharge was in 2, which amounted to 40%, breast enlargement was in 3 (60%), an increase in the uterus was detected on ultrasound in 2, and pubic hair growth was in only 1, which corresponds to 40% and 20%. (Diagram 3).

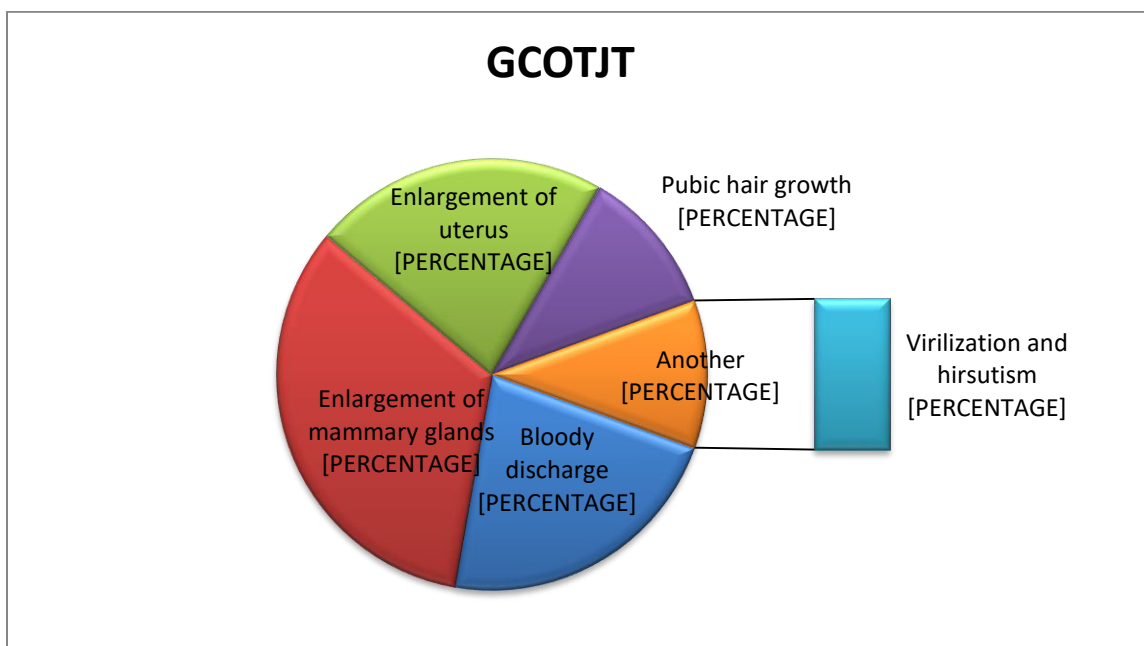


Diagram 3.

Complaints not related to hormone production of GCTO:

TABLE 5

Symptoms	GCTOAT(n = 29)		GCTOJT(n=5)	
	abs	%	abs	%
Stomachache	15	51,7%	3	60%
Abdominal enlargement	14	48,3%	3	60%
General weakness	2	6,9%	-	-

From the Table 5, it can be seen that almost half of all women with GCTOAT complained of abdominal pain, more precisely 15, which corresponds to 51.7% and 3 girls with GCTOJT, which is more than among adults and is 60%. Almost a similar picture with a complaint of

increase in the abdomen. 14 women with GCTOAT complained of an increase in the abdomen, which amounted to 48.3, and 3 girls with GCOTJT, which amounted to 60% and it turned out to be more than the indicator of this complaint in adults. Only 2 women over 55 years of age complained of weakness.

CONCLUSIONS

Most GCOTAT are observed in peri - and postmenopausal women (40-60 years), and GCOTJT occurs in childhood (up to 10 years). Almost all (except 1) patients with GCOT had dyshormonal disorders. In both cases, there were symptoms of hypoestrogenic. GCOTJT is more often detected in the initial stage than GCOTAT. And also the current of GCOTJT is more favorable than GCOTAT. GCOTAT is characterized by late relapses, while GCOTJT is characterized by early relapses. But relapses of GCOTJT occur more rapidly than relapses of GCOTAT.

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THE WAYS OF INCREASING THE EFFICIENCY OF EDUCATIONAL PROVISION FOR THE CREATIVE COMPETENCE'S DEVELOPMENT IN THE EDUCATIONAL PROCESS

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ABSTRACT

This article presents the development of creative competence of the preschool education teacher, research and development proposals of scientists in this regard. Methods of developing creativity, as well as examples of training on the development of creativity are considered.

KEYWORDS:*Creativity, Censorship, Innovation, Pedagogical Potential, Professionalism, Creativity, Impatience*

INTRODUCTION

In the modern conditions of society development, there is a growing demand for professionals who are non-standard thinkers, have an active social position, are able to make mobile changes in their professional activities, develop and implement new ideas. In an environment of innovation, preschool teachers have a great responsibility, as previously introduced methods of activity do not allow to achieve results in accordance with modern requirements.[1]

The solution of this problem serves to form the organization of creative potential in preschool teachers. From our point of view, the creative competence in the structure of pedagogical potential reflects the creative success of the individual in different periods of professional (pedagogical) activity and is understood as the ability to achieve high results through the creation

of new professional products, the realization of creative abilities. Assistant of educator of preschool education organization, the features of the creative product of pedagogical activity are the uniqueness, novelty, usefulness of decisions made, as well as the overall effectiveness of pedagogical activity, which is expressed in the optimal organization of activities. The number of studies devoted to creativity is in great number, but the concept of creativity as a potential is hardly considered, however, there are a number of studies on this issue. They include works on creative thinking and creativity (D.B. Bogoyavlenskaya, M. Vollakh, D. Gilford, V.N. Drujinin, M.M. Kashapov, A.M. Matyushkin, S. Mednik, V.I. Panov, Ya.A. Ponomarev, E. Torrens, V.D. Shadrikov, etc.). The problem of creative thinking and creativity of educators of preschool education organizations has not yet been studied.[2]

According to V.S. Sobkin and E.M. Marich the actualization of the value of the creative nature of educator work often takes place between periods of 4 to 8 and 19 to 23 years of work experience. In the process of developing creative competence in students, the creative competence of not only the student but also the educator rises to a high level. The communication of such educators with children is perceived as creativity. The creative nature of work serves as the main motive for career choice in educators with higher pedagogical education (Sobkin V.S., Marich E.M., 2000). Our research shows that pedagogical thinking is characterized by creative features such as “openness” and “transcendence” while reaching a high hierarchical level.[3]

The supersituational level of professional pedagogical thinking has the following characteristics: abstraction, quick assimilation, developed imagination, high creative ability, aspiration to overcome stereotypes. In addition, the supersituational level of professional pedagogical thinking is associated with the predominance of the following terminal values: creativity, active social relations, self-development.

The positive change of personal qualities in the transition from the situational level of thinking to the supersituational level is a certain realization of thinking, which is included in the indicators of practical activity, creativity (Kotochigova E.V, 1998, 2001). Modern psychological and pedagogical literature describes various approaches to the formation, development and improvement of creative thinking of the teacher. We are convinced that these approaches are consistent with the formation of the creative potential of the educator. [4]

When we talk about working with preschools, two main things can be distinguished: problem-methodological and problem-practical, operational. The problem-based approach of the pedagogue to the organization of educational activities implies the following:

- a) analysis of real problems and issues arising in the activities of educators;
- b) modeling (transmission, simulation) of these problems and issues as structural subdivisions of the educational content of the educational activity;
- c) studying these problems and issues in order to develop a methodology for solving problems based on theory and practical experience of the educator.

The subject of methodological analysis is the structure of the work of some practical tasks, the process of thought movement from the emergence of the leading idea to the development of certain ways of its implementation due to this situation (Kulyutkin Yu.N., Sukhobskaya G.S., 1971).

Such training helps educators to analyze different pedagogical situations, independently develop creative methods of action, and expand the means of the situation and the opportunities to work in it. The main content of this level is the teacher's education, which introduces himself to the formation of behavior in difficult pedagogical situations, using general knowledge, skills, creative decision-making skills and the experience of the teacher himself and his colleagues. [5]

The operative level of improvement of creative pedagogical thinking is an important part of the studied work. At this level, there is the development of skills that enable them to see the means of problem situations. The development of such skills is carried out in the process of teaching pedagogical situations and methods of analyzing the proposed solutions.

The specific advantage of this level is the regularity and quantity of the educational tools used, as well as the small period required for the emergence of new ideas in the contemplation of the subject. The result of this period is an increase in the level of creative pedagogical thinking. The main directions used at this level include: problem-normative, functional-operational, problem-didactic, problem-heuristic types.

In the process of improving creative thinking, the main focus is on the problem-heuristic direction, in which the teacher, educator's ability to identify the problem in a complex pedagogical reality is important as an indicator of creativity.

The result of training teachers in the heuristic organization of professional activity is to increase their initiative, independence, creative identification of personal problems and their solutions. According to M.M. Kashapov, the formation of creative thinking goes through a number of stages: - search, selection and collection of professionally important qualities of creative thinking; - stabilization of the structure of professional thinking on the basis of a holistic structure in which the various components and connections are separated according to their importance; - reduction of the structure of professional thinking, its transition from a state of development to a state of use in a certain situation (M.M Kashapov, 2006).

At each stage, the following links of the creative process are realized: the need for a new idea, the promotion of problems, the avoidance of possible definite solutions, the search for the necessary combination of methods, repeated attempts to predict the solution, solution transparency (M.M Kashapov, 2006).

Thus, the program of formation of creative potential of the teacher of preschool education can be based on use of methods of development of creative professional thinking and can be based on the solution of pedagogical problem situations. It is also necessary to take care of the creation of conditions in favor of creativity and that can eliminate the environment which hinders creativity. [6]

One of the main conditions for the formation of creative potential of teachers is teamwork. Today, the only important competitive advantage in every organization, institution, including educational establishment, is human resources. The potential hidden in each person can serve not only the development of the organization itself, but also the development of an entire country.

In accordance with this strategy, the need for the formation of specific capabilities that will allow future professionals to fully demonstrate their capabilities will be identified. We are talking about the ability to solve various problems together, to take responsibility, to show initiative, to create

innovation. In this situation, the formation of creative potential is of great importance. The creative potential of a future educator is defined as the combination of creative, communicative, collective competencies, the stable characteristics of the individual (present in each person), as well as the creation of innovations (including the creation of original products, professional problems, results) understood as personality qualities in the process. This potential can be included in the practical type, because by its nature it allows us to solve various problems not only in the professional field, including education, but also in everyday life. The creative potential helps to most effectively prepare a new generation of people who are able to find solutions to problems at any level, to approach any work creatively, to create innovation. At the same time, given the fact that the development of creativity is effective in collaborative activity, creative potential as a substantive feature of creative potential, we have included it in teamwork.

We are convinced that it is teamwork that can effectively prepare a future specialist for any activity, especially pedagogical activity, because the nature of pedagogical work is directly related to the team. In pedagogical practice, teamwork is of great importance, because it allows the development of the individual, the achievement of a common goal. In addition, teamwork in such an area as research activities has more advantages than individual type of work.

According to A.V. Yurevich, "science respects the collective features of modern scientific activity, describing the events that take place in science as the actions of the collective subjects of scientific knowledge." Due to this, the development of creative potential, including team capacity, is carried out within the framework of research work.

Views on the concept of the formation of creative potential, especially the problems of community capacity development are emphasized in the work of scientists of our country: A.V. Rastyannikov (2002) explores the reflexive development of co-creation potential; A. N. Voronin (2004) explores thinking and creativity in collaborative activities; A.V. Morozov's (2004) research focuses on shaping the creativity of high school teachers in a system of continuing education, where creative collaboration is seen as the highest stage in the structure of the development of the creative personality.[7]

In pedagogical activity the main purpose is considered very important, moreover its realization takes place within the limits of research work. Understanding the overall goal stems from a specific connection within the framework of teamwork. This situation implies the application of a hermeneutic approach. The basis of pedagogical hermeneutics includes answers to a number of common questions: What is human understanding? What are the philosophical foundations of the phenomenon of human understanding by man? What are the ways, methods, procedures of understanding?

We offer one such way of understanding - not only experience, work, exchange of ideas, but also joint scientific creation that involves feelings, excitement, happiness, intensity, pleasure, emotions, doubts and success. That is, all the inner "I" that is happening allows us to enrich the inner world of the "Other" through self-awareness. Such an understanding of the process of collaborative scientific creativity is one of the main components of creative potential, which leads to the realization of the human component of "self-actualization", such as the development of personal potential and the desire to fully realize it, which allows a person to develop at the highest levels of creativity.

It is teamwork that helps to show one's individuality, to open all the possibilities of the individual. In the team, all of its participants try to put themselves in the place of others' culture, exploring all of themselves and each other in the process of reading. It follows that co-scientific creation is a combination of "Me and the Other", resulting in the emergence of "Any innovation". This notion of collaborative scientific creativity is reflected in the interdependence, the specific dialogue in teamwork.

According to A.M. Etkind and the M.S. Kaganva, communication is characterized by specific features such as introducing others to one's own values and introducing oneself to the values of others. This aspect is a determinant of the problem of co-scientific creation, because it would be impossible to understand (not only oneself, but also others) without the ability to introduce oneself and others to each other's values.

Therefore, it is very important to organize team work in such a way that the structural classification of the team (joint scientific creation) is fully realized, and as a result the structure of creative potential - the formation of the team structure. Thus, teamwork implies a certain level of preparation at the organizational, diagnostic, content level, where communicative and axiological components must play, as the main role is a determining condition for the formation of creative potential.

There are thousands of interpretations of the term "creativity", but the most accurate of them is: creativity is the ability to create new ideas, which is radically different from the standard and custom drawings, the rules of thinking. A creative person can see any situation or problem in an unusual way. He thinks in a radically new, non-standard way, looking for new ways and means of solving problems. Naturally, his thinking is constructive and creative.

In other words, a creative person is an innovator.

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COLLECTION OF POEMS BY AHMAD YASSAVIY'S FOLLOWERS

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ABSTRACT

In this paper given an information about collection, which includes poetry of poet-disciples of Ahmad Yassaviy. This poetry collection has not been researched in the source study yet. The authors created in a simple, popular way compared to other poets of their time, and also used the means of art modestly. We know that the poets of the Ahmad Yassavi school followed in his footsteps and wrote proverbs.

KEYWORDS:Complex, Nastaliq(Type Of Manuscript), Calligrapher, Origin, Turcollingual, Genre, Idea, Edification, Source Study.

INTRODUCTION

In the summer of 2014, we received a manuscript. A woman named Munavvara a listener of the language training center at TSIOs, found out that we were a source scholar and brought this manuscript and presented it. We thank him for that. We studied it carefully. It turned out to be an extremely necessary resource for the industry. The manuscript is a collection of poems by poets of the Yassavi school - Kul Suleiman, Khalis, Shamsiddin Uzgandi, Kul Umuri, Andalib, Mahzun and Kul Naziri, as well as poems by Ahmad Yassavi, Kul Suleiman, Iqani.[1]

It is a simple, unadorned copy, copied to Kokan paper in medium size.

وفات نامه خضرت ابراهيم يعنى خضرت رسول عليه

السلام نی او غلی لاری ابراهیم یتی باشدہ وفات بولغان لارینی

بیانی بوتورور

The first, printed cardboard cover. No title. We do not show history and calligraphy, apparently dating back to the XIX century.

Works from the complex:

1. "Vafotnoma-i hazrat Ibrahim" (a.s) -Khalis.
2. The advice of the Messenger of Allah (saas);
3. "Vafotnoma-i hazrat Fatima" -Shams;
4. "Vafotnoma-i imomzodagon";
5. The story of Imam Qasim- Khalis;
6. Ali Akbar's story -Kholis;
7. Qissa-i Qaysar;
8. "Hasratnoma" -Qosim;
9. "Hasratnoma" -Kholis;
10. "Siri Malak";
11. "The Story of Bibi Fatima";
12. Gazals of Shah Mashrab;
13. The wisdom of Yassavi;
14. The Wisdom of the Servant Solomon.

We stained some pages of the manuscript with water, the letter was scratched and stained. The letter is written in two different styles: from sheet 99b to sheet 103a and from half of sheet 238a to sheet 246a in one style, and the rest in a second style, from which it can be seen that it is the work of two calligraphers.[2]

The text is in black and the titles are copied in red ink. On some pages, some text is underlined with red ink.

The manuscript text is of two types: 19 lines with 1 and 2 columns. Size 15.5x25.

It consists of 251 sheets (502).

The last sheets have fallen.

The manuscript contains poems by poets of the Yassavi school.

We know that the tradition of writing wisdom in the history of Uzbek literature, started by Ahmad Yassavi, lasted from the time he lived to the XIX century. Observations on the sources show that the poet's work had an impact not only on Turkic-speaking poets but also on Persian-speaking poets.

However, this collection includes works by Turkic-speaking followers. In which areas is the Ahmad Yassavi tradition more widespread and limited? The question arises.

Manuscript sources also show the limits of Ahmad Yassavi's work. Depending on where they were relocated, one can see how widespread the Yassavi school was. This tradition has continued in Turkey, Tatarstan, the fraternal Turkic lands, and in the territories inhabited by all Turkic peoples.[3]

We know that the poets of the Ahmad Yassavi school followed in his footsteps and wrote proverbs. They were also active in poetic storytelling. For example, Kul Sulayman, Kholis, Shamsiddin Uzgendi, Sayqali and others.

These poetic stories are of great importance in the history of Uzbek literature.

Firstly, these poetic stories led to the formation of this genre in the history of Uzbek literature, and secondly, it can be seen that the commitment to tradition continued not only in the example of small genres, but also in the example of poetic stories. For examples, in Yassavi:

Муҳаммадни билинг, зоти арабдур,

Тариқатни йули кулли адабдур.

Муҳаммадни бобоси сақлагандур,

Яланғоч, очларида йўқлагандур.

The same content was written in a different form to Shamsiddin Uzgendi:

Кунлардан бир кун Фотима ул-маҳшар-и Мустафо,

Ўзин вафотидин хабар топтики, ул хайрун-нисо.

“Марҳабо, кел, марҳабо”, – дейди ўшал фахрун-нисо,

Жони дил бирлан қазога бўлди таслимур-ризо.

The first piece of poetry is in the genre of wisdom, it has a story, a simple narrative style and theme.

The second is from Uzgendi's The Story of Bibi Fatima. It also has the same narrative method, simple narrative style and traditional theme.

Now we turn to the poetic story of Khalis "Vafotnoma-i Ibrahim":

Бир ўғил бор эди иброҳим отлиғ,

Икки руҳсори эрди моҳ янглиғ.

Ҳасан бирлан Ҳусайн бир кун иковлон,

Қўшилиб ўйнади бу учовлон...

If you pay attention, you can notice both the theme and the style and the Yassavian spirit in this passage. But there is also the uniqueness of the artist, which must be acknowledged.

Although Ahmad Yassavi himself did not write poetic short stories, his followers expanded traditional creativity to poetic short stories.[4]

In these poetic stories, the spirit, tone and idea of Yassavian are preserved. The authors created in a simple, popular way compared to other poets of their time, and also used the means of art modestly. They sometimes show a violation of weight and rhyme, the closeness of the subjects,

but specificity. These are the things that determine the connection between them. The difference is that each artist has his own style, style of expression, illumination of reality. In one there is a desire to reveal the inner world of the protagonist, the character in a broader way, while in the other there is a desire to shed more light on the system of events. But the idea is one of admonition, to do good to people, not to care about the world, and so on. In short, we can see the most beautiful examples of humanity in the heroes of the work.[5]

Apparently, the spirit of Ahmad Yassavi's wisdom has moved into the poetic narratives of his followers. These poetic stories have come down to us through many manuscripts, some of which have several variants.[6]

But they are also not specifically studied from the point of view of source and textuality.

So, one of the urgent tasks of today is to carry out source studies and textual research of poetic stories written by the poets of the Yassavi school.

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THE IMPORTANCE OF MEDIA IN THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE FOUNDATION OF THE THIRD RENNEISM IN NEW UZBEKISTAN

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ABSTRACT

The XXI century is the age of agility, speed, information and information technology, intellectual resources, high technology, and modern knowledge are becoming key factors in human development. Reforms in the humanitarian sphere in the process also pose several new challenges for the media. In this article, we intend to follow several innovations in the media on the example of the importance and aesthetic significance of information communication in public administration.

KEYWORDS: *Modern Uzbekistan, Violent, Thinking, Humanitarian, Principle, Communication, Reform, Law, Honor, Globalization, Social Policy.*

INTRODUCTION

As noted in the Address of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev to the Oliy Majlis, “Undoubtedly, confidence in our own strength and capabilities unites us in the noble goal of creating the foundation of the Third Renaissance, strengthening it and stronger. These aspirations have become huge practical works, and the great people's movement is

expanding. It is the great happiness and an honor to be in such a powerful line.”[1]. Here the advanced views reflect the widely developed legal information communication. I described the problems of the experienced historical period more broadly in the works, which are subject to everyday and only everyday communication that is familiar and habitual in life. I significantly reflected these changes in the structure of our problems and opinions about the old and new in legal regulation, its legitimacy, effectiveness, as well as prospects of legal policy.

So what is the role of information and legal communication in the state's management and society in the current period of rapid globalization of information? Are some elements of the information society being put into practice?

If applicable, in what forms are they implemented?

Today's social necessity poses similar questions to the people of our century, including experts in the field. After all, today our state has accumulated unique experience in governing society. In addition, no society can be imagined without social, legal information communication, in the period of changes and developments in society, the study of legal information communication as a manifestation of the spirituality of our people, the specific roots of the modern information society is an urgent task.

President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M. As Mirziyoyev said, “Of course, I deeply understand that all the changes we are planning are extremely multifaceted and very important, but no matter what obstacles and difficulties we face, no matter how acute and pressing we face, we do not make hasty ill-considered decisions. We don't consider it necessary to comment on such fabrications.”[2]

The importance of information communication in world politics in public administration: The need to study and understand the problems of democratic principles of government in relation to the role of public policy in the management of state and society raises serious issues in philology. The highest examples of world culture are being studied in the current century in a global scientific problem, there are enough opportunities to conduct excellent, qualitatively new scientific research in the humanities. The science of journalism, which well uses this, has also taken a new look at its object, a deeper understanding of the problems of information and legal communication. Analytical study of legal information communication is important for the discovery of the laws of the human spiritual world, worldview, and way of thinking.

The social environment is always closely connected with the literary-spiritual, cultural life. Innovations and changes in the consciousness, mentality and mentality of today's people are primarily reflected in the legal, cultural, spiritual, and information communication networks. In particular, the communication of legal information, which requires a more complex and critical approach to the management of the state and society, the issue of its extensive study is a pressing problem facing journalism.

The most important task in this field of journalism is related to the right to information and the importance of legal information in public administration.

It should be noted that the right to information is an emerging inter-sectoral system of legal norms governing public relations in the field of creation, use, movement, and protection of information (information resources). With the growing importance of information relations,

computer technology, in general, and modern advanced technologies, information in the field is available not only in electronic form but in any form.

Information law is a network of legal investigations in law, a set of legal norms governing public relations in information related to the circulation of information, the formation and use of information resources, and the creation and use of information systems to ensure safe information.

Originally "information" - information transmitted by people orally, in writing or otherwise (as conventional signals, fire, flags, beacons, and colors, and then using technical means and other means), since the middle of the twentieth century the term "information", has become a general scientific concept involving the exchange of information between man and machine, machine and machine, the exchange of signals in the animal and plant kingdoms, the transition of characters from cell to cell, organism to organism (e.g. genetic information); one of the basic concepts of cybernetics (Information - the word is derived from Latin, information, which in this sense means information, clarity, introduction). In the modern world, information is one of the most important sources and, one of the driving forces of the development of human society. The information processes that take place in the material world, in living nature, and in human society are studied (or at least taken into account) by all scientific disciplines, from philosophy to marketing.

Historically, information research has been directly involved in two complex branches of science - cybernetics, and informatics.

Emerging as a science in the middle of the twentieth century, informatics is separated from cybernetics and is engaged in research in the field of methods of obtaining, storing, transmitting, and processing semantic information. The importance of legal information communication in the implementation of this research is enormous.

In short, "the radical reforms and measures implemented at the initiative of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan in all spheres of state and public life have further strengthened the business spirit and strengthened the civic position, expanded the participation of everyone in government and society"[3] Another example is the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On e-Government" adopted by the Legislative Chamber on November 18, 2015, and approved by the Senate on December 3, 2015., ensuring efficiency and transparency, strengthening their accountability and executive discipline, creating additional mechanisms to ensure the exchange of information with the public and businesses; creating opportunities for applicants to interact with government agencies throughout the country in the framework of e-government; Formation of databases of state bodies, the Single interactive portal of the state services and the Single register of the electronic state services within the tasks assigned to it.[4]

Demonstrating the role and importance of legal communication in the development of the media was identified as an important issue. Indeed, the study of the problem of information legal communication in the state's management and society is also important in determining the poetic scope of journalism of a particular period. The new spiritual environment in the media has dramatically changed our worldview. This has led to a renewed attitude to information communication, public administration, and certain changes in our artistic thinking. The laws and decrees of today's modern times have moved the hearts of journalists, encouraged them to understand the legal aspects of governing the state and society, changed the realities of life, and

thus evolved the media. Experiences of depicting free thoughts and feelings in an abstract, abstract form are also emerging.

The study of the system of legal communication in the international media, the need for national pride and understanding, to deepen the essence of national legal information communication in line with today's globalization, to establish its worthy place in world civilization, to study the heritage of countries with strong media influence. one It is important to reconsider the patterns of the media that have emerged over the centuries of independence, to study the updated, informative legal communication in the context of its own theoretical principles. This leads to complex theoretical conclusions about the media. Scientific research based on this theoretical problem provides an opportunity to shed light on the national history, the ideal way of life of our great thinkers, the international psyche, the social and individual psychology of the individual, and the cultural aura of the period in terms of legal interpretation. indicates compliance with the priorities of scientific work. Indeed, "the creation of conditions for the comprehensive and rapid development of the state and society, the modernization of our country, as well as the development of social spheres as one of the priorities of liberalization of all spheres of life"[5]. In the transition context of the Republic of Uzbekistan to an innovative economy, a significant increase in the process of development will form a socially protected state of law and order, an information society. An important component of legal modernization is the improvement of mechanisms for protecting human rights and freedoms. "Government agencies and officials are accountable to society and citizens", The constitutional provision that the activities of ensuring the rights and freedoms of citizens by government agencies and officials with certain powers have the duty to protect them. The requirements for legal information affecting the incentive area of the subjects, the specific means, rules and legal methods of legal texts, existing legal conditions and structures help to generalize the correct implementation of subjective rights and legal obligations, the mechanism of legal regulation.

The constructive use of electronic means of communication between the subjects of legal relations, the Internet, and electronic databases, in many respects, predetermines the change in legal communication. Current laws reflect the concepts of "e-document management", "e-government", "e-learning and health". The procedure for submitting reports in the electronic form of tax and other regulatory authorities, applying to the judiciary, and filing applications with government agencies is carried out interactively. In this context, the most pressing issues arise in creating an effective system for the collection, storage, processing and analysis of legal information; it is rapid monitoring, regulation to ensure the proper functioning of such information systems, the formation of an organizational and methodological framework will contribute to the further development of the country's legal communication processes. It also requires the legal strengthening of mechanisms to ensure the availability, reliability and completeness of legal information used by legal entities in such circumstances.

It is important to highlight the essence of the concept of information and legal communication in public administration from a scientific point of view, as well as to study the importance of information and legal communication in the system of public administration. Approved by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, No. PF-5850 of October 21, 2019 "On measures to radically increase the prestige and status of the Uzbek language as the state language," the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, No. PF-4947 of February 7, 2017 "On the Strategy of actions for further development of the Republic of Uzbekistan" Resolutions of the President of

the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PP-4871 of October 19, 2020 "On the broad celebration of the 580th anniversary of the birth of the great poet and thinker Alisher Navoi: Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers No. 625 July 24, 2019 "On conducting multi-indicator cluster surveillance in the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2020-2021", as well as the implementation of tasks set by other regulations in the field.

In conclusion, the principles of this period, based on such ideas as development and growth, glorify the aspirations of the people of Uzbekistan and the main goal of peace and tranquillity.

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THE USE OF BIOLOGICAL PRODUCTS AND THEIR EFFECT ON THE GROWTH, DEVELOPMENT AND YIELD OF RESOWING CORN PLANTS

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ABSTRACT

As a result of our research, the high efficiency of the joint use of preparations of Excusal 50 g / l, Eco gum complex and Eco gum FC in the cultivation of corn for grain was revealed. Flour,

canned cereals (sweet corn), ethyl alcohol, dextrin, beer, glucose, sugar, syrup, cereals, wine, honey, oil, vitamin E, ascorbic and glutamic acids, corn sticks, milk and many other products are made from corn grains. The same amount of dry stems and leaves contains 37.35 nutrients. Due to the fact that corn is an inter-row crop, it is a good predecessor for many agricultural crops, including cereals, cotton and vegetable crops

KEYWORDS: Bio Preparation; Corn; Rate Of Using Of The Drug; The Control; Option; Reiteration; Excusal 50 G / L; Eco Gum Complex; Eco Gum FC; Gumi.

INTRODUCTION

Corn is one of the most widely cultivated cereals in the world. It is a technical, fodder and food plant. Around the world, 20% of the grown crop is used for food needs, and the rest, or two-thirds, is used as feed.

Corn grains contain 65-70% carbohydrates, 9-12% proteins, 4-8% fats, as well as mineral salts and vitamins. Flour, canned cereals (sweet corn), ethyl alcohol, dextrin, beer, glucose, sugar, syrup, cereals, wine, honey, oil, vitamin E, ascorbic and glutamic acids, corn sticks, milk and many other products are made from corn grains. Corn stigmas are used in medicine for diseases of the gallbladder, liver. Paper, linoleum, viscose, activated carbon, artificial foam, plastic, analgesics and other products are obtained from stems, cobs and leaves.

Corn kernels, green mass, silage and cobs are excellent livestock feed. One kg of grain contains 1.34 units of nutrients and 78 g of digestible protein. Corn is a valuable component in the preparation of animal feed.

100 kg of silage collected at the stage of milky-wax maturation contains 21 nutritional units and 1800 gr. digestible protein. The same amount of dry stems and leaves contains 37.35 nutrients. Due to the fact that corn is an inter-row crop, it is a good predecessor for many agricultural crops, including cereals, cotton and vegetable crops.[1]

Given this, it was necessary to study the effect of bio stimulants on the growth, development, formation and yield of re-sowing corn in the conditions of meadow soils in the Andijan region.

TABLE 1 MAKKAZHUHORINING UNIB CHIQISHI VA PHENOLOGICAL
KUZATUVLAR

Options	Germination		05/03/2021(phonological observation)		Average plant height 06/03/2021
Ecosil 50 g/l	April 30	May 4	21,0	5,6	147,0
Ecogum complex	April 30	May 4	18,4	5,3	152,5
Ecogum FC	April 30	May 4	20,8	5,4	157,3
Ecosil 50 g/l Ecogum complex Ecogum FC	April 30	May 4	20,2	5,8	161,5
Ecogumin	April 30	May 4	20,3	5,5	155,6
Control	April 30	May 4	20,8	5,1	149,2

The results of studying the actual density of plants, the formation of the structure of the crop of re-sowing corn in our experience are presented in Table 1.

The density of growths was almost the same in all variants studied in the experiment. Thus, it can be concluded that the preparations used before the expiration date did not affect the change in plant density.[2]

In the course of studying the effect of bio stimulants on the formation of elements of the corn crop, it was found that they have a specific effect on the stages of plant development. The best results in terms of the number and length of ears per plant were observed in options 4 and 2, in particular in option 4 with *Excusal* 50 g / l, *Eco gum* complex, *Eco gum* FK when mixed with the number of ears per plant was 1.1, 1 length cob was 31.2 cm. This figure is 0.3 and 11.1 cm higher than the control variant, respectively. With regard to ear length, the results observed in option 2, where the *Eco gum* complex was used, also showed that this preparation had a positive effect on the formation of corn cob length, which was 4 cm longer than the control. However, in this variant, the results in terms of the number of cobs in 1 plant were the same as in variant 4, but it was noted that the length of the cob was 7.1 cm less than in variant 4.[3]

The indicators for the weight of grains in one cob, the yield of grains from one cob and the weight of 1000 grains repeated the above patterns of growth by variants.[4]

TABLE 2 INFLUENCE OF BIO STIMULANTS ON THE GROWTH AND STRUCTURE OF THE CORN CROP

Options	Options plant density (PCS)	Wed plant height (cm)	The number of cobs in 1 piece. (PCS)	Average ear length (cm)	Weight 1 ear in a place with kami grains (gr)	Weight of grains in 1 cob (gr)	Grain yield %	Weight 1000 grains (gr)
1	54997	195,4	1,2	22,9	185,2	83,7	45,2	188,1
2	54997	184,2	1,3	24,1	188,3	90,9	48,3	191,6
3	54997	179,8	1,2	22,6	186,3	88,3	47,4	195,4
4	54997	208,6	1,4	31,2	191,0	97,4	51,0	202,1
5	54997	188,6	1,2	23,2	184,4	84,6	45,9	199,5
6	54997	160,1	1,2	20,1	184,4	73,7	40,2	176,9

Preliminary results for corn yields are shown in Figure 1 and Table 3.

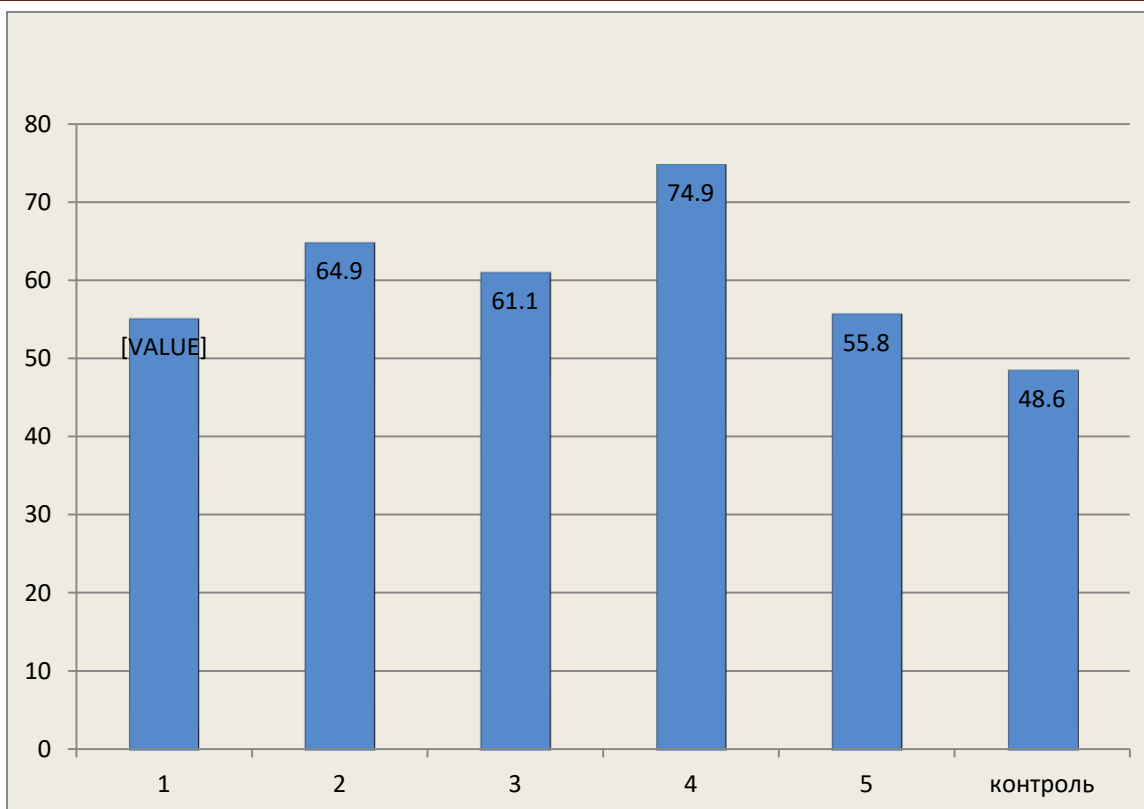


Figure 1 Effect of bio stimulants on sunflower yield. c/ha

TABLE 3 PRIMARY DATA ON THE EFFECT OF BIOLOGICAL PRODUCTS ON THE YIELD OF CORN

№	Options	Productivity by repetitions, center/ha				Wed yield c/ha	Yield increase s/ha
		I-repetition	II-repetition	III-repetition	IV-repetition		
1	<i>Excusal 50 g/l</i>	55,0	55,1	55,3	55,4	55,2	6,6
2	<i>Eco gum complex</i>	64,7	64,8	65,0	65,1	64,9	16,3
3	<i>Eco gum FC</i>	61,3	60,9	61,0	61,2	61,1	12,3
4	<i>Excusal 50 g/l Eco gum complex Eco gum FC</i>	74,7	75,1	74,8	75,0	74,9	26,3
5	<i>Eco gumin</i>	57,8	57,9	58,1	57,4	55,8	7,2
6	Control	43,6	43,7	44	43,5	48,6	-

The highest yield - 74.9 c/ha was observed in option 4, where Excusal 50 g/l, Eco gum complex, Eco gum FK were used in combination.

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THE EMERGENCE OF THE CONCEPT OF "HISTORICAL MEMORY" IN LINGUISTICS AND THE HISTORY OF ITS SOCIO-CULTURAL FORMATION

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ABSTRACT

This article focuses on the emergence of the concept of historical memory and its place and importance in linguistics. The concept of historical memory has been studied in the fields of philosophy, psychology, and history. This article describes in detail the historical memory in the composition of phraseological units, the components of myths and legends.

KEYWORDS:*Historical Memory, Phrasal Verb, Phraseology, Phraseological Unit, Memory, Biophysiological Process, Cultural Memory, Social Memory.*

INTRODUCTION

According to historians of philosophy and religion, the concept of "historical memory" is always enriched by the development of culture and historical events, but over time it disappears from the minds of people, only written events reach the speakers completely.

According to linguist I. Koznova, [1,2]the range of definitions of memory is very wide, and many scientists have expressed their views. For example, R. Johnson emphasizes that "historical memory" is a sense of the past, P. Nora says that "memory is a process of communication, and the preservation of the past in the present". According to the French psychologist Caesar Flores, [3]"memory" is a set of activities that include biophysiological and mental processes, the implementation of which can significantly change the state of a person in the near or long term.

MAIN PART

The term "historical memory" has been a topic since the mid-1980s that has contributed to the expression of many concepts in social, cultural, and scientific debates, for historical research, and even in linguistics. In recent historical studies, the share of works based on the "memory" approach has increased significantly, especially in his scientific articles and books, where Pierre Nora focused on the concept of "historical memory" and expressed his scientific views and opinions. According to the American philosopher and psychologist William James, "memory is the state of mind of people after the knowledge of an event or reality that we do not currently think about, as well as the understanding of historical events in the subconscious world." [4]

According to DS Likhachev, "culture is a non-hereditary, supernatural memory of humanity." According to him, "memory" is an active process that does not leave a person indifferent. For most people, memory is a time to overcome death. [5]

According to LM Lotman, culture is a memory and it is inevitably associated with historical experience. The memory of modern man is a product of his cultural and social development, and we witness the activity of memory, especially in the process of speaking, writing or calculating the language. [6]

As a result of our observations, we have learned that the concept of memory, like any alien phenomenon used in history, has a broad meaning, because historical memory is not itself, but memory has a structure that includes inanimate nature, life, incorporated into a single developmental process.

According to the data, a person can perceive the events of the day in just nine seconds. According to P. Fressa and J. Piaget, human understanding of time has two levels: [7]

1) The level of time elapsed

2) estimated time level. The time elapsed directly does not exceed two seconds, only the person can remember what he needs and is interested in. They say that even if students listen attentively in class, they will be able to remember information for a short time.

RESULTS

In their research, IM Saveleva and AV Poletaev connect the concept of "historical memory" with several terms. In their scientific work, they write that "historical memory" is the same or very similar concept to words such as "old memory," "memory numbers," "hot and cold memory,"

and "memory policy." According to them, these concepts do not set boundaries, and the terms are used in a variety of senses, including metaphorically.[8]

Maria Ferretti said: "By memory, I mean a collection of thoughts about the past, which at a certain point are clearly crystallized in society, and they form the basis for a general understanding of history, resulting in the personal experience of each. changes and gives a certain meaning to the past ".[9]

There are different definitions of the term "historical memory" at different times, and all scholars and researchers have given their own definitions. In our opinion, the concept of "historical memory" exists in the social sciences and humanities, especially in the sciences of history, philosophy and religion. "Historical memory" is a constantly evolving process that informs speakers of past generations, historical events, social habits, customs and values. In many sources today, past events and current events are described in terms such as "memory", "collective memory", "social memory", "cultural memory" and "historical memory".

In her lectures, IM Saveleva repeatedly discusses the concept of "historical memory". In his speech, he linked the origin of the concept of "historical memory" and the popularity of the subject to three external factors.

The first factor is that certain historical events pertain only to social groups that are formed on the basis of the past. For example, in the past, the survivors of the plague epidemic were people who later formed no social group and were unable to express their memories, but through some written sources at the time, the events passed on to future generations. There are many different ways to identify personal memories that have become commonplace today.

The second group is the memorization of historical events that he witnessed and participated in, and there are many examples of this type. For example, the participants of the Second World War were the victims of the greatest tragedies, and all the events are remembered. Today, not all linguists in Central Asia and Europe can remember the historical figures of the Second World War, that is, the representatives of the Fifth Republic in France, the events of that period were known and known to the whole world. Because a lot of people were involved in these events.

It is well known that in the field of psychology there is a concept of "loss of calm", when important historical events and happenings that damage the historical consciousness disappear from human memory for about 15 years. However, severe depression, some of the complications of the disease, historical events, and even everyday human activities and plans are quickly forgotten.

As historian, philosopher, psychologist, and theologian Psychologist H. Welser has said, "This time interval can be longer, we are accustomed to thinking that it is better and healthier to forget in science.[10]

According to the German historian JörnRüsen, "new elements emerge by significantly altering the original potential of historical culture," a process that changes the sequence of events in historical memory is actually a different interpretation of events by humans Interpretations often change the essence of the story. "

Historian Uwe Gartenshleger[11] points out that “a few keywords are enough to refer to historical memory to imagine how problematic the history of the twentieth century is, and the keywords contained in this memory reflect the history of the whole country. Concepts such as socialism, war, exile and the division of the country are enough for such words. ” He said that while people are stuck in the memory of the events that took place in their lives from 1945 to 1989, they do not want to remember these events, recalling these events in the past is like torturing the participants of the event."People want to get rid of the past, it's impossible to live in its shadow, and the past, where there is no end to the fear, is still alive," Adorno said.In our opinion, "historical memory is a" repository "of past events, and more wars, hardships, famines, that is, more negative notions are imprinted in the minds of linguists, but it is important for people to remember them." destruction ”.[12]

The structure of phraseological units reflects historical truth, historical wars, historical events, past experiences. Many phrases appear in the spoken language of linguists and are later recorded. During the recording process, the structure of the phraseological units changes, such as the exchange of words or the dropping of words. Historical events come mainly through historical sources. Nowadays, every historical event is shown in documentaries and is engraved in the memory. But the filmmakers meet with eyewitnesses, a few survivors, and their neighbors and neighbors meet with the wives of soldiers, law enforcement officers, and others to gather information about the incident. The information collected is used to re-create history through "historical memory".

As H. Welser points out, “at present, the assimilation of history takes place mainly through stories of suffering. The traditional form of storytelling about heroes has completely disappeared from people's memory since the second half of the twentieth century, but stories about negative historical figures are passed on to future generations, as negative events are imprinted on the public mind for a long time.

DISCUSSION

Thoughts on all memory in philosophy, history, psychology have led to an increase in interest in memory issues. Many scientists have expressed theoretical views on this concept in their scientific work. Linguist I. Koznova takes a philosophical approach to the concept of memory: "memory disappears, changes, and humanity tries to preserve it."

Maurice Halbwax's interest in memory problems is reportedly due to the influence of his teacher A. Bergson's 1896 book *La mémoire collective*. Inspired by his master's book, in 1925, Maurice Halbvaks published *Les cadres sociaux de la mémoire*, which translates into Uzbek as *Social Memory Networks*, which demonstrated a new direction in scientific thought, social memory research. [13]While A. Bergson admits that a person has memory, psychologist and psychiatrist P. Jane "certain people do not have memory because they do not need it, that is, in the opinion of the scientist, memory is useless for an isolated person".[14]

CONCLUSION

The historical significance of Maurice Halbvaks's *Les cadres sociaux de la mémoire* is that he introduces the concept of 'social memory' into scientific thought and expresses the scientific basis of 'collective memory', which he discusses in relation to historical memory. In his view, "under historical memory, if we understand a series of events in which the memories of national history are preserved, its frameworks are a major part of what we call collective memory."

Sociologist Maurice Halbwax said, "Memories are renewed and replenished. A community's memory is stretched to the extent that it can be extended, meaning that the memory of the groups it forms has certain boundaries and barriers. Forgetting so many events and numbers is not because of their hatred, indifference or desire, but because of the loss of the groups that have preserved their memory. " Personal memories also have a social dimension, as they are images that emerge through communication within a social group. Society itself contains all the information necessary to reconstruct one part or another of our past, people have a clear or vague idea, and some information seems to have completely disappeared from the memory of the speakers of the language. it seems. In his work on memory problems, Halbwax emphasizes that memory performs not only psychophysiological but also social functions.

According to historians and philosophers, "memory is a collection of information that occupies the most important place in the human mind. History is not all about the past, but it is about the main events of the past. Memory is a constant source of information about past events, historical periods, and heroes.[15]

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PRICING STRATEGY AND CUSTOMER LOYALTY OF FOOD AND BEVERAGES MANUFACTURING FIRMS IN PORT HARCOURT, NIGERIA

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ABSTRACT

The study examined the relationship between pricing strategy and customer loyalty of food and beverages manufacturing firms in Port Harcourt, Nigeria. This research made use of the survey research design. The population of this study comprises of Twenty Three registered Food and Beverages firms in Port Harcourt, Nigeria. These are functional, operational, and registered with the confectionary association of Nigeria, Rivers State branch and the Port Harcourt chamber of commerce, industry and tourism (PHACCIMA), (2018). However six senior managers of General Manager, Advertising Manager and Marketing Manager and three Supervisors were drawn from each of these firms giving sample size of 138. 138 managers from Twenty Three registered food and Beverages firms in Rivers State were served copies of the questionnaire, out of which 132 of the questionnaire were retrieved and used for the data analysis. The hypotheses for this study were analyzed using Spearman Rank Order Correlation Coefficient statistical tool and aided using Statistics Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) version 21. The finding revealed a strong positive relationship between pricing strategy and customer loyalty of Food and Beverages firms in Port Harcourt, Nigeria. The study concluded that a strong relationship exist between pricing strategy and customer loyalty and recommended that Food and Beverages Manufacturing firms should put in place measures that evaluate the most effective pricing strategy to reduce product costs and thus increase customer commitment ability whenever such a strategy is used. Also, Food and Beverages Manufacturing firms must focus on those attributes of perceived value based pricing which consumers' use to judge the perceived value based worthiness of the services offered and adopt ways to implement their perceived value based better compared to competitor firms.

KEYWORDS:*Pricing Strategy, Customer Loyalty, Cost-Based, Competition-Based, Customer Perceived Value-Based, Customer Trust, Customer Commitment*

INTRODUCTION

In any organization whether profit or nonprofit oriented the main purpose of the organization is to achieve its objective. The objectives cannot be achieved in a vacuum there must be a clearly set strategy that management should use in order to meet these objectives. The food and beverages environment is a globally competitive marketplace which pushes food and drink outlets to offer quality products or services, maintain productivity and consistency, and ensure customer satisfaction in order to remain in existence and to continue to progress. Moreover, the need to create and retain customer loyalty has also been recognised as the most salient requirement for organisational success in this competitive market.

Manufacturing can be described as the process of converting raw materials into finished products [1], taking place through the use of manpower, machines and tools to achieve the desired output; that is, finished goods. Manufacturing entities are distinguished from other forms of business through innovation and the supply of commodities on a large scale. Manufacturers are clustered under the various categories of production, such as basic and fabricated metal products, clothing and footwear, pulp and paper products, food, beverages and tobacco, apparel, chemicals, rubber and plastics, and furniture. [2]

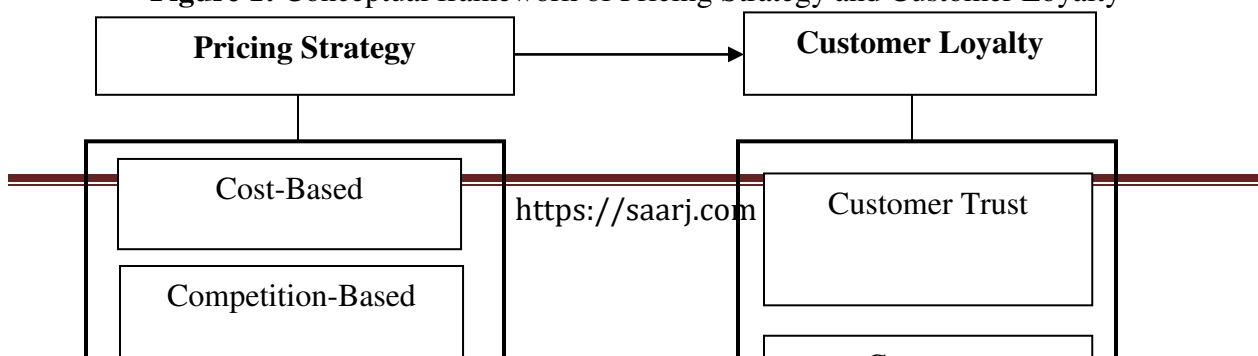
Amesi (2011) however argued that strategy is all about competitive position, about differentiating yourself in the eyes of the customer as the case may be, about adding value through a mix of activities different from those used by competitors. Amesi also viewed strategy as a combination of the ends (goals) for which the firm or institution is striving and the policies by which it is seeking to get. Strategies are high level plans set out to achieve one or more goals under conditions of uncertainty. Strategies are important because the resources available to achieve these goals are usually limited. Strategy generally involves setting goals, determining actions to achieve the goals, and mobilizing resources to execute the actions. A strategy describes how the ends (goals) will be achieved by the means (resources). [3]

Pricing strategy is considered to be one of the more critical components of the marketing mix (Product, Place, Price and Promotion) and is focused on generating revenue and ultimately profit for the company. Pricing strategy is paramount to every organization involved in the production of consumer goods and services because it gives a cue about the company and its products, a company does not set a single price but rather a pricing structure that covers different items in its line[4]. Customers are the driving force for profitable growth and customer loyalty can lead to profitability[5]. For a customer, loyalty is a positive attitude and behavior related to the level of re-purchasing commitment to a brand in the future[6]. Loyal customers are less likely to switch to a competitor solely because of price and they even make more purchases than non-loyal customers[7]. Loyal customers are also considered to be the most important assets of a company and it is thus essential for vendors to keep loyal customers who will contribute long-term profit to the business organizations[8]. Attempt to make existing customers increase their purchases is one way to strengthen the financial growth of a company[9]. Furthermore, organization's financial growth is dependent on a company's ability to retain existing customers at a faster rate than it acquires new ones. Managers should understand that the road to growth runs through customers-not only attracting new customers, but also holding on existing customers, motivating them to spend more and getting them to recommend products and services to the other people.

In current business activities, the success or failure of any business organization hinge on how best such organization can fulfill its customers and this act places huge task and responsibility by way of marketing on any organization intending to excel at satisfying their customers and clients. The duty involves identifying the precise needs of their customers/clients and deciding on how best to handle their products and services so as to satisfy the wants of both prospective buyers and sellers Nigeria food and beverages industry are increasing in Nigeria, yet the level of failure in their services indicate that ineffective relationship with customer seems to be pronounced. Some of the manufacturing firms, especially the food and beverage companies that are still in business and are listed in Nigeria stock exchange find it difficult to pay dividend to their shareholders.

It is as a result of the above problem that the research deemed it necessary to examine the relationship between pricing strategy and customer loyalty of food and beverages manufacturing firms in Port Harcourt, Nigeria.

Figure 1: Conceptual framework of Pricing Strategy and Customer Loyalty



Source: Desk Research, 2022

The purpose of the study is to examine the relationship between Pricing Strategy and Customer Loyalty of Food and Beverages Manufacturing firms in Port Harcourt, Nigeria. In view of this the following research questions were posed.

1. To what extent does Cost-based pricing relate with Customer loyalty of Food and Beverages Manufacturing firms in Port Harcourt, Nigeria?
2. To what extent does Competition-based pricing relate with Customer loyalty of Food and Beverages Manufacturing firms in Port Harcourt, Nigeria?
3. To what extent Customer perceived value-based pricing relate with Customer loyalty of Food and Beverages Manufacturing firms in Port Harcourt, Nigeria?

LITERATURE

Concept of Pricing Strategy

Price means different things to different people; it is interest to lenders, service charged by the (lenders), premium to the insurer, fare to the transporter, honorarium to the guest lecturer etc, (Kotler *et al* 2007)[10]. Price is the amount a customer pays for a product or the sum of the values that consumers exchange for the benefits of having or using a product or service [11]. The importance of price as a purchase stimulus has a key role in price management since not only does it determine the way prices are perceived and valued, but it also influences consumer purchase decisions[12,13,14]. Studies have shown price as an important factor in purchase decision, especially for frequently purchased products, affecting choices for store, product and brand[15]. Pricing therefore refers to the process of setting a price for a product or service and more than any other element of your marketing mix, will have the biggest impact on the amount of profit you make. Kotler (2007) [15] defines price as a cost of producing, delivering and promoting the product charged by the organization. Zeithaml (1988)[16] is of the view that monetary cost is one of the factors that influence consumers' perception of a products value. Price can be stated as the actual or rated value of a valuable product which is up for exchange. Some define it as amount of money paid for product. In the studies of Owomoyela *et al*, (2013) [17] they establish significant relationship between price and business performance. The price you set for your product or service plays a large role in its marketability. Pricing for products or services that are more commonly available in the market is more elastic, meaning that unit sales will go up or down more responsively in response to price changes [18].

Strategy is the set of actions through which an organization by accident or design develops resources and uses them to deliver services or products in a way which its users find valuable, while meeting the financial and other objectives and constraints imposed by key stakeholders. Most successful strategies give an organization some property that is unique or at least distinctive and the means for renewing its competitive advantage as the environment changes [19]. Strategy is a pattern in a stream of decisions to contrast with a view of strategy as planning, while some experts argues that strategy is about shaping the future and is the human attempt to get to the desirable ends with available means. Others view strategy as a system of finding, formulating, and developing a doctrine that will ensure long-term success if followed faithfully. However, complexity theorists define strategy as the unfolding of the internal and external aspects of the organization that result in actions in a socioeconomic context[20].Pricing is a strategy for selling the product or services of a new business. A good pricing strategy plan is backed by carefully collecting market, consumer and competitor information, sometime citing professional device. Pricing strategy is the policy a firm adopts to determine what it will charge for its products and services. Pricing strategy is a key variable in financial modeling, which determines the revenues achieved, the profits earned, and the amounts reinvested in the firm's growth for its long-term survival.

Pricing strategy in marketing is the pursuit of identifying the optimum price for a product. This strategy is combined with the other marketing principles known as the four P's (product, place, price, and promotion), market demand, product characteristics, competition, and economic patterns. The pricing strategy tends to be one of the more critical components of the marketing mix and is focused on generating revenue and ultimately profit for the company.

Dimensions of Pricing Strategy

Pricing strategy is the policy a firm adopts to determine what it will charge for its products and services. According to Hinterhuber (2008) pricing strategies vary considerably across industries, countries and customers and can be categorized into three groups: cost-based pricing, competition-based pricing, and customer perceived value-based pricing. Cost-based, Competition-based and Customer perceived valued-based pricing served as the dimensions of Pricing strategy.[21]

Cost-Based Pricing

Cost-based pricing is the most simple and popular method for setting prices. Historically, it is the most common pricing strategy because it carries a sense of financial prudence[22]. This involves adding a profit margin on costs, such as adding a standard percentage contribution margin to the products and services. First, the sales level (revenue) is determined, and then the unit and total costs are calculated, followed by checking the company's profit objectives and finally establishing the prices. Thus, for the professionals involved in this process, it is necessary to show to customers enough value on products and commercialized services in order to justify the prices charged by the company[23].

Competition-Based Pricing

Competition-based pricing strategies are very dangerous because the company does not effectively have clear cost or profit information from its competitor who, in some instances, may be working with very low margins[24]. In some situations, the competitor developed a more efficient production process, thus the costs would not be equivalent, even because of the scale

gains. Therefore, by following this strategy, the company is at risk of operating with minimal margins or even having negative profits. Pricing reduction strategies based on competition, in which companies may seek to increase the volume of sales, can also encourage the competitors to lower their prices while contributing to a predatory competition and a price war, resulting in reduced profit margins and smaller companies' profitability[25]. Competition-based pricing uses as key information the competitors' price levels, as well as behavior expectations, observed in real competitors and/or potential primary sources to determine adequate pricing levels to be practiced by the company. The main advantage of this approach is considering the actual pricing situation of the competitors, and its main disadvantage is that the demand related aspects are not considered. Furthermore, a strong competitive focus among the competitors can increase the risk of starting a price war among competitors in the market. Liozu, Boland, Hinterhuber and Perelli (2011)[26] conducted a research mapping the pricing processes of companies which based their prices on competitors and they found that managers use their knowledge and experiences to define prices, as well as models of costs, contribution margin goals, and well-structured profit goals. In addition, these companies were strongly considering the prices of their main competitors while adding a price reward by always sharing the decision based on the manager's intuition, which is not a scientific method to define prices.

Customer Perceived Value-Based Pricing

According to Hamilton-Ibama and Ogonu (2022)[27,28] customer perceived value (CPV) is identified by terms of value or customer value. CPV is defined as the consumer's overall assessment of the utility of a product based on perceptions of what is received and what is given. CPV is a result from the consumers' pre-purchase perception (expectation), evaluation during the transaction (expectation vs. received), and post-purchase (after-use), assessment (expectation vs. received). Also, they defined customer perceived value as the difference between customers' perception of the benefits they believe they will derive from a purchase compared to the costs they will have to pay.

Perceived value-based pricing is a pricing practice in which the managers take decisions based on the perception of benefits from the item being offered to the customer and how these benefits are perceived and weighted by the customers in relationship to the price they pay (Ingenbleek, Frambach, &Verhallen,2010)[29]. Therefore, as a cultural orientation of businesses, value-based pricing is derived from a set of routine philosophies and organizational strategies that a specific company could use in order to focus on training/supervision and, as a result, increases their profitability[30]. Because of this, Liozu (2013) highlights that using prices based on customer's perception of value is a more modern pricing approach, although sometimes it incites a profound organizational change on the established organizational structure, the current corporate structure or the pre-existing processes and systems. [31]

Concept of Customer Loyalty

Loyalty is an old word that is usually used to describe the loyalty and obedience to the state, movement or individual. Characteristically, loyal customer make purchase on a regular basis (makes regular repeat purchases), buy off line of products / services (purchases across and services line), recommends other products (refers other), and indicates immunity of appeal of similar products from competitors (demonstrates an immunity to the full of the competition). On the other hand, loyalty is defined as the customer's intention to continue to do business with an organisation such as repurchase intention[32]. Loyalty building requires the company to focus

the value of its product and services and to show that it is interested to fulfill the desire or build the relationship with customers[33]. Loyalty entails that there must be a level of consistency in the way a customer relate to a firm's product. Loyalty has been viewed as a proven source of competitive advantage; also, loyal customers are bound to be less price-sensitive. Soderlund (2016) has opined that re-patronage intentions and word-of-mouth intentions are a subset of loyalty intentions. Improving and maintaining customer loyalty entails that a firm tailors its services to the ever dynamic needs and lifestyles of already acquired customers, by so doing customers are retained for life[34].

Customer loyalty is a multifaceted concept that has evolved over the years[35]. Customer loyalty is critical to conducting business in today's competitive marketplace. Customer loyalty is vulnerable because even if customers are satisfied with the service, they continue to defect if they believe they can get better value elsewhere. Customer loyalty has been studied both in the academic field and real business world for years. To keep a long-term relation with their customers is one of the most important goals of many companies in the modern business world. The cost to keep existing customers is much cheaper than obtaining new customers. Rosenberg and Czepiel (2014) indicated that expense of keeping an existing customer is less than one sixth of winning a new customer. Customer loyalty now is one of the key factors that can help a company win long-term success[36]. Customer loyalty leads to cost minimization in business and enhances business performance. Customer loyalty is viewed as the strength of the relationship between an individual's relative attitude and re-patronage. Although customer satisfaction is a crucial part of a business, satisfaction alone cannot take a business to a top level. Customer satisfaction produces a positive financial result, especially in regular purchases. Today's unforgiving market where creating and maintaining customer loyalty is more complex than it used to be in the past years. This is because of technological breakthrough and widespread of the internet uses.

Oliver (1997) and Oliver *et al.* (1997) defined customer loyalty as a deeply held commitment to re-buy or re-patronize a preferred product/service consistently in the future, thereby causing repetitive same-brand or same brand-set purchasing despite situational influences and marketing efforts have the potential to cause switching behaviour.[37] In the words of Soderlund (2016), customer loyalty refers to the consistent mutual relations between a customer and a vendor or service provider overtime regarding a given brand. Customer loyalty can be defined based on attitudinal and behavioural measures [38]. Attitudinal loyalty is the customer's intention to maintain a relationship with a service provider. That is, attitudinal loyalty focuses on brand recommendations, resistance to superior products, repurchase intention, and so on [39]. Behavioural loyalty on the other hand is the number of time a customer repeats his purchase with the same company relative to competing brands. That is, behavior based customer loyalty focuses on the long-term choice probability for a brand, for example, repeat purchase probability. Also, Customer loyalty can be classified into proactive loyalty and situational loyalty. Customer loyalty is an intangible but extremely valuable company asset. The ability to effectively measure and model customer loyalty is an essential element to achieving the goal of retaining and expanding customer relationships[40]. Oliver (1999) suggested that proactive loyalty occurs when a consumer frequently buys a brand and settles for no other substitute while situational loyalty exists when the buyer purchases a brand for a special occasion.[41]

Measures of Customer Loyalty

Customer Trust

Many authors see trust as a central construct in developing and sustaining mutual service relationships among customers and for the attainment of customer loyalty. This entails that the customers' safety must be guaranteed at all times, and that customers need to be assured and reassured of confidentiality in their dealings with a particular organization. Most scholars have argued that organizations that wish to gain customer loyalty must first of all gain customer trust. Trust is one of the most widely subjects across multi disciplines, including management, economics, philosophy and psychology. Various definitions of trusts have been given in previous literatures. One general concept of trust was provided by Mayer, Davis and Schoorman (2015), who studied organizational trust and defined trust as the willingness of a party to be vulnerable to the actions of another party based on the expectation that the other will perform a particular action important to the trust or, irrespective of the ability to monitor or control the other party[42]. Geyskens and Steenkamp (2015) also summarized trust as the extent to which a firm believes that its exchange partner is benevolent and honest. Doney and Cannon (2017) emphasized that trust is the perceived credibility and benevolence. Based on above definitions, it is clear that trust is a human characteristic dependent on assessment of one another's personality traits, motives and behaviors. In building up a relationship, trust or distrust usually takes place. When service provider makes relationship efforts, it ensures customers that the service provider can be trusted, concerns about the customers' interests and is willing to make anything for satisfying customers' wants in the relationship[43].

Customer trust is often developed based on experience with a particular brand. Trust is an experience attribute that is based on customers direct (trial, consumption, etc.) or indirect (advertising, third - party conviction, etc.) contact with the brand[44]. Prominent among all those means of trust is the consumption experience because it gives the consumer a first-hand feeling and self-assurance making his judgment and assessment of trust to be more certain.

Customer Commitment

This is referred to as a customer's intention to remain dedicated to the cause of maintaining a relationship with service provider. Commitment can be regarded as a relationship benefit and is a function of the satisfaction derived from previous encounter with a business partner[45]. A committed customer is one who does not switch between competing brands and is seen as a firm's most valuable asset. Customer commitment has remained one of most common yardsticks for measuring customer lifetime value (CLV) in marketing. Customer commitment plays a crucial role in the evolving focus of marketing to include customer involvement and customer participation whereby firms donot just manufacture products that suit the needs of customers but allow the customers to be involved in the manufacturing process of products that fulfill their needs[46].

Pricing Strategy and Customer Loyalty

One of the most crucial decision management must make in business is establishing a selling price for its product, but this is quiet unfortunately that many firms are still not paying attention to price of their products causing a lots of firms to lose customers to competitors[47]. Their study sought to find out the pricing strategies adopted by companies and its impact on customer's loyalty. This study used the descriptive survey design, the use of this design facilitated an in depth analysis of the role of pricing strategies on customer loyalty. The population of this study

was the hi-malt, 7up and Coca Cola bottling company with a population of over 1000 and sample size of 100 in Kaduna metropolis. The collected data was sorted edited and coded before the analysis, using non parametric, percentage pie chart and chi square to test the Hypotheses, the finding confirmed that, price has impact on the customer loyalty.

Cost-Based Pricing and Customer Loyalty

Some authors state that loyal and satisfied customers tend to pay more for the services and are not so sensible to price increase[48]. Though these statements are justified empirically only partly. It is not clear how much price increase acceptability may be explained by satisfaction and loyalty. In addition, Consuegra, Molina and Esteban (2007), earlier performed research did not show price factor impact to customers' satisfaction and loyalty. Based on Consuegra, Molina and Esteban (2007), Darian *et.al.*(2001), Henning-Thurnauet.al. (2002), Wong and Zhou (2006) and works of other scientists, a conclusion could be made that service price has impact on customers' satisfaction and loyalty. [49]

Liozuet al. (2011)[26] conducted a study on fifteen small and medium-size American companies by interviewing forty-four of their managers. In such study, they addressed the three main pricing strategies: customer value-based pricing (in four companies), cost-based pricing (in six companies) and competition-based pricing (in five companies). They identified that the majority of the companies basing their prices on costs developed advanced cost models, all of which used contribution and profit margin goals in order to set their prices. Their study revealed a significant relationship between cost-based pricing and customer loyalty.

Competition-Based Pricing and Customer Loyalty

Virvilaite, Saladiene, and Skindara, (2009)[51] article investigated the relationship between competitive pricing and customer patronage in the services industry in Malaysia. They collected primary data from 302 respondents using structured questionnaire and analysing the data using simple regression and ANOVA (SPSS 20.0). The findings revealed that competitor pricing had a significant positive relationship with customer patronage. According to Aaker (1996)[52], price that is too high in relation to the benefits, will undercut the product or the service value-proposition, as brands are not evaluated independent of price. Price shows worthiness of the product [53]. Hence, business institutions should give priority to pricing strategy due to its influence on value proposition and customer satisfaction. The study shows that more people have changed their mobile phone service providers due to factors like tariff charges within and to other networks, network coverage, loyalty programs, regular discounts and bonuses and influence from friends. Hence, the significance of pricing strategy to brand loyalty among cell phone users cannot be underestimated. This concurs with the findings of Gitari, (2006)[22], which showed that there is a direct relationship between prices charged by a particular cell phone service provider and the choice of customer subscription.

Liozu, Boland, Hinterhuber, and Perelli (2011) conducted a research mapping the pricing processes of companies which based their prices on competitors and they found that managers use their knowledge and experiences to define prices, as well as models of costs, contribution margin goals, and well-structured profit goals. In addition, these companies were strongly considering the prices of their main competitors while adding a price reward by always sharing the decision based on the manager's intuition, which is not a scientific method to define prices.

Customer Perceived Value-Based Pricing and Customer Loyalty

According to Deonir, Gabriel, Evandro, and Fabiano (2017) price policy definition is one of the most important decisions in management as it affects corporate profitability and market competitiveness. The aim of the study was to propose and test a theoretical model showing the impacts of pricing policy on corporate profitability. 150 companies in the metal-mechanic sector situated in the Northeast of Rio Grande do Sul State, Brazil were studied, integrating customer value-based pricing strategies, competition-based pricing strategies and cost-based pricing strategies with price levels (high and low) and performance with respect to profitability. The results indicate that the profitability of the surveyed companies is positively affected by value-based pricing strategy and high price levels while it is negatively affected by low price levels. Such findings indicate that pricing policies influence the profitability of organizations and therefore, a more strategic look at the pricing process may constitute one aspect that cannot be overlooked by managers.

In this sense, Ingenbleek, Debruyne, Frambach, and Verhallen (2003)[29] affirm that perceived value-based pricing, along with pricing practices that refer to the use of information about costs and competitors' prices, are intimately related to the product's performance, the service and the business as a whole. These authors demonstrated that the usage of value-based pricing is a key pricing practice for obtaining larger returns and for creating some kind of comparative advantage for the companies' offers. This was demonstrated in a study conducted by Füreder, Maier, and Yaramova (2014), on medium-sized companies in Austria which used with higher frequency the perceived value-based pricing strategy. These authors identified that these companies had larger contribution margins, between 11–30%, against 0–10% of those companies that did not use this same strategy. Thus, the approach of a value-based pricing strategy is considered superior to other approaches in relationship to the results obtained by other companies[54].

Methodology

This research made use of the survey research design. The population of this study comprises of Twenty Three (23) registered Food and Beverages firms in Port Harcourt, Nigeria. These are functional, operational, and registered with the confectionary association of Nigeria, Rivers State branch and the Port Harcourt chamber of commerce, industry and tourism (PHACCIMA), (2018). However six senior managers of General Manager, Advertising Manager and Marketing Manager and three Supervisors were drawn from each of these firms giving sample size of 138. 138 managers from Twenty Three (23) registered food and Beverages firms in Rivers State were served copies of the questionnaire, out of which 132 of the questionnaire were duly completed and retrieved and used for the data analysis. The hypotheses for this study were analyzed using Spearman Rank Order Correlation Coefficient statistical tool and aided using Statistics Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) version 21.

Analysis and Results

Test of Hypothesis One

There is no significant relationship between Cost-Based Pricing and Customer Trust of Food and Beverages Manufacturing firms in Port Harcourt.

TABLE 1: CORRELATION FOR COST-BASED PRICING AND CUSTOMER TRUST

			Cost-Based Pricing	Customer Trust
Spearman's rho	Cost-Based Pricing	Correlation Coefficient	1.000	.925**
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.	.000
		N	132	132
	Customer Trust	Correlation Coefficient	.925**	1.000
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.
		N	132	132

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Source: Research Data 2022, (SPSS output version 21.0)

From the result in Table 1, it is shown that a very strong positive relationship exist between Cost-Based pricing and Customer Trust. The *rho* value 0.925 indicates this relationship and it is significant at $p\ 0.000 < 0.05$. Therefore, based on empirical findings the null hypothesis earlier stated is hereby rejected. The study thus establishes that, there is a significant positive relationship between Cost-Based Pricing and Customer Trust of Food and Beverages Manufacturing firms in Port Harcourt, Nigeria.

Hypothesis Two

There is no significant relationship between Cost-Based Pricing and Customer Commitment of Food and Beverages Manufacturing firms in Port Harcourt, Nigeria.

TABLE2: CORRELATION FOR COST-BASED PRICING AND CUSTOMER COMMITMENT

			Cost-Based Pricing	Customer Commitment
Spearman's rho	Cost-Based Pricing	Correlation Coefficient	1.000	.840**
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.	.000
		N	132	132
	Customer Commitment	Correlation Coefficient	.840**	1.000
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.
		N	132	132

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Source: Research Data 2022, (SPSS output version 21.0)

From the result in Table 2, it is shown that a strong positive relationship exist between Cost-Based Pricing and Customer Commitment. The *rho* value 0.840 indicates this relationship and it is significant at $p\ 0.000 < 0.05$. Therefore, based on empirical findings the null hypothesis earlier

stated is hereby rejected. Thus, there is a significant relationship between Cost-Based Pricing and Customer Commitment of Food and Beverages Manufacturing firms in Port Harcourt, Nigeria.

Test of Hypothesis Three

There is no significant relationship between Competition-Based Pricing and Customer Trust of Food and Beverages Manufacturing firms in Port Harcourt.

TABLE 3: CORRELATION FOR COMPETITION-BASED PRICING AND CUSTOMER TRUST

			Competition-Based Pricing	Customer Trust
Spearman's rho	Competition-Based Pricing	Correlation Coefficient	1.000	.966**
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.	.000
		N	132	132
	Customer Trust	Correlation Coefficient	.966**	1.000
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.
		N	132	132

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Source: Research Data 2022, (SPSS output version 21.0)

From the result in Table 3, it is shown that a very strong positive relationship exist between Competition-Based Pricing and Customer Trust. The ρ value 0.966 indicates the strength and magnitude of this relationship and it is significant at $p = 0.000 < 0.05$. Therefore, based on empirical findings the null hypothesis earlier stated is hereby rejected. Thus, there is a significant relationship between Competition-Based Pricing and Customer Trust of Food and Beverages Manufacturing firms in Port Harcourt, Nigeria.

Test of Hypothesis Four

There is no significant relationship between Competition-Based Pricing and Customer Commitment of Food and Beverages Manufacturing firms in Port Harcourt, Nigeria.

TABLE 4: CORRELATION FOR COMPETITION-BASED PRICING AND CUSTOMER COMMITMENT

			Competition-Based Pricing	Customer Commitment
Spearman's rho	Competition-Based Pricing	Correlation Coefficient	1.000	.932**
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.	.000
		N	132	132
	Customer Commitment	Correlation Coefficient	.932**	1.000
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.
		N	132	132

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Source: Research Data 2022, (SPSS output version 21.0)

From the result in Table 4, it is shown that a very strong positive relationship exist between Competition-Based Pricing and Customer Commitment. The ρ value 0.932 indicates the strength and magnitude of this relationship and it is significant at $p = 0.000 < 0.05$. Therefore, based on empirical findings the null hypothesis earlier stated is hereby rejected. Thus, there is significant relationship between Competition-Based Pricing and Customer Commitment of Food and Beverages Manufacturing firms in Port Harcourt, Nigeria.

Test of Hypothesis Five

There is no significant relationship between Perceived Value-Based Pricing and Customer Trust of Food and Beverages Manufacturing firms in Port Harcourt, Nigeria.

TABLE 5: CORRELATION FOR CUSTOMER PERCEIVED VALUE-BASED PRICING AND CUSTOMER TRUST

			Customer Perceived Value-Based pricing	Customer Trust
Spearman's rho	Customer Perceived Value-Based Pricing	Correlation Coefficient	1.000	.771**
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.	.000
		N	132	132
	Customer Trust	Correlation Coefficient	.771**	1.000
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.
		N	132	132

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Source: Research Data, 2022, (SPSS output version 21.0)

The results shown in Table 5, with ρ value = 0.771, means that a strong positive relationship exist between Customer Perceived Value-Based Pricing and Customer Trust. This relationship is significant at $p = 0.000 < 0.01$ significance level. Based on this result, the stated null hypothesis is hereby rejected and the alternate is accepted which means that a significant relationship exist between Customer Perceived Value-Based Pricing and Customer Trust of Food and Beverages Manufacturing firms in Port Harcourt, Nigeria.

Test of Hypothesis Six

There is no significant relationship between Customer Perceived Value-Based Pricing and Customer Commitment of Food and Beverages Manufacturing firms in Port Harcourt, Nigeria.

TABLE 6: CORRELATION FOR CUSTOMER PERCEIVED VALUE BASED PRICING AND CUSTOMER COMMITMENT

Customer	Customer	
	Perceived Value-	Commitment

			Based Pricing	
Spearman's rho	Customer Perceived Value-Based Pricing	Correlation Coefficient	1.000	.890**
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.	.000
		N	132	132
	Customer Commitment	Correlation Coefficient	.890**	1.000
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.
		N	132	132

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Source: Research Data, 2022, (SPSS output version 21.0)

The results shown in Table 6 with ρ value = 0.890, means that a strong relationship exist between Customer Perceived Value-Based Pricing and Customer Commitment. This relationship is significant at $p = 0.000 < 0.01$ significance level. Based on this result, the stated null hypothesis is hereby rejected and the alternate is accepted which means that a significant relationship exist between Customer Perceived Value-Based Pricing and Customer Commitment of Food and Beverages Manufacturing firms in Port Harcourt, Nigeria.

Discussion of Findings

The study examined the relationship between Pricing Strategy and Customer Loyalty of Food and Beverages Manufacturing firms in Port Harcourt, Nigeria. Using the Spearman Rank Order Correlation tool and at a 95% confidence level, the findings of this study revealed that Pricing Strategy has a positive relationship with Customer Loyalty of Food and Beverages Manufacturing firms in Port Harcourt, Nigeria.

Cost-Based Pricing and Customer Loyalty

Data analysis for the test of hypotheses one and two using the Spearman Rank Order Correlation technique revealed that there is a positive significant relationship between Cost-Based Pricing and Customer Loyalty of Food and Beverages Manufacturing firms in Port Harcourt, Nigeria. Our finding agrees with Dean (2006) study that stated that skimming pricing strategy influences customer loyalty.

Based on Consuegra, Molina and Esteban (2007), Darian *et.al.*(2001), Henning-Thurnauet.al. (2002), Wong and Zhou (2006)[49]and works of other scientists, a conclusion could be made that service price has impact on customers' satisfaction and loyalty. Their finding corroborates this present study finding. Furthermore, this present study finding is in line with the study of Liozuet al (2011). Liozuet al. (2011)[26] conducted a study on fifteen small and medium-size American companies by interviewing forty-four of their managers. In such study, they addressed the three main pricing strategies: customer value-based pricing (in four companies), cost-based pricing (in six companies) and competition-based pricing (in five companies). Their study revealed a significant relationship between cost-based pricing and customer loyalty. Deonir, Gabriel, Evandro, and Fabiano (2017)[19] studied the Northeast of Rio Grande do Sul State, and Brazil integrating customer value-based pricing strategies, competition-based pricing strategies

and cost-based pricing strategies with price levels (high and low) and performance with respect to profitability. The results indicate that the profitability of the surveyed companies is positively affected by cost-based pricing strategy.[55]

Competition-Based Pricing and Customer Loyalty

The third and fourth hypotheses were tested using the Spearman Rank Order Correlation technique and the data analysis revealed that there is a positive significant relationship between Competition-Based Pricing and Customer Loyalty of Food and Beverages Manufacturing firms in Port Harcourt, Nigeria. This finding agrees with the views of Dean (2006) who opined that competition-based pricing strategy has a very strong relationship with customer loyalty. Liozu *et al.* (2011)[26] conducted a study on fifteen small and medium-size American companies by interviewing forty-four of their managers. In such study, they addressed the three main pricing strategies: customer value-based pricing (in four companies), cost-based pricing (in six companies) and competition-based pricing (in five companies). Their study revealed a significant relationship between competition-based pricing and customer loyalty. Liozu, Boland, Hinterhuber, and Perelli (2011) conducted a research mapping the pricing processes of companies which based their prices on competitors and found out that competitor-based pricing can influence customer loyalty positively.

Also this present study finding corroborates the finding of Virvilaite, Saladiene, and Skindara, (2009). Their article investigated the relationship between competitive pricing and customer patronage in the services industry in Malaysia. Their findings revealed that competitor pricing had a significant positive relationship with customer patronage. Lovelock and Wirtz (2001) looked at pricing strategy influence on value proposition and customer satisfaction. Their study stated the significance of pricing strategy to brand loyalty among cell phone users cannot be underestimated. This concurs with the findings of Gitari, (2006), which showed that there is a direct relationship between prices charged by a particular service provider and the choice of customer subscription. Deonir, Gabriel, Evandro, and Fabiano (2017)[19] studied the Northeast of Rio Grande do Sul State, and Brazil integrating customer value-based pricing strategies, competition-based pricing strategies and cost-based pricing strategies with price levels (high and low) and performance with respect to profitability. The results indicate that the profitability of the surveyed companies is positively affected by competition-based pricing strategy. [56]

Customer Perceived Value-Based Pricing and Customer Loyalty

Data analysis for the test of hypotheses five and six revealed a strong positive relationship between Customer Perceived Value-Based Pricing and Customer Loyalty of Food and Beverages Manufacturing firms in Port Harcourt, Nigeria. Customer perceived value-based pricing is one of the most widely subjects across multi disciplines, including management, economics, philosophy and psychology. Various definitions of customer perceived value-based pricing have been given in previous literatures. One general concept of perceived value-based pricing was provided by Borden, (2004), who studied promotion strategy and defined it as the part of marketing where you advertise and market your product, also known as a Perceived Value based. Through it, potential customers know what the organization is selling. Promotion is the function of information, persuading and influencing the consumers' purchase decision. Liozu *et al.* (2011) [26] conducted a study on fifteen small and medium-size American companies by interviewing forty-four of their managers. In such study, they addressed the three main pricing strategies: customer value-based pricing (in four companies), cost-based pricing (in six companies) and

competition-based pricing (in five companies). Their study revealed a significant relationship between customer perceived value-based pricing and customer loyalty. Their study corroborates this present study finding.[57]

The present study revealed a strong relationship between customer perceived value-based pricing and customer loyalty. This also was demonstrated in the study conducted by Füreder, Maier, and Yaramova (2014). Furthermore, Deonir, Gabriel, Evandro, and Fabiano (2017) studied the Northeast of Rio Grande do Sul State, and Brazil integrating customer value-based pricing strategies, competition-based pricing strategies and cost-based pricing strategies with price levels (high and low) and performance with respect to profitability. The results indicate that the profitability of the surveyed companies is positively affected by value-based pricing strategy. Such findings indicate that pricing policies influence the profitability of organizations. In this sense, Ingenbleek, Debruyne, Frambach, and Verhallen (2003)[29] study agrees with the present study finding and affirm that perceived value-based pricing, along with pricing practices that refer to the use of information about costs and competitors' prices, are intimately related to the product's performance, the service and the business as a whole.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This study looked at Pricing Strategy and Customer Loyalty of Food and Beverages Manufacturing firms in Port Harcourt, Nigeria. All the relationships were strongly, moderately significant positive related. This research concluded that there is a significant relationship between pricing strategy and customer loyalty. Businesses operating in an intensely price based competitive environment, dependent on high economies of scale and with low levels of staff-customer interaction are bound to suffer shocks in their market positions and customer commitment ability unless huge investments are made in more relational strategies like Cost-Based, Competition-Based and Customer Perceived Value-Based Pricing. The study recommends that:

1. Food and Beverages Manufacturing firms should put in place measures that evaluate the most effective Pricing Strategy to reduce product costs and thus increase Customer Commitment ability whenever such a strategy is used.
2. Food and Beverages Manufacturing firms must focus on those attributes of perceived value based pricing which consumers' use to judge the perceived value based worthiness of the services offered and adopt ways to implement their perceived value based better compared to competitor firms.
3. Food and Beverages Manufacturing firms should conduct customer survey to obtain knowledge about customers' perception of the market offers. This will allow establishing pricing based on customer value, price sensitivity and varieties of willingness to pay.

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RESULTS OF AN EXPERIMENTAL STUDY TO DETERMINE THE POSSIBLE VALUES OF TRAUMING SOFTWARE PARAMETERS

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ABSTRACT

The parameters of the comprehensive small-leveler levelers developed in the article, that is their installation angle with respect to the direction of movement, length, vertical distance from the

lower edge of the levelers to the rod and the speed of the aggregate are determined by the heights of irregularities in the treated area. The results of multivariate experimental studies to determine the optimal values that provide the average quadratic deviation and soil density at the level of agro-technical requirements with low energy consumption are presented. The multivariate experiments were performed according to the Hartley-3 plan. The data obtained from the experiments were processed by the PLANEXP program developed in the experimental department of QXMITI and regression equations adequately representing the evaluation criteria were obtained. The Cochran criterion was used to assess the homogeneity of the variance, the Student's criterion was used to assess the value of the regression coefficients, and the Fisher criterion was used to assess the adequacy of the regression models. The obtained regression equations show that the average square deviation of the heights of the irregularities in the zone treated by the straighteners is not more than ± 2 cm, the density of the soil in the zone treated by the straighteners is in the range of 1.1-1.2 g/cm³. the optimum values of the parameters of the solution are determined together with the condition that the gravitational resistance of the device is minimal.

KEYWORDS: *Comprehensive Small-Leveler, Trace Softener, Trace Softener leveler, Installation Angle Of The Leveler Relative To The Direction Of Movement, Length Of The Leveler, Vertical Distance From The Lower Edge Of The Leveler To The Barbell, Speed Of Movement, Standard Deviation Of Uneven Heights, Soil Density, Gravity. Standard Deviation of Roughness Heights*

INTRODUCTION

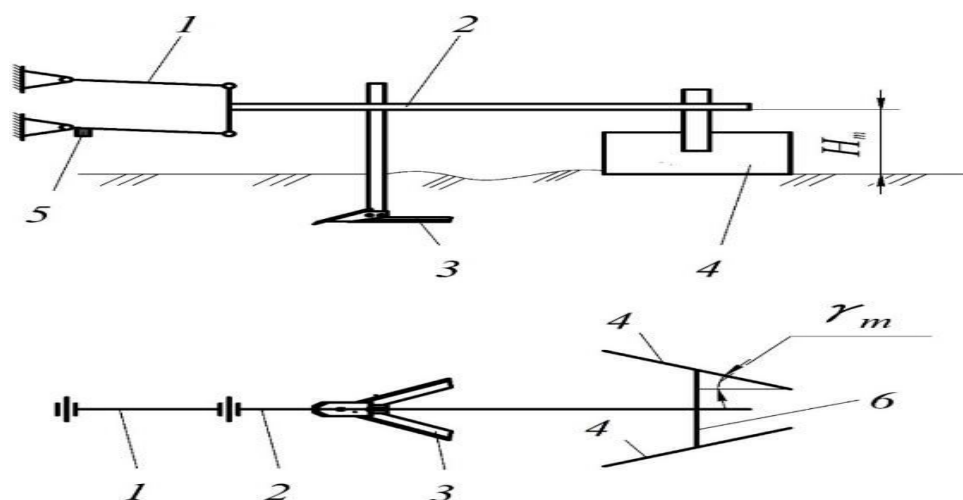
It is known that the main task in preparing the soil for planting is to level the surface of the field, compact it to the required level, and break up large lumps in it to form a fine soil layer [1]. Currently, MV-6.0, MV-6.5 and other (mainly artificial) types of mowers are widely used in our country for this purpose [2, 3]. However, because they are trailers, they are energy-intensive, inconvenient to use, have low maneuverability and productivity, and require a large turning area (and therefore a lot of time to walk alone). In addition, the existing mowers are used in high-power tractors ("Magnum" 8940, "PUMA", AXION 850, NEW HOLLAND T7060), which are now widely used in the country for basic and pre-sowing tillage. traces formed on the field surface by are not softened. This adversely affects the quality of seed sowing, germination, and plant development and crop yields[4].

Based on the above, the design and experimental version of a comprehensive suspension trowel small-leveler with trace softeners was developed at QXMITI [5, 6].

The track softener consists of a parallelogram mechanism 1, a rod 2, a flat cutting claw 3, a straightener 4 and a pillar of the parallelogram mechanism mounted on the front transverse beam of the wide suspension trowel. The flat cutting blade consists of a column and a chisel and knives mounted on it. During the operation of the grader, the flat cutting blade 3 softens the trail created by the tractor wheel to the specified depth, and the flattener 4 smooths the surface of the area softened by the flat cutting blade. As a result, high-quality seeds are sown and harvested throughout the field, and the conditions are created for the plants to grow and mature evenly and produce high yields.

Figure 1 shows a schematic diagram of the developed track softeners.

This paper presents the results of experimental studies to determine the values of the parameters of track softener levelers, which provide the required level of work quality with low energy consumption.



1-parallelogram mechanism; 2 - barbell; 3 - flat cutting claw; 4 - leveler; 5 - the pillar of the parallelogram mechanism; 6 - a cross beam connecting the levelers

Figure 1. Constructive scheme of trace softener

Materials and research methods

The mounting angle γ_i relative to the direction of movement of the track softeners, the vertical distance H_i from their lower edge to the rod and the velocity V of the aggregate (see Figure 1) In order to determine the effect of soil density and their resistance to gravity, multifactorial experiments were conducted according to the Hartley-3 plan [7].

The standard deviation of the heights of the unevenness of the field surface treated by the track softeners was determined by means of a rail mounted on the field surface over the entire width of its coverage after the device had passed. Fifty measurements were made with an accuracy of ± 0.5 cm.

The density of the soil was determined using a cylinder with a volume of 1131 cm^3 .

The traction resistance of the track softeners was determined by means of strain gauges attached to a cross beam that connected them to each other.

Table 1 shows the factors, their definitions, variation intervals, and levels.

Table 2 shows the results of the multivariate experiments.

The data obtained from the experiments were processed according to the PLANEXP program developed by the experimental department of KXMITI. The Cochran criterion was used to assess the homogeneity of the variance, the Student's criterion was used to assess the value of the regression coefficients, and the Fisher criterion was used to assess the adequacy of the regression models [7].

Research results and their discussion

The results of the experiment were processed according to the specified program and the following regression equations were obtained, which adequately represent the evaluation criteria:

- by the standard deviation of the heights of the irregularities on the surface of the zone treated by levelers, cm:

$$Y_1 = +1,013 - 0,216X_1 - 0,073X_2 - 0,238X_3 + 0,215X_1X_1 + 0,015X_1X_2 - 0,017X_1X_3 + 0,040X_2X_2 + 0,000X_2X_3 + 0,168X_3X_3; \quad (1)$$

- by the density of the soil in the area treated by levelers, g/cm³:

$$Y_2 = +1,083 + 0,104X_1 - 0,016X_2 + 0,000X_3 - 0,013X_1X_1 - 0,022X_1X_2 + 0,015X_1X_3 - 0,037X_2X_2 - 0,020X_2X_3 - 0,025X_3X_3; \quad (2)$$

- on the tensile strength of the straighteners, N:

$$Y_3 = +384,559 - 7,667X_1 + 28,500X_2 + 22,633X_3 + 8,934X_1X_1 + 5,725X_1X_2 - 7,475X_1X_3 - 7,399X_2X_2 + 5,725X_2X_3 + 13,901X_3X_3. \quad (3)$$

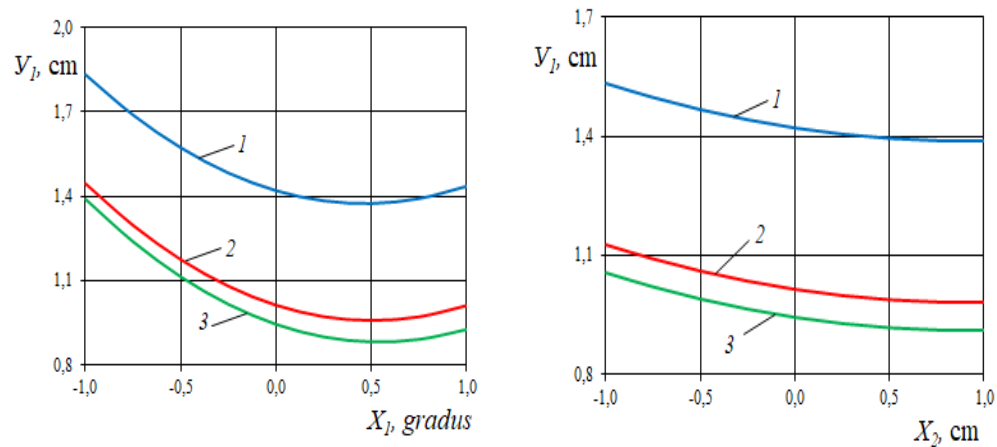
The analysis of the obtained regression equations (1) - (3) and the graphical relationships built on them (Figures 2-4) showed that all factors had a significant impact on the evaluation criteria.

From the regression equation (1) and the graphical dependences shown in

Figure 2, it can be seen that at all three speeds (X_3) the roughness of the surface of the zone treated by them increases with increasing angle of installation (X_1) relative to the direction of motion of the planes. the mean square deviation of the heights (Y_1) decreased first, then increased, and with the increase of the vertical distance (X_2) from the lower edge of the straighteners to the rod, this figure decreased.

TABLE 1 INTERVALS AND LEVELS OF CHANGE OF FACTORS

№	Naming of factors	Factors			Level of factors		
		Unit of measure	Conditional designation	Variation interval	-1	0	+1
1.	The mounting angle of the planes relative to the direction of movement, γ_t	degree	X_1	10	20	30	40
2.	The vertical distance from the bottom edge of the straighteners to the barbell, H_t	cm	X_2	3	38	41	44
3.	Aggregate speed, V	km/h	X_3	1	6	7	8



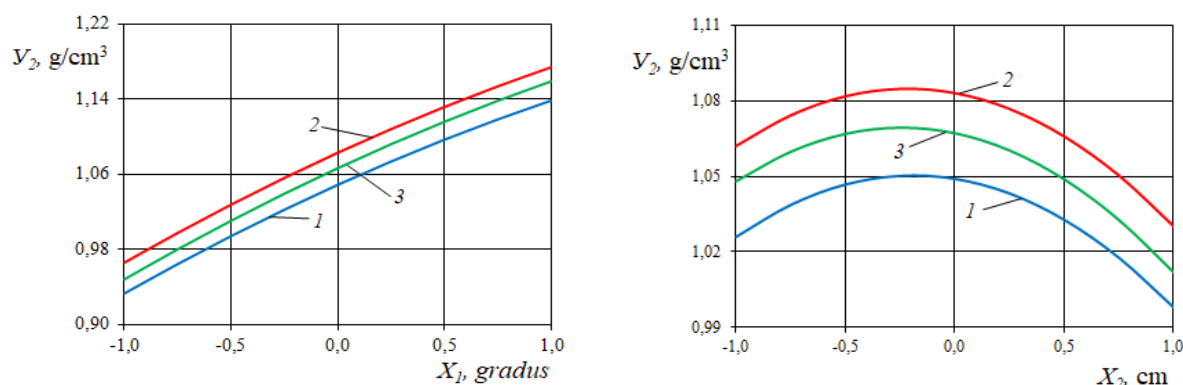
1, 2 and 3 - when the speed (X_3) is 6, 7 and 8 km / h, respectively

Figure 2. Graphs of the change of the standard deviation of the heights of the irregularities on the surface of the zone treated by the planers depending on X_1 and X_2

TABLE 2 PLAN AND RESULTS OF MULTIVARIATE EXPERIMENTS

t/r	X_1	X_2	X_3	The standard deviation of the heights of the irregularities on the surface of the zone treated by the planers, cm				Density of soil in the zone treated by levelers, g/cm ³				Gravity resistance of straighteners, N			
				1	2	3	med	1	2	3	med	1	2	3	med
1	-1	-1	+1	1,520	1,530	1,510	1,520	0,907	0,912	0,899	0,904	4107	4127	4044	409267
2	+1	-1	-1	1,530	1,540	1,530	1,533	1,119	1,125	1,102	1,114	3499	3516	3445	348667
3	-1	+1	-1	1,790	1,800	1,770	1,787	0,94	0,9	0,9	0,9	39	39	39	394

								9	54	9 3 4	9 4 6	5, 8	7, 4	0, 6	,60 0
4	+1	+1	+1	0,910	0,910	0,900	0,907	1,07 3	1,0 79	1, 0 5 6	1, 0 6 9	44 8, 8	45 0, 7	44 2, 8	447 ,43 3
5	-1	+0	+0	1,440	1,460	1,430	1,443	0,97 0	0,9 75	0, 9 5 5	0, 9 6 7	40 2, 5	40 4, 6	39 6, 4	401 ,16 7
6	+1	+0	+0	1,010	1,020	1,010	1,013	1,17 8	1,1 84	1, 1 6 0	1, 1 7 4	38 7, 1	38 9, 1	38 1, 3	385 ,83 3
7	+0	-1	+0	1,130	1,130	1,120	1,127	1,06 6	1,0 71	1, 0 5 0	1, 0 6 2	34 9, 9	35 2, 0	34 4, 1	348 ,66 7
8	+0	+1	+0	0,980	0,990	0,970	0,980	1,03 4	1,0 40	1, 0 1 8	1, 0 3 1	40 6, 9	40 8, 7	40 1, 4	405 ,66 7
9	+0	+0	-1	1,420	1,430	1,410	1,420	1,07 1	1,0 77	1, 0 5 4	1, 0 6 7	37 7, 1	37 8, 7	37 1, 7	375 ,83 3
1 0	+0	+0	+1	0,940	0,950	0,940	0,943	1,05 3	1,0 59	1, 0 3 7	1, 0 5 0	42 2, 5	42 4, 4	41 6, 4	421 ,10 0
1 1	+0	+0	+0	1,010	1,020	1,010	1,013	1,08 7	1,0 93	1, 07 1	1, 08 4	3 8 5, 8	3 8 7, 8	3 8 0, 0	38 4,5 33

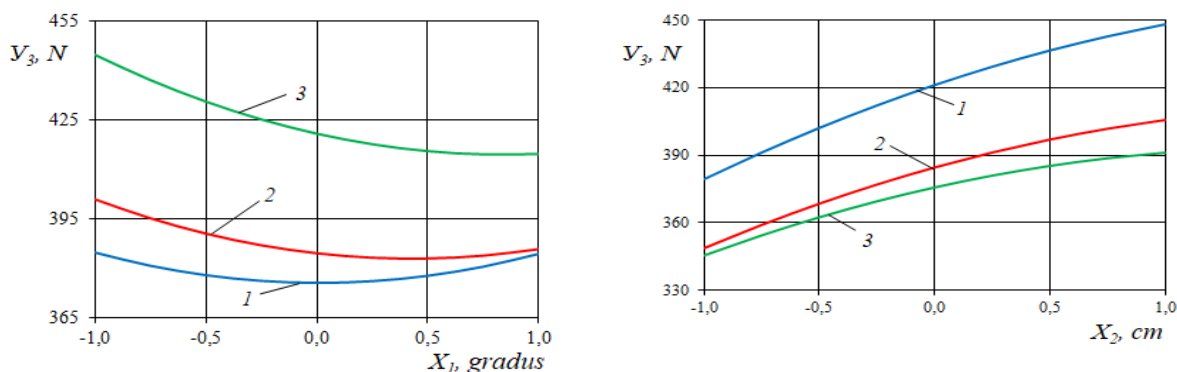


1, 2 and 3 - when the speed (X_3) is 6, 7 and 8 km / h, respectively

Figure 3. Graphs of changes in soil density in the cultivated zone depending on X_1 and X_2

From the regression equation (2) and the graphical dependences shown in Figure 3, it can be seen that the increase in the installation angle (X_1) relative to the direction of movement of the levelers led to an increase in the soil density (Y_2) in the area they worked. As the vertical distance (X_3) from the bottom edge of the levelers to the bar increases, the soil density (Y_2) first increases and then decreases.

(3) From the regression equation and the graphical dependences shown in Fig. 4 show that the increase in the mounting angle (X_1) relative to the direction of motion of the straighteners decreases their gravitational resistance (Y_3) first and then increases, from the lower edge of the straightener. an increase in the vertical distance to the bar (X_3) led to an increase in this criterion.



1, 2 and 3 - when the speed (X_3) is 6, 7 and 8 km / h, respectively

Figure 4. Graphs of the change in gravity of the rectifier depending on X_1 and X_2

To determine the values of the parameters that provide the required level of work quality with low power consumption, the regression equations (1) - (3) were solved together at 6 and 8 km/h according to Excel's "solution search" [11]. When solving the regression equations together, the criterion Y_1 , that is the standard deviation of the heights of the irregularities on the surface of the zone treated by the straighteners, should not exceed ± 2 cm, the criterion Y_2 , that is the density of soil in the zone treated by the straighteners 1.1 It is accepted that the range should be in the range

of -1.2 g/cm^3 and the criterion Y_3 , that is the minimum resistance to gravity of the straighteners. The results obtained are presented in Table 3.

TABLE 3 OPTIMAL VALUES OF COMPREHENSIVE MOLAR-LEVELING TRACK SOFTENERS

$V(X_3)$		$\gamma_i(X_1)$		$H_i(X_2)$	
Coded	Natural, km/h	Coded	Natural, cm	Coded	Natural, gradus
-1	6	0,837	38,778	-0,115	40,655
0	7	0,274	34,556	0,037	41,111
1	8	0,391	35,432	-0,002	40,994

In order to ensure the required level of work with low energy consumption at operating speeds of 6-8 km/h, the leveling angle of the track softeners is in the range of $35^\circ 33' - 38^\circ 47'$ and the vertical distance from the lower edge of the straighteners to the barbell should be in the range of 40,65-41,11 cm.

CONCLUSION

According to the results of multi-factor experiments, the leveling angle of the track softeners relative to the direction of their movement is $35^\circ 33' - 38^\circ 47'$ to ensure the required quality of work at low operating speeds of 6-8 km/h and the vertical distance from the lower edge of the straighteners to the bar should be in the range of 40,65-41,11 cm. At these values of the factors, the average square deviation of the heights of the irregularities in the zone treated by the levelers is $\pm 0,95 - 1,25 \text{ cm}$, the density of the soil is $1,10 - 1,11 \text{ g/cm}^3$ and the tensile strength of the levelers is 357,4-376,4 N is formed.

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**IMPORTANCE OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES OF THE ENTERPRISE IN
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ABSTRACT

The relevance of the study is determined by the financial importance of ensuring the implementation of sustainability the financial net activity of synchronization for the stability of the functioning of the functions of any organizational enterprise, since its competent construction determines the financial stability of the enterprise and denotes prospects for its economic development. However, in the scientific literature, approaches to the definition of the concept and essence of financial activity differ in many respects, as the authors put emphasis on different aspects that form the basis of this process. In this study, the most optimal approach to determining definition of the concept of financial activity of the enterprise, are properly defined its objectives and adequate means for its realization; identified and analyzed the structures components of financial activity, its subject and the most economic ski effective destinations. As a result of the analysis of the structural elements of the financial it was proved that the proposed approach to determining its essence is the most progressive. The results of the study are largely to some extent expand the boundaries of existing approaches to the definition of this concept.

KEYWORDS:Enterprise, Financial Activity, Financial Resources, Economic Efficiency, Financial Service.

INTRODUCTION

Financial resources of the organization represent the only type of resource that is directly and cost-effectively transformed into other types of resources (labor, means and objects of labor) necessary for normal production process, therefore, the solution of issues of organizing finances and the optimal movement of financial resources in enterprises and institutions plays an important role in setting correct and effective management enterprise and institution as a whole. In the conditions of a modern market economy, effective management of financial resources - financial management is a priority for any organization and largely provides its economic stability and efficiency.[1]

It seems necessary to clarify what financial activity is a purposefully carried out the process of practical implementation of the functions of an enterprise related to the formation and use of its financial resources to ensure economic and social development. It follows that such (financial) activities carried out at all stages of the life cycle of an enterprise from the moment of its birth (formation of the authorized capital of the created enterprise) until the moment of its liquidation as an independent economic entity (financial support for liquidation procedures).

Methods

Methods of comparison, scientific abstraction, logical thinking, observation and analysis were used in the research process.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The main purpose of the financial activity of the enterprise is to ensure normal circulation of funds as a condition for uninterrupted activities, the implementation of all necessary expenses; identification and investment payments and receipt of financial profits, area and then expenses and money synchronization of funds. Revealing the image of the causes of economic disturbances, providing normal synchronization of the satisfaction circuit, allow you to make enlarged synchronization decisions in the area using methods of pure elimination. The achievement of this goal is ensured by the formation of the initial capital and the subsequent provision of reasonable proportions in the accumulation and use of income and financial resources, as well as the creation conditions for fulfilling obligations to the state, buyers and suppliers.[2]

The relevance of the chosen topic is precisely determined by the importance of financial work for the functioning of any enterprise, since an effectively formed system of financial relations allows enterprises to improve the financial work of an enterprise. Moreover, the financial activity of the enterprise, ultimately, ensures and maintains its financial stability in the long term, which is its ability to function, earning sufficient profit for its own reproduction and timely fulfilling all payment obligations. In this regard, it is necessary to clarify that an enterprise is financially stable, the activity of which provides:

- The return on assets is not lower than the interest rate on bank loans;
- The return on equity is not lower than the return on assets;
- Balance of receipts and payments (incoming and outgoing financial flows) or positive net cash flow in the medium term;
- A sufficient amount of net profit and depreciation to ensure the reproduction of the productive potential of the enterprise.

The content of the "financial activity of the enterprise" includes the timely and complete provision of the enterprise with financial resources to meet its reproductive needs, active investment activity and fulfillment of all its financial obligations to the budget, tax service, banks, other enterprises and own employees. Thus, financial activity at an enterprise is financial planning and budgeting, financial analysis, management of financial relations and cash funds, determination and implementation of investment policy, organization of relations with budgets, banks, etc.[3]

It is advisable to reduce the characteristics of the organizational aspect of building an effective financial activity of an enterprise to the following provision: it is implemented through the financial service, which is understood as an independent structural unit that performs certain functions in the organization system of the enterprise. The financial service of the enterprise is part of a single mechanism for managing the enterprise's economy, so it is closely connected with other services of the enterprise. The financial service processes information, analyzes it, draws up a payment calendar and other financial plans, prepares analytical reports on the parameters of the financial condition of the enterprise and introduces the results of its work to the management of the enterprise, other economic divisions, which in their work use - use this information.

The subjects of financial activity at the enterprise are:

– Financial relations (within this direction, the most priority vector of activity is the construction of rational schemes of relations between an enterprise and business partners and with all financial institutions of the state as mandatory prerequisites for the formation of its primary income);

- financial flows (under them it is proposed to understand the funds that make or can make their movement as financial resources of the enterprise in the reporting or planning period, taking into account the prevailing or forecasted conditions.

It should be noted that this aspect involves control over ensuring their (financial flows) sufficiency, timeliness and synchronization as mandatory prerequisites for the financial balance of the enterprise, its financial well-being). Possible directions of the financial activity of the organization in order to influence financial relations and financial flows are usually represented by three enlarged groups:

– Financial planning;

- Operational and managerial work;

- Control and analytical work.

It seems appropriate to characterize each of these areas in more detail.

Financial planning is the process of substantiating the need of an enterprise for financial resources and balancing it with possible sources of coverage. The main goal of financial planning is timely and complete financial support for the implementation of the production and economic programs planned by the enterprise, as well as maximizing the amount of profit received. The value of financial planning for an economic entity is as follows:

– The embodiment of the developed strategic goals in the form of specific financial indicators;

–providing financial resources for the economic proportions of development laid down in the production plan;

-providing the possibility of determining the viability of the project of the enterprise in a competitive environment.

Planning is connected, on the one hand, with the prevention of erroneous actions in the field of finance, on the other hand, with a decrease in the number of unused opportunities. The practice of managing in a market economy develops certain approaches to planning the development of a single enterprise in the interests of its owners and taking into account the real situation on the market. Operational and managerial work in the field of enterprise finance involves constant monitoring of the quantitative and qualitative characteristics of its financial relations and financial flows. The main goal of operational and managerial work is a constant positive impact on the effectiveness of any financial transaction and business transaction performed by the enterprise, and maintaining its business reputation at the proper level. The achievement of this goal is facilitated by the solution of the following tasks, each of which is an element of financial tactics:[4]

– ensuring timely payments of the enterprise to the budget, targeted budgetary and extra-budgetary funds of the state, timeliness of its settlements with suppliers of raw materials, fuel, energy, which is the first sign of its solvency;

- Study of market conditions, supply and demand curves - an objective basis for making sound marketing and pricing decisions;
- ensuring the acceleration of the turnover of working capital, the most important way to reduce the current financial needs of the enterprise, etc.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The control and analytical work aims at an objective assessment of the economic efficiency, profitability and expediency of each transaction and business operation of the enterprise. All their technology is subject to control and analysis: from checking the legality of compliance with the current financial regulations, to clarifying their impact on the image and business reputation of the enterprise. In other words, control and analytical work.[5]

Thus, the financial condition of the enterprise the concept is complex and its characteristics are based on an assessment of the degree of efficiency in the allocation of funds, the stability of solvency, the availability of a sufficient financial base, the availability of own working capital, the organization of settlements, etc. A superficial analysis of the characteristics of financial activity at an enterprise showed that this is a specific activity aimed at timely and complete providing the enterprise with financial resources to meet its reproductive needs, active investment activities and fulfillment of all its financial obligations.[6] A key role in the implementation of financial activities is played by such aspects of management as financial planning (affects all aspects of the activity of an economic entity through the choice of financing objects, the direction of financial resources and contributes to the rational use of material, labor and financial resources), operational management (which is responsible for the tasks in the field of permanent monitoring of the dynamics of changes in all significant positions in financial relations and flows) and control analytics (designed to track the performance of indicators of financial, cash, credit plans, as well as profit plans and give an objective assessment of these processes in order to improve the activities of the enterprise for the future).

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**HUMAN IMPACT ON GEOSYSTEMS AND ITS GEOECOLOGICAL
ASPECTS**

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ABSTRACT

Following article deals with the impact of man on the natural environment, especially on geosystems, and the problems of various scales and appearances that occur as a result of them, as well as their geoecological features. The agricultural sectors - agriculture, animal husbandry, hunting, fishing - rely directly on local sources of natural resources. Incorporating the resource potential of landscapes into economic circulation requires large areas.

KEYWORDS: *Population, Geosystem, Landscape Geoecology, Geoecological Problem, Anthropogenic Impact, Anthropogenic Load, Industry, Agriculture, Transport.*

INTRODUCTION

As the world's population grows, naturally the impact on nature increases. In addition, the natural balance in geosystems that has been stable for thousands of years is disturbed, the relationship between man and nature is complicated, and ecological crisis zones are formed. In the context of increasing complexity of geo-ecological situations, the study of these relationships, monitoring, evaluating and developing appropriate measures to change it in space and time is a very important issue.

The complexity of natural balance in geosystems can occur at different levels and speeds depending on their nature. Therefore, the study of natural processes in geosystems is effective in all respects. Because geosystems have natural boundaries, uniform geographical conditions ensure that events and processes occur in a certain direction, at the same speed.

The relationship between nature and society must be understood not only in terms of the interaction, connection and movement between man and the natural environment, but also between all living organisms and inanimate nature. This is because there is an interaction between animate and inanimate components, just as there is between living organisms. However, these complex environmental processes become more serious as a result of human labor. As a result, various types of geo-ecological problems arise. [1]

The literature on man-made landscapes (geosystems) also contains different views on the importance of this or that component in landscape change. V.I. Prokaev writes that if some components of the landscape have been changed by man, but the geological-geomorphological

soil has not changed, such a landscape will return to its previous natural state if human influence ceases.

F.N. Milkov (1978) believes that in order to turn a natural landscape into an anthropogenic landscape, it is enough to change any of its components. [2]

Given that geosystems have resource, environmental, and sustainability capabilities, anthropogenic impact on them can have different purposes: the purposeful impact often leads to the occurrence of an unintentional breakdown of other components (construction of reservoirs - flooding of the surrounding lands, groundwater abstraction - subsidence of the surface, and others). This means that natural geosystems change to varying degrees.

In fact, almost all types of economic activities (production, recreation, conservation, research) in practice affect geosystems permanently or intermittently. Any economic activity is accompanied by the impact on the smooth development of geosystems. Anthropogenic impact is growing rapidly in line with population growth and demand, as well as the development of technology. Based on the scale, speed and other indicators of this impact, the natural environment changes to a certain extent.

Impacts on geosystems cause various changes in its components or the whole state and structure. Changes in geosystems, in turn, have positive or negative consequences for public health and economic activity.

It can be seen that the classification of anthropogenic impact on geosystems is approached differently in the literature, the authors are based on different aspects of it. A.Rafiqov and Sh.Sharipov grouped anthropogenic impact as follows:

1. By areas of economic activity - agriculture, industry, energy, transport, construction, and recreation;
2. By forms of influence - square, linear, dotted;
3. In terms of duration and order of exposure - permanent, intermittent, seasonal;
4. According to the consequences of the impact - positive, negative;
5. According to the program of secrecy - purposeful, without purpose;
6. According to the process of exposure - direct, indirect;
7. According to the exchange of matter and energy - subtraction, addition, and others.

The extent to which geosystems and their components change is determined by the scale and type of anthropogenic impact. The spheres of economic activity, depending on their characteristics, give rise to the types of use of natural resources, various geo-ecological problems and geo-ecological situations corresponding to them, and have indicators that represent them. Often, farming activities are associated with a specific natural component. "Lalmi" is associated with soil in agriculture, plant (grass and tree) in animal husbandry and forestry, and rock (mineral) in the mining industry. Consequently, these natural components are subject to some variation in those regions. Sometimes these changes lead to changes in other components to one degree or another. In some industries, man interacts with two or more natural components in the course of his labor. In irrigated agriculture, soil and water are treated, and in industrial

production, soil, water, air, and plants are treated. Agriculture is a historically long-established agricultural sector based on the use of the bioresources of landscapes. The agricultural sectors - agriculture, animal husbandry, hunting, fishing - rely directly on local sources of natural resources. Incorporating the resource potential of landscapes into economic circulation requires large areas. That is why today's more intensive farming is large-scale. Agriculture is first and foremost directly dependent on climate and relief factors, and then to some extent on biota and soil, as well as other components of the landscape.

Today's intensive farming is mostly in land use covers the entire area of the landscape. In arid climates (Jumadan, Uzbekistan), historical hotbeds of land development have emerged in river valleys and foothills. From here it expanded rapidly upwards to the slopes and hills, and downwards to the intermountain depressions and plains. The development of the area in agriculture was mainly due to the destruction of vegetation in river valleys and oases. The first direct consequence of the proliferation of agriculture is the loss of natural biota over large areas. There are almost no natural plants left on the river banks and oases.

In the process of mastering landscapes in agriculture, the soil is constantly and directly affected. The pressure of agricultural machinery and the constant extraction of mineral elements by crops leads to the deterioration of the soil structure, its physicochemical properties and loss of fertility. In recent years, the conditions for accelerating this process have been increasing. Anti-erosion hydraulic structures are almost not built, the planting of protected forests has sharply decreased, the number of violations of agro-technical rules is increasing. Reclamation measures aimed at increasing the agro-resource potential of lands are aimed at influencing landscapes, the expected positive effect of which is often negated as a result of their negative consequences. Irrigation methods, which have been used for a long time, cause many unpleasant processes: erosion, deterioration of soil structure, loss of humus, rising groundwater levels, secondary salinization, swamping, etc. The process of using plants also causes great damage to landscapes. The vegetation of the area serves as a direct source of renewal of raw materials and energy resources. This may include the use of forests for recreational purposes, construction and felling for firewood. It is therefore possible to observe that anthropogenic influences of various forms are complex in forest landscapes and that landscapes have changed accordingly. Plowing causes much stronger and more negative changes in forests than in other sectors of the economy. Because it completely destroys the natural plant cover. The strongest anthropogenic factors in forests are plowing, felling of trees and shrubs, and overgrazing.

Pasture livestock is a traditional extensive form of farming, specific to arid and subarid regions, and its impact is broad. The anthropogenic load on pastures, the number of livestock, is several times higher than normal. Irrational use of them for a long time leads to the degradation of the vegetation cover: nutritious plants are replaced by semi-shrubs, the thickness and density of the vegetation cover is reduced. The mechanical impact of animal husbandry on the soil contributes to the development of deflation, the expansion of the area of unstrengthened and weakened soils.

Such adverse effects on landscapes are considered to be indirect effects of human activities that destroy and degrade the habitat of animals, leading to their extinction. The use of plant resources, such as harvesting plants (medicinal and ornamental), preparing hay, and cutting for firewood, has also caused great damage to landscapes.

Industry is an agricultural sector that emerged much later than agriculture and may not be dependent on local energy and raw material resources of the landscape. The distribution of these

facilities is point-based and cannot be compared to agricultural land in terms of area. However, the intensity of anthropogenic loads on landscapes and their impact on the geo-ecological situation far outweighs agriculture, and this has been particularly evident since the twentieth century. Industrial enterprises have the property of point impact. However, the effect of the source naturally extends far beyond its limits and decreases with increasing distance. Not only biota and soil are destroyed in areas directly occupied by these objects, but microclimate and water regime, partial relief changes, as well as landscape loses its resilience and is very difficult to restore. In many cases in practice in the near future it will not be possible. The negative environmental consequences of such anthropogenic impact are reflected in the pollution of the natural environment with industrial and domestic wastes.

Construction is one of the oldest branches of the economy, but the acceleration of the construction of many engineering structures began in the second half of the twentieth century. As a result, anthropogenic elements that are not naturally present in the landscape - settlements with various buildings, paved roads and railways, irrigation and land reclamation networks occupy a wider area. These objects occupy several percent of the landscape area as a source of point and line effects and have a significant impact on the specific activities of the landscapes.

The serious effects of naturally occurring matter and energy metabolism in landscapes are well known, but this issue requires separate research. The negative environmental consequences of this type of anthropogenic impact are reflected in the pollution of landscapes with construction and domestic wastes, industrial and transport wastes.

Hydraulic structures - canals and ditches have long been built for irrigation, water supply, flood protection, groundwater level reduction. Reservoirs were built in the second half of the twentieth century for irrigation and energy. At the same time, water supply in recreation, partly in industry and households, has improved. But there are pros and cons to building these facilities. Rising groundwater levels, swamps, and agricultural lands are observed in the rivers adjacent to the reservoir. Below it, declining water levels and floods lead to the degradation of the landscape. [1]

Population is currently one of the most important anthropogenic factors in the development of the geographical crust, especially in the formation and development of geoeological problems, along with scientific and technological progress and production.

Population determines the total need of a society for food, clothing, housing and other resources. At the same time, the population directly creates a significant anthropogenic burden on both natural and social production systems, resulting in geoeological problems. If the population of a country grows to such an extent that its needs exceed the natural capacity of some natural resources to regenerate and cleanse the natural environment, then the population itself is a natural resource. becomes a force that destroys the base. This situation is called a demographic trap. Some demographers believe the potential of the geographical crust capacity 2 billion as a person. This would have provided a relatively prosperous and stable life for the people of the earth. Environmentalists estimate that there may be as many as 10 billion people on earth, but food, energy and natural resources are in short supply. Under such conditions, environmental crises and disasters can occur, and the population will be a key factor in regulating natural and socio-economic disasters.

The average population density on the planet is 53 people/km² (as of October 2021), usually the population density is calculated in administrative units. However, the fact that the population is

not evenly distributed across administrative units does not require proof. Humans have lived in extremely dense and ancient habitats in geosystems with high ecological and resource potential (e.g., river terraces, deltas, and distribution cones).

There is a lot of discussion about the existing and emerging geo-ecological problems. Pollution, combating erosion, floods and landslides in the foothills and slopes ”and many other studies have been conducted so far. But so far no one was able to send in the perfect solution, which is not strange. Because they are multifaceted and complex, when the principle of a systematic approach is applied, it becomes clear that each of them consists of several large independent parts. [3]

In essence, the above-mentioned problems can be solved as follows:

- To establish interdisciplinary cooperation in research, especially in Ecology;
- Development of geo-ecological bases for the study and solution of relevant environmental problems in areas of different scales and content;
- Creation of cartographic images of the content and solutions of geo-ecological problems; [4]
- Based on a geosystem approach to the search for solutions to geo-ecological problems;
- Elimination of disparities in the placement of agricultural crops;
- Elimination of fragmented use of pastures, strengthening control over pasture users;
- Increasing the ecological culture of the population, especially the responsible leader and nature users.

In conclusion, the 21st century is bound to be the age of Ecology. Everyone needs to take care of the environment in which they live to ensure their safety.

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DEVELOPMENT OF FILM STRAIN CONVERTERS BASED ON BISMUTH-ANTIMONY TELLURIDES

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ABSTRACT

The article discusses the mechanism of fatigue failure of a material and a method for determining the process of material fatigue by developing semiconductor polycrystalline converters based on bismuth-antimony tellurides. The technological process of obtaining semiconductor film sensors by the method of thermal vacuum evaporation of a mixture of granular materials is described.

KEYWORDS: Strain Gauge, Sensing Element, Polycrystalline Films, Semiconductor Film Converter, Accumulated Fatigue Damage Sensor

INTRODUCTION

It is known that a strain gauge measuring transducer is a parametric resistive transducer that converts the deformation of a solid body caused by a mechanical stress applied to it into an electrical signal. To measure deformations with the help of a strain gauge transducer, the active resistance of the strain gauge, which changes with deformation, is measured.

In its modern form, a strain gauge or strain gauge measuring transducer is structurally a strain gauge, the sensitive element of which is made of a strain-sensitive material, fixed with a binding adhesive on the part under study. In order to connect the sensing element to the electrical circuit, the strain gauge has lead wires. For ease of installation, some designs of strain gauges have a substrate located between the sensing element and the part under study, and also a protective element is located on top of the sensing element.

There are two main areas of use for strain gauge measuring transducers:

- Studies of the physical properties of materials, deformations and stresses in parts and structures;
- The use of strain gauges for measuring mechanical quantities that are converted into deformation of an elastic element.

The first case is characterized by wide ranges of changes in environmental parameters, in addition, a significant number of strain gauge points and the impossibility of calibrating the measuring channels. In this case, the measurement error is 2-10%.

In the second case, strain gauges are calibrated according to the measured value. Measurement errors lie in the range of 0.5-0.05%.

Parts subjected to alternating stresses fail at stresses that are much lower than the tensile strength, and sometimes even the proportional limit of the material. The process of gradual accumulation of damage under the action of alternating stresses, leading to a change in the properties of the

material - the formation of cracks and the destruction of the part, is called fatigue failure, i.e. fatigue. Accumulation of damage is especially intense if the voltage amplitudes change not only in magnitude, but also in sign. The material consists of interconnected crystals, between which there are pores and various inclusions.

The mechanism of fatigue failure is associated with the inhomogeneity of the material: different sizes and configurations of individual grains, the direction of their crystallographic planes, the presence of inhomogeneous phases, inclusions, crystal lattice defects (vacancies, dislocations), and residual stresses [1].

To determine the fatigue process of individual (concrete) structural alloys, it is necessary to develop semiconductor polycrystalline converters that convert the deformation of a solid body caused by mechanical stress applied to it into an electrical signal. In its modern form, a strain gauge measuring transducer is structurally a strain gauge, the sensitive element of which is made of a strain-sensitive material, fixed with a binder (glue, cement) on the part under study.

Materials

The sensing elements (SE) of semiconductor film strain transducers, for example, a accumulated fatigue damage sensor are a heterogeneous material. We briefly dwelled on those achievements in the development of film strain gauges based on bismuth-antimony tellurides. They are obtained by thermal vacuum evaporation of the mixture on a polyamide substrate [2].

The mixture consists of a finely dispersed mixture of various initial components. For example, mixtures of bismuth-antimony telluride granules with cadmium.

Methods

When an irreversible cyclic deformation is imposed, the structure of the electronic subsystem of the sensitive element of the film sensor changes. This leads to a change in the effective electrical resistance R_{eff} of the sensing element of the sensors of accumulated fatigue damage, which is rigidly mounted on the structural element. The changes are "autonomous" in nature, due to the principle of minimum Joule losses. Each original structure has its own "autonomy" forming the history of the process of restructuring its electronic subsystem. Structures that have the same "autonomy" are reproduced in a narrow technological interval. Therefore, a high level of automation of the technological process of obtaining films is used.

We have developed a system [3-5] designed to automatically control the process of deposition of semiconductor film sensors by the method of thermal vacuum evaporation of a mixture of granular materials. The control of the parameters of the spraying process and the control of individual units of the installation is carried out by a program computer such as IBM / PC according to the technological map drawn up in advance. During the process, it is possible to change its modes.

The installation allows spraying up to three different mixtures in one technological cycle. Only two of them can be sprayed at the same time. The third mixture is sprayed separately, after spraying the 2nd mixture. 3 separate evaporators are used for spraying mixtures. During the spraying process, the required temperature regime is set on each evaporator. The evaporation temperature of the mixture is controlled by thermocouples.

One of the most important parameters in the deposition process is the temperature of the substrates. The substrates are fixed on a rotating carousel located above the evaporators. A halogen lamp is used to maintain their temperature. To control the temperature of the substrates, a thermal resistance is used, which is placed in the immediate vicinity of the place where the substrates are fixed.

For the stability of the characteristics of the obtained films, it is necessary to provide a certain speed of rotation of the carousel above the evaporators. Compliance with this condition makes it possible to expect the reproduction of the structure of deposited films. The system provides for continuous measurement and regulation of the speed of rotation of the carousel according to a given law.

Control over the process of obtaining films is provided by two witnesses - auxiliary and main. The auxiliary witness is located on the technological gate. By measuring the resistance of the auxiliary witness, the initial phase of film deposition is set. After reaching the specified resistance on the auxiliary witness, the technological shutter opens and the process of deposition onto the substrates begins. The deposition process is completed upon reaching the specified resistance value on the main witness.

All controlled parameters are recorded in a file for subsequent analysis and replay, which makes it possible to obtain films with the closest possible characteristics in different batches.

The system provides for automatic control of the process damper located above the evaporators. The damper position is controlled through the standard damper control unit.

Structurally, the entire system is made in the form of a separate unit, which is connected to other parts of the system through connectors. The unit is powered by 220 V 50 Hz. The rotation speed meter is mounted next to the engine. The synchronization block is made in the form of a separate board and is fixed inside the instrument rack of the process unit. [6].

The entire technological process is controlled by a program that runs on a computer. The program is written in C++ and Assembler and is optimized for execution on a computer. Before starting the technological process, it is necessary to enter data for the Work Protocol. To set the temperatures of the evaporators and the lamp, press the button with the image of the required heater and use the mouse to mark a point in the heater data window. The speed of rotation of the carousel and the position of the damper are set in the lower data window.

During operation, the System will begin to process the set values and display the corresponding measured values. When the right border of the window is reached, the program will automatically "scroll" the data windows one screen forward. The measured values are displayed as dots of the corresponding color and in the Information window. You can edit the data set in the Protocol and during the process, however, the program does not allow you to correct those points that have already been worked out during the work.

Events are processed by the program in a special way. If the resistance of the active witness is less than the one set in the event, the program automatically switches the damper and/or the witness. At the same time, the Damper state point is entered into the Protocol and all subsequent Damper states are changed to the opposite values. If Temperature Stabilization was set in the event, the Evaporator 1 temperature change stops and the next two points for Evaporator 1

change. The next point drops to the current temperature value and shifts to the current time. The next point after it drops to the current temperature value.

During the process, the program stores all measured values. Information is collected every second. The maximum time that the program can remember is 4.5 hours. After that, the program does not fix all subsequent values, but will work out all the control actions. The typed protocol of the process can be saved in a file on disk. When saving the protocol file, all data obtained during the work is automatically saved.

Results

Below are some experimental data for heterogeneous semiconductor materials (HSM) obtained at this facility. Under regular loading with an increase in the number of N - cycles of imposed irreversible deformation, the experimentally observed change in the resistance of the entire GPM (the value $\Delta R = R_n - R_0$) initially increases linearly, subsequently reaching the saturation state $\Delta R_{\max} = (M - R_0)$ (see Fig. 1).

Under actual operating conditions, the sensitive elements of the accumulated fatigue damage sensor installed on the structure are subjected to the action of a random spectrum of deformation [4]. Below, the responses of the GLM to both of these situations are considered and a correlation between them is established. This makes it possible to calibrate the SE on benches with regular loading and then use them to create a accumulated fatigue damage sensor installed on real structures.

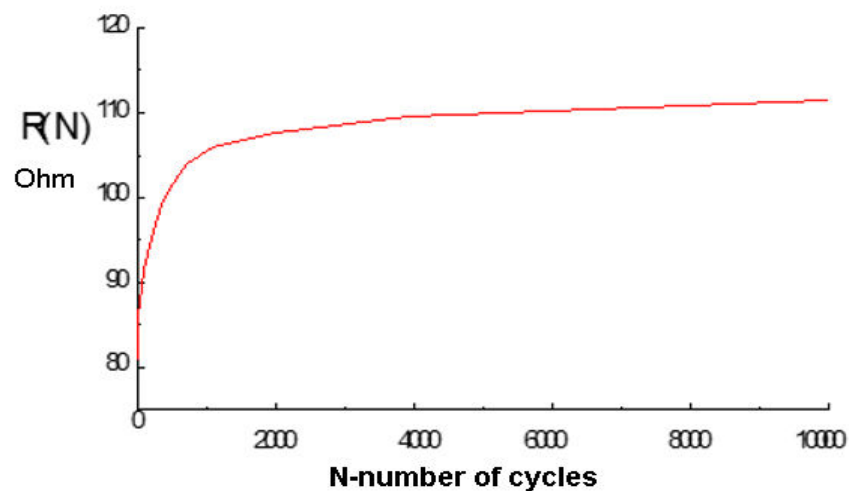


Fig.1. Dependence of Reff SE a accumulated fatigue damage sensor on the number N of superimposed load cycles. (with alternating frequency 10Hz)

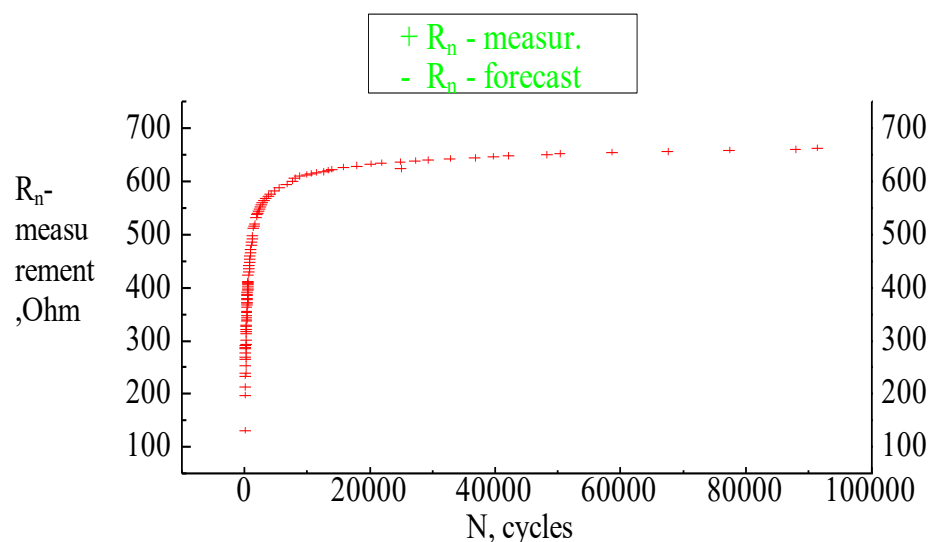


Fig.1a. Dependence of ReffSE accumulated fatigue damage sensor on the number N of applied load cycles. Simple loading mode (sign-alternating frequency 10 Hz bending vibrations of a cantilever beam with installed SE)

DISCUSSION

Under regular loading with an increase in the number of N - cycles of imposed irreversible deformation, the experimentally observed change in the resistance of the entire GPM (the value $\Delta R = R_n - R_0$) initially increases linearly, subsequently reaching the saturation state $\Delta R_{\max} = (M - R_0)$ (see Fig. 1). Under actual operating conditions, the sensitive elements of the accumulated fatigue damage sensor installed on the structure are subjected to the action of a random spectrum of deformation.

Below, the responses of the GLM to both of these situations are considered and a correlation between them is established. This makes it possible to calibrate the SE on benches with regular loading and then use them to create accumulated fatigue damage sensor installed on real structures. Transducers based on a heterogeneous structure must be subjected to a certain kind of “training” in order to stabilize their structure and increase sensitivity.

CONCLUSIONS

The results of the preliminary studies performed showed that the recorded parameters of sensors based on a heterogeneous structure can be used to judge the dynamic processes of fatigue damage. The need for additional research is also related to the fact that, as established, the signal shape of a heterogeneous structure carries certain information about the degree of fatigue damage, and the periodically restored signal shape, until it coincides with the change in stress in the cycle, possibly carries information about the passage of the transition point from one sub structural level to another. These measurements can be useful, for example, in laboratory studies of the fatigue characteristics of materials.

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ANALYSIS OF MORPHOLOGY, AGROCHEMICAL, CHEMICAL AND PHYSICO-CHEMICAL PROPERTIES OF IRRIGATED SALINE, ARZYK-SHOH MEADOW-SAZ SOILS

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ABSTRACT

Properties of difficult reclamation medium saline manure horny soils, horny manure soils formed in Central Fergana, mostly highly ameliorative, fertility is very low, that is soils with a low to moderate humus content, gross and mobile nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium, deep loosening by means of detonation waves on soils with poor water permeability and air permeability, washing off soil salts and creating relatively favorable conditions for growth, development, increasing the yield of cotton. According to the morphological features of carbonates, calcium and magnesium are present in the middle and lower extremities of the profile of pishchevyx gipsovyx pochv, and gypsum and malorastvorimye soli - in verxnix layers.

KEYWORDS: *Difficult Ameliorative Fertile Soils, Morphology, Agrochemical, Chemical And Physicochemical Properties Irrigated Saline.*

INTRODUCTION

Determine the formation, evolution, change of irrigated soils in the world, especially saline, gypsum soils, optimization of chemical, physical and other properties, development of resource-saving technologies in their morphogenetic structure and their modification, determination and evaluation of productivity, prevention of negative processes affecting it. Research is being carried out on a number of priority areas for mitigation. In order to determine the genesis of fertile and gypsum soils, the laws of geographical distribution, maintain, restore, increase and manage their fertility on irrigated agricultural lands of the country, certain results are achieved to improve agrochemical, agrophysical properties, ameliorative soil conditions and production capacity.

Materials and research methods. The studies used methods of laying soil sections on selected massifs, as well as comparative geographic, comparative geochemical and cameral analytical methods. Soil sampling and laboratory and analytical work were carried out on the basis of methodological guidelines, such as "Methods of agrochemical, agrophysical and microbiological studies in irrigated cotton areas", E.V. mathematical-statistical analysis of the research results was carried out by the method of B.A. Dospekhov.[1]

Research results and discussion.Irrigated meadow-saz soils. July 26, 2017 In the marginal and middle parts, the Big Boltakul massif of the Kushtepa district of the Margilan-Fayziabad distribution is formed, consisting of alluvial-proluvial deposits. Irrigated meadow-saz, vegetable, melon, groundwater 2 m, gravelly and carbonate, there are interlayers of gleying, gypsum interlayers from 95 cm, parent rocks from 2 m, the soil surface is rough and loose.

0-34 cm. Gray, soil surface is slightly moist, slightly sandy, fine-grained, low-density, in the form of small crystals of single (10% of the layer) salts, plant roots are medium, traces of underground animals are weak, semi-dry. rotten plant and straw remains, according to the exact density, the transition to subsequent layers is significant;

34-56 cm. Gray, slightly moist, slightly sandy, walnut, moderately dense, salts in the form of small crystals, plant roots and underground animals traces are rare, semi-decayed plant remains, the transition to subsequent layers is noticeable by exact density and mechanics;

56-95 cm Gray, wet, sandy, granular, low-density, plant roots and underground animal traces are low, half-decayed plant remains, clear transitions in density to subsequent layers;

95-120 cm. Light gray, with very moist, sandy, lamellar, highly compacted, nutrient layers close to the lower layers.[2]

According to the analytical indicators of the mechanical composition of soils, the number of particles of physical clay (<0.01 mm) ranges from 14,6-36,0% in the arable and subsoil layers of the soil, and in the lower horizons – 8,0-12,9%. In these soils, large dust-like particles (0,05-0,01 mm) predominate, the amount of which is observed in the soil profile in the range of 33,7-63,8%, and the amount of soil particles is 0,4-6,2%. It is substantiated that the irrigated saline Arzyk-Shokhov soils formed in Central Fergana are mainly formed on ancient alluvial-proluvial, Neogene-Quaternary deposits, and also that in the middle, namely in the 50–90 cm layer, their morphology, the existence of a mosaic Arzyk-Shokhov, with a dense cemented and poor water and air permeability layer. The structure and morphology of the nutrient soil profile is unique and different from other sloping soils. Soil Nutrient Profile Calcium and magnesium carbonates are in the middle and lower parts, while gypsum and sparingly soluble salts are in the upper layers. On shallow and deep loamy soils, a blib, consisting of a mass of fine-grained soil, can cover up to 10% of gypsum. In the upper layers of the soil, layers of gypsum are used, which make up 20-30% and later dry; water-soluble salts are observed in the sections. As a result of the strengthening of sediments in the soil, the erosion of mountain minerals that help to work with the rear waters of the ep, the intake of this heat is formed in pairs within 3 hours, if you lean on yourself, gypsum is formed. The structure and morphology of the nutrient soil profile is unique and different from other soils in the region. For the purpose of a comprehensive study and increase in fertility, 1243,3 hectares of land with severe reclamation conditions, with a very low level of fertility, namely, with low and medium supply of humus, gross and mobile forms of nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium, were selected for setting up experiments, agrochemical properties are shown in table -1.[3]

TABLE -1AGROCHEMICAL PROPERTIES OF DIFFICULTLY RECLAIMED IRRIGATED MEADOW-SAZ SOILS (N-5)

№ incision	Depthcm	Humus,%	C:N	Nutrient content					
				Gross, %			Mobile, mg/kg		
				Азот	Фосфор	Калий	NO ₃	P ₂ O ₅	K ₂ O
1	0–32	1,060	6,9	0,091	0,24	1,471	6,20	18,0	187,1
	32–51	0,875	7,6	0,079	0,26	1,570	6,10	10,20	105,1
	51–90	0,590	8,6	0,047	0,23	1,430	5,90	10,1	85,1
	90–110	0,257	7,3	0,024	0,23	1,620	2,50	3,90	58,2

Regarding calcium and magnesium salts of these soils, the studied soils are not differentiated evenly. In particular, the maximum of total carbonates and carbonates of Ca++ and Mg++, gypsum, and salts of myroilite falls on the 51–90 cm layer, namely, on the Arzyk-shoch layer of the soil section. The total content of carbonates in this horizon is 12,20%, and sulfates 17,8% and 10,3%. The content of water-soluble salts in the soil horizon, in November 2015 varied within 1,538–1,687%. The absorption capacity is also not large, and the amounts of calcium and magnesium dominate in the soil section. Not alkaline, namely the amount of absorbed sodium is below 5% relative to the absorption capacity.[4]

Volumetric and specific gravity, porosity on these soils are the corresponding values (table 2).

TABLE 2GENERAL PHYSICAL PROPERTIES OF IRRIGATED ARZYK-SHOKHOV MEADOW-SAZ SOILS

№ incision	Depthcm	Weight, g/cm3		Total porosity, %
		Volumetric	Specific	
1	0–32	1,23	2,48	50,20
	32–51	1,35	2,46	45,12
	51–90	1,45	2,43	40,33
	90–110	1,39	2,50	44,40
	110–130	1,38	2,49	44,57
	130–180	1,54	2,53	40,32

As you can see, at a depth of 51–90 cm, with a bulk density of 1,45 the specific gravity is 2,43 and the total porosity, respectively, is 40,33%. According to the data given in the literature (O.K. Komilov, V.Yu. Isakov), the porosity of these soils is low, there is a cemented layer, and for this reason the water permeability is very slow, namely, in 5 hours it was 9,48 mm / h. According to the mechanical composition, the upper plow and sub plow horizons of these soils are heavy loamy (45,4–60,11%), and the remaining horizons are medium loamy (32,4–40,2%) soils. According to the data given above, these soils belong to the group of irrigated, saline, arzyk-shoch soils and are considered difficult to reclaim.[5]

CONCLUSIONS

According to mathematical statistical analysis, the upper layer of irrigated meadow-saz soils is rich in gross phosphorus relative to the lower horizons, which is at least slightly associated with the anthropogenic factor in the process of forming a kind of soil, and occurs in the process of partial accumulation of phosphorus introduced into soils. There is practically no significant difference between the variants in the accumulation of mobile and gross potassium.[6] However, there is a slight increase in the concentration of mobile phosphorus under the influence of CO₂

gas. On soils with poor water and air permeability, under conditions of irrigated agriculture, deep loosening with the help of detonation waves, washing of soil salts create relatively favorable conditions for the growth, development, and increase in the yield of cotton. As a result of processing with the help of detonation waves, in the volumetric and specific masses, the mechanical composition of soils, slight changes occur in accordance with the variants of the experiment, from the 1st variant to the 4th variant, there is a slight decrease in the bulk density and an increase in porosity. At the same time, there are practically no changes in the specific gravity, mechanical composition, and agrochemical properties of soils.[7]

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SOCIO-PSYCHOLOGICAL FEATURES OF CHANGES IN THE EMOTIONAL STATE OF THE PERSON IN THE PROCESS OF FORMATION

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ABSTRACT

This article is about the specific psychological features of the individual in the process of personal development, the socio-psychological features of changes in emotional state. The upbringing and development of the individual takes place under the influence of the social environment, social upbringing helps a person to improve himself, to achieve certain achievements. One of the most important characteristics of a person is his individuality. Individuality is a unique combination of personal psychological characteristics of a person. Thus, the social psychological and spiritual environment in the family allows the formation of deep and positive perceptions of human relations in the minds of the younger generation. That is why the family and its educational potential are highly valued in our country.

KEYWORDS: Person, Social Development, Emotional Experiences, Individual Psychological Trait, Social Environment, Family Environment, Healthy Lifestyle.

INTRODUCTION

A person is a conscious and active person who has the ability to choose one way or another. In social psychology, great emphasis is placed on the study of an individual's personal and psychological qualities, as it is important to know such information and take it into account in interpersonal relationships. An individual, as a member of society, interacts in a variety of ways. In addition to interpersonal relationships, the existing political circles and ideological views in society also have a great influence on the process of formation of the individual. [1] The concept of person is the highest form of human understanding. Every human being is a creature with a natural existence, the right to life and the value of life. However, he may not always be a complete person. The notion of a person refers to a person who is psychologically developed, who is distinguished from others by his or her personal characteristics and behavior, and who is a member of a society with certain behaviors and worldviews. In order to be a person, a person must develop mentally, feel like a whole person, and differ from others by his features and qualities. In order to properly nurture the growing organism, it is necessary to know the basic features of the child's body, such as growth and development. Growth and development, like all living organisms, are inherent in the human body.

All-round growth and development of an organism begins from the moment of its appearance. The human body undergoes a series of morphological, biochemical and physiological changes from the beginning to the end of its life. [2] Of course, these changes are due to hereditary factors that determine the stages of growth and development. However, education, upbringing, child nutrition, hygienic living conditions, communication with adults, sports and labor activities, and human social life in general have a significant impact on the emergence of hereditary factors and the formation of age characteristics. One of the most important characteristics of a person is his individuality. Individuality is a unique combination of personal psychological characteristics of a person. Individuality includes character, temperament, mental processes, situations, events, a set of dominant traits, will, motives for action, human purpose, worldview, ability, various forms of reactions, abilities, and so on. When a person participates in the activities of different groups in society, he often plays different roles in them, playing different roles. For example, the ego of the parents and the family, the whimsical violent child acts cautiously around his peers and behaves completely differently. It can also become a serious demanding, non-partisan, humorous and entertaining during travel, work, hashar and collaboration, and hospitality. The upbringing and development of the individual takes place under the influence of the social environment, social upbringing helps a person to improve himself, to achieve certain achievements. The process of social upbringing takes place in the family, at school, at all stages of education, at work. The main centers of social upbringing of the child are the family, school and street environment. Traditions and customs play an important role in social relations and personal communication. There is no human being who can accurately reflect the combination of mental characteristics. It is well known that as human society develops, both the people themselves and their relationships with each other, especially the most intimate and intimate family relationships between interpersonal relationships, improve and become uniquely complex. goes When a human being is born, he or she is taught what to do when he or she is confronted with all the complex laws of nature and society, from independent movement, walking, reading, and writing.

Everyone is always in the system of social interaction, in which he must try to understand others, to be ready to accept the role of others in order to act correctly. But in order to properly accept the role of others, it must have a generalized image of another, which is formed in the process of interpersonal communication, in the process of communicating with a group of people who are exemplary for each person. That is, personal activity is recognized, which has been very progressive in the history of science. [3] It examines the psychological processes inherent in the family, the relationship of family members to each other, issues of compatibility in marriage, the psychological factors of family conflicts, social psychological methods of raising children in the family. The relations of production, the development of society, on the one hand, and the social, psychological, physiological and other changes that take place in people, to a certain extent limit the scope of human interaction, to a certain extent the naturalness of our ancestors. disruption and consequently the emergence of as much emotional, emotional tension as possible in the human psyche. Their influence is also reflected in family life and its psychological climate. Family relations are unique in their versatility, and their positive solution is of great importance in determining the development of society, in the process of raising a spiritually mature, spiritually healthy generation. If the founders of each family solve their problems by mutual consent, the peace in the family will be guaranteed and its spiritual foundations will be strengthened. It should be noted that some of the disagreements, contradictions, contradictions

that arise in the relationship between a couple, mother-in-law, bride and groom, ideas and opinions, are able to solve the problem constructively by mutual consent. Thus, the social psychological and spiritual environment in the family allows the formation of deep and positive perceptions of human relations in the minds of the younger generation. That is why the family and its educational potential are highly valued in our country. [4] In social psychology, a person is considered a social phenomenon, although biological characteristics, such as gender, temperament, and genetic traits, have a certain influence on its formation. Thus, the human personality is a very complex psychological category. Gradually develops under the influence of certain concrete factors. In conclusion, as mentioned above, living conditions, school work, physical training are important in creating a healthy lifestyle, mental and family formation, physical and mental growth and development of children.[5]

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THE IMPORTANCE OF SOIL SUPPLY WITH PHOSPHORUS AND DIFFERENT FORMS OF NITROGEN FERTILIZERS IN INCREASING THE EFFICIENCY OF ENERGY EXCHANGE OF THE LEAVES OF THE ARTICHOKE PRICKLY

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ABSTRACT

As a result of the studies carried out, it was found that the development of the artichoke prickly is in direct and inverse correlation with certain phases of plant development, with a change in the respiratory systems. For example, the developmental phases of 3-4 true leaves and seed maturation in artichoke prickly and respiration are in direct correlation with the pentose phosphate cycle, and in the phases of budding, flowering and seed maturation, respiration is in direct correlation with the glycolytic cycle. Productivity during photosynthesis and the glycolytic respiration cycle is in direct relationship, and in inverse relationship with the pentose phosphate cycle. The experimental results also indicate that there are positive interactions between the uncoupling of the oxidation and phosphorylation process, the activity and efficiency of respiration. The above interactions, in particular correlations, can be used as criteria for studying the productivity (leaf biomass) of artichoke prickly, as well as increasing the biosynthesis of biologically active substances (rutin, luteolin, etc.).

KEYWORDS: Oxidation, Phosphorylation, Nitrogen Fertilizers, Photosynthetic Productivity, Rutin, Luteolin, Glycolytic, Pentose Phosphate, Biosynthesis, Biomass.

INTRODUCTION

It is known that nitrogen fertilizers have the most significant effect on plant productivity among mineral fertilizers. With the use of a stable nitrogen isotope ^{15}N , it was found that on a typical gray soil, cotton uses fertilizer nitrogen not by 60-70%, as previously thought, but by 40-42%

(Ryzhov S.N., Pirakhunov T.P., Tashkuziev M.M. , Aliev A.T., 1979; Khodzhiev T., Bairov A., 1992).

The main reason for the incomplete use of nitrogen fertilizers by plants is gaseous and other types of losses resulting from denitrification and leaching of nitrates into groundwater, such losses reach 40-45 percent and more.

The development of methods for the effective use of nitrogen fertilizers for plants, including prickly artichoke, is of not only scientific, but also practical importance, since it provides high yields and improved quality of the studied plants, as well as reducing the level of environmental pollution.

The transformation of fertilizer nitrogen in irrigated typical sierozem and gravelly sierozem, as well as its use by plants, depending on the nitrogen nutrition regime, has been insufficiently studied (Abzalov A.A., 2009; Ki m L.M., 1988; Pirakhunov T.P., Mannanova R. N., Zakirova D., 1988).[1]

This paper highlights the development phases, exploration of minerals and nitrogen fertilizers at a certain stage, as well as the change in the respiratory system during the growth period. For example, from 3-4 phases of true leaves to the period of active growth and development, the intensity of respiration and glycolytic cycle, respiration productivity increases, but the period of the pentose phosphate cycle is reduced. By the end of the growing season, the opposite indicators of the above-mentioned aspects are observed.[2]

Objective: It is known that the process of respiration in plant cells is considered the basis of energy activity. In this regard, we set a goal to study the effect of various forms of nitrogen fertilizers in conditions of different phosphorus supply on the respiration chemistry of artichoke prickly.

Methods of research: the sowing of artichoke prickly seeds was carried out at the experimental site of Tashkent pharmaceutical institute on March 5, 2019 according to the scheme 90x40x1. In the experiments, ammonium sulfate – 150, phosphorus P_2O_5 – 110 and potassium 75 kg/g in the form of K_2O were used. Watering is carried out according to the 4-6-2 scheme.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The result of the research found that, despite the sufficiency of soil with phosphorus in varying degrees and use of nitrogenous fertilizers in all variants the maximum point of breathing process is the most active period of development of plants in the phase of budding and flowering (table. 1).

When considering the impact of different standards of soil sufficiency with phosphorus on the process of respiration, it should be noted that the more phosphorus, the more respiration occurs.

The sufficiency of phosphorus in the soil should be medium, since its high content does not lead to an increase in the intensity of respiration. To provide phosphorus to the soil, 200 kg is enough, at 300 kg it does not provide economic efficiency, otherwise the cost of artichoke raw materials increases.

When looking at the table in detail, it can be found that the value of the respiration rate is also associated with the forms of nitrogen fertilizers. For example, the effect of urea on the

respiration rate of artichokes starting from 3-4 true leaves and in the remaining periods of development is greater compared to the use of ammonium nitrate fertilizer.

TABLE 1. THE EFFECT OF DIFFERENT NITROGEN FERTILIZERS AND THE SUFFICIENCY OF PHOSPHORUS IN THE SOIL ON THE RESPIRATION PROCESS OF ARTICHOKE PRICKLY (O_2 G/H OF RAW MASS) FIELD EXPERIMENTS

Level of phosphorus supply	Forms of nitrogen fertilizers	Phases of growth and development				
		3-4 real leaves	budding	flowering	fruiting	Ripening of seeds
Low	NH_4NO_3	580	644	821	785	632
Low	$CO(NH_2)_2$	550	678	849	806	647
Average	NH_4NO_3	630	715	883	867	685
Average	$CO(NH_2)_2$	580	742	910	844	702
Average	NH_4Cl	530	686	812	792	648
Average	KNO_3	575	734	846	810	665
High	NH_4NO_3	650	739	912	878	714
High	$CO_4(NH_2)_2$	610	752	946	908	742

However, at the beginning of plant development – in the phase of 3-4 true leaves, the effect of ammonium nitrate on the respiration process is much higher than that of urea.

The same thing was observed with high and medium sufficiency of phosphorus in the soil.

From this we can conclude that in the initial stage of artichoke development – in the phase of 3-4 real leaves, the plant is relatively better at absorbing ammonium nitrate than urea. So, in the initial stage of artichoke development in the phase of 3-4 real leaves, it is better to use nitrogen in the form of ammonium nitrate, and in the future – urea. Nitrogen in the form of ammonium chloride is ineffective in breathing.[3,4]

The nitrogen in the potassium nitrate is more effective in the respiration process than ammonium chloride. However, it is impossible to draw a conclusion about the energy of respiration, the state of the chemistry of respiration, the consumption of the substrate, or other factors, only by the results of the intensity of plants respiration. Therefore, it is necessary to determine other indicators of respiration, for example, the determination of the respiratory coefficient.[5,6]

During respiration, the substrate is oxidized due to the absorbed oxygen and carbon dioxide is released into the external environment. Usually, in many cases, carbohydrates are consumed as a substrate of respiration. In this case, the ratio of the volume of carbon dioxide released to the volume of oxygen absorbed during the respiration of plants is 1. Even if the plant is provided with a large volume of oxygen, this indicator remains equal to 1. If the substrate of the plant respiration is protein, fat, or other similar substances, then the respiration coefficient will be less than 1 or may be more than 1 if more oxidized compounds are consumed [7,8].

The results of the experiments showed that in all phases of artichoke development from the phase of 3-4 true leaves, the respiration coefficient increased, and at the end of the growing season this coefficient decreased (Table 2).

The following data may be the cause of this phenomenon:

1. During periods of active growth and development of plant tissue, plants consume a lot of oxygen.
2. The consumption of a large number of substrates as they grow and develop, primarily carbohydrates, leads to increased oxidative processes, which in turn causes the absorption of more oxygen.

During respiration, proteins and fats are oxidized and converted into carbohydrates. The resulting carbohydrates are consumed during respiration.

TABLE 2. INFLUENCE ON THE RESPIRATION RATE OF ARTICHOKE ($\mu\text{L O}_2 \text{ G/H}$) OF SOIL SUFFICIENCY WITH PHOSPHORUS AND NITROGEN FERTILIZERS

Level of phosphorus supply kg/ha	Forms of nitrogen fertilizers	Phases of growth and development				
		3-4 real leaves	budding	flowering	fruiting	Ripening of seeds
100	NH_4NO_3	1.0	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.2
100	$\text{CO}(\text{NH}_2)_2$	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.2
200	NH_4NO_3	0.9	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.1
200	$\text{CO}(\text{NH}_2)_2$	1.0	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.0
200	NH_4Cl	1.0	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.3
200	KNO_3	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.2
300	NH_4NO_3	0.8	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.1
300	$\text{CO}(\text{NH}_2)_2$	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.0

Some researchers note that as plants grow and develop, organic acids accumulate in the cells, which increases the release of CO_2 from plants. Apparently in this regard, during the period of active growth of the artichoke, the respiration coefficient increases.

Comparison of the data showed that by providing soil with phosphorus at low level, the ratio of respiration is higher than the supply of soil phosphorus in the medium and high levels, so weak provision of soil phosphorus leads to a reduction in the number of carbohydrate as a substrate for respiration and, in this regard, increased consumption of organic acids in plants, this increases the consumption of oxygen and release of carbon dioxide.

In the phase of 3-4 true leaves, the use of NH_4NO_3 in comparison with urea gives a lower value of the respiration coefficient, and in the period of active growth, on the contrary, the respiration coefficient increases. Therefore, NH_4NO_3 in the 3-4 phase of the real leaves increases the formation of carbohydrates than in the assimilation of urea. Hence, it can be concluded that during the active growth of plants, urea is absorbed better and more carbohydrates are formed than when NH_4NO_3 is absorbed.

During the period of active growth, the respiration coefficient under the influence of NH_4NO_3 increases.

With an increase in the supply of phosphorus, the respiration coefficient becomes less, because at a large and medium level of phosphorus supply to the soil, a lot of carbohydrates are formed, because of this, the value of the respiration coefficient decreases.

The change of the respiratory systems. It is necessary to emphasize the fact that the pentose phosphate cycle and glycolysis cannot be considered independent processes when changing the respiration substrate. They are similar in many ways, and some compounds such as fructose-6-phosphate, fructose-1.6 diphosphate, and triose phosphates can be formed in both cycles.

In addition, the enzymes of the type of aldolase, triazolothiadiazoles, hexoseaminidase are found in both the ways of breathing. With the help of labeled sugar atoms in experiments, they were found as oxidation products of substrates that pass from one respiratory system to another. Despite this, sugar oxidation is important for both respiratory pathways.

Some researchers have concluded from the results of experiments: the glycolytic respiratory system is a source of ATP, i.e., as a source of providing plant cells with energy.

Recently, the biological role of the pentose phosphate cycle in metabolism is considered to be the accumulation of reduced NADP.

Thus, when considering the respiratory pathways, the glycolytic pathway can be considered a source of ATP formation, and the pentose phosphate cycle can be considered a source of reduced NADP-H₂ formation.

The glycolytic and pentose phosphate pathways are involved in the respiration process. Therefore, it is not accidental to detect with the help of toxic substances the share of the pentose phosphate pathway in the process of respiration. These toxic substances are sodium fluoride (NaF), the monoiodoacetate, malonate and others (Table 3).

As it is known, in plant tissues, the infiltration of sodium fluoride should be carried out in a very short time. Then the mechanism of action of sodium fluoride is as follows: fluoride with low dissociated phosphate binds Mg^{2+} and forms a complex: $(Mg^{2+})(F_2)(HPO_4)$.

This complex binds to activated magnesium enzymes and blocks them. Therefore, the effect of fluoride depends on the distribution of phosphorus in plant cells.

TABLE 3. INFLUENCE OF SOIL SUFFICIENCY LEVELS WITH DIFFERENT FORMS OF NITROGEN FERTILIZERS AND PHOSPHORUS ON THE SHARE OF THE PENTOSE PHOSPHATE CYCLE IN THE RESPIRATION PROCESS (AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE TOTAL RESPIRATION INTENSITY) FIELD EXPERIMENTS

Level of phosphorus supply	Forms of nitrogen fertilizers	Phases of growth and development				
		3-4 true leaves	budding	flowering	fruiting	Ripening of seeds
100	NH ₄ NO ₃	36,6	32,8	29,5	33,4	37,8
100	CO(NH ₂) ₂	39,8	31,2	27,4	30,8	35,4
200	NH ₄ NO ₃	32,5	29,1	26,5	27,9	34,2
200	CO(NH ₂) ₂	33,6	28,6	24,7	26,9	32,1
200	NH ₄ Cl	35,9	30,8	27,5	29,8	33,6
200	KNO ₃	33,0	30,5	26,8	27,4	32,6
300	NH ₄ NO ₃	31,4	28,1	25,2	26,0	32,1
300	CO(NH ₂) ₂	32,7	26,8	23,4	24,9	31,4

Ca^{2+} in this complex displaces Mg^{2+} and inhibits fluorides, since the ratio of the glycolytic cycle and the pentose phosphate cycle in the process of general respiration is very important. We have set the task to study these factors.

Blocking the process of respiration of the enolase enzyme, the ratio of glycolysis in the process of general respiration $\text{NaF } 2 \cdot 10^{-2}$ was determined, the solution was introduced into intact artichoke cells by vacuum infiltration. After an hour of vacuum filtration, the respiratory rate was measured by the monometric method using the Warburg apparatus. In the Warburg apparatus, the water temperature was maintained at $+30^{\circ}\text{C}$ throughout the experiment.

In the control variant, distilled water was injected into the intact cells instead of the NaF solution. The experiments were carried out in 4-fold repetition. The results of the experiments show that the plant in the periods from the phase of 3-4 true leaves to the period of active growth in the process of general respiration, the proportion of the glycolytic cycle increased (Table 6), and the proportion of the pentose phosphate cycle (Table 3) decreased. This indicates that part of the reactions of the pentose phosphate cycle in the process of respiration has passed to the glycolytic cycle.

From the point of view of researchers (Table 3), the pentose phosphate cycle in the process of respiration is ineffective compared to the glycolytic cycle. An increase in the glycolytic cycle and a decrease in the proportion of the pentose phosphate cycle indicates that during this period in the process of respiration, energy efficiency increases.

It should be noted that in our studies there was a tendency – the higher the phosphorus supply, the more the share of the glycolytic cycle increases and the share of the pentose phosphate cycle decreases. But during the transition from the average sufficiency of phosphorus to the high, a decrease in the efficiency of respiration was observed. In this regard, from an economic point of view, it is better to provide the soil with phosphorus at an average level, since providing phosphorus at a high level is not economical.

TABLE 4. THE INFLUENCE OF THE LEVELS OF SOIL SUFFICIENCY WITH DIFFERENT FORMS OF NITROGEN FERTILIZERS AND PHOSPHORUS DURING THE PENTOSE PHOSPHATE CYCLE ON THE VALUE OF RESPIRATION (AS A PERCENTAGE TO THE INTENSITY RATIO OF TOTAL RESPIRATION) FIELD EXPERIMENTS

Level of phosphorus supply	Forms of nitrogen fertilizers	Phases of growth and development				
		3-4 true leaves	budding	flowering	fruiting	ripening of seeds
100	NH_4NO_3	63,4	67,2	70,5	66,6	62,2
100	$\text{CO}(\text{NH}_2)_2$	60,4	68,8	72,6	69,2	64,6
200	NH_4NO_3	67,5	67,5	73,5	72,1	65,8
200	$\text{CO}(\text{NH}_2)_2$	66,4	66,4	75,3	73,1	67,9
200	NH_4Cl	64,11	69,2	72,5	70,2	66,4
200	KNO_3	67,0	69,5	73,2	72,6	64,4
300	NH_4NO_3	68,6	71,9	74,8	74,0	67,9
300	$\text{CO}(\text{NH}_2)_2$	67,3	73,2	76,6	75,1	68,6

Observations have revealed that regardless of the level of phosphorus, under the influence of NH_4NO_3 in the stage of 3-4 true leaves the effectiveness of pentose phosphate cycle is more than at the urea, and in all other phases of growth and development, on the contrary, under the influence of urea the efficiency of pentose phosphate cycle is less.

Thus, in the phase of 3-4 true leaves, the effect of NH_4NO_3 on respiration productivity is stronger, and in the remaining periods of plant development, the effect of urea is greater. So, it is advisable to fertilize with ammonium nitrate in the phase of 3-4 real leaves, and in the other phases of development - with urea. From the point of view of energy, the most inefficient among nitrogen fertilizers is ammonium chloride. Accordingly, to achieve the goal, it is necessary to use ammonium nitrate in the development phase of 3-4 real artichoke leaves with an average level of phosphorus supply, and in the remaining periods of development, it is better to fertilize with urea.

The effectiveness of breathing. We know that the main task of the breathing process is to provide energy for the metabolic reaction. According to the researchers, the released energy as a result of the oxidation of respiration products with oxygen is re-accumulated in the composition of nucleotides and other compounds. Among these structures, the most important is ATP.

The most important properties of ATP and similar compounds are the ability to combine with the products of respiration under different altered conditions.

TABLE 5. THE OPTIMAL CONCENTRATION OF 2,4 DNP (DINITROPHENOL) FOR THE DISSOCIATION REACTIONS OF OXIDATION AND PHOSPHORYLATION FIELD EXPERIMENTS

Phosphorus supply level, kg/ha	Forms of nitrogen fertilizers	Periods of growth and development				
		3-4 true leaves	budding	flowering	fruiting	ripening of seeds
100	NH_4NO_3	1,5	1,75	2,00	2,00	1,50
100	$\text{CO}(\text{NH}_2)_2$	1,25	2,00	2,25	2,00	1,75
200	NH_4NO_3	1,75	2,00	2,25	2,25	1,50
200	$\text{CO}(\text{NH}_2)_2$	1,50	2,25	2,50	2,25	1,75
200	NH_4Cl	1,50	1,75	2,00	1,75	1,25
200	KNO_3	1,75	2,00	2,25	2,00	1,75
300	NH_4NO_3	1,75	2,25	2,50	2,25	1,50
300	$\text{CO}(\text{NH}_2)_2$	1,50	2,25	2,50	2,00	1,75

It should be noted that the formation of macroergic bonds (this is a chemical compound between phosphorus and oxygen atoms) occurs as part of the ATP structure during energy storage.

Due to the fact that ATP has the property of a high rate of cleavage, when participating in the reactions, phosphate groups can easily break off. The main task of respiration is to provide ATP by converting chemical energy into ATP energy.

We know that oxygen and phosphorus are necessary for the normal course of the respiratory process. Oxygen electrons, acting as an acceptor, participate in the oxidation of respiratory products, and phosphorus participates in the formation of ATP molecules.

It should be noted that regardless of the intensity of gas exchange during breathing, it is impossible to draw a conclusion about the energy, that is, about the amount of ATP formed. You can judge the energy of the breathing process by the P/O indicator. More often, this indicator indicates how much phosphate residues were absorbed in the composition of organic substances due to the consumption of one mole of oxygen. In other cases, toxic compounds are used to break down the respiratory substrates.

It should be noted that under the influence of toxic compounds, the products of respiration are broken down. When toxic compounds are introduced into intact cells to break down and separate substances, the interaction between respiration and the phosphorylation process is disrupted. In such cases, the phosphorylation process is very slow or stops, but the respiration process continues.

It is known that first in animals, and then in plants, it was proved that DNP has the property of slowing down the processes that depend on the energy released during respiration. Splitting toxic substances under the influence of DNP stop the processes of formation of substances in cells, and the cleavage of phosphoric macroergic compounds is observed. In particular, some phosphorylation reactions were stopped. In many cases of collecting information about the respiration of plants and in their interpretation, experimental data were used, given as a percentage of the effect of toxic substances on the maximum stimulation of the intensity of respiration or on the slowing down of the intensity of respiration.

TABLE 6.EFFICIENCY OF DISSOCIATION OF OXIDATION AND PHOSPHORYLATION REACTIONS IN ARTICHOKE (INCREASED RESPIRATION PROCESS) (AS A PERCENTAGE TO CONTROL)

Phosphorus supply level	Forms of nitrogen fertilizers	Phases of growth and development				
		3-4 true leaves	budding	flowering	fruiting	ripening of seeds
100	NH ₄ NO ₃	12	24	31	27	15
100	CO(NH ₂) ₂	10	29	36	32	16
200	NH ₄ NO ₃	18	30	48	42	22
200	CO(NH ₂) ₂	14	35	54	46	24
200	NH ₄ Cl	10	26	39	35	18
200	KNO ₃	16	31	44	39	19
300	NH ₄ NO ₃	22	34	51	43	24
300	CO(NH ₂) ₂	18	38	56	48	26

Some researchers (8) believe that inhibitory analysis can be used to judge the energy productivity of the studied objects. In this regard, it is proposed to use the method of inhibitory analysis in identifying the energy productivity of respiration. The above-mentioned authors believe that it is possible to identify quantitative data on the energy of respiration, if you enter the coefficient of separation of the processes of oxidation and phosphorylation in the study of the process of respiration.

In our studies, the toxic substance 2,4 DNP was used (Tables 4 and 5) to separate the oxidation and phosphorylation reactions. To do this, as an experimental option, cut branches were taken

and placed in solutions with different concentrations of 2,4 DNP, for comparison with experimental data, the control was placed in water. In this regard, during the experiment, the properties of the toxic substance used to separate the oxidation and phosphorylation reactions were determined, taking into account the physiological state of the plant, and the optimal concentration of the toxic substance was chosen before each experiment. The toxic substance (2,4 DNP) was introduced by vacuum infiltration into intact artichoke cells.

In this solution, the plant cells were infiltrated for an hour and then the amount of gas exchange during the respiration of the plant was determined. The amount of gas exchange during respiration (at a bath water temperature of $+30^{\circ}\text{C}$) in the plant cells was determined by the Warburg apparatus.

As a result of the experiments, it was found out that in all variants from the phase of 3-4 real leaves to the period of active growth and development of plants, an increase in the concentration of DNP, used to separate oxidation and phosphorylation, was observed, and at the end of the growing season this indicator decreased.

TABLE 7. PHOTOSYNTHETIC PRODUCTIVITY (G/M² DAY)

Phosphorus supply level kg / ha	Forms of nitrogen fertilizers	Phases of growth and development				
		3-4 true leaves	budding	flowering	fruiting	ripening of seeds
100	NH ₄ NO ₃	1,84	3,14	5,74	5,38	2,18
100	CO(NH ₂) ₂	1,71	3,55	6,12	5,49	2,34
200	NH ₄ NO ₃	2,18	3,67	6,18	5,84	2,44
200	CO(NH ₂) ₂	2,04	3,92	6,74	6,08	2,74
200	NH ₄ Cl	2,02	3,38	5,91	5,68	2,32
200	KNO ₃	2,01	3,59	6,07	5,77	2,38
300	NH ₄ NO ₃	2,24	3,81	6,25	5,92	2,51
300	CO(NH ₂) ₂	2,16	4,01	6,57	5,98	2,49

As the activity of physiological and biochemical processes in plants increased, 2,4 DNP with a higher concentration had to be used to separate the oxidation and phosphorylation reactions. In other words, as the activity of growth processes in the plant increases, the conjugation of oxidation reactions with phosphorylation increases.

According to the results of the experiments, the degree of conjugation of the oxidation and phosphorylation reactions is affected by the level of soil sufficiency with phosphorus and various forms of nitrogen fertilizers. For example, in the phase 3-4 of real leaves, the value of this indicator when using ammonium nitrate was higher than when using urea.

In the other phases of development, the value of this indicator was higher under the influence of urea compared to ammonium nitrate.

It follows that the degree of conjugation of oxidation with phosphorylation is in direct proportion to the activity of physiological and biochemical reactions. This means that the concentration of the toxic substance (2,4 DNP) used to separate the processes of oxidation and phosphorylation is

an indicator showing the activity of physiological and biochemical processes. This pattern was also observed when phosphorus was sufficient at medium and high levels.

Thus, in the phase of plant development of 3-4 real leaves, it is advisable to use ammonium nitrate, and in other cases urea. It should also be noted that when providing phosphorus to the soil at a high level, there is no proportionality between the amount of phosphorus supply and the increase in the concentration of toxic substances under the influence of all forms of nitrogen fertilizers. Therefore, from the point of view of economy, it is advisable to fertilize the soil with an average level of phosphorus sufficiency.

TABLE 8. INTENSITY AND PRODUCTIVITY OF RESPIRATION (PER RAW WEIGHT, $\mu\text{L O}_2/\text{G/H}$)

Phosphorus supply level, kg / ha	Forms of nitrogen fertilizers	Phases of growth and development									
		3-4 true leaves		budding		flowering		fruiting		ripening of seeds	
		Breathing intensity	Respiratory productivity	Breathing intensity	Respiratory productivity	Breathing intensity	Respiratory productivity	Breathing intensity	Respiratory productivity	Breathing intensity	Respiratory productivity
100	NH_4NO_3	580	371,2	644	457,2	821	632,2	785	565,2	632	372,9
100	$\text{CO}(\text{NH}_2)_2$	550	330,0	678	508,2	849	704,2	806	604,5	647	401,1
200	NH_4NO_3	630	434,7	715	536,2	883	724,1	867	684,9	685	431,5
200	$\text{CO}(\text{NH}_2)_2$	580	377,0	742	593,6	910	782,6	894	724,1	702	456,3
200	NH_4Cl	530	349,8	686	487,1	812	633,4	792	586,1	648	388,8
200	KNO_3	575	402,5	734	543,2	846	676,8	810	623,7	665	412,3
300	NH_4NO_3	650	685,0	739	569,0	912	757,0	878	711,2	714	457,0
300	$\text{CO}(\text{NH}_2)_2$	610	620,9	752	609,1	946	832,5	908	753,6	742	482,3

In our studies, the concentrations of toxic substances used to separate the oxidation reactions with phosphorylation were ascertained (Table 6). It is easy to see from the data in this table a direct proportionality between the percentages of the separation of oxidation and phosphorylation reactions and the concentration of toxic substances. The mean concentrations of toxic substances (2,4 DNP) is used when uncoupling of oxidation and phosphorylation can be

used as physiological and biochemical indicators in determining the effectiveness of the above reactions.

It should be noted that there are direct relationships between the efficiency of conjugation of oxidation and phosphorylation reactions with the productivity of photosynthesis (Table 7), with the intensity and productivity of respiration (Table 4 and 8).

CONCLUSIONS

As a result of the conducted experiments on the separation of oxidation and phosphorylation reactions, the concentrations of the used toxic substance can be used as a value of the reflecting activity of physiological and biological processes.

A direct proportionality was observed between the efficiency of the oxidation and phosphorylation reactions and the productivity of photosynthesis and the oxidation and reduction processes.

From the phase of 3-4 true leaves to the periods of active growth and development, the respiration rate, respiration coefficient, glycolytic cycle, respiration productivity increase, but the value of the pentose phosphate cycle decreases. At the end of the growing season, the opposite picture of the above is observed.

In the phase of 3-4 real leaves, despite the degree of phosphorus intensity and respiration rate, its productivity and energy under the influence of urea is higher, and in the middle of the growing season, on the contrary, under the influence of ammonium sulfate, an increase in these parameters is found.

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IS IT THE “KHOJA” GENERATION OR THE RELIGIOUS TITLE THAT LIVES IN UZBEKISTAN?

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ABSTRACT

We would like to provide information about the origins of the Uzbek Masters in this article because, according to sources, the Masters join nationalities in which they created their own space, adopted the same people's customs and programs, completely absorbed them among the people, and were dubbed Khoja of the same nation. We have attempted to clarify the history of the "Khoja" generation names that once existed on Uzbekistan's territory.

KEYWORDS:Generations, Nation, History, Ethnography, Data, Propaganda, Ethnogenesis, Survival among The People.

INTRODUCTION

As you know, about the names of the generations and tribes of the Turkic peoples “Orkhun Enasoy” monuments, M.Qashgariy's “Devonı dictionary Turkish”, Rashiddin-Fazlullah Kazvani (Hamadani)'s “Jame-at tavorix”, Alisher Navoi's “Tsar devonı”, “Khamsa”, “Muhakamatul dictionary”, Mirkhond's “Ravzatus-Safa”, Sharafiddin Ali Yazdi's “Zafarnama”, Zakhridin Muhammad Babur's “Baburnama”, Muhammad Salih's “Shaybaniyname”, Abulgozi Bahodirkhan's “shajarayi Turk”, “Shajarai Tarokima”, H.Vamberi's "bashkirt travel across Central Asia", N.Khanikov's "description of the Bukhara Khanate", as well as, V.V.Bortold, V.V.Radlov, A.P.Khoroshkin, N.A.Aristov, A.Y.Yakubovsky. S. P.Tolstov, L S.Tolstova, T.A.Cdanka, V.G.Mashkava, E.G.Gulomov, B. Akhmedov, X.D.Doniyorov, S.K.Kamalov, A.N.Yagadin, M.Mambetullaev, Gazi Alim Yunusov, V.V.Reshetov, K.Shaniyazov, X.A lot of information was given in the works of Esbergenov and other historians, archaeologists, ethnographers, linguists, as well as poets.[1]

The work of linguistics expert Mahmud Kashgari "Devonı log'otit turk" contains the most preliminary material on the separation of Turkic peoples, including the Uzbek people, into tribes and seeds. He said that the Turks were made up of twenty different tribes... Each tribe has a large number of shellfish seeds. I wrote the foundation from this, the mother's generations thrown to the sage. These are: *bajanak (pechenek), qipchoq, o'guz, yamak, basmil, qay, yaboqu, tatar, qirg'iz, chigil, tuzdi, yag'mo, ig'rok, yoruq, yumul, uyg'ur, tang'ut, xitoy, tovchog*. [2]

According to historical accounts, 92 Uzbek seeds were dispersed not only in Uzbekistan, but also throughout Central Asia. Uzbeks are one of Central Asia's oldest ethnic groups. The Uzbek country and its numerous seeds existed, just like all other nations, ethnicities, and tribes on the planet. Uzbek seeds are known by several distinct names in different parts of the country. For example, in the valley sides of Kashkadarya, Surkhandarya, there are names of generations such as "Eshon," "Khoja," and "To'ralar." [3]

Khojalar - It is thought to be the descendants of the prophet who taught the Islamic religion to the Central Asian peoples. History records that Islam religiously conveyed Islam to the peoples of Central Asia in the ninth and tenth centuries, bringing with it the strength of Islam. The people will then recognize the justice of Islam's faith and will adhere to it instead of the religions they previously believed in. Despite this, the Islamic message had not yet fully penetrated and spread to the far-flung ovules and tiny towns. As a result, arab rulers dispatch tens of thousands of their emissaries to Central Asian countries in order to spread Islam and teach the "Qur'oni Karim." They were masters from the descendants of the Prophet Muhammad. They are distributed to all ovul-cities, to the inhabitants of the same place, they are introduced as the colt of the same ovul". The arrival of the bosses in Central Asia dates back to the XI-XII centuries. [4]

The masters themselves join the nationalities of the country in which they made space, accept the customs, programs of the same people, fully absorb among the people and are called the *Khoja* of the same nation. For example, those who live mixed with Karakalpaks - Karakalpak Khoja, those who live mixed with Uzbeks - Uzbek Khoja, those who live mixed with Kazakhs - Kazakh Khoja, those who live mixed with Turkmen - are called Turkmen Khoja. These are among the Masters who lived with the Uzbeks, without asking, are marked by the name. Because it is said that they add a suffix "*Khoja*" to their name. For example: Islamic Khoja, Badger Khoja, substitute Khoja, etc. Also, when the Uzbeks turn to the bosses, they are respected as "*Eshon*". It is likely that older scribes in scabies refer to it as "*deficient Eshon*", so if it came to the effect.

Live groups of Masters Seyit, Rooster, Bak - seys, Swordsman (big seeds) Sabilt, Mirzo, Abulqay, facing Saint, coal mice, Ja'ir Qarag'an can be found in Karakalpakstan (Tiras). The huge seeds and spikes depicted above, on the other hand, have not been scientifically proved.

"Ko'tara Khoja" is a seed found in the Navoi region. This could have been due to the definitions that "in this Ovul, the raised Masters," possibly referring to the Ovul where the Masters were rushing. However, T.A.Jdanko, a Russian scientist, said that the table of spruce seeds he created was made from scissors "cock in the butt". But there is no such thing as a "buttock" inside the scissors that live in Karakalpakstan. [5]

We rely on some genealogical and scientific research and come to the idea that the Masters are the descendants of Muhammad Prophet himself and his daughter (Haz Ali and Bibi Fatima)³.

Who are the actual bosses? Khodja (Khodja) - (Persian - a respected, respected person; means the boss, the owner, The Merchant, the coach). In different Islamic countries, honorary titles and application forms have distinct connotations. Khawaja (khuwaja) is a soft form of circulation in a number of modern Arab countries, referring to merchants, first and foremost, dishonest traders, as well as non-Muslims. According to other versions, the bosses are descended from the commanders who led the Arab conquests. In Islam, the Masters were a tier of rank following the Sayyids and had certain privileges. Their privileges are still kept in several Muslim countries today. The bosses, as well as those who had a lot of land and property, held a lot of power in

Central Asia's political and economic life. A descendant of the Arabs who spread (propagated) Islam to Central Asia is the representative of the indigenous people who first joined the faith of Islam. The Khans of Khorezm sat on their right sides people from the Khoja tribe. White Khoja were used to glorify the bosses. People's discourse also contains an irony: "white boss's whiteness" [boss's whiteness]. The implication of this cynicism is that the bosses never say "correct."

Sayyid-Mr. leader, you are the tribal chief. They developed a privileged socioeconomic strata in Muslim society and earned a high reputation among the religious. Sayyids are frequently included among the Saints. In a sayyida, the saint was referred to as a woman. In the ranks of Muslim monarchs, Sayyid's occupation was commonly employed. Shehran will not be held responsible if the Sayyids kidnap a female from someone else. They won't even be remembered in the afterlife. However, they would rather be spared from providing a girl to those who are not pedigree, in order to maintain the pedigree's purity and equality.

Eshon - this unit is originally said to be revered to look at a person, they are a pronoun, which later began to denote a spiritual meaning that earned a reputation among people[4].

There are numerous species that contain both of the seeds about which we have already spoken. This will be clarified by information on the history of seed names in the village of Akkamish in the Kasbi District in the Kashkadarya region. Uzbek seeds are known by many names in this village, including Khoja, karacha, sayyid, and eshon. We believe it is permissible to bring to your attention the following excerpt from a conversation with a village representative from the Khoja generation:

1. Goziev Shodi was a gypsy who lived in the village of Akkamish District in the 1942-th year of his employment as a teacher (karacha). All of the bosses are whales. Because one of the employers was Amir Alimxon. Many people from the bosses were present, including Khodja Gijduvani, Khodja Romitani, and Khodja Bahouddin Naqshbandiy. Everything was educated, and the people were educated. The employers were wonderful individuals. As a result, they were treated with as much respect as possible. They received a contribution from him.
2. The bosses have their own species: Mirdasturi, Mirhusayni, and Sayyidmirzoyi, for example. "We are now more (often) Mirhusayn," says the dialect of Kashkadarya's Kaspi District. Some have claimed that "Devonkhoja" should be pronounced "Devonakhoja." They also said "Vali Hodja" on occasion. This is because they were able to foresee events that would occur in the next month or fifteen days. As a result, they were given this moniker. The poppy seed and its species are mentioned in the preceding chapter.
3. From history it is known that to equate the Masters to the great people and they were given a number of privileges. One of such privileges is the label given to the bosses by the Khiva Khan:

...Our label, which is written to all the officials in the palace of Khorezm Royalty, is as follows: quote;... Mustafa is an apostate from Ashrafhana, one of the descendants of *Muhammad Mustafa*, that is, *Sayid Hasan Khodja*, *Jacob Khodja*, *Mansur Khodja*, *Qasim Khodja*, *Nurilla Khodja*, *Alexander Khodja*, *Ahmad Khodja*, *Fayzullo* masters, who was the household of *Hazrati Ali Murtaza*, came to us and asked us to sign the memoirs of the Kings who had passed on their relics after the ceremony of applause. We have celebrated the birth of 8 generations of Masters

with the above names, delivering to the level of acceptance of these petitions. Let them now draw all the pencil holders, all the formal stages, knowing that they are exempt from the receipt-giving, excavating, and other requirements with the descendants of these bosses, grandchildren, Aga, and pearls, after they have learned the contents of this label. Let us hope that our lives and our state will improve without being free from all of the world's troubles, with the descendants whose names were mentioned, that in 1298 the Year of the Serpent was written in the royal palace of Khiva in Hijri 1298 on the 26th of the month of Shovul. To summarize, all the seeds of bosses and scabies were spared from the divisions of their periods and grew into magnificent persons.”We can observe the respect and attention paid to the people and descendants of the Khoja generations, as well as the possibilities created for them, through this historical knowledge. They were regarded as trustworthy and close associates of the Khan in the establishment of a rich kingdom, in our judgment.[6]

Finally, we may state that we attempted to demonstrate that even the seeds that provided us with the above information are diverse species in and of themselves. We are predicated on the assumption that bosses are this nation among all Turkic nations. As an example, we attempted to provide a summary of the businesses located throughout the Republic of Uzbekistan. We also clarified the information on the history of the Khoja seed names living in Karakalpakstan and existing in the village of Akkamish of Navoi region, Kasbi District of Kashkadarya region.

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THE INFLUENCE OF GHAFUR GHULAM'S WORKS ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIETY AND THE STATE

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ABSTRACT

In this article, we will tell you about the life and work of the great Uzbek writer and poet G. Gulom. He also acknowledged his achievements and awards in his creative work, his works and rich scientific heritage, his contribution to the field of literature, social sciences and law, his contribution to the welfare of the state and society, as well as the people. As both a poet and a writer, we try to reveal the essence of his works as a pen-shaker.

KEYWORDS: *Artistic Skill, Originality, Lyrical Hero, Communion, Image, Figurine, Gazelle, Beth, Feeling, Do Not Get Along.*

INTRODUCTION

A unique talent, academician of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan, philosopher, poet, prose writer GhafurGhulam was a scientist, poet and writer who was able to listen to the hearts of our people and the whole of humanity, to feel their pain. A significant part of GafurGulam's creative heritage is his prose works, especially short stories. The study of these stories in terms of time and personality is important in educating young people, shaping their attitude to cultural heritage, developing aesthetic tastes based on the study of artistic interpretations of twentieth-century events on the basis of new perspectives. After all, '... we have not yet fully studied our country, its unique history, culture, great scientists and scholars, our invaluable spiritual heritage' [1].



In the early twentieth century, the national press developed. Articles, columns, essays, short stories, poems and other works of many of our poets and writers have been regularly published in periodicals. In this sense, the press has played an important role in the work of a number of our artists. The role of the periodical press in the creative development of GafurGulom, a well-known representative of Uzbek literature, was also significant. Commenting on his work from 1924 to 1925, he said: "Poetry was one of my hobbies from time to time. At that time, I was more interested in writing comics than poetry. In fact, the conditions demanded it.

«In almost every issue of Mushtum magazine, one of my works was published», he admits.

In the 20th and 30th of the twentieth century, GhafurGhulam was mainly engaged in writing comics, firstly, in accordance with the requirements of the time, and secondly, according to his interests. In addition, the feuilletons of the Uzbek literary and journalistic genre created at that time were by nature topical, socio-politically critical, satirical, and popular. In the researches of academician S. Mamajonov G. Ghulam's feuilletons of this period have been partially studied [2].



However, while this study is important from the time of its inception, the literature of the independence period is somewhat similar in terms of completely updated criteria. In this sense, there is a need to study the writer's feuilletons on the basis of new perspectives.



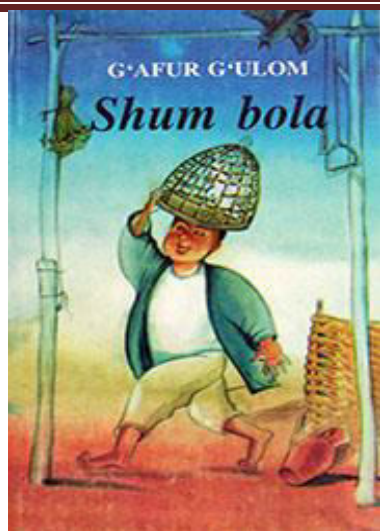
Observations show that periodicals such as «Poor Farmer», «Red Uzbekistan», «New Fergana», «New Road», «New Village», «Earth», «Eastern Truth», «Mushtum» Gulom (in some cases the nickname «Nurtoy» was also used - T. M.) played an important role in the creative development of the period up to the 30s. In particular, the publication of the story «Happiness» (1928) in the magazine «Mushtum» and the feuilleton «A Step from the Poetry» (1928) to the miniature «The Legacy of Our Famous Enthusiasts» (1964) show that the author was in creative contact with these publications throughout his career. . Thus, the author's

confession: «Journalism has played a university role in my creative growth» [3] - is true.

GafurGulam, a master of words who studied the ideological and aesthetic traditions of folk art in a very wide and deep creative way, served as a great school of folklore, which is of great importance for his life and work. The writer studied the life and dreams of the people, their spiritual world, psychology, character, spirituality, aesthetic taste and artistic thinking, rich language from folklore. Many of NasriddinEfendi's qualities are said to be ingrained in his personality.

GhafurGhulam also wrote many lyrical and dramatic stories. They showed the human tragedy and the environment that made them so. In 1965, he published the lyrical-dramatic story «My Thief's Child» and the humorous story «HasanKayfi». To the first, the writer explains the real story, and to the second, from the humorous tales of our people. Both are written in two different expressions, but both are world-class masterpieces. The spirit of humanity, which is the heart of GhafurGhulam's work, resounds in them. He was a hardworking, clean, honest man who, with his intellect, lived on his forehead and actively defended a man who aspired to make life, society perfect, with a heart of art for his destiny, today and tomorrow, for the rest of his life.

The role of the periodical press in the creative development of GafurGulam («Nurtoy») is incomparable. During the forty years from 1924–1925 to 1964, he was active in genres such as short stories, feuilletons, and miniatures, in accordance with the requirements of the creative credo and the needs of real life. Journalism (in the broadest sense of the word) has indeed played a university role in his creative growth [4]. It is well known that poetry differs from other forms of word art in that it is passionate about reality and expresses emotions and experiences. Every image, detail and stylistic means in it helps to reflect spiritual experiences. «Every new poem is a



new phenomenon. It means it has its own nature, its own impact, its own image. Therefore, in general, it is impossible to fully cover the magical, subtle aspects of poetry. «Although each poem has its own nature, the world of images, life, such general laws of artistic creation there are also those that help to form a solid image of a poetic work. The protagonist of the poem is a lyrical protagonist, many of whose elements are aimed at illuminating the feelings of the lyrical, its complex and conflicting spiritual world. In this process, poetic images are the unifying factor of all the components of a poem. The poetic images in A.D. perform various functions in a way that is directly related to the poet's artistic intent and skill. They reflect not only the worldview of the poet, the light of the spiritual world, but also the spiritual image. An analysis of GhafurGhulam's originality in the use of

poetic imagery allows us to understand the leading features of the poet's poetry.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The life and work of GafurGulomOzodSharafiddinov (Ayn), Oybek, Hamid Olimjon, HomilYakubov, SalohiddinMamajonov, MatyokubKushjanov, NaimKarimov, OzodSharafiddinov, BakhtiyorNazarov, UmaraliNormatov, NinielVladimirova, SabirMirvaliev, SalihKasimov, BerdialiImamov, MarhamatAmilova, Sharif Yusupov, KazakboyYuldashev, AbdugafurRasulov, HamidullaBoltaboev, TozagulMatyokubova and dozens of other scientists.

Of particular interest is Professor HomilYakubov's literary-critical essay [5] on the life and work of GafurGulam. The book examines the famous Uzbek poet as a writer who draws on the realities of his life and expands his creative potential. Although the scholar analyzed GhafurGhulam's thirty-five-year career from a political and ideological point of view, he also tried to observe his inner perfection, determine the poetic language and popularity of his works, and predict future plans.

MarhamatAmilova's book «Folklore Traditions in Uzbek Soviet Literature» [6] explores the principles of GafurGhulam's use of folklore, his creative individuality in the use of folklore traditions in his poetic works. The researcher rightly points out that the artist's reference to folklore material is one of the important trends in the development of literature. In GhafurGhulam's work, the use of formal and methodological aspects, images and motifs, rhetoric and comedy, which are characteristic of folklore, is relatively clear.

The Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan has adopted a special resolution on the celebration of the centenary of the birth of GafurGulam. His words were a sign of boundless respect for the creator: we bow before his immortal name and immortal creation[7].

During the years of independence, a wide range of opportunities has been created for the development of free thought, the development of literature and criticism. This changed the attitude of GhafurGhulam to his personality and work. His creative legacy has gone deeper and deeper into its roots and essence. The analysis and interpretations are aimed at discovering completely new aspects of the GhafurGhulam phenomenon, unlike previous research.

Professor HamdamAbdullayev's pamphlet «GhafurGhulam and Khorezm»[8] is based on the confessions of the author in his works on Khorezm, the memories of those who saw and

interacted with him. In our opinion, it is necessary to highlight the literary relations of GhafurGhulam with the scholars and intellectuals of this or that region, as well as his human qualities in poetry evenings. Undoubtedly, the events that are closely connected with the life of the author expand our understanding of his nature, the history of some of his works, and the people around him. However, the study of the internationally known poet, prose writer and academician GhafurGhulam at the level of world literature, looking at the scope of thought in the cosmogonic expanses, leads to a deeper understanding of its place in the literary life of its time.



The great poet GhafurGhulam memorized many poems of the poets who influenced and inspired him and always loved to read them. One of the poets he cherished for the rest of his life was MirzaAbdulkadirBedil. People's Poet of Uzbekistan RamzBobojon recalls GhafurGhulam's attitude to Bedil: After all, while this may seem like a joke at first glance, it's actually true! Underlying this statement is the universal truth. I will not be mistaken if I say that Bedil's yeast came to GhafurGhulam's house, and HazratNavoi's eyes fell on his pen [9].

In fact, Bedil's works have always been GafurGhulam's companions. GafurGhulam, who often read Bedil's poems before writing a poem and received his spiritual support, sought to delve into the creative world of the great poet. He learned from Bedil the ways of artistic perception and expression of reality, the art of elegant artistic expression of philosophical observations about life and life, man and destiny, eternity and eternity. He was inspired and inspired by his unique style and imagery [10].

The problem of artistic creativity and creative psychology in a separate laboratory of poetic creativity: the analysis and study of literary relations, interaction, imagination and individuality, the problems of poetic individuality has always been relevant in world literature. In particular, in ancient times, Aristotle's poetry [when poetry refers to art in general) "catharsis [11], that is, he saw a desire for purification.

In twentieth-century world literature, poetry was seen as a poetic approach to social problems, as a means of artistic expression of the creative spiritual world - the botanical realities. In an interview with the famous writer Franz Kafka, Czech musician and writer Gustav Janu, he expressed his views on art: "Art is always an expedition focused on reality... Truth is the most necessary and necessary for everyone in life thing, yet it is not possible to get or buy from anyone. Everyone must be able to create it regularly in their ethics, otherwise the truth will vanish [12].

Therefore, a true work of art must serve the spiritual maturity of Man and society, the celebration of truth and truthfulness. Already, every artist creates works of art based on his inner world, so the same aspect becomes a key factor in ensuring his creative originality. The famous Russian critic VGBelinsky: «Poetry is an expression of life, or rather life itself. No, life in Siu is more realistic than reality» [13]- a methodological idea and based on trust, honest and trustworthy.

Writer and literary critic E. Howardshall: "Poetry is neither an imitation of a Real Being nor an interpretation of it. Siu himself has transcended reality"[14]. Consequently, from the point of



view of a work of art, it is an important criterion not only how his views are expressed in real life, but also how sincere and expressive he can express his feelings.

DISCUSSION

Specific studies have also been carried out in Uzbek literature on the peculiarities of poetry. For example, one of the well-known figures of Uzbek literature of the 20th century-poet, writer, playwright and literary critic Abdurauf Fitrat in the article “what is poetry?” he answers the question: «in the poem there is a kind of power, a spiritual power that boils the blood of people, makes their sisters play, shakes their brains, provokes intuition. Such a word without power can not be a poem, Let It Be «weight» and «rhyme»... The true poem is to demonstrate the feelings of the heart. Weight and rhyme is the decoration of the word...»[15].

So, in real poetry, the reader is embodied in consciousness, spirit, and spiritual power, which can influence his body and feelings. If the lyrical work does not have the above-mentioned qualities-adjectives, it can not even be an example of high artistry. The well-known Uzbek poet Oybek said: «many people think that the lyric consists only of emotion and feeling, which is completely wrong... it is to look. In reality, an «independent» feeling that is not associated with thought content, there is no sense. The poet attaches his thoughts and feelings to the lyric in such a way that as a result, lyrical heights arise» [16],- the look of which is also understood to be in harmony with the thought Hall of feelings and forgiveness in the lyric. In fact, the monakkid .As O.Sharafiddinov rightly admitted: «the poetic image in the lyric is come from an inalienable combination of thought and feeling» [17]. All the views observed complement each other logically in a certain sense. They are significant in terms of the fact that the lyrical work begins with creative intent and confirms that many characters-adjectives, such as thought, feeling, forgiveness, inner sincerity, an explanation of the truth of the soul, poetic skill-are found to be evasive.

For example, Navoi, Fuzuli, Muqimi, Lutfiy, Khayyam, A.S Pushkin, N.V Gogol, L.N Tolstoy very surprising. What he understands in dictionaries is that the word «classic» literally means «great poet. Trying to find out who the above-named are, he realizes that Pushkin is a «big street», Tolstoy is a «thick», Navoi is a «barefoot pedestrian», Fuzuli is a «book read in old schools», Muqimi is a Sufi from the village of Hapalak. He was a lazy man. Apparently, Suvonqul does not even distinguish between Mahmud and Muqimi. Nevertheless, he considered himself very knowledgeable and devoted himself to the profession of poetry. “Not only did he read his poems to about 50 people a day, but he also boasted about the classics, accused his interlocutor of «ignorance,» and «reprimanded» him. By showing pride and arrogance in Suvonkul, G. Ghulam laughs at the fact that he is not only ignorant of the rules of literature, but also of the rare literary heritage of the past, and of the works of contemporary writers, who are far removed from real life.

In our opinion, as early as the 1920s, literary and artistic figures, especially the representatives of the State Film Trust, were encouraged to: develop poetic skills, glorify the nation, approach the problem with a clear conscience and strong faith, open the way to creative thinking, devotion to reality and artistic reality. G., who was able to set strict requirements for the establishment of

talented national cadres. The personality of the slave is a phenomenal phenomenon. Consequently, his creative legacy, including comedy, lives on [18].

“GafurGulam and Samarkand” published as a result of the scientific-theoretical conference held at Samarkand State University named after AlisherNavoi [19], “GafurGulam is the flag bearer of Uzbek literature” [20] First of all, the role of the Samarkand literary environment in the development of the poet’s work was discussed. Secondly, there is information about the history of the creation of some works of GhafurGhulam, his artistic skills. Third, literary-scientific dialogue, as well as the factors that ensure the longevity of literature, were analyzed. In this research, the poet tried to capture the subconscious thoughts, to reveal the hidden layers in the heart of his works.

CONCLUSION

In short, the work and life of GhafurGhulam can be an example for all of us, because his philosophical views and difficulties in life have made him mentally and physically ready for all situations. Through his work, many people have changed their philosophy of life.

The simplicity of his work has led him to rise to the skies and even to an academic level. We know that he made a great contribution to the development of society and the state, not only as a writer and writer, but also as an ordinary person. He has held various government positions. In this way, he found his place in society.

His philosophical poems, stories, epics and short stories enriched the minds and education of the people. In short, his services have become immortal to all people.[21-27]

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DEVELOPMENT OF METHODS FOR STUDYING INTERGRANULAR SURFACE FEATURES IN SEMICONDUCTOR HETEROGENEOUS POLYCRYSTALS OF BISMUTH-ANTIMONY TELLURIDES WITH THE IMPOSITION OF ELECTRIC AND DEFORMATION FIELDS

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ABSTRACT

The article discusses the technique and tools for studying the role of the effective density of electronic surface states in nanocrystalline semiconductor films when cyclic deformation is applied directly from the analysis of experimental data. The surface electron states play the role of recombination and trapping centers depending on the number of carriers, the electron capture section and hole, the concentration of surface states of their type and energy position. To determine the effective density of surface states, we found both a change in the Fermi level and a change in the density of the effective surface charge. The effective density of electronic surface states was determined from the measured variations in the active resistance and capacity of nanocrystalline films of bismuth-antimony tellurides upon the application of irreversible deformation, and its strain dependence was found. From data analysis, one can judge the irreversibility of heterogeneous structures during deformation, that is, the electronic structure of a nanocrystalline semiconductor film changes greatly when cyclic deformation is applied.

KEYWORDS: *Nanocrystalline Films, Grain Boundaries, Surface Electron States, Fermi Level, Interface Charge, Surface States, Effective Density Of Electron Surface States*

INTRODUCTION

Polycrystalline semiconductors are widely used in such technical devices as photoconverters, integrated circuits, varistors and others [1,2]. However, obtaining the necessary and, most importantly, stably repeatable properties of these materials is complicated by their structural features, the most important of which is the presence of grain boundaries. The electrical properties of polycrystalline semiconductors are largely determined by nonequilibrium electronic processes at grain boundaries. It is obvious that the improvement of the above devices should be based on a detailed understanding of these processes, on firmly established relationships connecting the measured electrophysical characteristics with the parameters that determine the electronic properties of grain boundaries. This stimulated numerous theoretical studies of

physical phenomena caused by grain boundaries, in particular, the barrier mechanism of electrical conductivity of polycrystalline semiconductors [3–5].

At present, the scale of the use of polycrystalline semiconductors, the grains of which have a size of the order of tens of nanometers, is increasing. This is due to the variety of their functional properties. A specific feature of nanocrystalline semiconductors is the presence of built-in interfaces in them - grain boundaries (GB), which have a decisive effect on the electrical properties of nanocrystals. At this stage, the physics of nanocrystalline film semiconductors is in its infancy. Therefore, the study of the response of these objects to superimposed physical fields will contribute to the creation of the physics of nanocrystalline semiconductors [1, 3].

The entire variety of grain boundaries in films of semiconductor mixtures is usually modeled by a single GB in an effective bicrystal. Its parameters are unknown. They are replaced by the averaged properties of the initial grains, which leads to the uncertainty of the results obtained. This is a serious shortcoming of the current situation in the field of semiconductor nanocrystalline films. The models used are one-dimensional. The electronic structure of grain boundaries is very sensitive to the capture of impurities by growing films. This contributes to the production of films with unique properties. The grain boundaries contain adsorbed atoms, vacancies, and other defects.

Materials

Nanocrystals have a highly developed intergranular surface. So, for example, in strain-sensitive films of bismuth-antimony tellurides, the average linear size of one granule is 50 nm ($5 \cdot 10^{-6}$ cm). For $\text{Bi}_2\text{Te}_3\text{-Sb}_2\text{Te}_3$ films, the geometric dimensions of which are $1 \times 0.1 \times 0.0003 \text{ cm}^3$, the total area of the intergranular surface reaches 60 cm^2 .

Methods

Surface electronic states play the role of recombination and capture centers, depending on the number of carriers, the cross section for electron (C_p) and hole (C_p) capture, the concentration of surface states (N_{ss}), their type, and energy position (E_s).

Under these conditions, it becomes topical to develop methods and tools for studying the role of the effective density of electronic surface states of nanocrystalline films directly from the analysis of experimental data. Here, too, the entire set of electrically active grain boundaries (GBs) in a nanocrystalline film is modeled by one effective GB. [6-7].

For a neutral transition, two parameters remain free: the interface charge Q_i and the applied voltage U . Under the conditions $U=0$, the interface charge is determined by the spatially homogeneous Fermi level F . It can be calculated by integrating the density of states $N_{ss}(E_i)$ on the interface:

$$Q_i = q \cdot \int dS \int \{ dE \cdot N_{ss}(E) \cdot f(E) \} \quad (1)$$

$$\text{where } f(E) = \frac{1}{1 + \exp\left\{\frac{E - F}{kT}\right\}}, \quad F_i(U = 0) = F_o - \text{Fermi level}$$

It is assumed that before charges are captured by traps, the interface is electrically neutral; otherwise, the constant charge must be subtracted from the right side. If we take the differential

with respect to the Fermi level F , then from formula (1), where S is the effective surface area, we get:

$$dQ/dF = q \cdot S \cdot N_{ss} \quad (2)$$

The change in surface charge with respect to the Fermi level gives the concentration of surface states N_{ss} .

$$\frac{dQ_{ss}}{dF} \text{ is obtained from the expression } \frac{\Delta Q_{ss}}{\Delta F} \text{ at } \Delta F \rightarrow 0.$$

Thus, to determine the effective surface states density, it is necessary to find both the change in the Fermi level ΔF and the change ΔQ_{ss} in the effective surface charge density.

The Fermi level F as well as Q can change when external fields are applied - temperature or deformation, or when impurity atoms are introduced. In [4], the situation was studied when F and Q changed due to a change in the temperature of the polycrystalline CdTe film.

The change in Q_{ss} is associated with a change in the effective capacitance $C(\epsilon_i)$. The surface charge is equal to $Q=CU$. Under the influence of external forces

$$\Delta Q_s = C \cdot \Delta U + U \cdot \Delta C \quad (3)$$

The total charge changes Q_s also contains an induced charge due to different values of the electric voltage U_{11} in the absence ($U_{11}(0)$) and the imposition ($U_{11}(\epsilon_i)$) of deformation ϵ_i .

Means

$$\Delta Q_{ss} = U \cdot \Delta C \quad (4)$$

The dependence of the resistance of nanocrystalline films can be represented as:

$$R = A \exp\left(-\frac{F}{kT}\right) \quad (5)$$

Here A is a geometric factor.

As nanocrystalline films are deformed, both A and F change. The Fermi level in metals does not change. Another thing is heterogeneous semiconductor films. For them, the change in specific conductivity during deformation is more important than the change in the geometric factor A . I.e. in nanocrystalline semiconductors, the change in the Fermi level is more significant than the change in A . Therefore, when strain ϵ_i is applied, formula (5) has the form

$$R(\epsilon_i) = A_0 (1 + \gamma_1 \epsilon_i) \cdot \exp(-[F(\epsilon_i) - \delta_1 \epsilon_i] / kT) \quad (6)$$

Here: $\delta_1 \epsilon_i$ is the effective change in the energy position of the band gap, and $\gamma_1 \epsilon_i$ is the change in the geometric factor.[7].

Formula (6) can be written as

$$R(\epsilon_i) = A_0 \cdot \exp(-[F(\epsilon_i) - b_1 \epsilon_i] / kT) \quad (7)$$

where $b_1 = \delta_1 + \gamma_1$

Such a record will allow one to find the change in the Fermi level F with deformation. We used a high level of automation in the process of measuring the resistance of the film before and during the application of cyclic deformation. As a result, we have:

$$kT \cdot \ln[R(\varepsilon_i)/R((\varepsilon_{i-1}))] = b_i \cdot (\varepsilon_i - \varepsilon_{i-1}) - \Delta F_i; \quad \text{здесь } \Delta F_i = F(\varepsilon_i) - F(\varepsilon_{i-1}) \quad (8)$$

and, $i = 1, 2, 3, \dots, N$, where within one cycle $N = 10^3$.

In this way,

$$-\Delta F(\varepsilon_i) + b_i(\varepsilon_i - \varepsilon_{i-1}) = kT \cdot \ln[R(\varepsilon_i) / R((\varepsilon_{i-1}))] \quad [8-11].$$

Results

By measuring the frequency dependence of the resistance $R(\omega, \varepsilon_i)$ at n points ($n \ll N$) we get a system of equations used in the linear regression method. n is a limited number of points, which is chosen so as to ensure the coincidence of the experimental data with the approximation formula (7).

We have found $n=5$ with a deformation interval between the experimental points equal to $\varepsilon_i - \varepsilon_{i-1} = 10^{-6}$. This allows, within any five consecutive points, to consider $\Delta F(\varepsilon_i)$ and $b_i(\varepsilon_i)$ independent of the deformation. Outside this interval, $\Delta F(\varepsilon_i)$ and $b_i(\varepsilon_i)$ depend on the strain.

Let us calculate the effective density of surface states N_{ss} for various values of the imposed strain - ε_i . As noted above, to determine the effective density of surface states, it is necessary to find both the change in the Fermi level $\Delta F(\varepsilon_i)$ and the change $\Delta Q_{ss}(\varepsilon_i)$ in the effective surface charge density:

$$N_{ss} = U \cdot \Delta C(\varepsilon_i) / \Delta F_i(\varepsilon_i).$$

Figure 1 a and b shows the dependences of the resistance $R(\varepsilon_i)$ and capacitance $C(\varepsilon_i)$ of samples of nanocrystalline films of bismuth telluride - antimony, on the imposed deformation (for one full cycle of symmetrical load (stretching - from zero to ε_{max} and then from ε_{max} to zero and back to the compression region) measured for frequency $f=240$ kHz

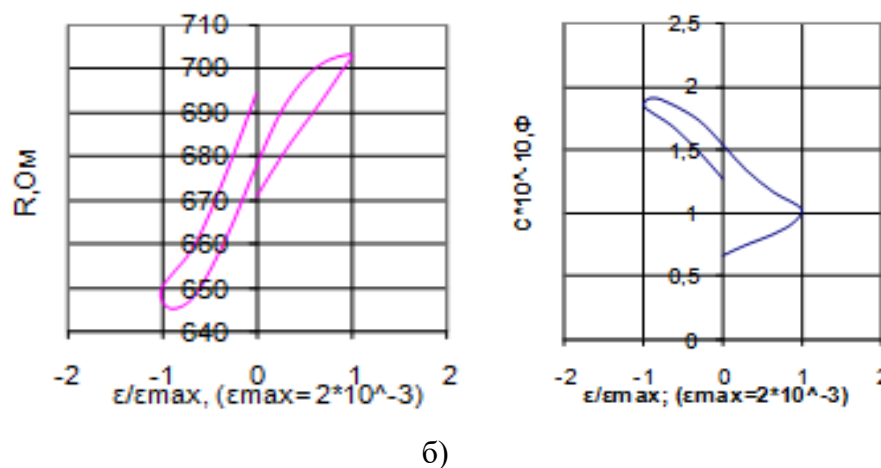
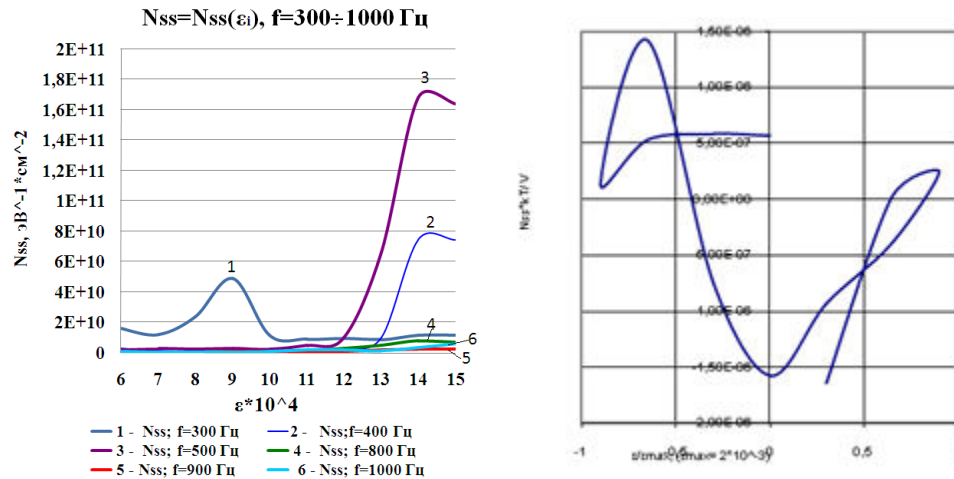


Fig.1. a) Dependence of resistance and b) capacitance of samples of nanocrystalline films of bismuth-antimony telluride on the imposed strain $R(\varepsilon)$, measured for one complete cycle of

symmetrical load (extension - from zero to ε_{\max} and then from ε_{\max} to zero and back to the compression region) at a frequency $f = 240$ kHz.

Figure 2 shows the dependences of the effective density of electronic surface states $N_{ss}(\varepsilon_i)$ on the imposed strain.



a)

b)

Fig.2. Dependence of the effective density of electronic surface states on the imposed deformation $N_{ss}(\varepsilon_i)$, calculated for the frequency a) $f=300$ Hz , $f=300 \div 1000$ Hz , and b) $f=240$ kHz.

DISCUSSION

Above are the calculation methods for studying the dependencies $R(\omega, \varepsilon_i)$ and $C(\omega, \varepsilon_i)$. The resulting formulas were used to compile a calculation program on the IBM PC, with the help of which, using experimental data, the dependences of the resistance and capacitance of the films on frequency and strain were determined - $R(\omega, \varepsilon_i)$ and $C(\omega, \varepsilon_i)$. In addition, using these data, the effective density of electron surface states (ESS) of polycrystalline semiconductor films of bismuth–antimony tellurides was determined from measurements of the deformed (ε_i) and frequency (ω) dependences of their resistances $R(\omega, \varepsilon_i)$ and capacitances $C(\omega, \varepsilon_i)$. The measurements were made on a bench providing the necessary accuracy and speed of measurements. It has been established that the relative values of the ESS of some semiconductor polycrystalline Bi_2Te_3 - Sb_2Te_3 films vary with the magnitude of the imposed strain. From this, one can judge the irreversibility of heterogeneous structures upon the imposition of deformation, i.e. The electronic structure of a heterogeneous semiconductor film changes strongly when a cyclic deformation is applied. [8-11]

CONCLUSION

Thus, from the above results, one can judge the irreversibility of heterogeneous structures upon deformation, i.e., the electronic structure of a nanocrystalline semiconductor film changes strongly when cyclic deformation is applied. It has been established that at sufficiently large values of deformation ($\sim 2 \cdot 10^{-3}$) and a large number of superimposed deformation cycles, films that have the same $N_{ss}(\varepsilon, N)$ could be used as sensitive elements of low-cycle sensors of accumulated fatigue damage.

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QUINCE FRUIT AND ITS USEFUL PROPERTIES

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ABSTRACT

Fruits grown in Uzbekistan differ in appearance, taste and quality. Bexia is also one of the rarest fruits and is in short supply today. Bexia fruit is also widely used in medicine, as this fruit and seeds have healing properties. The quince tree is light-loving, grows slowly in the shade and gives low yields. Fruits are harvested in September-October; weight, 150-500 g depending on the navigation. The fruits of the quince tree, sown from seed, are small, stale, of poor quality, unfit for consumption and bear fruit in 8-10 years. However, seed seedlings and seedlings are a good graft for quince.

KEYWORDS: *Quince Fruit, Quince Varieties, Soil-Climatic Conditions, Jam, Compote, Seedlings, Horticulture, Quince Flowers, Medicine And Yield.*

INTRODUCTION

The soil and climatic conditions of Uzbekistan are very favorable for the growth of all fruit crops, which requires the cultivation of fast-growing, high-yielding intensive types of seeds, grains and other fruits, their seedlings and the establishment of intensive orchards. The development of horticulture, on the one hand, contributes to the development of the economy of our country, on the other hand, enriches the social status of the people.[1]

Fruit growing is one of the oldest branches of agriculture. The first information about fruit trees dates back to the 5th century BC. Fruit and its products have been branded since the 10th century AD. Since then, trade in fruits and berries has been established with neighboring countries. By the 19th century, fruit growing had a significant place among other branches of agriculture.[2]

Quince is a fruit tree belonging to the Rano family. 80% of the homeless in Uzbekistan are in the Fergana Valley. The leaves are simple, green, the edges are whole. Flowers solitary, white or pale pink, blooms in April. After transplanting, the seedlings are formed in 3-4 years and live for 30-40 years. Older trees yield an average of 60-70 kg. Fruits are harvested in September-October; weight, 150-500 g depending on the navigation. Quince fruits are lemon-colored or

orange, covered with feathers; When done, the hair falls out, fragrant. Fresh fruits are rarely consumed. Quince entomophilic (pollinated by insects) plant.[3]

Quince is actually an intensive fruit crop, ie seedlings begin to bear fruit in the third year after planting in a permanent field. The quince tree crop grows fast.

Many species of quince are good welders of low height for pears. Quince is demanding to heat and moisture. Enters early harvest and yields abundantly for 35-45 years.[4]

There is one wild species of quince that grows wild - the quince species.

Prospective development of horticulture in Uzbekistan cannot be achieved by expanding orchards alone. To do this, it is necessary to correctly determine the processes of soil fertility, tillage, variety selection, cultivation technology, fertilization, irrigation, disease and pest control, as well as many other, let's say, harvesting and storage.[5]

Quince is mainly a canned fruit. However, most quince varieties grown in Uzbekistan are also eaten as desserts. Although quince fruit is eaten fresh, it is often used in processed products (jam, compote, jam, candied fruit, marmalade, quince syrup, etc.).



When quince jam made from quince fruit is added to juices made from fruits such as apples and pears, it makes the taste of the juice more delicious and fragrant. Quince is one of the most ancient plants of our republic planted and cared for in the provinces.[6]

Quince grown in Uzbekistan contains 75-80% water (when freshly picked); Contains 8.5% to 15.2% sugar, 1.5-2.0% malic and citric acids, 0.4-1.0% various acids, 0.4-0.7% additives. Quince contains vitamins C, V1, V2, RR and provitamin A. Mineral salts include sodium, potassium, calcium, magnesium, phosphorus, iron, cobalt, aluminum, boron, nickel, titanium, copper, manganese, zinc and others.[7]

In addition, up to 20% of mucous amygdalin glycoside in quince seeds and seed pods; Contains more than 8% oils and dyes.[8]

Quince underground root system - consists of a vertical main root, lateral bud roots and root collar. Quince root system grows horizontally 20-70 cm above the ground in the soil, vertical roots 110-160 cm deeper than the apple, pear tree, so it can grow even in places where groundwater is close to 1-1.5 m. The aboveground parts of the quince tree consist of a body (stem), a central horn, a growing horn, mother horns and orderly branches.[9]

Quince blooms late, so spring short-term cold does not cause much damage to fruit buds. It is harvested faster than apples and pears - in 2–3 years. Quince is drought tolerant, more demanding to heat than apples and pears, and more resistant to cold (-27 S0). At very low (-30 So) temperatures, fruit buds, annuals and old branches are damaged.[10]



The growth and development of the quince tree is different from other trees, i.e., it grows in a spiral (as a spiral) as the sun rises and sets.

There are two species of quince in Uzbekistan: the common quince (*Cydonia oblonga* Mill) and the Japanese quince (*Chaenomeles Japonica* Hinde). Culturally, the common quince is widespread. Produces many root bachki. In Uzbekistan, it is grown mainly as a tree. Along with all types of fruit crops, environmental factors play an important role in the care of quince plant.[11]

Light is one of the key factors for the photosynthesis process to go well. The quince tree is light-loving, grows slowly in the shade and gives low yields. Another important factor is soil and air temperature. It grows well in sandy, loamy soils and gives good yields.[12]

The quince plant is heat demanding. The average optimal temperature for its good growth and formation of fruit buds is 15-20 degrees. Moisture is also important for the quince plant, but it can withstand drought well in the absence of moisture. In doing so, it reduces evaporation and folds the leaves against excessive moisture in the soil. Gives quality and abundant yields when soil moisture is normal.[13]

Variety selection is of great importance in all fruits, vegetables, melons and other crops grown in agriculture. Varieties are selected taking into account the soil and climatic conditions of the area, the influence of external factors and other conditions.[14]

Quince varieties grow in all regions of the country and give good yields. Currently included in the State Register are: Aromatnaya; Izobilnaya; Sovkhoznaya; Samarkand krupnoplodnaya; Quince varieties such as Konservnaya, Otlichnaya are grown.[15]

Aromatnaya variety - is very suitable for late ripening and canning. It is planted and cared for throughout the country. The height of the tree ranges from 2.7 m to 4.0 m in average height. The branches are up to 5 meters wide.

The period of fruit picking is the second decade of October. The storage period is until the end of January. Transport resistant.[16]

Izobilnaya variety is recommended for planting in all regions of the country. It is a high-yielding, medium-ripe, conservative variety.

The dialing period is from late September to early October. High quality jams and compotes are made from the fruits. Canned variety is the best pollinator.

Samarkandskayakrupnoplodnayavariety - recommended for all regions of the republic. The tree is 3.5-4.6 m high, the branches are oval, relatively thick and up to 3.3 m wide. It is harvested in the 5th year, later than other varieties.[17]

The harvesting period is the first half of October, when high-quality jams and compotes are made from the fruit. Requires high agrotechnics. Izobilnaya and Sovkhoznaya varieties are the best pollinators.

Canned variety - large-fruited, late-ripening variety, the fruits are medium (300 g) to large (600 g), the shape is apple-shaped, firmly attached to the branch, almost does not shed.[18]

The fruits are harvested in the second decade of October. The variety is canned, compote - 4.5, jam - 5.0 points. The fruit does not crack, the taste of fresh fruit is 3.5 points. It is grown in the south-western regions of Uzbekistan.[19]

Otlichnitsa variety - created in the Nikitin State Botanical Garden. The average height of the tree is 2.5 m, the branches are thick, the yield is relatively late 5 years. The color of the fruit is pale yellow, slightly hairy. The taste value of the fruit at the time of ripening is 4.7 points.[20]

Sovkhoznaya variety - winter-hardy, productive, universal variety. It is grown in all regions of the country. Some weigh up to 540 grams. In processing, compote and jam are prepared. The best pollinator is Izobilnaya variety.[21]

Cultivation technology. Quince is propagated mainly by grafting. The fruits of the quince tree, sown from seed, are small, stale, of poor quality, unfit for consumption and bear fruit in 8-10 years. However, seed seedlings and seedlings are a good graft for quince. Quince seed seedlings are a low-growing graft for pears. In the context of farms, the urgent task is to expand the area under quince, to plant new orchards. Quince is more resistant to drought, heat, disease and pests than other fruits, yields quickly, and every year, consistently gives a good harvest.[22]

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IDEALS OF GOOD GOVERNANCE: CHALLENGES AND SOLUTIONS

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ABSTRACT

Good governance has emerged as a robust idea in international organizations such as the world bank, UNDP, OECD, ADB. In the lacking of right governance, there are no development programs that can improve the standard of lifetime of citizens. On the alternative hand ,when state muscle is not utilise properly, it is the poor who suffering the foremost, as bad governance breed and increases corruption, poverty and so on in the lives of the poor. The impression of good governance plays a dominant contribution in the modern government system. Undoubtedly nowadays society is extremely knowledgeable and familiar with the daily operations of the government. Therefore, the government must please the public and good governance produces the conditions for this. India's democratic circumstances over the past 60 years has made it clear that good governance ought to be directed towards social empowerment and the eradication of poverty.

KEYWORDS: Good Governance, Citizens-Centric, Democratic-Governance, Efficiency and Effectiveness, Participation, Rule of Law.

INTRODUCTION

During the time of early history, it has been recognised that the monarch was bound by law, for concern over the state of affairs, which accurately indicates good governance to the citizens. Mahatma Gandhi propounded the notion of "Ram Rajya" for India formed on the concept of good governance that was certainly designed to visualize India as a well-being nation where the essential of the subject, prosperity of the families and their betterment through native economic activity would become the earmark.[1]

When we got freedom from the Britishers in 1947, after that our forefathers feels that there is a need of legal documents that is constitution, to protect the rights of vulnerable masses and to promote justice, Liberty, impartiality and mandating fragile components as well as women, youth and vulnerable section, scheduled caste and scheduled Tribes through producing particular facilities in the Indian constitution.

India's proficiency throughout the past sixty years has easily inaugurated that good governance in India objective at augmentation of societal and improve the economic scope, reduction of poverty and we'll organised service delivery mechanism at the shop floor.

The idea of governance is as old as the civilisation itself. In layman language "governance" means: method of taking decisions and the process by which these decisions are executed or not

executed. Governance has many types like corporate governance, international governance, national and local governance.

Definition:-

The **World Bank** in its report authorized 'Governance and Development' in 1992 that good governance as "the manner in which power is utilization in the administration of a country's economic and social accumulation for development.[2-6]

The Organisation of Economic Cooperation and Development: This is an organisation to support the studies on good governance in a report authorise 'Participatory Development and Good governance' in 1995 and role of citizens dominations in establishing the environment in which promoters functions in establishing the dispersal of welfare as well as the nature of connection linking ruler and ruled this presented by world bank.

The International Monetary Fund : The good governance schedule is involved to encourage transparency, accountability, efficiency, fairness, participation these points highlighted by IMF.[7]

United Nations Development Programme:

There are three dimensions in government: economic, political and administrative. UNDP describes good governance in a document authorised "Governance for Sustainable for Human Development". Decision making is a part of economic governance and it works on a country's economic activities. The system of policy implementation is presented in Administrative governance and it decides political, social and economic.[8]

Kofi Annan said in his performance as Secretary General of the international organisations regarding sensible governance that it's perhaps the only most significant consideration eradicating economic conditions and promoting development. The most straightforward definition is that governance is nothing else than the conduct of state.

Government is one of the performers in governance. Some other performers who collaborated in governance differ depending on the decentralisation of government that is under consideration. Other performers include farmers association, cooperative, non-profit organisation, finance institutions, political parties, civil society etc.

In the sector of Public management, good governance can also be considered as a new model. The cogent is that the globalism model moves, true market place doctrine, private sector proficiency perspectives break down to assist appreciation of new public management making circumstances whereby "the central issues of equity, fairness and market breakdown are rematerializing as government after government perceive that the lives of the masses. The normal citizens, can not be disregarded in approval of the Elites".

Good governance carries five principles as per concern of the European Communities, openness, participation, accountability, efficiency and effectiveness. As it can also be found in the global institutions, it brings into play the idea Universal and center of attention On an administration, where participation, transparency, accountability, audit, ethics, virtue, and merit are authoritative.

Good governance has various features. It involves participatory, general consensus, accountability, transparent, ethical, meritorious, responsible, effective and efficient, quality, equitable and inclusive, decentralisation and the rule of law.[9]

According to the United Nation economic and social commission for Asia and the Pacific, good governance has various vital attributes. These attributes stick to the rule of law. It means that manipulation is less secure and it is responsible to the present time and society's future needs.

1. Participation:-

It is the key foundation of good governance. Participation is done by citizens and various stakeholders like NGOs, pressure groups, civil society, SHGs etc, could be either direct or through institutions. It is essential to work out that elective government does certainly mean that the interest of the unprotected section of the community would be taken into consideration in decision making. This means liberty of interconnection and raising voice on the one hand and a system of civil society on the alternative hand.

2. Rule of law:-

Good governance requisite legalized framework, imposes impartiality, protection of human rights, and self-reliant court of law and an unbribable police system.

3. Transparency:-

Transparency follows rules and regulations related to decisions taken and their enforcement. Clear and limited information should be provided in an easy way and must have a user-friendly appearance. Good governance needs that organisation and processors try to be in the service of every beneficiary within an authentic lapse of time.

4. Consensus:-

There are so many performers and different perspectives in a community. Good governance to be in need of moderation of the discrete significance in community to extend an inclusive concert in society on what is the best interest of the entire section of society and how this can be attained. For achieving the goals of sustainable human development it also needs to be an inclusive and long-lived viewpoint of what is necessary for such development. This can be achieved from an understanding of the ethnographic studies and historic and social context of a society.

5. Equity and Inclusiveness:-

A community wholesomeness ineffable on making sure that all its participants perceive that they have a support in it and don't perceive that they cut from the front burner of society. But particularly the foremost unguarded to have the chance to enhance or raise the standard of life and it requires with all groups.

6. Effectiveness and Efficiency:-

Efficiency is related to using the input in such a manner in which to maximize the outputs. On the other hand effectiveness is related to realising the outputs.

With the help of good governance's institutions we can fulfill the demand of the community while rearranging the get better of natural assets at their disposal. It also maintains the long term preservation of nature assets.

7. Accountability:-

Accountability is depending on decision or action could be inner or outer for an institution. It is the foundation of good governance. The government and outside players are also part of accountability through the citizens charter. For the public civil society ought to be accountable and to their institutions participants. Its decisions and actions are always affected by an organisation or an institution. Transparency is most important for accountability, without it ,it cannot be enforced.

Challenges:-

The performance of good governance is very eminent in converting the development of "predatory state" to a developed state. However there are many barriers such as "shortage of cooperation, not strong institutions and political, social capital, with autocratic administration and some social breakdown. These components into nepotism, misutilization of finance, shortage of regulation, and corruption.

A. Women empowerment:-

The performance of good governance about the well- being of the planet unless the situ of women is enhanced according to vivekananda. It is unacheivable to anyone to run without legs.

There is less participation of women in government institutions and any other field because women take in almost 50 percent of the population and this is unjust.

B.Corruption:-

Within the past few years, it has been observed that India is facing corruption as a utmost barrier in enhancing the standard of governance. Good governance has a good engine called Bureaucracy. There are various people centric schemes like beti- bachao ,beti- padhao, pardhan mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana, MGNREGA etc.are implemented by the government. The government has failed partially to execute these schemes at the grass root level because of corruption..

C.Centralisation of Administrative system:- If governments are empowered to do so efficiently, then they can only function at a lower level. Panchayati Raj Institution, (PRIs), related to this, which recently suffer from deficient decentralization of endowment as well as civil servants to bring off the functions constitutionally attributed to them.

Solutions:-

The UN directed the problem of department of social and economic affairs in 2010 (UNDESA, 2010). According to the report they advocated a six step procedure, containing of restoring trust in leadership, qualified and inclusive public service, governmental institutions, and service

delivery of citizen- centric. Another thing is mentioned in the report that one solution is not adjustable in every circumstance, the social, political, economic and cultural life of every contrie's professionalism of the public duty and integral included in it. In the public sector people are working the priority shouldtherefore be given to stabilize and improve the knowledge, skill, ethics, attitudes and networks. In the conclusion of the report, an indicative, inclusive decision-making, and proactive peace building.

Grindle advocated a new concept that we should move from good governance to good enough governance "the condition of government performance minimally acceptable and civil society commitment that does not notably political improvement and hinder economic growth". It shows that part of the government gets along with public problems and issues and the benefit that others performers may make. It provides an open balance to the probability that groups in a community apart from the government. Good governance does not mean that it is an accident just as per its manifestation. Everything's is preplanned and managed by good governance.

Management is a task of governance. It has goals, targets, and good management.

CONCLUSION:-

At the end good governance is only decorous conduct of government. According to Grindle the agenda of good governance is not practical and grows longer over time. Governance has multiple reforms that are the long term and short term way of achieving good management in good governance. "Good enough governance" may become a truthful purpose for most of the countries.

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TENDENCIES OF DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIAL TECHNOLOGIES IN THE ARCHIVE SYSTEM IN UZBEKISTAN

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ABSTRACT

This article discusses the development of social technologies in the archival system. The article provides a sociological analysis of trends in the development of social technologies by the author. The author tried to explain the importance of archives in the development of the state. The article discusses the development of archival activities.

KEYWORDS:*Social Management, The Activity Of Archives, The Role Of Archives, The Importance Of Archives, Social Technologies, State Development.Annotation.*

INTRODUCTION

The archival system is one of the social institutions that has passed its own path of development. It has a history of several years, and this history has been evolving and evolving for thousands of years. The ancient Uzbek states had centralized and private libraries as early as the 3rd and 4th centuries; Timurids (XIV-XV centuries), later during the khanates of Kokand, Bukhara and Khiva there were palace archive libraries. November 5, 1919 The Unified State Archive Fund of the Republic of Turkestan and the Central Department of Archives under the People's Commissariat of Education, the Central Archives of Uzbekistan (CAU) was established in 1930. In 1931, the Central Archives (CA) replaced the departments Central Historical Archive of Uzbekistan (NCU), 1943. The Central State Archive of Cinematographic and Audio Documents of Uzbekistan was established, in 1962 the Central State Medical Archive of Uzbekistan (since 1965 the Central State Archive of Medical and Technical Documents of Uzbekistan). [1].

In 1959, the Archives Department was established under the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Uzbekistan to coordinate and manage the work of archives. In 1961, this Department was transformed into the General Directorate of Archives and subordinated to the Council of Ministers of Uzbekistan. On July 19, 1992 it was renamed the Main Archive Department under the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The Archives of the Republic of Karakalpakstan and the region, as well as the archives of the institutions are subordinated to it. The Republic of Uzbekistan has a total of 77 state archives, which contain about 6 million documents, including more than 360 thousand photographic documents, about 14 thousand audio documents, about 17.5 thousand film documents (1999).

The Central State Archive contains documents from the 13th century to the present day. The works of Uzbek artists are included in the Art Fund of Uzbekistan, a private collection and museums. In Tashkent, Samarkand, Bukhara, Khiva, Kokand and other cities some archival

materials of Muqimi, Furkat, Avaz, Hamza, Ayni, Mukhtor Ashrafi, Abdulla Qahhor, Gafur Gulom, Oybek, Hamid Olimjon and others are collected in their house-museums. The relations arising in the formation, storage and use of archives in Uzbekistan and the activities of archival institutions of the Republic of Uzbekistan are regulated by the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Archives" (April 15, 1999). This law provides for the full coverage of all archival documents available in the territory of Uzbekistan, the preservation of the integrity of the National Archive Fund of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the registration, examination, registration, compilation of archival documents and the satisfaction of social, cultural, scientific and other needs. aimed at establishing a single order of their use. [1]

According to the law, the National Archive Fund of the Republic of Uzbekistan is a set of all archival funds, the documents of which reflect the material and spiritual life of the people of Uzbekistan. The National Archive Fund of the Republic of Uzbekistan consists of state and non-state archive funds. Documents permanently stored in state archives and other state documents, as well as archival documents temporarily stored in public authorities and administration, prosecutors, courts, banks, state enterprises, institutions and organizations, diplomatic missions and consular posts of the Republic of Uzbekistan constitute the state archive fund.

Archival documents collected as a result of the activities of non-governmental legal entities, as well as personal archives of citizens constitute the State Archive Fund. The inclusion of documents in the National Archive Fund of the Republic of Uzbekistan or the removal of documents from it is carried out on the basis of the conclusion of the expert commission. Criteria for determining the value of documents, the order of formation and operation of expert commissions are determined by the Main Archive Department under the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Establishment and activity of the Central State Archive of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The Central State Archive of the Republic of Uzbekistan was established by the decision of the Soviet Ministry of the Uzbek SSR No. 759 of November 20, 1958, as a result of merging the Central State Archive of the October Revolution and the Central State Historical Archive. The Central State Archives of the Republic of Uzbekistan is the largest among the Central State Archives of the Central Asian Republics in terms of the number and content of valuable documents. It contains a large number of documents from the second half of the XIX century to the present day.

By the order of the Soviet Ministry of the Uzbek SSR on April 28, 1962, amendments were made to the structures of the MDA of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Accounting Department;

Summarize;

Check;

Scientific reference apparatus:

On the basis of the resolution of the Soviet Ministry of the Uzbek SSR No. 603 of October 14, 1963, the department of departmental archives of the MDA of the Republic of Uzbekistan was established. On the basis of the Order No. 33 of 1964 of the Archive Department under the Soviet Ministry of the Uzbek SSR, the following changes were made to the MDA of the Uzbek SSR: the position of head was changed to the position of director.

In accordance with the decision of the Supreme Soviet of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated August 31, 1991, from September 1, 1991 the Uzbek SSR MDA was renamed the Central State Archive of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

In 1991, the following changes were made to the department names.

1. "Staff" was called "Hardware Management".
2. The section "Personnel services" was changed to "Economic service". Based on the 1992 staffing table, the MDA of the Republic of Uzbekistan consisted of the following structures:
 1. Hardware Management.
 2. Document storage department.
 3. Archive storage of pre-Soviet funds.
 4. Archive storage of Soviet-era funds.
 5. Microns archive storage room.
 6. Department of State Accounting and Scientific Information.
 7. Collection departmental archives and office department.
 8. Department of Special Funds.
 9. Department of planning and organizational-methodical work.
 10. Department of use of documents and their publication.
 11. Document storage department.
 12. Department of Economic Services.

The Central State Archive of the Republic of Uzbekistan is a republican institution, subordinated to the Agency "Uzarkhiv" under the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan. MDA of the Republic of Uzbekistan is the center for research and methodological work in the field of archival science, documentary science, archeography and a number of related sciences. [1]

Raising awareness of society and nature protection allows us to talk about the country's cultural and historical heritage, and therefore the archival sector is an important part of it, the growing need to search for documents to receive social payments and benefits, identify ways to improve archival management. The following groups of functions should be built on a functional basis, where social technologies can be developed to manage archival activities. Modern social governance is a complex phenomenon and involves the organized interaction of all subjects of governance. Interagency interactions in the social management system are very important, so archival management is based on the organization. [2] Taking into account the peculiarities of the centralized type of organization of archival work, the activity of the archival field is necessary, first of all, for partners - managing entities:

1. State Pension Fund. The main socio-legal issues are the interests of citizens in the calculation of pensions, benefits and more. Today, the Pension Fund of the Republic of Uzbekistan occupies itself as one of the most important social institutions in the country. It is the largest managerial entity - the federal system of providing state security services to citizens in the

social sphere. The problem of information interaction is not only the activities of the subjects of archival work, but also for the Pension Fund, because its staff constantly appeals to archival institutions, requesting large volumes of archival information. Given the need to meet the social interests of citizens as soon as possible, the pension fund should be interested in establishing effective interagency cooperation. Organizational and administrative functions in the management of archives, activities are carried out in the process of interaction between the Committee and the Pension Fund, exercise the pension rights of citizens on the exchange of necessary socially important information (documents). With a harmoniously developed generation, the organized needs of citizens can fully meet their mutual needs. [2]

2. Representatives of the scientific and scientific-pedagogical community. This category includes organizations, institutions, individuals working in or affiliated with scientific structures indirectly (employees of research institutes) archiving and relevant historical profile, archeography and archival departments, as well as teachers of historical sciences of universities, research and pedagogical staff conducting research in the field fields, etc.). Interactions with topics This series is also of social importance, it is necessary to actively involve archival documents in scientific work due to the management of the process of circulation, ie the use of documents. This task can be done by ordering and preparing government assignments for research. Thus, the archive can provide a list of topics that govern the activities, for example, the time of writing assignments for the management of higher and secondary education institutions of the Republic of Uzbekistan, funds received within five years, diplomas and other types of work. It involves the involvement of archival documents in scientific circulation and their active use in society. By engaging the community in the scientific and social cycle, archival activity values its value and uniqueness more.

Even here it would be appropriate to talk among civil society representatives about the formation of a future archive of culture. If you care, society is a social requirement of the state, care as an integral part of human existence as a social being, then knowing the value of an archival document and care, i.e. its preservation and respectful attitude - should be nurtured as a spiritual part. Society culture, because everything new is something obsolete that is forgotten. It is also important to emphasize working in reading rooms. Archives in the field of history and related social sciences should be a must for novice scholars. Given the need for the active participation of the younger generation in the activities of the archive, the widespread dissemination of new information technologies can give a new impetus to the development of young professionals.

Archiving of commercial organizations providing services in the field is one of the most important branches in the field of archiving. As economic relations develop in modern society, the archival documents of institutions and organizations, as well as their storage (supply of equipment, etc.) in terms of the organization of procurement, require a specific responsibility. The market of archival services today it is gaining momentum and is ready to communicate. For example, to discuss industry trends, share experiences and opinions, the Committee meets with commercial representatives. The importance of social responsibility not only in terms of financing social projects, etc., but also in terms of future security, social security of employees can convey personal documents business colleagues to colleagues.

4. Representatives of the archival community of other countries and regions. A strong incentive for the development and improvement of management is the need for archival activities,

international and interregional cooperation, as well as the study of foreign management experience. It should be noted that in most developed countries, archival work is indeed a social institution of social significance. Institutions are a testament to the tradition of many programs and grants allocated for research by foreigners in their own history, culture, and archives. In addition, the study of management experience in this area seems directly interesting. Such work contributes to the creation and maintenance of a system called the management bank. "Innovations" that can already be actively applied abroad, as well as the management of the development of regional consulting services; systems for studying and disseminating the experience of system modernization, management of archival activities, social and legal functions systems are strongly developed. Some of the ways to improve this feature block include, first and foremost, archival activity as an integral part of legal administration. Reflections on the social responsibility of the ongoing business community, as well as normative documents that need to be established in some way, because today everything depends only on the will of management. One of the ways to improve the management of archival work is to ensure that the activity is, in our opinion, the minimum information necessary for the preservation of socially relevant documents for the public. Combining theory with practice and developing a management list should be done with the participation of citizens' representatives in a society where documents are permanently submitted to the state. [3]

The Public Council also has a special place in the field of archives. This council includes representatives of civil society: institutions of culture, science, higher and secondary vocational education, as well as researchers, representatives of public organizations, who are not indifferent to the fate of the city archives.

As part of the development of social and legal methods, the Council proposes to improve the management of archival activities in various areas. For example, the need to create legal measures for the same interpretation of a list of personal data. Due to the lack of clear explanations, archival work, which is classified as a personal secret and does not cause conflicts in management, is often what information the researcher may have in the interaction in the system of archivists. The concept of "personal secrets" protects the interests of citizens, but, after his death, the state protection is completely lost. The normative limitation of the period of personal secrecy, for example, is the fact that the law specifically states that a person's life is excluded.

The issue of storage of personnel documents, which has not been resolved yet, remains of social importance. After 75 years, documents that do not have to be included in the Archive Fund will be destroyed. However, from a social and legal point of view, relatives of individuals (documents must be destroyed) are declared to have the right to receive these documents free of charge from personal archives (after the expiration of the temporary storage period). Documents before disposal, if not claimed by relatives, they can be offered for sale to researchers. This allows you to store documents in personal archives.

The information imposes many obligations on the archival activities of the society. With this in mind, social stereotypes, any archival reference or document should emerge from the active development of information with a single click of a button. However, large volumes of data in electronic form are still being translated, and this work is also costly and involves some risks (security of original documents, access rights to documents, etc.).

The main direction of improving the management of archives in terms of information and analytical implementation is the creation of a single information space. Archival services (social and legal inquiries) Institutions in the field of archives, all work in electronic form, as well as practical information systems that create conditions for access to the implementation and use of state storage, storage and use of electronic documents, creation of funds and provision of information and references and support and service to organizations, digitalization of accounting, documentation of archives and the formation of a single electronic system.

Registration of archival documents is an important process today. The introduction of such programs will improve the quality of surveys, contribute to the development of science and education, patriotic spirit of the younger generation, as well as training qualified personnel in the field of archiving, public administration, information technology in the field of application archiving; Optimizing the work to ensure the safety of archival documents An important component of improving the management of archives of the Republic of Uzbekistan is the creation of electronic archives, including the creation of electronic copies of documents in conjunction with search engines.

The choice to use the turnover requires for the optimal operation of the archiving industry and the fastest and highest quality satisfaction of society to combine the documents obtained from the needs of society. In this case, the use of the functions of new interactive forms of presentation of archival documents (Internet projects, virtual exhibitions, etc.) is directly related to the work of informatization, as in modern society more and more attention is paid.

Archival activity is one of the most conservative systems. Often, citizens had to deal with many authorities beforehand to obtain the necessary archival information. I think it is important to popularize this area as a result of research to improve the management of archival activities. The advertising process is complex and involves the implementation of new forms of exhibition activities, intensifying the use of archival documents. Only a limited circle of the public, mainly a limited research audience, exhibitions of archival documents are sufficiently engaging. The use of a variety of exhibits during the exhibition (e.g., celebrity items, archival projects, any design that makes them more socially oriented and organizes memorable counseling and methodological work, etc.) can attract public attention.

For the participation of the population, function groups were proposed for the management of the social technology archive according to the previous paragraph, which is capable of developing social management technologies in archival activities. Archive management is a necessary process for the community, and conversely, it should be understandable and open to the public.

Therefore, it is now necessary to give priority to research on the creation of social technologies in the areas of public participation management activities in the management of archives.

Based on the above, it should be noted that the activity of archives is a social process of great importance at the stage of their institutionalization. This socially significant process can be successfully completed on the basis of constructive dialogue between all subjects of archival activity with the involvement of public representatives. Modern management sociology views social technology from two perspectives: as a program that includes procedures and as an activity that uses operations and methods to make social processes and systems purposeful in achieving goals. According to researcher Ya.A. Margulyan, the innovative system of

"declassification and use" of socially useful social systems, in which the essence of social technology is expressed, "methods lead to the lowest cost." [4]

In conclusion, the development of the archival sector indicates that the service to the population is improving. Reforms in the field of archives today are aimed only at solving their problems for the population.[5-6]

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ELECTRONIC CULTURE IN THE INFORMATION SYSTEM

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ABSTRACT

The article discusses the impact of modern electronic media on the culture of the individual. The negative impact of the global system on national traditions and values is considered. This charter is a clear indication that information and communication technologies are an important factor in the development of the world community in the new century. This is when tensions arise in relationships, which often turn into an electronic culture struggle. Ensuring e-culture in open information systems is an urgent need of today.

KEYWORDS: *Morality, Informatization, The Virtual World, The Exchange And Reception Of Information, The Level Of Public Awareness, The Number Of Users, The Negative Situation, The Spiritual Upbringing Of Young People, Ideological Immunity, National Interest.*

INTRODUCTION

The beginning of the XXI century is recognized as a period of development of fast, large-scale information system technologies, their penetration into almost all spheres of life and human activity, as well as the globalization of the information space, influencing and reflecting global development.

At present, almost all countries have intensified their efforts to develop the information sector and create conditions for its implementation in the face of various pressures. That is why it is not in vain that the 21st century is called the age of information technology. In this sense, it is worth recalling the Charter of the Global Information Society, signed in Akinawa on July 22, 2000 by 8 developed countries. This charter is a clear indication that information and communication technologies are an important factor in the development of the world community in the new century. Advances in science and technology have created enormous opportunities to meet the material needs of humanity and society. New high technologies allow to create conditions for the rapid development of industrial services to provide the lives of members of society with any product. In the field of information creation and dissemination, unprecedented speed and scale are being achieved.

Computers, information communication systems, Internet systems, as well as other information technologies capable of transmitting messages between people have dramatically increased the importance of e-culture in human life and activities. Only a society in which there is a balance between socio-technological development and socio-political development today can develop harmoniously in all respects. Therefore, any society strives to fully meet its needs and requirements for social, economic, political and other information. As mentioned above, to date,

the scale of scientific, technological, industrial, social development is determined by the information collected and exchanged in these areas, the rate of exchange of electronic culture and the rate of assimilation.

In a globalizing world, the electronic culture of information plays an important role in international and interstate relations. That is, it can manifest itself in the life of the world community as both a positive and a negative force. In this sense, countries with great potential in the field of technology will have a favorable environment, because of which they can and continue to promote values, views, ideas, opinions that suit their personal interests. Accordingly, anti-globalization movements are emerging in many countries, which are refusing to create a single global harmonized information space. It should be noted that the anti-globalization movement itself is becoming more and more global. One of the peculiarities of our time is that any local event is becoming a global event due to modern information technology. [1]

Such information, which travels around the world, inevitably affects the interests and culture of a particular state. Not only does this reflect the social, political, and cultural processes in a particular country where the information is disseminated, but it also affects the interests of other countries by comparing them to the situation in their own country. Therefore, some disagreements between states and governments may arise from time to time. It is not always easy to determine who is right or who is wrong.

All this underscores once again the urgency of the problems associated with the globalization of information processes. However, these problems create inequality in the production and dissemination of information. This objective situation must be accepted as such. This is when tensions arise in relationships, which often turn into an electronic culture struggle. Ensuring e-culture in open information systems is an urgent need of today. This is due to the new geopolitical division in the world, the emergence of new regional conflicts, nationalism, chauvinism, religious extremism, the growing threat of environmental catastrophe, the spread of AIDS, avian influenza, kovid and other infectious diseases [2]. Such information, which travels around the world, inevitably affects the interests and culture of a particular state. Not only does this reflect the social, political, and cultural processes in a particular country where the information is disseminated, but it also affects the interests of other countries by comparing them to the situation in their own country. Therefore, some disagreements between states and governments may arise from time to time. It is not always easy to determine who is right or who is wrong.

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All of the above emphasizes the importance of these issues for the Republic of Uzbekistan. The urgency of this is evident for our country in further strengthening national independence, ensuring the gradual development of economic and market relations, deepening social reforms. At the same time, the implementation of the national training program, the revival of national

traditions, the education of tolerance also play an important role. It is well known that only e-cultured and educated people with an independent worldview can resist mental threats in different interpretations. This is the first. Second, only such people can create an appropriate environment.

Awareness of current information security issues in open information systems in order to cultivate a culture and consciously rational approach to the assessment of information circulating in open information systems. [3] The importance of this problem can be explained by the fact that in the conditions of high-tech means of communication there is a great opportunity to control the electronic culture and movement of individuals, society, the state and the world community, even through a single information channel. Let's remember the only message about the approaching flood, asteroids, how they can damage our planet, even ruin life on it. But such incidents do not happen often. They cannot be used for their own benefit. In this case, the country concerned will strive to achieve the desired result and hold an information event both domestically and internationally [4]. To this day, military superiority or power alone is not enough to achieve economic, political, and cultural goals.

This is why the form and nature of information in the study of these problems; information security culture; specificity of open information systems; sources and types of information culture of the individual, society and the state; Media and media confrontation; main directions and methods of information and psychological security; open information systems require clarification of topics such as the individual's electronic culture.

In the study of the above topics, information, national interests, threats and their sources to national interests in the field of information, public opinion, open information systems, globalization, information conflict, information culture, awareness, perception, reflection, manipulation, psychological subversion, social propaganda, public awareness, clandestine human management, and so on.

Information is a reflection of the material world reflected in the organism or community of organisms and used by them to adapt to changes in the environment. It appears in the form of data, messages. Data is formed as a result of the organization of the objects of the material world. Messages, on the other hand, occur to convey messages to other organisms.

In open information systems, the term "message" refers to a message of social significance that enables people, social groups, and society as a whole to find purpose in the world around them. It also serves to determine the spiritual values that define the social nature of a particular society [5]

The interests of society are the needs of society, which are reflected in the resolution of strong contradictions in the development of society, the preservation of national identity.

It is in the interests of the state to demonstrate the state's need for quality management of public affairs, the preservation of national identity.

The electronic culture of a society consists in the fact that its spiritual, economic, political spheres, cultural values, social regulators of human behavior, information infrastructure and the messages transmitted by them cannot be harmed.

In the field of information, pressure on the electronic culture of the individual and society means the restriction of the right of a person and a citizen to open information, to use it in activities not

prohibited by law [6]. In addition, the most dangerous aggression against the interests of the individual is to expand the possibility of distracting the public consciousness by creating an individual, the field of "virtual information", the possibility of using technologies to influence his mental activity. [7]

The process of informatization has a significant impact on economic and socio-cultural changes in society. According to Western sociologists, an informed society:

1. In the field of technology - the widespread introduction of information technology in production, economy, education and everyday life;
2. In economic life - the transformation of information into a commodity;
3. In social life - information becomes a key factor in changing living standards;
4. In the political sphere - the free access to a variety of information that provides a basis for large-scale exchange of views;
5. In the field of culture - the exchange of information is characterized by the formation of norms and values that meet the needs of the time.

Currently informed society:

A) leads to an increase in domestic work, a decrease in traffic and, as a result, a sharp reduction in the "burden" on nature;

b) The reduction of the working day will allow people to spend more time at home and create a stable family environment;

c) In the following centuries, people came to the conclusion that the city was the most convenient place to live and work. The process of informatization allows you to communicate with the whole world, even in rural areas, to work in the most prestigious organizations, to enjoy the cultural achievements of the urban population. This, in turn, creates the ground for returning to or staying permanently in villages that are relatively quiet and peaceful, close to nature;

g) While distance education has become the most convenient form of education, it opens the door to even the most elite higher education institutions for the general population. Simply put, enlightenment largely depends on the will of man.

At the same time, the lack of culture in the information process also raises a number of issues. Such cases cannot be completely prevented. After all, the uninterrupted operation of information networks is an important qualitative feature of it. And this process is constantly improving. This means that no matter how many obstacles are placed in the way of such "problems", there will always be an opportunity to "get around" them.

While information has different effects on representatives of different social strata, professional and national groups, the practice of abusing it can vary drastically in different groups. First of all, the source of information can be minimal (television, radio), and in some - extensive (Internet, new telecommunications system).

The culture of information consumption is one of the characteristic features of the processes of globalization, which is especially important in the current context of rapid development of the Internet.

Therefore, the choice of information in the eyes of the modern man is so high that it is clear that information that does not meet his demand will instantly lose its value. From this point of view, the culture of information consumption in the present period is radically different from the previous ones.

To do this, along with the further development of the Internet in our country, it is necessary to enter into this network information in various forms and languages that reflect our national interests. does.

After all, when people have a culture of information consumption, the message, which contradicts our national values, "... in the evaluation of information, of course, each person's own views, value system play an important role. However, in most cases, especially when the event being evaluated belongs to another culture, the system of values that our own culture breaks down into our spirit takes precedence and manifests itself in its entirety ... selection occurs because of the evaluation function of culture, cultural stability, everyone identity, originality, and, at the same time, continuity and succession are ensured "[8].

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**PRELIMINARY RESULTS OF THE STUDY OF THE NATURAL
GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION OF THE UCHTEPA BULAKMOZOR
COMPLEX "UCHTEPA-2"**

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ABSTRACT

This article describes the natural geographical location of the Uchtepa-2 complex in the Fergana Valley, the first experimental research on the monument, preliminary data of large-scale archeological excavations, photos and writings about the findings of the monument. data are given. Archaeological excavations and finds show that Uchtepa-2 is an ancient and early medieval fire temple.

KEYWORDS:Archeology, stratigraphy, fireworks, pottery, monuments, antiquity, early Middle Ages, Fergana Valley, Naryn River, horseradish, stone knives, Tranchea.

INTRODUCTION

The past determines the future, our wise people say. Indeed, every event that has taken place in the past is the foundation of the present. In particular, the role of past events in shaping the spirituality of nations and enriching them spiritually is invaluable.

Archeology and history play an important role in the study of the past. Although they are independent disciplines, they are closely related. They study the same object, the past, in different ways. While history studies the events of the past on the basis of written and material sources, archeology studies them mainly on the basis of material sources.[1]

Today, the field of archeology is expanding and becoming more complex. It is difficult to study all its aspects. Therefore, archaeologists specialize in a specific period, area, or direction. Archeology is not only complex, but also very interesting. It takes a great deal of skill on the part of the archaeologist to find, restore, and "speak" a hidden object. This skill is formed and developed over the years and becomes a high skill and experience.

In general, the restoration of history in archeology requires a lot of time, science, knowledge and skill, but the number of scientists conducting research in this direction is growing from year to year. Through their efforts, many unknown aspects of the past are being discovered and explored. This is the result of the achievements of mankind.[2]

Research results. Natural geographical location. Uchtepa Bulokmozor complex is located on the left bank of the Namangan-Khakkulobod highway in the village of Uchtepa, Naryn district, Namangan region, Fergana Valley.(Figure 1.)

Uchtepa Bulokmozor complex is located at an altitude of 419 meters above sea level, in a geographically convenient location. The area where the monument is located is sharply

continental in terms of its natural climate. Summers are very hot and winters are cold. The average temperature in July is + 35°, and in January -5°. To the north of the monument flows the Naryn River (total length 807 km), which begins in Central Tianshan.[3]

The Karadarya River, one of the main tributaries of the Syrdarya River, which flows from the southeastern part of the Fergana Range and the northern slopes of the Alay Range, joins the Tar and Karagulja rivers to the south of the site. The point is that the village where the monument is located borders on both rivers. The Naryn River in the north and the Karadarya River in the south. It is safe to say that the area where the monument is located is between two rivers. The fact that these two rivers flow through the area has long allowed the locals to farm.

The beginning of the study of the monument. The first research work in Uchtepa Bulakmozor complex began in 1963 under the leadership of academician A.Askarov. At that time, a stratigraphic trench was dug at the Uchtepa-1 monument to determine the age of the hills. Early medieval pottery began to emerge in the upper layers of the pit, and ancient pottery fragments began to emerge in the lower layers. The pit was dug to a depth of 2 meters. From the upper part of the layer of antiquity began to appear pieces of pottery with a dark engobe, and from its lower layers began to appear pieces of pottery with a bright red engobe. Excavations had to be stopped on the third day before the trench was reached. Because the excavation of the monument was a personal initiative, it required a lot of money to maintain, and required official permission from the state.[4]

At that time, there was no need to excavate the Uchtepa-2 monument. However, its condition of preservation, the height of 8-10 meters above the ground, the absence of any archeological artifacts on top of it, or the presence of any sign indicating anything, necessitated the interpretation of it as a ruler's tomb. Whether archeological excavations began at such a monument, it had to be completed. Because before Islam, it has become a tradition for an archaeologist to bury a deceased person with a certain amount of wealth, depending on his position in society, and to add artifacts depending on his profession. . The excavated monument turned out to be not the residence of a ruler, as we expected, but a temple of the ancient city of fire. Observation of ancient and early medieval cultures and religious beliefs of the Fergana Valley of similar character in the scientific works of N.G.Gorbonova, Y.F.Zadneprovskiy, T.G.Obolduyeva, A.A.Anorboyev, B.X.Matboboyev, S.S.Qudratov, M.G.Abdullayev, S.R.Baratov and others. possible. The above authors have not conducted extensive research on the topic in their research. The purpose of the study is to study the Uchtepa-2 object in detail.

Methods and stratigraphy of archeological study of Uchtepa 2 object. As noted above, according to the historical topography of the monument, the excavated hill was in fact part of an ancient and early medieval large city. Most of it was leveled during the former Soviet era and distributed to farmers as fertilizer and to the surrounding population as plots of land. The top area preserved to us is about 0.50 ha. According to the remains of an architectural device unearthed during the excavations, the hill was a sacred shrine of the ancient city to the sun. The temple was founded 2,000 years ago. The temple was destroyed during the Arab conquest and then not rebuilt.

Today, the Uchtepa-2 monument dates back to the late 8th century AD and is still associated with the village cemetery. Even in the following years, graves began to appear on the sunny side of it. When archeological excavations began at the monument, the consent of the village elders was obtained and it was stopped.[5]

In the study of the monument, the rapper peg was first installed at its highest point, and the upper part of the central square was divided into 2×2 square grids. Each square meter was cleared of sandy loam to a depth of 1 meter. No construction debris or pottery fragments were found in the cleared area. Then the top area was divided into 4 parts, and one by one they began to clear the saline soil. In particular, the northern and northeastern parts of the hill were turned into garbage dumps by the surrounding population. During the clearing of this part of the monument, it was discovered that these parts of the monument had been demolished to the mainland and that the appropriate cultural layer had not been preserved due to the construction of various utility rooms.

After that, strategic trenches and trenches were dug in two places in order to determine the age of the monument and to study the formation of the cultural layers in the yogor in chronological order.[6]

A stratigraphic trench was excavated on the northwest side of the hill, with a 3.5×2.40 meter boundary. Its depth is 1.70 m from the current surface to the mainland (mainland) layer. is formed. The mainland's main layer is light brown soil with a gray layer on top. In this layer, fragments of clear and reddish angiogenes and fragments of animal bones were found. Above it is a 1.30 m thick layer of yellow soil culture. Nine and light red pottery fragments, moldy pottery fragments, burnt charcoal, and pet bones were found in the stratum. The angled ceramic fragments are made of very thin-walled, ceramic wheels. The surface of the upper part of the excavations was covered with fresh grass. No device debris was found in the pit area. The stratigraphic trench was constructed from the north side of the hill to the south. It is 10 m long and 1 m wide. At the intersection of the trench, from north to south, layers of cotton and raw bricks cut mixed cultural layers to 4 meters, and at its southern end, they opened at a depth of 7 meters at a distance of 2 meters. (Figure 2.)

It turned out that the temple was built on a platform with a thickness of about 1.5 meters, which is well worked out. The cultural layer of the trench vessel extends from 5 to 5.5 m above the excavation level. No archeological artifacts were found on the platform, which is reminiscent of blue mud. In the lower part of the cultural layers of the trench there are fragments of ancient pottery and animal bones of the early Middle Ages, and in the upper part there are fragments of pottery and animal bones. 8.70 m along the western wall of the northern beginning (boundary) of the trench. half of the altar-hearth, built in a circle at a depth of 5.5 meters, was opened. The altar is 90 cm in diameter and its reservoir is full of white ash. Among the ashes were found fragments of pottery with a bright red color. This altar probably belongs to the first stage of the temple.[7]

In studying the composition of the stratigraphic trench layers, it was difficult to study the chronological sequence of the platform and cultural layers in its cross-section, i.e., it was very difficult to separate the cultural layers in the trench cross-section. This is because the object is composed of clay and bricks made of raw clay of the soil, the blue clay used in its construction is covered with saline clay and the soil is covered with saline clay, the blue clay used in its construction is covered with salty clay and the earth's turbid soil. i It is full of reeds and walnut roots, and for centuries these reeds and walnut roots have come out and covered the whole body of the hill, from the bottom of the hill to the surface. The veins of the yantak were enlarged, and even the temples of the temple were torn from everywhere, causing great damage to the cultural layer and to the preservation of the devices of the house. Due to the location of these wild plants, the walls of the temple and the cultural layers were severely damaged, and the preservation of the wall, as reflected in the cross section of the scientific laboratory, was in a state of turmoil or

due to the revival of these wild plants. reached us. Let's not clear any part of the hill like a window. After 3-4 days, deep-rooted saplings and reeds began to grow. The open area is covered with salt. This is also true of the trench section. (Figure 3,4,5,6)[8]

The first finds from the monument "Uchtepa-2". Very rare finds were made during the excavation of the temple ruins. Among the finds were more than 40 fire-worshipping altar furnaces, sacred stone knives (jertvennye noji) of more than 10 different periods prepared for the slaughter of sacrificial animals, several different types of stone idols, co. Religious-cult artifacts related to plab fire, stone horseshoes used in the preparation of the sacred khaoma drink, fragments of exquisitely crafted ceramics (including archeological bus-pieces) on thousands of pottery wheels, tombs of some temple nuns, from the waist of the tomb skeletons were found the belts of an iron girdle, the fragments of the bones of the sacrificial animal, and next to them an iron knife and earthenware vessels placed in the tomb with food, the tombs of dogs considered sacred in Zoroastrianism.[9]

the process of clearing and encrypting them, the earliest written specimens written in the form of cuneiform on a piece of pottery and the bodies of a number of stone goddesses and schematic stone carvings depicting celestial gods and angels associated with fire, some depicting animals and fish, its value is infinite for the study of ancient culture and spirituality. Because these findings testify to the fact that among the ancestors of the indigenous people of the Fergana Valley, 2,000 years ago, there were literate and highly experienced artists in the Aramaic script. Such a unique ancient monument has never been seen before, not only in Naryn district, but also in any region or district of the ancient Fergana Valley.[10]

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of archeological excavations and the findings of this study, it was confirmed that the Uchtepa-2 object is an ancient and early medieval fire temple. The study also described the opening of a newly opened fire temple for scientific use, as well as its scientific preparation for a museum under the Blue Sky. Under the auspices of Uzbektourism, the exhibition of temple fireplaces and architectural relics will feature a unique facility for domestic and international tourism by placing its unique finds on display stands.[11]

applications



Figure 1. Location of Uchtepa-2 object



Figure 2. In the trench section of the Uchtepa-2 object



Figure 3. Uchtepa-2 fire-worshipping altar hearths



Figure 4. Stone knives of Uchtepa-2 object



Figure 5. The object of Uchtepa-2 is rock carvings



Figure 6. The object of Uchtepa-2 is pieces of ancient pottery.

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THE ROLE OF COMPUTER JARGON IN THE RUSSIAN LANGUAGE SYSTEM

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ABSTRACT

The article discusses the influence of Internet slang on the modern Russian language, as well as the types and methods of forming slang on the Internet. Various opinions of scientists regarding this issue are considered, and what role do Internet slangs play, pollute or enrich the modern Russian language.

KEYWORDS:*Internet slang, slang, borrowings, metamorphisms, abbreviations*

INTRODUCTION

The 21st century is the century of technology and progress. Today we cannot imagine our life without phones, computers and other gadgets, as well as without the Internet information platform. In this network, we communicate, get a lot of new knowledge and information, exchange data, look for people, earn money, and much more. Therefore, it is not surprising that the Internet has left its mark on our language, creating its own Internet slang. At present, the Internet has become an integral part of life not only for young people, but for the entire population of the planet. It is impossible to meet a passer-by on the street who will say that he does not use this information platform or does not communicate through it. Many human psychology researchers have begun experimenting with volunteers who must spend a certain amount of time without social networks. As a result of such studies, the degree of depe

The Internet has become one of the most significant democratic achievements of the end of this century. The Internet in the XXI century has become an integral part of communication.[1]

The Internet is a global information environment, a huge amount of data of a different nature and intended for different purposes. Real-time communication, as a rule, is understood as such a process of information exchange, in which students have the opportunity to receive response messages with minimal delay. In general, the ultimate goal of any means of communication is the closest possible imitation of a normal conversation. It is an indisputable fact that the Internet today is the most colossal source of information known to humanity. But its capabilities, such as efficiency, speed and availability of communication between users at long and short distances, allow using the Internet not only as a tool for learning, but also as a tool for communication. Communication via the Internet can take place in various directions: communication of friends, communication of employees, communication for dating, etc. In all countries of the world, such an issue as the Internet addiction of society is now being considered. This is a very dangerous psychological disease, especially exacerbated in adolescents. So, on the one hand,

communication via the Internet is very dangerous. But on the other hand, the fast current time of events does not allow us to lag behind it: now with the help of the Internet we can communicate with the whole world, “go shopping”, visit art galleries, play various games. This means that the Internet is not so dangerous, it just takes time to leave the virtual world.[2]

One of the common ways, inherent in all jargon, standing next to a certain terminology, is the transformation of a term, as a rule, large in volume or difficult to pronounce.

This may include:

- Abbreviation (computer - computer, hard drive - screw, mac - poppy);
- univerbation (motherboard - mother (mother, motherboard, mother, uterus), inkjet printer - inkjet, keyboard - keyboard).

The “fathers” of these words can also be professional terms of English origin, which already have an equivalent in Russian: hard drive, hard disk, hard, heavy drive - hard drive (hard drive, hard drive), connect or join - to connect and to join (join), upgrade - to upgrade (improve), programmer - programmer (programmer), user - user (user), click or click - to click). The grammatical assimilation of some borrowings by the Russian language is accompanied by their derivational Russification.[3]

Some words come from the jargon of other professional groups, for example, motorists: kettle - a novice user, engine - the core, the “engine” of the program. The second meaning of the term engine is also semantically equivalent to the English analogue of engine - engine). Sometimes the computer itself is called a machine.

Another way - metaphorization - is widely used in almost all jargon systems. With its help, such words were organized as: pancake, blank, matrix - CD, herring - plastic packaging from recordable discs (usually for 10-100 discs), by analogy with the Soviet tin can for herring; rat, animal, pasyuk (Ukrainian) - mouse manipulator; resuscitator - a specialist or a set of special programs to “call out of a coma” a computer whose software is seriously damaged and which is not able to function normally. There are also verbal metaphors: demolish, kill - delete information from the disk; cut - write information to an optical disc (in this case, the cutter is a recording device). There are a number of synonyms associated with the process of disrupting the normal operation of a computer when it does not respond to any commands other than the reset button (an aphorism for seven troubles, one reset). In this case, they say about the computer that it hung, hung, got up, fell. The word “fell” also refers to the OS (Operating System) or other important software (Software), in the event of a failure of the normal operation of the program, as a result of which it is necessary to reinstall it, or in the event of a communication channel failure. Although the word “freeze” (there was a freeze, in case of a freeze) can now be excluded from jargon - it is officially used as a term.

The method of metonymy is found in the formation of jargon in the word “hardware” - in the meaning of “computer, physical components of the computer”, “buttons” - in the meaning of “keyboard”. But there are examples of phraseological units, the motivation of the meaning of which is more understandable to the dedicated: “blue screen of death” (Blue Screen of Death, the text of the Windows critical error message on a blue background), “three-finger combination” (Ctrl-alt-delete - call the dispatcher tasks, in older systems, before Windows 98, - reboot the system), “tread on the loaves” (work on the keyboard, button - buttons).[4]

In computer slang there are words that do not have a semantic motivation. They are in relation to partial homonymy with some popular words: lazar - a laser printer; wax - VAX operating system; pentyukh - Pentium microprocessor; kwak, kwak - Quake game.

Along with the computer collapse, foreign terms, abbreviations, most often untranslatable, got into people's speech.

A feature (from English Feature) is some feature, a function of something. For example, there are mice with and without a scroll wheel. So the wheel is a feature. There are wireless mice. This is also a feature. This word is most often used to describe the features of programs, although real Internet users see features in all areas of human activity. Flash or Flash (Flash): a) technology for transferring images, animations, interactive pictures; b) Flash memory. Such memory stores data when the power is off, consuming little power. Commonly used in digital cameras, mobile computers and digital music players. Daylap (Dial-Up) - connection with a provider via a regular telephone line using a modem. Baud (Bod) - a unit of measurement of the speed of information transfer. Indene of people on phones and other gadgets is revealed, which is shocking.[5]

One of the important tasks of linguistics is to find out how people use language in the process of communication. The use of language depends mainly on the situation of communication, on the specific conditions in which it takes place. Another important parameter of the situation is the nature of the relationship between the partners. Parameters such as the time and place of communication are also of great importance.

In the last decade, communication on the Internet has been especially popular among people of all ages, and especially young people. In our age of global computer technology, this type of communication has become extremely diverse and has both certain advantages and disadvantages. Internet communication as a type of communication was formed not so long ago, but, despite this, it has characteristic features that distinguish it from other types of communication. First of all, this is the language that partners use during communication.

In the modern language situation, one cannot fail to note the strengthening role of Internet slang. Experts objectively talk about the unique semantic possibilities of the modern lexicon of Russian literature, which can include Internet slang.

The emergence of information technology, and especially the emergence of the Internet, has led to certain changes in the language serving this area. Moreover, these language changes are so large-scale and global that some linguists are already talking about the emergence of a network or electronic language, especially in relation to the English-speaking community. Therefore, at the moment, a comprehensive study of the linguistic aspects of electronic communication is necessary. Global networks have become part of the lives of millions of people who have received free, intuitive, and most importantly independent access to the ocean of knowledge accumulated around the world, who have gained the opportunity to communicate with people living in different countries on different continents.

Gradually, some untranslatable words experienced some kind of transformation: e-mail became "soap", and Pentium - "petty", Windows is now called Winda, vents (Windows is translated from English as "windows", hence the name "windows"). Simultaneously with the jargon of programmers, a specific slang of people who are fond of technology, including computing, began to form.

Thus, we can note that when a new word is introduced, the concept remains unchanged, but the part of speech may change.

The phenomenon lies in the fact that the content of the concept is not lost from this.

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DEVELOPMENT OF CONVERSATIONAL SKILLS BY WORKING WITH EDUCATIONAL DICTIONARIES IN PRIMARY CLASSES

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ABSTRACT

The article highlights educational dictionaries as the main educational tool for the development of conversational skills in primary school students. It says that dictionaries of pronunciation, spelling and explanatory teaching do not fully develop the communicative literacy of younger schoolchildren without the formation of literary pronunciation, correct writing skills, educational dictionaries, in particular, illustrations and multimedia educational dictionaries increase the effectiveness of the lesson.

KEYWORDS: Educational Dictionary, Spelling, Pronunciation, Spelling, Spelling, Conversational Skills, Explanatory Dictionary, Dictionary Of Illustrations, Multimedia Dictionary

INTRODUCTION

The world education system is improving in terms of the level of use of the content of education in the life of the student, in the development of man. The development of a state depends on the quality of education provided to its youth, the skills and competencies acquired by its students. Among the international requirements for assessing the quality of education, the main focus is on reading literacy, the ability to understand the text. In particular, international assessment studies examine the degree to which a student's life skills are formed in a variety of aspects. Including students' reading, writing, and speaking literacy. It is well known that reading literacy requires work on the text. In world practice, teaching assignments designed to work with texts are often linked to study dictionaries.[1]

Our country is expected to participate in the international evaluation program. It also examines the reading literacy of primary and high school students. In this regard, the development of reading literacy and speaking skills in students has become the main goal of mother tongue and literature education today. Only the effective use of textbooks in the classroom will increase the rate of development of students' reading literacy and text skills.

"We will mobilize all the forces and capabilities of our state and society to ensure that our young people develop independently, have high intellectual and spiritual potential, and are happy to be equal to their peers in any field in the world," he said. sets the urgent task of educating the youth of our country as independent thinkers who can express themselves freely and competently, both orally and in writing. For some reason, dictionaries are not used effectively in the "Mother

tongue" lessons of secondary schools, as well as in higher education, which leads to the fact that Uzbek students do not know their native language perfectly and can not use it effectively.[2]

The content and purpose of education is one of the oldest and most relevant issues in human history. Because people have been thinking about what to teach at all stages of development, and this process continues. The concept of educational content is interpreted differently. I. Ya. Lerner and M. N. While some scholars, such as Skatkin, understand the content of education as part of a rich social experience that has been selected for study and methodologically developed for students' mastery, another group of scholars understand this concept as well as ways to study it.

In our country, too, the teaching of the mother tongue is based on a competency-based approach, on the basis of basic competencies, separate competencies for each subject have been developed and put into practice. In the field of Uzbek language, speech and linguistic competencies were selected, and the teaching of all levels of language was based on these two criteria. Adaptation of students' knowledge, skills and abilities in their native language to international assessment systems, teaching based on these requirements is being established.

Education in the native language poses important tasks, such as educating the youth of our country as independent thinkers who can express themselves freely and competently, both orally and in writing. There is a need to improve students' speaking and linguistic competencies, in particular, literary pronunciation skills, vocabulary and independent thinking, by teaching Uzbek in the system of continuing education.[3]

In recent years, a number of scientific and methodological research has been conducted on the methods of teaching the native language. In particular, B. Mengliev, B. Bahridinova, Sh. Khamroeva, O. Kholyorov, G. Hamroev, Sh. Yuldasheva and others conducted a number of scientific and methodological studies. However, the rapidly evolving textbook, methodical manual and methodical recommendations at the present time require improvement and modernization of the content of educational tasks.

In the primary grades, homework assignments do not fully shape students' speaking competence. It can be seen that H. Muhitdinova has systematically conducted monographic research on the teaching of the Uzbek language in groups of other languages in the system of continuing education. It should be noted that this study focuses on the issue of continuity in the content of programs and textbooks in the teaching of the Uzbek language, mainly in Russian groups. H. Mirzohidova thinks about the convenience of interpretation in comparison with sister languages.

The place and role of speech and thinking in human life, as well as the culture of independent thinking and the problem of activating the cognitive process associated with it are reflected in the works of great thinkers such as Kaykovus, Farobi, Mahmud Kashgari, Yusuf Khos Hajib, Alisher Navoi. Independent work in language education, work on the dictionary, speech development have been studied by pedagogical scientists such as Y. Abdullaev, K. Abdullaeva, K. Kasimova, M. Askarova, T. Niyazmetova, S. Matchonov, R. Safarova, A. Khamroev.

Formation of speech culture at different stages of education, issues of speech activity of the CIS countries KE Bezukladnikov, TG Ramzaeva, TP Malyavina, LV Abakumova, NF Titova, AF Boytsova, I. A. Zimnyaya, A. S. Egorova, V. K. Buryak, A. N. Vasileva, V. V. Gerbova, L. S. Vigotskiy, G. N. Pristupa, T. I. Shamova, N. G. It has been studied at various levels by scientists such as Dmitruk, I. G. Kalinina, T. A. Ladijenskaya, P. A. Grushnikov.

However, the issue of developing speech competence through textbooks in primary school has not been studied separately. This study examines dictionaries and how to use them effectively in mother tongue lessons. The study examines issues related to the improvement of methods and tools for the use of educational dictionaries, the development of students' literary pronunciation skills, spelling literacy, vocabulary.[4]

To study the current state of the use of textbooks in primary school;

A comparative study of the compliance of the assignments in the textbooks of the primary school "Mother tongue" with the requirements of the DTS and the curriculum, as well as to identify the causes of problems with the use of dictionaries and try to find solutions;

Improving the development of content, methods, tools of educational dictionaries, which are linked to tasks that develop verbal competence;

development of reading literacy tasks using textbooks in the analysis of texts of different styles, determine the importance of the use of methods, techniques and technologies in the development of speech competence in mother tongue lessons;

to test the developed proposals and recommendations in practice and to draw the obtained results for statistical analysis.

the use of textbooks in the lessons of the native language of primary school determines the development of students' comprehension of the text, reading literacy;

textbooks are based on the fact that they can develop students' skills of logical thinking, comprehension, observation and practical application;

the effective use of textbooks in the analysis of texts of different styles is determined by the formation of students' speaking competence at the level of international requirements;

special assignments leading to educational dictionaries are confirmed to be a means of forming speech competence in primary school mother tongue education.

a system of assignments will be introduced, which will allow effective use of textbooks in the educational stages;

a system of tasks will be developed and put into practice in general secondary schools, which will allow students to use spelling and pronunciation dictionaries, which will develop their skills in the formation of literary pronunciation skills, independent thinking, effective use of the native language;

non-traditional assignments developed using educational dictionaries are intended to increase students' vocabulary, which is the basis of fluent speech, as well as the formation of feelings of patriotism and national pride;

the research results can be used to create new DTS and curricula based on a competency-based approach, as well as textbooks.

In this regard, it is necessary to cite the opinion of H. Bakieva on the use of textbooks in primary school:

The results of the research on "Development of speaking skills in primary school students through work with textbooks" will be applied to the process of teaching the mother tongue in the

general secondary education system.

Observations have shown that the selection of exercise materials to be included in the native language textbooks of primary school is based on the following criteria:

- exercise materials are of a connected text nature;
- ensure and strengthen the acquisition of language skills;
- relevant to the life and age of students;
- reflects the development of the period;
- to be connected with the subjects taught at this stage of education. ”

H. Bakieva also notes that the observations on the problem do not go beyond the requirements of the exercise in the lesson plans and syllabi of teachers, do not reflect the meaning of words, do not pay attention to work on the semantic aspects of words in questions and assignments.

In this regard, special attention should be paid to the development of speaking skills through work with dictionaries in primary school, the creation of dictionaries "Spelling", "Pronunciation" and explanatory dictionaries for schoolchildren, especially primary school, the main part of today's teaching methods. is forming. If the student does not work with dictionaries, whether native or foreign, there will be no positive change in their speech, because the occurrence of unfamiliar words in communication, conversation or reading does not allow to fully understand the content of the studied text. In addition, dictionaries play an important role in the development of students' speaking (literary pronunciation), writing (spelling) skills.

Thus, among the teaching aids prepared for primary education, of course, the presence of educational dictionaries, in particular, spelling, pronunciation and explanatory dictionaries, is a basic educational tool for the development of speaking skills. It should also be noted that the use of multimedia, illustrations in the creation of educational dictionaries further increases the effectiveness of the lessons.

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THE USE OF THEORETICAL DATA IN TEACHING GENRES OF ORAL FOLK ART

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ABSTRACT

The article discusses literary concepts, the choice and presentation of theoretical information, the features of the analysis of the epic text, aspects that are given special attention when teaching students of secondary special education genres of oral folk art, in particular, epics.

KEYWORDS: Folklore, Poem, Theoretical Information, Text Analysis, Literary Concepts and Conquests, Exaggeration, Theoretical Knowledge, Skills

INTRODUCTION

The first ideas about the word art are formed in people through elements of folklore. Folklore is a literature that engages students and enriches their imagination. In this case, the imagination, especially the power of rhetoric in its expression, attracts the audience. Literary reading in secondary special vocational education includes fairy tales, proverbs, and mostly epics from examples of folklore.

Folklore scholar Jabbor Eshanqul said: "Folklore helps each artist to find his own way, style, identity, the root of the arrow." Jorge Luis Borges, one of the great Latin American writers, once said, "Literature begins with myth and ends with myth." In other words, any art, including the art of rhetoric, begins with folklore and develops along with folklore. "Indeed, the image of the people's favorite heroes is depicted in folk poetry with a very high spirit. These heroes express the dreams and hopes of the people in their actions, often in heroic battles against the enemy. The heroes of the Uzbek folk epic, such as Gorogly, Avaz, Ravshan, Kuntugmish, Alpomish, Qorajon and Barchin, are also popular among the peoples of Central Asia and the whole Turkic world.[1]

In order to fully understand the content of folklore, to understand its artistic features, it is necessary to first listen to them, read them expressively and tell a story. Fairy tales and epics are very suitable for the type of artistic retelling of retelling. One of the most important and responsible aspects of literary reading in professional colleges and lyceums is to teach students the positive images in epics, fairy tales and short stories.

As in the oral traditions of other nations, the heroes of the Uzbek folklore have the common characteristics of positive heroes - courage and heroism in the fight against oppression and injustice, care and kindness to people, honesty and sincerity, there are noble human qualities such as loyalty and devotion, hatred of evil and victory over dark forces, first of all, patriotism, expulsion of enemies from the Motherland and defeat.

Before beginning to teach folk epics in literature classes, the student should be given theoretical information about the epic. It should be noted that secondary special vocational education has more time than school education, ie 80 minutes instead of 45 minutes. However, theoretical information should not be overstated. Students should be given homework assignments to supplement and enrich their theoretical knowledge as much as possible.[2]

Through literary education, there are literary and artistic concepts that students need to know regardless of their future profession, one of which is epics. How much theoretical knowledge should a student have about a story in class? What other sources can the teacher get information from besides the textbook? For example, detailed information about the epic is given in annotated or encyclopedic dictionaries. The teacher identifies the most important aspects and presents them to the student:

Doston

Doston, poem – lyro-epic genre; a work of art in this genre. Widespread in Uzbek folklore, oral tradition and Uzbek classical literature. In the epic, a specific event is narrated using lyro-epic imagery. It covers a wide range of life and reality, with one or two protagonists and a large number of characters. The plot is sharp and colorful. Epics in folklore are poetry and prose, and epics in written literature are poetry, in which prose serves as a link between events. In D. in written literature, lyricism is stronger, especially in contemporary epics, where the lyrical basis is more weighty. Epics in the world's classical literature are characterized by the breadth and volume of the epics, the social, political, and moral issues they raise, the sharpness of the plot and the sharpness of the drama, and the large number of characters. At the heart of such works is the destiny of society and the people, depicting society, the people and the hero as a whole. They promote the ideas of patriotism, heroism, humanity, love, friendship and loyalty, diligence. The first epics appeared in Greece. They sang about the courage of legendary heroes, the miracles of the gods.

Epics have a long history as a great example of folklore. The epic is an epic form of Uzbek folk poetry, often praising the nation's long history, warfare, patriotism and courage, loyalty and devotion. Folk heroic epics differ from fairy tales in their structure and character. Epics tell the story of a certain historical period in a consistent and complex way.

Almost all Uzbek folk epics consist of prose and poetry. In the epic, the adventures of the heroes are described in poetry, and the narrator's stories about them are expressed in prose.

Uzbek folk epics are diverse in subject and content. There are heroic, romantic-heroic, romantic-adventure and historical epics. During school, students get acquainted with the epics "Ravshan", "Kuntugmish", "Alpomish", "Rustamkhan", "Birth of Gorogly".

In particular, the heroic epic "Alpomish" is one of the oldest and most beautiful examples of Uzbek folk epics taught in 9th grade and secondary special education, in particular in academic lyceums. When telling about a story, it is important to focus on the storytellers and their way of life. Poetry is the ancestral profession of many Uzbek folk poets. There were also separate schools for poets. Creative meetings are a master class for bakhshis. Bakhshis gather to recite epics, compete, and demonstrate how many epics they know.

In informing about the epic "Alpomish", it should be noted that a number of other poets also recited this epic, but this epic, written by the son of Fozil Yuldash, is the most perfect of the "Alpomish".

Because the story is large in size and complex in composition, there is a lot of work to be done in the classroom before expressive reading and image analysis. First of all, the teacher gives an overview of the epic, the storytellers, and then discusses the content of Alpomish and the system of images. A dictionary of unfamiliar words is written, and then the teacher reads aloud a portion of the first passage.

Then, as students get acquainted with the general content of the epic, the images of the work are divided into groups and their characteristics are identified. When positive characters such as Alpomish, Barchin, Kaldirgoch, Qorajon, negative characters such as Kokaldosh, Surkhail kampir, Toychahon are divided into groups, students' attention is drawn to Hakimbek's wrestling skills. In this conversation, a characteristic of the image of Alpomish is formed.

When teaching folklore, especially epics, the student should be given a theoretical knowledge of rhetoric. An exaggeration, a hyperbole, is a figurative expression: a literary work that magnifies, exaggerates, and exaggerates the existence or non-existence of a person, animate or inanimate object, event, or phenomenon on the basis of the criteria of relativity. The main symptoms of the exaggerated axis are withdrawal from life, urgency, and abnormality. Perceptions of M. are created through the use of certain levels of metaphor, metaphor, adjective, animation, style, contrast, and other artistic means. Rhetoric is more common in oral and written literature in the genres of fairy tales, legends, and other genres, as well as in works created in romantic, humorous, and satirical ways. The works rich in M. are read with great interest and pleasure. While the positive images created through rhetoric captivate the reader and win his love, the negative ones evoke boundless anger and hatred in the heart of the reader. There are many types of Mubalaga in literary theory. The main ones are: tabligh, igraq, guluv. The sign, exaggerated in the proclamation, is very close to the truth. [3]

Excerpt [a. Reinforcement, exaggeration; hyperbola] 1ad. Words and phrases used to convey the person, thing, event, etc. that is being described or described to the reader in a clear and effective way, to enhance and exaggerate his / her qualities; hyperbola.

The phrase "Alpomish" is also very common. The rhetoric plays an important role in the story, the character and the portrait of the protagonist. The teacher can give the following examples from the story to illustrate the phrase:

The twigs went everywhere,

Inside the mice lay children;

The derelict cat reached the Altai,

Staying that way gets your hands dirty.

The Alpomish wrestlers, who wore "less than five hundred ropes around their waists and ninety cattle skins," were defeated.

In addition to courage, bravery, friendship and bravery, the epic also pays special attention to the issue of aria. While Alpomish was struggling with Kokaldosh, the strongest of the 90 alpiners, Barchin said:

If you don't fall, I'll take your turn.

I'll wear men's clothes.

Gather all my strength in my arms,

I'll break this residue to pieces.

he says.

This kindness and jealousy ignites Alpomish's anger and zeal, and he throws Kokaldosh into the air. The positive heroes of this epic, which has long been loved not only by the Uzbek people, but also by many other peoples, are first and foremost patriots. True love, patriotism, courage and bravery, sincere love and friendship, a sense of cruelty to the enemy - these are the main characteristics of the heroes.

When Barchin heard of Alpomish's arrival, he kept his promise. "Whoever fulfills the four conditions, I will touch him," he said. Barchin's condition and promise are an example of noble courage.

During the lesson, students should focus on the tragedies that befell the hero, the struggle to get rid of them, and above all, the love of the motherland.

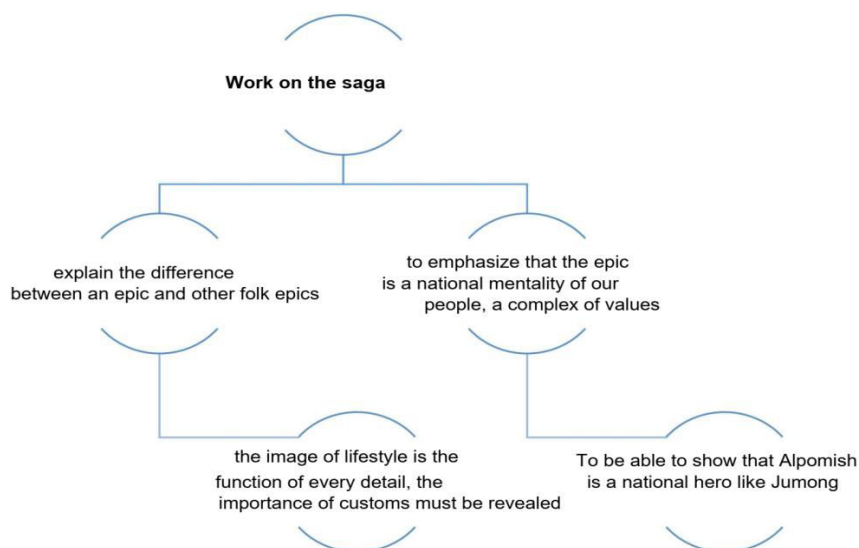
Once the text is read, it is usually analyzed. The analysis emphasizes that Alpomish's heroic power is that all his actions are not only to reach Barchin, but first and foremost to fight injustice and discrimination, humiliation and violence. As Alpomish and Barchins are the people's favorite children, students say that Karajon is a shining example of sincere friendship.

The teacher then goes on to say that the image of these heroes has also moved into written literature, citing Sabir Abdullah's drama Alpomish as an example. In order to reflect the originality of the epic, some passages are memorized for students, and memorization lessons are held at special hours.

The methodology of teaching the epic "Alpomish" in academic lyceums is not well developed. The teachers are teaching as they see fit.

It is not a mistake to say that the epic is the history of the nation, a complex of values. In the words of Kazakboy Yuldashev, a doctor of pedagogical sciences, professor and author of textbooks, there is a lot that is not said, that is, the main content is not expressed in the text, in letters. Therefore, the teacher of literature should be very clever, and it is recommended to use the work of K. Yuldashev "Alpomish interpretations", the works of Osman Azim as a methodological aid to teachers.

Here are some suggestions on how to look or get an appointment for antique items:



In conclusion, it can be said that each teacher organizes literature lessons, especially in teaching folklore, in parallel with the theoretical knowledge needed to understand the work. should go. Among the genres of folklore, epics play an important role in shaping the spiritual image of the reader. Since folk epics are a sacred monument that embodies the national mentality, it requires a more careful approach to teaching. There are many hidden meanings in the text that are not visible in the story or in the context. Therefore, the teacher must be very careful to bring the student to the content, the essence of the work, which also requires theoretical knowledge of the subject.

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TRENDS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE THEORETICAL FOUNDATIONS OF PHYSICAL CULTURE

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ABSTRACT

The article presents the trends in the development of the theoretical foundations of physical culture. The essence of the article is revealed in detail based on the following trends: evolutionism, evolution, evolution of development. As a result, their great socialization, educational and economic potential was not fully realized, which led to a decline in the international prestige of the country. Evolutionism is a certain trend that takes place in only one form of development, that is, without interruption, without leaps, without any interruptions. Since the middle of the 19th century, the idea of evolution has become widespread in European science.

KEYWORDS: *Physical Culture, Directions, Evolutionism, Evolution, Evolution Of Development, Theoretical Aspects, Directions Of Development.*

INTRODUCTION

In the field of modern physical culture, there is a growing need for changes in public consciousness. Each era develops its own way of thinking and new knowledge, on the basis of which the integration of human knowledge takes place.

In the context of growing global competition in all aspects of development, every country in the world today needs to improve the quality of human capital. This requires a radical revision of approaches to the health of the nation - a healthy worldview for people of all ages, constant concern for physical, spiritual and intellectual health, strengthening physical health [1].

The purpose of our study is to analyze the methodological problems of society in the second half of the 20th century and today's achievements, to study the theories of cultural thinking and physical education in the field of physical culture associated with its formation.

All this is directly related to the field of physical culture, physical education. Today it is important to choose a strategy for their further development for the past decades. This is especially true against the background of a very low turnout (and before that at major sports forums, physical education, a variety of sports values, constant reassignments (albeit in some cases) and successful performances) the entire younger generation is waiting for. As a result, their great socialization, educational and economic potential was not fully realized, which led to a decline in the international prestige of the country. This requires studying the trends in the development of the theoretical foundations of physical culture.

We will try to shed light on the basic concepts of the topic based on sources:

Trend - direction of development; means interest, inclination, desire for something [2]. Here it is appropriate to note the evolution of the content of the theoretical aspects of physical culture.

Evolutionism is a certain trend that takes place in only one form of development, that is, without interruption, without leaps, without any interruptions. In the context of evolutionism, the emphasis is on the conscious formation of culture, its direct "creation". Every cultural object has its creator[3].

Since the middle of the 19th century, the idea of evolution has become widespread in European science. They were able to highlight studies in biology, ethnography, anthropology and cultural history. The key term for this direction was the concept of evolution.

Evolution (lat. evolutio - placement) is an irreversible historical process.

Evolution of development is the accumulation of changes from one stage to another, which gradually complicate the organizational level in different systems.

The unity of mankind, as the basic condition and means of life, is the basis of the universality of its culture. Every culture is formed and developed. The concept of the evolution of cultures of the famous English scientist E. Tylor is given in his work "Primitive Culture".

The return of the theory of physical culture to the sphere of education as a modernized independent science from culturally adequate positions, the application of existing methods of physical culture in the educational process based on a complete reorganization of materials and a deep analysis of theoretical statements published in the literature. The following theoretical knowledge in the field of physical culture allows you to understand the whole:

- holistically integrative;
- integrated structure,
- Essentially general.

It should be noted that the trends in the development of the theory of physical culture from the point of view of our understanding are not clearly visible. There are many reasons for this:

- During the formation of the theory of physical culture as a scientific and educational discipline, the theoretical and methodological foundations of physical culture have always been the least developed in their field;
- The theory itself has come a long way in its development, which makes it difficult to understand them clearly;
- There has always been uncertainty, some form of perception of the phenomenon itself - physical culture (and, consequently, different approaches to building its theory) and a number of other reasons.

Indeed, the understanding of this phenomenon has led to various theoretical approaches to determining its role and place in social relations, changing the socio-economic conditions of society, in particular, the multifaceted policy of the state, etc. Currently, the development of this field of science is in crisis. In particular, the division of the phenomenon into various components, the definition of physical culture as an integral system with its individual

components (especially physical education), the uneven development of scientific knowledge about it. At first, the theory of physical education was formed, then the theory of sports and others, as well as some types of physical culture were often considered as an independent phenomenon, physical culture was accepted as an abstract thing, etc.

It should be noted that in the last decades in the field of physical culture in the development of scientific-theoretical, conceptual-methodological, methodological-practical knowledge, extensive research has been carried out, which require constant, comprehensive reflection and re-verification. Rib exit. But in general, today we can talk about a certain evolution of theoretical knowledge in the field of physical culture over time. The knowledge of this is connected with the modern stage of development of the theory of physical culture, especially with the identification of specific fundamental trends in its formation and development, which are still not clearly visible.

However, the foregoing does not mean that understanding the development trend of the theoretical foundations of physical culture was not the focus of attention of the largest scientists in this field.

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PROJECT ACTIVITY IN PRIMARY SCHOOL

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ABSTRACT

The article analyzes the main approaches of modern domestic teachers to the problems of project education, and notes that this type of activity is perceived as a way to increase the motivation of students. Also, project activities provide a high level of cognitive interest, the integration of theoretical knowledge with practical experience and contributes to the development of creative activity. The article highlights several types of scientific and project activities of students and provides a brief description of them.

KEYWORDS: Education; pedagogical technology; project activity; creation; students; universal learning activities

Everything that I know, I know why I need it and where, and how I can apply this knowledge.

Bernard Shaw

INTRODUCTION

Project activities really help to teach children to learn on their own. After all, when preparing a project, children learn to understand a bunch of information, look for a description, and so on. So there is a very big future for project work in elementary school. The method of projects in elementary school requires the integration of students' knowledge in various subject areas: this is music, and the world around them, and fine arts, and literary reading, and local history, and ecology, and technology, and the Russian language. The topics of projects of students of this age are closely related to the subject content, since visual-figurative thinking characteristic of this age, curiosity, interest in the world around them push students to choose a topic based on the specific content of the subject, and not on the basis of an analysis of their experience and their problems. In the framework of the traditional class-lesson form of education, it is sometimes difficult for the teacher to do this. Of course, organizing such a complex type of work with students as the implementation of projects in an elementary school is not an easy task that requires strength. Significant time. Enthusiasm. Properly organized project activities fully justify these costs and give a tangible pedagogical effect, primarily related to the personal development of students. Namely, project activity is one of the most effective tools. I will share my experience of working on projects. I've been working on projects for three years now. Each project is a very real thing for a student who knows the goals, can anticipate difficulties, and make a plan for his simple work. The simplicity of projects ensures the success of their implementation, gives strength and desire to work on others. How is the work on projects in our class built?[1]

I use the following project steps:

1st - immersion in the project;

2nd - organization of activities;

3rd - implementation of activities;

4th - presentation of results and reflection

The teacher formulates the problem of the project, but not every problem forces a person to act. The topic of the project should be given in general terms, and the children will discuss it, think it over, maybe reformulate it, or even choose the topic of the project on their own. It should be a topic that children would be interested in working on. When there is a clear idea of the project problem and its goal is clear, we plan the work. Planning is a challenge for many children. Here you need to help him, and not plan instead of him. A memo with questions helps you develop a plan for your project. Answering these questions, the student determines the tasks, ways of working at each stage, determines the deadlines for work, identifies available and missing resources. At this stage, students look for the necessary information using books, Internet resources, consult with adults on the topic of the project, visit libraries, conduct surveys and questionnaires, experiments and research. The received information is analyzed and systematized. Prepare a presentation. The presentation is the showcase of the project. The most important skill that children acquire in the course of project activities is the skill of public speaking. Children learn to present their work concisely and convincingly. Students also prepare for the fact that the author will have to answer questions from the public. Any question on the topic of the project gives the author another chance to show his competence. Parents are involved in the work on projects, who throughout the work motivate children, advise, observe, help in collecting information, designing. However, it is important that parents do not take on part of the children's work on projects. To this end, I hold parent-teacher meetings, where I explain to parents the essence of the project method and its significance for the development of the personality of children, and I conduct special consultations for parents whose children are already participating in the project. The problem of choosing the necessary method of work has always arisen before teachers. But in modern conditions, we need methods that allow us to organize the learning process in a new way, the relationship between teacher and student. Students today are different, and the role of the teacher should also be different. How to organize desire-based learning? How to activate the student, stimulate his natural curiosity, motivate interest in self-acquisition of new knowledge? Therefore, I consider the use of the project method in elementary school relevant and very effective.

Such activities can be carried out in two directions: within the framework of classroom activities with all students and in extracurricular activities. In our school, work is carried out in these two areas, which makes it possible for each student to fully realize their aspirations and abilities. The priority task of the modern school is to create the necessary and complete conditions for the personal development of each child, the formation of his active life position. At present, it is necessary to form social competencies, social activity among students and do this through project activities.

A project is understood as a set of interrelated actions taken to achieve a specific goal within a given period within the framework of available opportunities. Project activities are understood as different types of activities that have a number of common features:

1) Aimed at achieving specific goals;

- 2) include the coordinated implementation of interrelated activities;
- 3) have a limited duration in time, with a definite beginning and end;
- 4) to a certain extent unique and unrepeatable.

The purpose of work on projects in elementary school: Personal development and creation of the foundations for the creative potential of students.

Tasks

1. Formation of positive self-esteem, self-respect.
2. Formation of communicative competence in cooperation:
 - ability to treat people kindly and sensitively, to empathize;
 - Formation of socially adequate ways of behavior.
3. Formation of the ability to organize and manage activities:
 - education of purposefulness and perseverance;
 - formation of skills for organizing the workspace and rational use of working time;
 - formation of the ability to independently and jointly plan activities and cooperation;
 - Formation of the ability to independently and jointly make decisions.
4. Formation of the ability to solve creative problems.
5. Formation ability to work with information (collection, systematization, storage, use).

Work on the project is preceded by a necessary stage - work on the topic, during which children are invited to collect a variety of information on a common topic. At the same time, students themselves choose what exactly they would like to learn within the framework of this topic. In further work on projects, the compiled general encyclopedia or card file can serve as one of the main sources of information on the topic.

Suggested course of action:

1. Familiarization of the class with the topic.
2. Selection of subtopics (fields of knowledge).
3. Collection of information.
4. Selection of projects.
5. Work on projects.
6. Presentation of projects.

The teacher chooses a common theme or organizes its choice by the students. The criterion for choosing a topic may be the experience of the teacher on this topic, the richness of various sources of information on a particular topic, the desire to implement any project related to the plot of any topic. When choosing a subtopic, the teacher should not only offer a large number of subtopics, but also suggest to the students how they can formulate them themselves. Classical sources of information are encyclopedias and other books, including those from the school

library. In addition, these are video cassettes, encyclopedias and other materials on CDs, adult stories, and excursions. The stories of adults are understood not only as stories of parents to their children, but also conversations, interviews with specialists in some field of activity, including during meetings of specialists with children specially organized at school. Possible excursions are excursions either to museums or to operating enterprises (it may turn out that one of the parents works there). In addition, adults can help children get information from the Internet.

After information has been collected on most of the subtopics, the teacher states this fact, reminds latecomers to hurry up, and discusses with the children what projects (crafts, research and activities) are possible after studying the topic. The result of work on the topic is a collected and systematized file on the topic.

Projects differ from each other:

- Result:

- crafts (toys, books, drawings, postcards, costumes, models, models, etc.);

- Events (performances, concerts, quizzes, KVN, fashion shows, etc.);

- Number of children:

- individual activity (the resulting product is the result of the work of one person); in the future, personal items can be combined into a collective product (for example, an exhibition of student work);

- Work in small groups (crafts, collages, layouts, preparation of competitions and quizzes, etc.);

- Duration (from several hours to several months);

- The number of stages and the presence of intermediate results (for example, when preparing a performance, preparation of costumes can be singled out as a separate stage);

- Set and hierarchy of roles;

- The ratio of time to perform activities in school and outside of school;

- The need to involve adults.

Children are completely free to choose in which of the projects proposed by the teacher they will participate. To ensure freedom and expand the field of choice, it is recommended to offer projects of different characteristics (long-term and short-term, individual, group and collective, etc.). Also, if a child is known to be good at something in particular, you can tie the project to a theme and give the child an opportunity to prove themselves in what they are good at. When distributing roles in projects, in addition to the actual wishes of the children, it is recommended to be guided by the abilities of the students known to the teacher and their psychological characteristics.

The issue of hierarchy in projects is a delicate issue and, on the one hand, allows you to create favorable conditions for the development of leadership qualities and the ability to cooperate in a team, and on the other hand, it requires careful monitoring of the joint activities of children in situations of cooperation and subordination (temporary subordination within the framework of one project). It is especially successful if such observations can be carried out by a child psychologist. Each project should be brought to a successful conclusion and leave the child with

a sense of pride in the result. To do this, in the process of working on projects, the teacher helps children measure their desires and capabilities.

After completing the project, students should be given the opportunity to talk about their work, show what they have done, and hear praise in their address. It is good if not only other children, but also parents are present at the presentation of the results of the project. If the project is long-term, then it is advisable to single out intermediate stages in it, as a result of which children receive positive reinforcement.

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PEDAGOGICAL ETHICS AND PEDAGOGICAL TACT

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ABSTRACT

The article considers pedagogical ethics as a set of norms and rules of behavior of a teacher, which ensures the moral nature of pedagogical activity and as a science that studies the origin and nature, structure, functions and features of the manifestation of morality, and pedagogical tact as a sense of norm or observance by the teacher of the rules of behavior and etiquette, expressing its moral character and as a means of organizing interaction between the teacher and pupils.

KEYWORDS:*Pedagogical Ethics, Pedagogical Tact, Honesty, Truthfulness, Moral Purity, Humanity, Modesty, Sincerity, Pedagogical Authority*

INTRODUCTION

The need of society to pass on its experience and knowledge to the younger generations brought to life the system of school education and gave rise to a special type of socially necessary activity - professional pedagogical activity. Elements of pedagogical ethics appeared along with the emergence of pedagogical activity as a special social function. For the first time questions of professional ethics of the teacher were raised by M. Quintilian. He did not recommend the use of coercion in teaching. The teacher should awaken the positive feelings of the child, encourage him with requests and praises, and rejoice in his successes.[1]

In the era of the Middle Ages, society was not interested in issues of pedagogical ethics due to the dominance of religion in matters of education. In the Renaissance, these issues received their new development - in the works of Montaigne. In his opinion, it is necessary to pay attention to the personal qualities of the mentor, to take into account the "spiritual inclinations of the child", not to demand unquestioning acceptance of the teacher's ideas by the student. Considers in detail the issues of pedagogical ethics Ya.A. Comenius (1592-1670), paying special attention to the relationship between the teacher and the pupil. "No one can make people moral or pious except a moral or pious teacher." John Locke paid attention to the moral relationship between the educator and the pupil, opposed coercion and punishment, considered the example of the teacher's own behavior to be significant). Representatives of the French Enlightenment interpreted the tasks of moral education, formulated requirements for the moral character of the teacher and put forward their own ethical concepts, considering enlightenment, science and reason to be the driving force of progress. As Zh.Zh. Rousseau (1712 - 1772), the teacher must be devoid of human vices and morally stand above society. I.G. Pestalozzi (1746-1827), believed that a true teacher should be able to detect and develop positive personal qualities in any child, promoted the ideas of labor and moral education. German educators, such as Diesterweg, more

deeply specified the requirements for a teacher and criticized education isolated from society. In particular, Diesterweg formulated clear requirements for the teacher - perfect mastery of the subject, love for the profession and children, cheerfulness, optimism, self-improvement. A qualitatively new stage in the development of ethics and issues of pedagogical morality is associated with the Russian revolutionary democrats, who enriched and deepened the ethical ideas of the Enlightenment figures. Dobrolyubova proves that education should not be based on the authority of suppression, but on high education and the comprehensive development of the teacher, his firm and infallible convictions, and respect for the rights of children.[2]

Professional ethics are called codes of conduct that ensure the moral nature of those relationships between people that arise from their professional activities. A feature of professional ethics is its close connection with the activities of members of a particular group and inseparable unity with the general theory of morality.

Pedagogical ethics is a set of norms and rules of behavior of a teacher, which ensures the moral nature of pedagogical activity and relationships caused by pedagogical activity.

Pedagogical ethics is a science that studies the origin and nature, structure, functions and features of the manifestation of morality in pedagogical activity; professional morality of the teacher.

Pedagogical ethics is an independent section of ethical science and studies the features of pedagogical morality, finds out the specifics of the implementation of the general principles of morality in the field of pedagogical work, reveals its functions, the specifics of the content of principles and ethical categories. Pedagogical ethics also studies the nature of the moral activity of the teacher and moral relations in the professional environment, develops the foundations of pedagogical etiquette, which is a set of specific rules of communication developed in the teaching environment, manners of behavior, etc. people professionally engaged in training and education. Pedagogical ethics faces a number of urgent tasks (which can be divided into theoretical and applied), including the study of methodological problems, elucidation of the structure and study of the process of formation of the teacher's moral needs, development of the specifics of the moral aspects of pedagogical work, identification of the requirements for moral character teacher, etc.[3]

The practical activity of a teacher does not always correspond to the norms of professional ethics, which is caused by the complexity and contradictions of pedagogical practice, therefore one of the important tasks of pedagogical ethics is to study the state of the teacher's moral consciousness. For this purpose, it is necessary to have sufficiently correct and scientifically substantiated methods. The universal and most common methods for studying public opinion in the field of pedagogical ethics are aimed at clarifying the value orientations, the motivational sphere of the individual, and the value judgments of the respondents. Ethical and sociological methods make it possible to study the teacher's ethical erudition, value orientations, moral upbringing and the nature of collective relationships. It is possible to name among the methods of research of pedagogical ethics: the method of "frequency dictionaries", the method of ethical workshop, content analysis, the method of public certification. Among the objectives of the course of pedagogical ethics is to raise the level of the teacher's moral and pedagogical training and equip him with knowledge, using which contradictions in the educational process can be resolved more effectively. The study of pedagogical ethics provides the material necessary for the analysis of the pedagogical process as a process of moral relations between its participants.[4]

Pedagogical tact means a sense of the norm or observance by the teacher of the rules of conduct and etiquette, expressing his moral character.

Pedagogical tact is a means of organizing interaction between a teacher and pupils.

The norms of pedagogical tact require the teacher, first of all, to have high human qualities. After all, one of the main goals of reforming the education system is the education of a perfect person, which is proclaimed a priority direction of state policy. The teacher is obliged to educate educated, enlightened youth with a high mind, independent thinking, an example for others. Thus, a teacher in a modern democratic society must first of all be a literate person, have excellent knowledge, and be a mature person in his profession. The pedagogical tact in the teacher's behavior is formed in a certain period of a process that does not end, its factors are also continuously improved as a result of the development of society.[5]

Factors that ensure the continuity of the pedagogical tact:

- Pedagogical tact is a process that is refined and improved in all pedagogical activities of a teacher;
- The pedagogical tact usually does not acquire a finished form, constantly enriching itself in exchange for human qualities;
- The teacher can vary the components of the pedagogical tact depending on the social environment and lifestyle of people, traditions;
- The teacher must constantly strive for a deep mastery of the intricacies of the pedagogical tact;
- The pedagogical tact is maintained by the teacher in a certain balance, forming the most convenient form of interaction for him with each pupil.
- Sincere love for one's profession, honesty, truthfulness, moral purity, humanity, modesty, sincerity are the necessary requirements of pedagogical politeness.
- The basis of pedagogical politeness is that the kindness of the teacher embodies the qualities of exactingness and rigor in education.
- On the basis of pedagogical politeness, the teacher enriches the pedagogical norms of etiquette and morality with his worldview and moral experience.

Pedagogical tact is achieved by the fact that the teacher gives a fair assessment of each situation in the process of education and upbringing, correctly perceives the behavior of students, embodies such qualities as endurance, self-control, patience, responsiveness, responsibility, conscience. Only a teacher who loves his profession in teaching, gives all his strength, the light of his soul and the warmth of his heart to this cause and achieves good results in his work. Loving children, being kind to them are important qualities that form the moral image of a teacher. The teacher meets with students almost daily, asks and answers questions, approving their good deeds and good deeds, evaluates their knowledge, reprimands them for unseemly actions, and applies educational methods if necessary.[6]

The teacher needs to try to learn the rules of his internal routine, to a certain extent penetrating into the system of communication between pupils and adults. This is done on the basis of communication with pupils, studying their character, observing their relationships with peers and adults, joint analysis of various events and problems in the life of pupils, their feedback

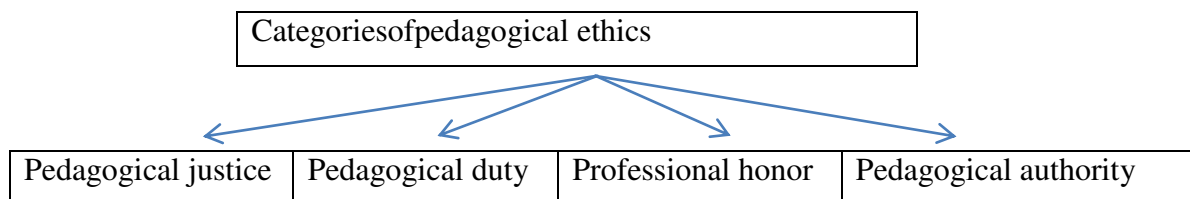
regarding the phenomena occurring in their environment.[7]

To achieve positive results, the teacher must build student confidence. In order for a younger student to win the trust or enter the trust of “friends”, the teacher must be able to use the possibilities of pedagogical courtesy in his place. After establishing a trusting relationship, students turn to the teacher for help in difficult times, share their feedback with him. Mutual trust, even in informal relationships, gives the teacher the opportunity to see the inner world of students, which is sometimes impossible to understand. As a result of the application of pedagogical tact in relations with pupils:

- The teacher knows well the character, the inner world of the pupils, in relations with the pupils there are opportunities for friendly communication;
- the teacher sincerely comes into contact with the students, sometimes he can pass by without hearing the mutually exclusive statements of the students, which he should not hear, because listening to what others say is indecent;
- the teacher may sometimes not interfere in the daily work of the group of students, laying on the activists of the group a positive solution to certain disappointing events taking place in the group. All this will put an end to the disagreements, disagreements and conflicts of the teacher with the students.[8]

Pedagogical ethics considers the essence of the main categories of pedagogical morality and moral values. Moral values can be called a system of ideas about good and evil, justice and honor, which act as a kind of assessment of the nature of life phenomena, moral virtues and actions of people, etc. All basic moral concepts are applicable to pedagogical activity, however, individual concepts reflect such features of pedagogical views, activities and relationships that distinguish pedagogical ethics as a relatively independent section of ethics.[9]

Among these categories are professional pedagogical duty, pedagogical justice, pedagogical honor and pedagogical authority.



Pedagogical ethics considers moral convictions as moral knowledge that has become the norm of the teacher's behavior, his own position in the system of relations with society, his profession, work, colleagues, students and their parents. The teacher cannot be limited by the knowledge of moral norms and principles, although they are a condition for correct orientation in reality - he must have firm ideological and moral convictions, which are a prerequisite for active conscious activity for the purposeful formation of the personality of the pupil.[10]

Justice - generally characterizes the correspondence between the merits of people and their social recognition, rights and obligations; pedagogical justice has specific features, representing a kind of measure of the objectivity of the teacher, the level of his moral upbringing (kindness, integrity, humanity), which is manifested in his assessments of the actions of students, their attitude to learning, socially useful activities, etc. Justice is the moral quality of the teacher and

the assessment of the measures of his influence on students, corresponding to their real merits to the team. The specificity of pedagogical justice lies in the fact that the assessment of the action and the response to it are in the teacher and students at different levels of moral maturity; in the fact that the definition of the measure of objectivity depends on the teacher to a greater extent; in the fact that the interaction of the parties with unequal self-defense is subjected to a common moral assessment; finally, in the fact that the pedagogically necessary, programmed by the teacher, may not be realized by the students.[11]

Professional pedagogical duty is one of the most important categories of pedagogical ethics. This concept concentrates ideas about the totality of requirements and moral prescriptions imposed by society on the personality of a teacher, on the performance of professional duties: to carry out certain labor functions, mainly intellectual, to build relationships with students, their parents correctly (the consideration of this problem was the subject of this essay), colleagues at work, to be deeply aware of their attitude to the chosen profession, the student and teaching staff and society as a whole. The basis of professional pedagogical duty is the objective and actual needs of society in the education and upbringing of the younger generations. The professional duty of a teacher is programmed with the need for a creative attitude to their work, special demands on oneself, the desire to replenish professional knowledge and improve pedagogical skills, the need for a respectful and demanding attitude towards students and their parents, the ability to resolve complex collisions and conflicts of school life.

Professional honor in pedagogy is a concept that expresses not only the teacher's awareness of his importance, but also public recognition, public respect for his moral merits and qualities. The highly developed awareness of individual honor and personal dignity in the teaching profession stands out distinctly. If a teacher in his behavior and interpersonal relations violates the requirements set by society for the ideal of a teacher, then, accordingly, he demonstrates disregard for professional honor and dignity. The honor of a teacher is a public assessment of his real professional merits, which are manifested in the process of fulfilling his professional duty. Finally, the pedagogical authority of a teacher is his moral status in a team of students and colleagues, it is a kind of discipline by which an authoritative and respected teacher regulates the behavior of students and influences their beliefs.

Professional conscience is a person's self-assessment of his thoughts, feelings, actions through the prism of higher values. Conscience activates the moral life of a person; it is an important "mechanism" for affirming goodness and justice. Professional conscience is a category of ethics that reflects the mutual consciousness and moral responsibility of the individual to himself; inner need to do justice. Conscience is the most perfect form of self-control. The professional conscience of a teacher is a subjective awareness of his duty and responsibility to his students.

Pedagogical authority - depends on the previous moral-ethical and psychological-pedagogical training of the teacher. Its level is determined by the depth of knowledge, erudition, skill, attitude to work, etc. The moral views of the teacher are characterized by completeness and stability. One of the elements of the teacher's moral consciousness is his awareness of moral values and understanding of how these values are perceived by his pupils. The basis for the formation of the teacher's moral views is the knowledge of the principles, requirements and norms of morality and their specific reflection in pedagogical activity.

The authority of suppression. It is won by systematically demonstrating the superiority of the teacher in his rights and the ability to keep pupils in fear of punishment or ridicule for an

unsuccessful answer. A rude shout, disrespect for the personality of the child are characteristic of such a teacher. Communication with the class acquires a formal-bureaucratic character.

The authority of pedantry. Such a teacher has a system of petty, useless conventions. The systematic nit-picking of the teacher to the students is not consistent with common sense. Pupils lose confidence in their abilities, they can grossly violate discipline. The authority of reasoning. The teacher, trying to gain authority among the students, chooses the path of edification, endless notations, believing that this is the only way to educate students. Pupils quickly cease to pay attention to the eloquence of such a teacher. The authority of imaginary kindness. It manifests itself more often in novice teachers due to the lack of pedagogical experience.

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REFLECTION OF MALAYSIAN RELIGIOUS TOLERANCE IN TRADITIONS

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ABSTRACT

Current article states that Malaysia has long been a multi-ethnic country, and despite its significant influence on migration and missionary work, trade, and Western colonial policy, it is one of the world's leading nations in pursuing a policy of interethnic harmony, and practicing national traditions in accordance with the principles of tolerance.

KEYWORDS: *Malaysia, pluralism, tolerance, nation, tradition, marriage.*

INTRODUCTION

Malaysia or the Federation of Malaysia is a country located in Southeast Asia, one of the founders of the Union of Southeast Asian Nations and a member of this Union. It is noteworthy that in the short period of its independence, the Malaysian economy has grown rapidly and the living standards of the population have improved significantly.

It should be noted that Malaysia has long been a multinational state, which in turn has been significantly influenced by migration and missionary work, trade, and the colonial policy of Western countries. Nevertheless, Malaysia is one of the countries in the world that pursues an exemplary policy of interethnic harmony.

Geographically, the Federation of Malaysia is divided into two parts by the South China Sea: Western Malaysia (also known as Malaya) and Eastern Malaysia (also known as Sabah and Sarawak). According to some historians, the name "Melayu" is believed to be derived from the Sanskrit word "Malaiur" or "Malayadvipa" meaning "mountain state" [1] and was used by Indian traders to refer to the Malacca Peninsula. According to other hypotheses, it is derived from the Tamil word Malai, which means "mountain". After his voyage to Oceania in 1826, the French navigator Jules Dumont-Durville coined the words "Malaysia," "Micronesia," and "Melanesia" to distinguish a group of islands from Polynesia. Malaysia called it the "East India Territory." [2] In 1850, the English ethnologist George Samuel Windsor proposed in the Journal of the Indian Archipelago and Eastern Asia that the islands of Southeast Asia be renamed Melayunezia or Indonesia.

About 60.3% of Malaysia's population is Austronesian, known in the region as bumiputra ("sons of the earth"). The indigenous population of the state is collectively known as Orang-Asli ("real people") [3] and they live mainly in the states of Sarawak and Sabah. The largest of this ethnic

group is the Ibans, who make up 30% of the Sarawak population. Another large indigenous population living in the southwestern part of Sarawak is the Bidayhs.

The second largest ethnic group is the Chinese, who make up 24.6% of Malaysia's population. They live mainly in Ipoh and Kuala Lumpur, the "Chinese" cities of Malaysia, as well as in the "Chinese" state of Penang. The third largest ethnic group is Indians, who make up 7.1% of the population.

Although the Malaysian Constitution guarantees freedom of religion, Islam has been declared the state religion [4]. Although Islam is the state religion and the majority of the population is Muslim, Malaysia is not a classical Muslim state, with 61.3% Islam, 19.8% Buddhism, 9.2% Christianity, 6.3% Hinduism and 1.3% Confucianism, Taoism and other Chinese religions, while 1.4% believe in other religions in general, while 0.7% of the population do not believe in any religion.

Malaysia presents itself as a state based on religious pluralism, and Article 153 of the Constitution is the most important legal document in the process of governing ethnic processes and the emergence of national equality.

Marriage is both an obligation and a Sunnah for Muslims. It should be noted that Muslims around the world celebrate their weddings based on the conditions and customs of their region, even if they get married as commanded in the Qur'an and Hadith. In particular, in Malaysia, where the majority of the population is Muslim, weddings are held based on traditions mixed with the customs of the existing religions in the region.

In Malaysia, matchmaking is an honorable and responsible job. Choosing the spouse is made by the youth or the parents. The matchmaking can be made by a close friend of the young man or by the elder of the neighborhood where the young man lives. The groomsmen usually go to the girl's house in the evening. If the girl's side has not promised anyone else, the boy's side will give the girl's family a ringgit (Malaysian currency) and a gold ring. This is called "tandahantaran" - a symbolic gift. If the gift is accepted, Fatiha day (engagement) is set, and if the gift is not accepted, no hope is given to the young man. According to Malay custom, the day of the Fatiha wedding is usually set between one and four weeks after the first communion.

The Fatiha wedding is usually a small event held at the girl's house in the presence of close relatives and friends of both sides. In it, the two parties agree on the wedding day (meeting kahwin), the bride's dowry (mas kahwin), the gift, and the wedding expenses (belanjakahwin) distributed equally to both sides[5].

Malays determine the wedding day according to the lunar year: the months of Shawwal and Dhu'l-Hijjah are the best months, and Fridays, Saturdays, Sundays are considered the best days, and the remaining days and months are considered hot days and months, making them unsuitable for weddings.

A scheduled wedding day can be changed for only two reasons - if someone on the groom or bride's side dies or becomes seriously ill. A seriously ill patient should be expected to recover or die. If one of the relatives of both parties dies on the appointed date of the wedding, the wedding is held a week later. This, in turn, is seen as a tribute to the troubled home, and proves that there is a presumption among the people that the soul of the dead can return in a week and do evil.

Usually, the wedding is held at the girl's house. Weddings can last from one to three days, depending on the economic circumstances of the families.

The wedding begins with an event called "the arrival of the dowry and gift greetings" ("menghantarbelanja"). After the two sides have gathered, the representative of the bride side opens the gifts brought by the groom one by one and shows them to the gathered guests and presents them to the father of the bride. In the evening, "majlisberinai" - the ceremony of decorating with henna begins. In this ceremony, a beautifully dressed bride is her hands and nails dyed with henna by a beautician.

Before the wedding, "bertemutunang" - a ceremony of welcoming the bride is held. At the event, the bride sits on a special pillow with her friends behind the groom, who is surrounded by friends. They are brought a dish made of yellow sticky rice and eaten.

On the third day, the ceremony "istiadatmandipengantin", baptism of the bride and groom begins. The bride is taken to the river surrounded by her friends, wearing a dress decorated with beautiful ornaments and gold on her head. This ceremony is also performed by the groom. After the baptism, the bride and groom put on their wedding dress.

The bride wears a Malay national costume and a silk dress made of gold thread, which is the Malay national fabric, and is taken to the wedding hall built for the bride and groom surrounded by family members and friends.

The groom, in turn, wears Malay-style trousers, a shirt, and a black fez with a conical tip on his head. Surrounded by friends, with the sound of drums and drums he walks to the wedding hall, where the bride is waiting for, and sits to the right of the bride, which is called "custom bersanding" - "the bride and groom sit side by side." Then there will be "istiadatmenepungtawar" - "rice halva ceremony".

As the bride and groom sit, they are lightly fanned. This landscape allows them to imagine themselves as kings and queens who have earned the respect and attention of their people. The bride and groom feed each other with sticky yellow rice with the help of the bride's friend and the groom's friend. This ceremony is called "adatbersuap-suapan" - a ceremony of mutual feeding.

Each guest who comes to the wedding brings different gifts to the bride. In turn, guests will be presented with an egg called "telurpengantin" - "wedding egg" in a special container made of colored paper.

In the morning after the wedding, the relatives of both sides gather and hold a ceremony to give the bride and groom as much money as they want, that is, a custom called "adatmenimbang" - "custom of measurement". The money collected is distributed equally between the bride and groom. Usually, after the wedding, the groom lives in the bride's house, and now most modern brides and grooms buy a separate house for living independently.

In conclusion, it should be noted that the people of Malaysia perform their rituals in harmony with national traditions, without contradicting Islamic doctrines.

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THE PICTURE OF DORIAN: WILL BEAUTY SAVE THE WORLD

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ABSTRACT

In this article "Beauty will save the world". How to understand this article? Because beauty is perceived and seen in all in different ways. The famous phrase beauty saves the world, symbolizes the role of moral and aesthetic beauty, and the idea of how strong the meaning in the idea of beauty is.

KEYWORDS:*The Picture Of Dorian Gray, Will Beauty, Save, World, However, Is Anything, Warning Is, In Itself, A Moral Lesson, Which Perhaps.*

INTRODUCTION

The story opens in the home of painter Basil Hallward, who is showing his friend Lord Henry Wotton a portrait on which he has been working. The picture is of an attractive young man by the name of Dorian Gray, with whom Hallward has become infatuated. As the conversation draws to a close, Gray himself arrives on the scene, and Henry demands to be introduced to him. As Basil continues to paint, Henry speaks to the young man about the infinite value of youth; Dorian seems to be much moved. Later, they go out into the garden and continue the discussion. Basil calls them in to announce that he has finished the portrait. Henry declares it a masterpiece, but Dorian mourns the fact that, while the picture will remain the same forever, a portrait of eternal youth, he must change and decay; in fact, he declares that he would give his soul were matters to be reversed. Henry then invites Dorian to accompany him to the theater, and he accepts; Basil, however, is pained by the obvious fact that Dorian, whom he adores, is more attracted to Henry than to him.[1]

When The Picture of Dorian Gray was first published in Lippincott's Monthly Magazine in 1890, it was decried as immoral. In revising the text the following year, Wilde included a preface, which serves as a useful explanation of his philosophy of art. The purpose of art, according to this series of epigrams, is to have no purpose. In order to understand this claim fully, one needs to consider the moral climate of Wilde's time and the Victorian sensibility regarding art and morality. The Victorians believed that art could be used as a tool for social education and moral enlightenment, as illustrated in works by writers such as Charles Dickens and George Gissing. The aestheticism movement, of which Wilde was a major proponent, sought to free art from this responsibility. The aestheticists were motivated as much by a contempt for bourgeois morality—a sensibility embodied in Dorian Gray by Lord Henry, whose every word seems designed to shock the ethical certainties of the burgeoning middle class as they were by the belief that art need not possess any other purpose than being beautiful. If this philosophy

informed Wilde's life, we must then consider whether his only novel bears it out. The two works of art that dominate the novel Basil's painting and the mysterious yellow book that Lord Henry gives Dorian are presented in the vein more of Victorian sensibilities than of aesthetic ones. That is, both the portrait and the French novel serve a purpose: the first acts as a type of mysterious mirror that shows Dorian the physical dissipation his own body has been spared, while the second acts as something of a road map, leading the young man farther along the path toward infamy. While we know nothing of the circumstances of the yellow book's composition, Basil's state of mind while painting Dorian's portrait is clear. Later in the novel, he advocates that all art be "unconscious, ideal, and remote." His portrait of Dorian, however, is anything but. Thus, Basil's initial refusal to exhibit the work results from his belief that it betrays his idolization of his subject. Of course, one might consider that these breaches of aesthetic philosophy mold The Picture of Dorian Gray into something of a cautionary tale: these are the prices that must be paid for insisting that art reveals the artist or a moral lesson. But this warning is, in itself, a moral lesson, which perhaps betrays the impossibility of Wilde's project. If, as Dorian observes late in the novel, the imagination orders the chaos of life and invests it with meaning, then art, as the fruit of the imagination, cannot help but mean something. Wilde may have succeeded in freeing his art from the confines of Victorian morality, but he has replaced it with a doctrine that is, in its own way, just as restrictive.[2]

Relevance of the topic. "Beauty will save the world." How to understand this article? Because beauty is perceived and seen in all in different ways. The famous phrase beauty saves the world, represents the role of moral and aesthetic beauty, and understand how strong the meaning in the idea of beauty.

In women, in comparison with men, the judgment about the beauty of a man looks very strict. It starts with the fact that this is primarily and especially when we start to have dolls as a term of comparison, like the modern Winx or Barbie, who made history, but at the same time was the subject of criticism, because it is the beauty that embodies the model.[3]

Throughout The Picture of Dorian Gray, by Oscar Wilde, the idea of BEAUTY being the most important aspect of being human, this idea leads to the corruption of an innocent soul. As a matter of fact, this idea being put into the innocent mind can be blamed on one character, Lord Henry. Dorian's "friend", Lord Henry drills this idea, beauty over everything, into Dorian's mind. Being obsessed with psychology, Lord Henry sees his friends as playthings for his social experiments, exploiting the vulnerability found in human nature. Lord Henry's forwardness with his views on topics and pushing his opinions onto other people causes the corruption and downward spiral of Dorian Gray's outlook on his world. Lord Henry has many opinions on the world and what he thinks about...show more content...

The importance of the subject: Throughout the book Lord Henry constantly changes his view on events depending on the person he is addressing. Wanting to be liked by both Basil and Dorian he says to Basil "Genius lasts longer than Beauty". Even though Lord Henry seems to stick by this saying he later on says, "Beauty is a form of Genius- is higher, indeed, than genius." When speaking to Dorian. Making this small change, his opinion on his view on of beauty and genius he can easily persuade Dorian to believe that beauty is the most important aspect of being alive, and without beauty life is nothing. Lord Henry exploits the fact that Dorian is gullible and narcissistic. Due to Lord Henry's continuous influence upon Gray, Lord Henry speeds up the eroding of Gray's soul. Lord Henry makes Dorian a selfish, shallow shell of a man. Worrying the

future of his beauty and only making decisions that his beauty will benefit from, Dorian drives people away and becomes inconsiderate for others. [4]

But when Lord Henry asks whether Dorian is fond of him, 'The painter considered for a few moments. "He likes me," he answered after a pause; "I know he likes me. Of course I latter him dreadfully. I find a strange pleasure in saying things to him that I know I shall be sorry for having said. As a rule, he is charming to me, and we sit in the studio and talk of a thousand things. Now and then, however, he is horribly thoughtless, and seems to take a real delight in giving me pain. Then I feel, Harry, that I have given away my whole soul to someone who treats it as if it were a flower to put in his coat, a bit of decoration to charm his vanity, an ornament for a summer's day.

The artist is the creator of beautiful things. To reveal art and conceal the artist is art's aim. The critic is he who can translate into another manner or a new material his impression of beautiful things.

The highest as the lowest form of criticism is a mode of autobiography. Those who find ugly meanings in beautiful things are corrupt without being charming. This is a fault.

Those who find beautiful meanings in beautiful things are the cultivated. For these there is hope. They are the elect to whom beautiful things mean only beauty. There is no such thing as a moral or an immoral book. Books are well written, or badly written. That is all. The nineteenth century dislike of realism is the rage of Caliban seeing his own face in a glass.[5]

The nineteenth century dislike of romanticism is the rage of Caliban not seeing his own face in a glass. The moral life of man forms part of the subject-matter of the artist, but the morality of art consists in the perfect use of an imperfect medium. No artist desires to prove anything. Even things that are true can be proved. No artist has ethical sympathies. An ethical sympathy in an artist is an unpardonable mannerism of style. No artist is ever morbid. The artist can express everything. Thought and language are to the artist instruments of an art. Vice and virtue are to the artist materials for an art. From the point of view of form, the type of all the arts is the art of the musician. From the point of view of feeling, the actor's craft is the type. All art is at once surface and symbol. Those who go beneath the surface do so at their peril. Those who read the symbol do so at their peril. It is the spectator, and not life, that art really mirrors. Diversity of opinion about a work of art shows that the work is new, complex, and vital. When critics disagree, the artist is in accord with himself. We can forgive a man for making a useful thing as long as he does not admire it. The only excuse for making a useless thing is that one admires it intensely.[6]

It is said that "beauty saves the world". Everyone talks about it, but who says what? What does he need in life? It seems that beauty constantly surrounds a person, but it is necessary to see it. First of all, you need to be ready in nature. Beautiful high mountains and blue sea, beautiful forests and Meadows. But what is their beauty? Beautiful and unique each tree, each branch, leaf, blade and flower under the flower. On his way and Tiger and Lion King of animals, but also beautiful and beautiful with all other creatures. You need to see the beauty of the world with heart and soul, you need to surprise. In the soul of such a person beautiful thoughts and feelings are born, and he cannot raise someone else's hand to another person, he can not offend the animal and destroy the tree. Beauty is inherent in life and in general in all life, and we cannot resist anything that ends with the and the universe and is deeply placed.

CONCLUSION

In general, beauty, of course, will save the world, but for this it must be so ... Such surprise and raise. It's just not fashionable. Not just something beautiful or even justified, but something that has an interior light. If it's about beautiful people, then they should have a beautiful, first of all, a soul. If it's about works of art, then there should be a good idea about the creator. And nature is always great. And there, having a beautiful composition, a harmonious shell is also necessary. He is not very holy, but very dirty and ugly. The idea is not good, but the picture is drawn carelessly ... Everything should be in harmony, so that beauty will save.

Beauty will save the world, and we, in turn, should be able to save it. The main thing is not to destroy, but to preserve the beauty of the creator of this world, its objects and phenomena. enjoy every moment and see and be able to feel the fur beautiful at the last moment of her life. And then there is also a question:"? The answer given to" why is beauty saves the world " is obvious.

But when we talk about beauty, we must remember that beauty is only a concept that belongs to the external appearance of a person. The beauty of the world around us, the nature that surrounds us, the works of art are also very important components of our life. Our lives will be more meaningful and rich in events if we value and preserve it. After all, today people pay very little attention to what surrounds them. Who looks at the sky when they go out? And he is above US-blue, tall, incredibly beautiful and majestic.

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THE CONCEPT OF SEMANTIC FIELD IN LINGUISTICS

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ABSTRACT

The article considers the generality, the similarity between the elements that make up the semantic field. The words on this basis are combined into a lexico-semantic. In this respect, they differ fundamentally from groups. In our article, ideological dictionaries are a fundamental source for studying the meaning and content of words, their semantic field.

KEYWORDS: Syntagmatic Attitude, Associative Attitude, Syntagma, Phraseologist, Dominant, Ideological, Idealistic Obstacle.

INTRODUCTION

Ferdinand de Saussure had shown the existence of paradigmatic and syntagmatic types of relationships and drew linguists' attention to the opening up of relationships between linguistic units. The Saussure thus creates clear conclusions in determining the notion of value and the systemic nature of language. In his opinion, everything in a certain language epoch is based on relationships. The sum of a stable relationship is the language and determines its functionality. Therefore, each member of the system is determined by its syntagmatic and associative relationship with other members. The nature of the relationship is divided into two groups:

- a) syntagmatic setting;
- b) Associative attitude

These two attitudes correspond to the two forms of our mental activity. If the syntagmatic relation is based on the axial succession of the members of two or more relations and is *praesentia*, then the associative relation unites the members of such relations into a virtual, mnemonic series whose members are always absent. The word interacts in the speech process and enters into a sequential relationship. The feature of the row does not allow the pronunciation of two elements at the same time. These elements are chosen from the voice stream one and the other back. Such a connection with such a line F. de Saussure counts as a syntagma according to the Saussure.[1]

The syntax always consists of the interaction of at least two consecutive units. The members of the Syntagma will have a certain value according to the units that either came after him before him or contradicted both.

Since the syntagma is formed as a result of the free association of two or more entities, some authors argue that the syntagmatic relationship is inherent in language. Still, F. de Saussure shows that he is a genius both linguistically and linguistically. In his opinion, although the typical appearance of syntax is a sentence, one should not conclude that syntax is inherent only in the language since such a sentence is inherent in language.

A characteristic language sign is the free exchange of elements. It follows that the approach to syntagma indicates that some syntactic devices integrated into syntagma have the property of stability. For example, proverbs, phraseologies, etc. Such expressions are not formed in the process of speaking but are traditionally brought to speech. It also states that all rule-based syntagmas should also be in speech, not in speech.

Because there will be ready-made samples of such devices in the language. You can express the same opinion about combinations and sentences formed based on certain templates. Such templates will be pre-existing in the speaker's memory. Besides the fact that the word enters into a syntagmatic relationship, it is associated with other words outside the speech process in the memory of the colloquial language according to the sign of the community and forms certain groups in the memory of these associative units.

And between the units of the group, there will be different relationships. For example, in the Uzbek language when we say the word "ishla" comes to our subconscious imagination, on the one hand, a group of words like a word, tuzla, muzla, on the other hand, a group of words like a worker, unemployed, working. It is emphasized that such a relationship of linguistic units is radically different from the syntagmatic relationship shown above.

This attitude is not based on order, unlike the syntagmatic attitude. Perhaps, in his memory, the speaker is in an interconnected state. Associative groups that form in our minds are not limited to the rapprochement of members of a relationship with a certain common sign. Awareness also includes the character of connecting the members of the relationship in every relationship. The more associative the rows are, the more different the relationship. For example, a group of words united based on self-sufficiency, a group of words united based on sufficiency.

In addition, the assignment can only take place based on the similarity expressed or only based on the general validity of acoustic images. The assignment can be made either in terms of content and form, only formally, or only in terms of content. Every word that can be associated with itself is always remembered.

If we have any idea of the order and interchange of elements in a syntagmatic relationship, then the exact set and exact order of the members of the associative group cannot exist in our memory. Each member of the associative group can be recognized as a base point that intersects all members without other boundaries. The pros, the first is always present and the second maybe not so often. For example, the range of word changes is limited, the number of compromises is certain, but the range of their placement in the paradigm is at the discretion of the researcher. So the layout of the position of the members of the paradigm is sub-, random. It can be in either this order or that order.

Divided into small groups, which are carried out according to the circle of lexical-semantic groups, this is the division of words into thematic groups. This type of division into small groups occurs in words that are close to each other in relation to a specific sphere, direction, topic. For example, the names of limbs of the human body, words expressing the concept of color, words

related to the western sphere, etc. This type of division into groups is manifested not only on a linguistic level but also on a non-linguistic level. And this indicates that there is a connection between the connection, generality, that is, a certain sphere in the direction of which words with generality are grouped in the matter.

Words belonging to such groups are completely different from the group of synonyms. Synonyms, i.e. words that have the same meaning or are close together, are collected in the synonym group. And in the group of words collected within the framework of a specific topic, words on a common topic are concentrated in one sphere, directions. In thematic groups, synonyms can exist as both antonyms and homonyms. For example, if we take a group of words denoting color, then in it the words denoting different colors are concentrated into one group. Words denoting color have always been the focus of linguists' attention and have given rise to several disputes. Because these generic words paved the way for the scientific research of significant lexical issues. One of the most fundamental of these is the link between language and connection and the problem of systematics or non-relativity of words. Hundreds of scientific papers have been written on this. V.A.Moskovich describes this microsystem in English in a systematic thematic way. They cover the whole spectrum. The remaining words indicating the color are colors that complement the secondary colors, i.e. the four colors. To make things clearer, these four basic words denoting color are the dominants of the synonym series. For example, if we take the word red as dominant, then the first-level synonyms that come after it in the synonym line are scarlet, orange, crimson, pink; and the second-level synonyms are vermilion, burgundy, cherry, coral, coppery, etc. The dominant noun differs from the first- and second-order words in its row not only in terms of semantics but also in its other features. [2].

Application-level;

Motivation ;

Single or joint characteristic;

Stylistic painting;

Force level. These characteristics are as follows:

Basic terms, for example, XS The first thousand words, in Eaton's book "Semantic frequency list", include many applied words; in the modern English language, their motivation is lost. All are the main words that exist in this. The motivation for additional words in the set of words that denote color is obvious. For example, orange comes from the name of the fruit, rose from the name of the flower, etc. The noun and the following first-degree words are called the predicate or predicate words. And the second-level words are derived or compound words - coppery red, jade green, sky-colored, etc.

Stylistically, the most important dominant word is the neuter (neuter) word, the first-level word that comes after it is the lyrical word. The meaning of the words denoting the four primary colors mentioned above is incredibly broad. Breaking them down into tiny systems also narrows and clarifies meaning. [3]

The thematic groups or ideological groups are studied diachronically according to the principles of comparative typology. The author calls the group that he formed a group and proposes to study it to open the dictionary-based system. The author discovers four different liaisons in the framework of the lexical.

Following his comparative analysis of the semantics of the words land, ground, middanzeard, the general features are brought out in a concise and clear form. A charismatic feature of the concept serves to simultaneously combine into equivalent lexical elements and differ depending on other units. Thus all semantic variants of the word land are attached to the meaning of "the feature that characterizes extension in space", the rest (grund, eorpe, middan-zeardjorde, molde) in words are different from the same property [4].

All elements of lexical-semantic groups are kept in the same word categories and within the boundaries of the same lexical-semantic group. If the semantic meaning is not taken into account, then the ideological group is taken into account. Dividing into ideological groups, classifying words, is a separate part of the NNG. Bunda words and phrases are divided into groups not according to their lexical-grammatical meaning, but according to their meaning, significance, meaning system. These subgroups include nouns, verbs, adjectives, and adverbs together, and all of these word categories are concentrated in one concept.

V.I. Agamdjanova is connected with the concept of light, which makes it possible to see the lateral perimeter light(n), Bright (a), shine(v.) and so on under a group of words. This approach is similar to semantic field theory, but much more accurate and concise since the author establishes the exact linguistic criteria depending on which group the word belongs to. The equivalence of the word, in this case, is reflected in its valence [5]. The theory of the semantic field has hitherto occupied the attention of linguists. Many articles and comprehensive monographs have been written and are now being written about it.

The level of vocabulary that forms an independent lexical area is determined by the word ARMY, which stands next to one word, according to the concept of the linguistic field of Jost Trier. The semantic field of units limits one to the other and covers the whole area. Huddi calls this field Jost Trier linguistic, consular, or lexical field. The definition he gave (S. Ulmann translation) is as follows: "fields (fields) is a linguistic phenomenon that exists between a word or a whole dictionary. They are part of a whole or part of similar words that are attached to a larger unit, and they are divided into smaller groups among themselves in the dictionary." After the book of the trio, scientific research in this regard was continued and several different definitions were given to this concept. For example, V. Porsig, G. Ipsen, and other authors have described the conceptions given a little narrowly. Ipsen studied the names of metals in the Indo-European language and found that there is a connection between them and the qualities that represent color. V. Porsig focused on the consensus connection: dog-bark, blind-see, see-eye. A. And Jolles learned a couple that was worthy and suitable for one another. The main drawback of the Triad in these studies is its idealistic methodology.

His language believes that it is a super individual cultural product that shapes our idea and our knowledge of the whole world. His idea of the influence of language on thinking and the existing "universe in the interval", which stands between a man and the universe, is completely variable. Except for idealistic barriers, The Theory Of The Triad can produce results that, if improved, are widely used in modern semantics. At this place A. Eat it. We must mention the thorough and accurate statistical scientific work of Shaykevich. Groups are concentrated without paying attention to their meaning on an official basis, and their elements have proved that words are related in semantic terms. For example, faint, feeble, worn, sick, tedious, and the whole formed a group "healthy". The words Thin, thick, subtle also come side by side and serve as the basis of the semantic equivalent.

The syntactic approach to the issue of the semantic field was initiated by the Moscow structuralist group. In their opinion, the exact syntactic feature of the word is its meaning. No, it's not. Apresyan [6] proposed to carry out a text analysis that included a list of words (phrases) on the role of location in the language to be revealed through syntactic analysis. At this place A.Eat it. We must mention the thorough and accurate statistical scientific work of Shaykevich. Groups are concentrated without paying attention to their meaning on an official basis, and their elements have proved that words are related in semantic terms. For example, faint, feeble, worn, sick, tedious, and the whole formed a group "healthy". The words Thin, thick, subtle also come side by side and serve as the basis of the semantic equivalent.[7]

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The semantic field will exist in the terminological system. Terminology is the main part of any language dictionary. At the same time, this is a rapidly developing part of speech, that is, the section where messages pass each pause. Linguistic terminology consists of many types of terminology.[10] A word or group of words denoting the names of concepts denoting the characteristics of a particular sphere, for example, industry, culture, religion, etc. we call terms. A group of words denoting concepts related to a certain area forms the semantic field of words related to that area.[11]

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MORPHOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF VERBS AND AS AN OBJECT OF ASPECTOLOGY

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ABSTRACT

This article deals with expressing morphological characteristics of the verbs, as well as there has been some information about aspectology and its features. On the top of that various consequences concerning characteristics of the verb has been implied in the article.

KEYWORDS: Verb, Aspectology, Morphology, Learning, Context, Analysis.

INTRODUCTION

Verbs are not present in the earliest verbal utterances of youngsters learning different languages, and adverbial phrases are frequently used to allude to activities or status. Verbs enter children's lexicons when their vocabulary is rather extensive, and it is widely known that the processes by which verbs are taught are more convoluted and opaque than the mechanisms by which nouns are learned.[1]

On the other hand, the importance of verbs in the formation of syntax is critical since verbs are essential for infants to begin speaking about who does something to whom, where, and when (i.e., sentences are created explicating the argument structure of verbs).[2]

Main part

But what information do youngsters have about verbs when they first start using them? The nativist approach opposes the debate on this question by conceptualizing children's linguistic knowledge as relating to large abstract categories, assuming that the linguistic units to which syntactic rules apply (e.g., verbs) are more abstract than those involved in the final utterance (i.e., the specific word describing, e.g., a specific action). At the opposite end of the spectrum are theories arguing that in the early stages of language development, children's syntactic knowledge is verb particular (or item specific) and that no information is transmitted from one verb to another or from one pattern to another [3].

These include the theories of Tomasello, Lieven, Pine, and their associates. In this theoretical approach, the abstract category "verb" emerges by means of a process of generalizations and abstraction after the acquisition of many different specific verbs and the experience with their argument characteristics. The fact that the syntactic structure of early multiword utterances including verbs is quite elementary in infants globally poses a challenge to theories that claim an early abstract grasp of the nature of verbs. As a solution to this paradox, Valian claimed that infants in the early stages of language learning linguistically convey less than what is in their thoughts. This idea was also used in the first systematic research of single-word utterances,

which hypothesized that the communicative meaning underlying a child's single-word utterance is more complicated than object naming and may be recognized by its extra linguistic context.[4]

Acquisition of Verb Morphology

In order to establish a parameter setting or, more broadly, a nativist view of language development, the acquisition of verb morphology by Italian children has been compared to that of English children. Hyams suggested a parameterized explanation of inflectional morphology acquisition, hypothesizing the presence of a "stem-parameter," that is, whether a verbal stem constitutes or does not constitute a well-formed word. Some languages (for example, English) have a positive value for this parameter because verbs can appear as bare stems (for example, in English, a bare stem is used in most regular present tense verb conjugations, with only the third person singular being formed by adding a marked inflection "+s" to the bare verb stem). [5,6]

Verbs that are typical and representative express motions and acts. Verbs have the grammatical role of constructing the predicate of various clauses since they represent movement. In relation to this function, verbs change their word form. Adjectives can also change form and function as predicates, but their primary function is to express attributes, and their main application is adnominal modification.[7-9]

When the mean length of utterances in words grew, the percentage of direct object provision with transitive verb arguments increased, but this was also true for the expression of optional arguments (subject and indirect complements). As a result, it appears that for children at the current language level, the ability to generate lengthier sentences is not accompanied by the development of knowledge regarding the abstract argument structures of the various classes of verbs. It is probable that the features that are added are chosen for pragmatic and/or conversational reasons rather than grammatical requirements, to which children appear to be more sensitive in this early stage of development.[10]

The examination of mixed verb productions does not allow for the formulation of firm conclusions [2]. Many of the mixed verbs generated by children were created in only one frame, offering little sign that they were making a decision (transitive versus intransitive form). Furthermore, there is no way to tell when mixed verbs were formed in the intransitive form vs when they were produced in the transitive form with direct object omissions.[11]

The simple aspect is the first grammatical aspect in the English language. Speakers can convey discrete or habitual acts or feelings because to the simple aspect. The following statements, for example, are instances of the English simple aspect in the present tense:[12]

The little girl reads a book every morning.

The perfect aspect is the second grammatical aspect in the English language. The ideal aspect enables speakers to describe and underline the ramifications of a past action or situation. The following sentences, for example, are instances of the English perfect aspect in the present tense:

She has done her homework. [13-15]

The progressive aspect is the third grammatical aspect in the English language. Because of the progressive component, speakers can communicate incomplete or ongoing acts or states. The following lines, for example, demonstrate the English progressive aspect in the present tense:

I am working in the office.

The perfect-progressive aspect is the fourth grammatical aspect in the English language. The perfect-progressive feature allows speakers to communicate and stress the outcomes of past ongoing or unfinished actions or situations. The following lines, for example, demonstrate the English perfect-progressive aspect in the present tense:

My father has been reading a newspaper.

Conclusion

Grammatical aspect is the grammaticalized representation of an action's or states temporal structure. Duration is approximately related to temporal structure. Verbs in the English language express grammatical aspect.

In English, the four aspects are the simple aspect, the perfect aspect, the progressive aspect, and the perfect-progressive aspect that constituted main part of English linguistics.

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CALLED UPON TO SERVE AND TO CARE: A PHENOMENOLOGICAL STUDY ON STUDENTS' EXPERIENCES IN COMMUNITY EXTENSION SERVICES

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ABSTRACT

Community service is an activity done to help selected communities in a way that will help ease the everyday living of people residing in a particular community. It is also an experience that will allow the students to enhance their own development by contributing their skills to the community. Students do not stop learning inside the four corners of the room thus, those who participated in this kind of community service projects made them become aware of social-economic realities which resulted in having a greater sense of awareness and civic responsibility. In this descriptive phenomenological research study, the researchers sought to

understand how community extension service involvement shapes the students' general collegiate experience by gathering data through their experiences. The data collated for this study consisted of 10 major activities hosted by World Citi Colleges from the year 2016-2019 in cooperation with the Community Extension Service Organization (CESO) and the participation of the different college programs. The researchers collated all the reflection essays of the students who volunteered to participate which contain their learning's and insights and these were analysed and used content analysis to synthesize the ideas to be able to formulate a theme exhibited using a framework. Based on the data collected, the researchers propose the C.A.R.E. model that emerged from experiences of the students which describes how community extension service involvement shapes the students' general collegiate experience. The core categories are commitment to service, appreciation of life, realization of be-attitudes, and enhancement of skills.

KEYWORDS:*Community Service, Core Values, Descriptive Phenomenology, CARE Model, Service Learning.*

INTRODUCTION

Students do not stop learning inside the four corners of the room. Another way of honing the skills and character of every student is through community service. Community service is an activity done to help selected communities in a way that will help ease the everyday living of people residing in a particular community. Community service often comes together with the word volunteerism. A volunteer is an act of doing labor works pro bono.

In a phenomenological study conducted by Sakugawa and Ueda (2009) regarding the perception of Japanese students regarding volunteer efforts, they used phenomenological reduction in order to gauge and explicate the volunteer students' lived experiences in an organized and clear manner.

According to Sandaran (2012), teaching and learning techniques that integrate meaningful community service with instruction and reflection will enrich the learning experience, educate civic duty, and improve communities.

In addition, Coatsworth et al. (2016) stated that engaging into volunteering plays a vital role in reconnecting their empathy and compassion. Volunteers gained a deeper understanding of caring and sense of equality to people which improved their insight towards community. [1]

It is assumed that community service does not provide learners with an education in and of itself. Rather, community service activities improve education by allowing students to reflect on their experiences, create fresh interpretations of events, and obtain a greater understanding as a result (Bringle and Hatcher 1999). Sandaran (2012) emphasizes the need of including reflection activities into the service experience on a regular basis to encourage deeper contemplation and analysis.

According to Clinton and Thomas (2011), community service learning at a university is just more than voluntary work as it is beneficial for both community and the students as they can be able to learn tons of skills that are relevant to their future profession. It is also an experience that

will allow the students to enhance their own development by contributing their skills to the community. [2]

Sandaran (2012) goes on to cite studies by Waterman (2014) that shows, students who engage in reflection have more self-confidence and are more socially responsible. As a result, reflection transforms experience into knowledge.

Coatsworth et al. (2016) asserts the importance of participating into these activities appreciating their responsible role as students consequently drew upon knowledge and skills, they had gained from university but had not had the opportunity to put into practice.

According to Villiers (2018), many students have never participated in an outreach project before, and as a result, they face a variety of problems while organizing and implementing their outreach that is why creating chances for community service to bridge the gap between higher education and the community younger populations develop a sense of civic responsibility and political involvement, through embracing an agency role, community service initiatives provide great opportunity for students to experience and become more aware of the manifest social-economic realities of underprivileged communities.

Another study has shown that community service projects are one of the valuable tools for students to experience real life, practice desired graduate attributes and other competencies nurtured in the classroom and deepen their socio-economic awareness. Students who participated in this kind of community service projects made them become aware of social-economic realities which resulted in having a greater sense of awareness and civic responsibility. Additionally, students involved have also been able to develop a personal learning, growth, and development, as well as a deepened sense of gratitude. (Mey et. al, 2017) [3]

Moreover, Volunteer activity in education leads to awareness that preserves dignity of human life and have a broader understanding on the coexistence with the community for existential growth not with hardships on the latter processes, but rather on their own pleasure (Sakugawa and Ueda, 2009) [4]

According to Chandler et al (1997), most of the students have experienced participating regularly in community services at least twice and majority had worked for more than 30 hours. However, lower year levels and low-class performances were more likely the reason why some students rendered them unable to participate in community service activities. It was also shown in their study that the chances of community service involvement depend on the number of types of activities offered to the students such as involvement with the student government, extra co-curricular activities, and for student allowance. Lastly, the private and sectarian schools most likely have more students who are required to participate in such activities. [5]

This study used a descriptive phenomenological research framework to understand how community extension service involvement shapes the students' general collegiate experience by gathering data through their experiences.

METHODOLOGY

Research Design

This study utilized descriptive phenomenological research to answer the grand research question based on the experiences and reflection of the students who participated in the activities conducted by the World Citi Colleges-Quezon city.

Participants

The students from World Citi Colleges-Quezon City who participated in the different activities from 2016 to 2019 such as Livelihood Meat Processing, Free Chest X-ray CPH, Money Management, Drug Awareness Seminar, Calumpang Laban sa Dengue, Feeding Program, Gift Giving Program (Christmas Party), Sports Injury Management, Operation Tuli were selected as the participants of the study due to the relevance of the study with their experiences.

Instrument

The data were collected through reflection essays, about what they have learned and insights, submitted by the students who volunteered to participate in several activities of Community Extension Service Organization (CESO) of World Citi Colleges-Quezon City.

Data Gathering

The researchers collated all the reflection essays from the activities conducted in World Citi Colleges-Quezon City from the year 2016-2019. Approval from the office of the Community Extension Service Organization (CESO) was granted to the researchers to have access to all the data required for the study. The reflection essays were analysed, and inductive reasoning was used to synthesize the ideas to be able to formulate a theme exhibited using a framework.

Data Analysis

The data acquired through the reflection essays of the student who volunteered in the indicated activities was collated, analysed qualitatively, and ideas were synthesized by the researchers through content analysis to formulate a framework that will help explain the answer to this study's grand research question.

Ethical Consideration

To practice the ethicality of this study, the researchers sought approval from the office of the Community Extension Service Organization (CESO) to have access to all the copy of the students' essays collected after all the events conducted in World Citi Colleges-Quezon City from the year 2016-2019. The students' personal information and responses written in the paper were kept confidential and were only accessed by the researchers and the staff of the office of CESO. This protocol is done to establish trust between the researchers, CESO, and the students from World Citi Colleges-Quezon City.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The data collated for this study consisted of 10 major activities hosted by World Citi Colleges in cooperation with the Community Extension Service Organization (CESO) and the participation of the different college programs. The following student population who volunteered shared their experiences during the community service. The first event in the list was the Livelihood Meat Processing in which there were 20 females and 7 males volunteers with a total of 27 students.

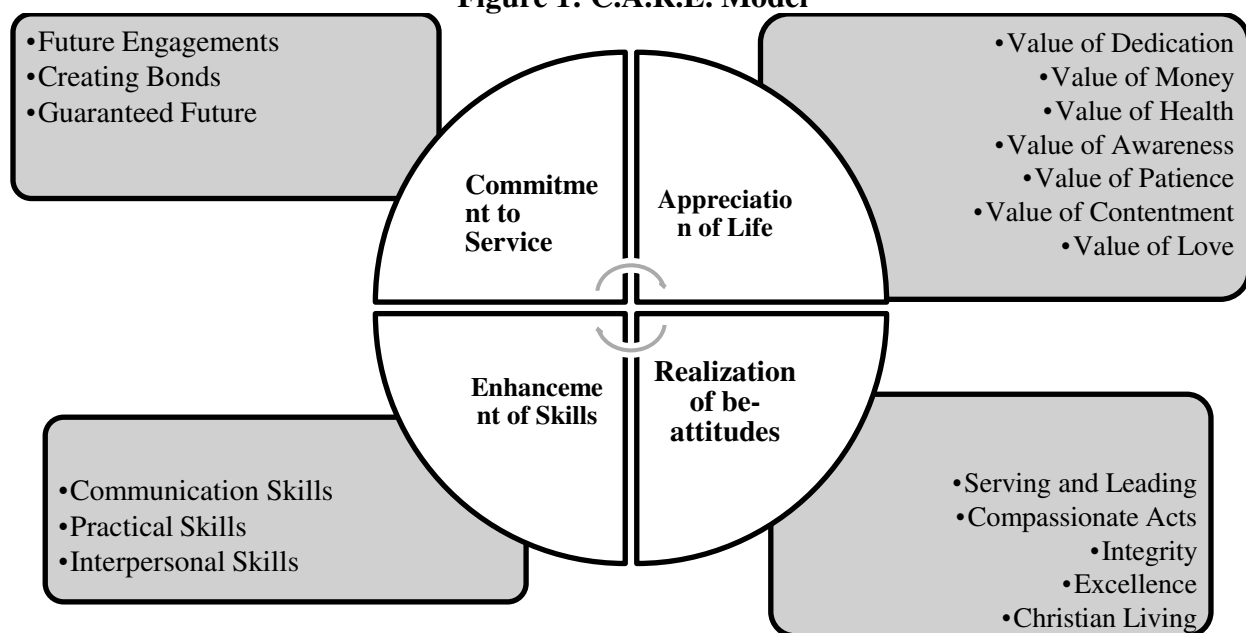
Free chest X-ray had 5 females and 10 males volunteer students with a total of 15 students. Next, Money Management had 5 females and 5 males with a total of 10 students. The Drug Awareness Program had 7 females and 5 males with a total of 12 volunteer students. The activity, Calumpang Laban sa Dengue, had 7 females and 2 males only with a total of 9 students. Next, the feeding program activity had 15 females and 5 males with a total of 20 students. The Gift Giving Christmas party program held last December 9, 2017, had 7 females and 8 males with a total of 15 students. Sports Injury Management had 11 females and 27 males with a total of 38 students. Another Gift Giving Christmas party program held last December 17, 2018, had 38 females and 24 males with a total of 62 students. Lastly, the program Operation Tuli had 16 females and 8 males with a total of 24 students.

Through their sharing of reflective essays about their experiences during the community service, the researchers were able to acquire the data needed to identify how community extension service involvement shapes the students' general collegiate experience.

Proposed Paradigm of the Study

Through the synthesis of data acquired, the researchers propose the C.A.R.E. model that emerged from experiences of the students which describes how community extension service involvement shapes the students' general collegiate experience. The core categories are commitment to service, appreciation of life, realization of be-attitudes, and enhancement of skills. Each core category consists of subthemes as shown in the figure below.

Figure 1: C.A.R.E. Model



Commitment to service means the students have developed a sense of loyalty or responsibility to tasks that they chose to take which in the end hones them to be the best version of them that guarantees a better future and ability to establish rapport with people they encounter or an improved adversity quotient. Evidently, commitment to service constitutes new learning's for the students regarding the real-life situations in the community. They are able to reflect with the help of concrete experiences and creating their own resolution to problems, thus strengthening their

link to the community as a student which is beneficial in shaping their commitment to social community engagements. (Morris, 2016) [6]

Appreciation of life means the ability of the students to understand the worth, quality or importance of something. Through the community activities that the students have been part of they have been able to realize the value of dedication, patience, money, health, contentment, awareness, and love. Even though these community activities are simple, what matters the most is how this becomes an eye-opener to them to be able to not take things for granted and recognize the true value of something. Having this full awareness makes the students appreciate life further, brings gratitude no matter how small it is and motivates them to engage with the community in the future. For this reason, it was also perceived that students who are associated with community engagement have better academic performance and they experience a more positive environment in school due to reduced number of absenteeism because they enjoy their time in school. (Maeir et al, 2017) [7]

Realization of be-attitudes are the values and attributes that students learn and perceive. Through these be-attitudes—Serving and Leading, Compassionate Acts, Integrity, Excellence and Christian Living. Having an open heart to receive the gift of knowledge and wisdom through these experiences, it creates a platform of self-improvement and self-actualization. These collections of traits are advantageous in a way that students get to learn how to interact with diverse individuals which can help them improve their decision-making insights as their skills are associated with the guidance of the other traits. (Helgeson & Schneider, 2015) [8]

Lastly, Enhancement of skills refers to students' ability to continuously develop their skills, talents, and competencies through time to increase their performance and become more capable, confident, and competent in engaging in such community activities. These professional skills can also help enhancing the student's academic development because having a sense of civic responsibility awareness breeds social awareness, practical skills that may help resolve issues, and interpersonal skills which is helpful in dealing with daily interaction. (Hebert & Hauf, 2015) [9]

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

Analysis of the reflection essays of students regarding volunteering in community service activities revealed that the students gained skills that greatly affected their general collegiate experience. Students shared how they became committed to the responsibility they chose that resulted in them learning new skills which also leads them to better opportunities while adapting to the environment they are in. They also got to learn how to build rapport with people they are with. Community service also made them appreciate life by realizing the value of dedication, patience, money, health, contentment, awareness, and love. The students at World Citi Colleges also applied the core values that honed them more to become a World Citizen who are Christ-centered, excellent in exhibiting their serving and leading capabilities fuelled with compassion during the community service programs. [10]

With this data, the researchers were able to create a model entitled "C.A.R.E model" that described how student involvement in community service extension affected their general collegiate experience. C.A.R.E. The model consists of four core categories namely Commitment to service, Appreciation of life, Realization of be-attitudes, and Enhancement of skills in which there were subthemes that further discuss and support the core categories. [11]

Based on the results, the researchers therefore recommend more students to participate and testify about their experiences during community service and to encourage more students to share, the researchers suggest conducting the reflection essays via online to be more accessible to the students.

LIMITATIONS

This study is limited only to the experiences of the students who volunteered in the activities hosted by World Citi Colleges-Quezon City regardless of their year level. The essays consist of what and when have they learned from the activity, what is the importance of their learning's, and what are their realizations after the activity. The events included in this study were held from the academic year 2016-2019 participated by all the college programs of World Citi Colleges-Quezon city. All the events are conducted in the adopted community of WCC-QC which is in Barangay Calumpang Marikina.

In terms of data gathering, the method used to acquire the data needed for the study was through a reflection essay provided for the students every after the event is finished which is collected by the Community Extension Service Organization for documentation.

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VIEWS OF MEDIEVAL EASTERN SCIENTISTS ON EDUCATION

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ABSTRACT

This article provides information on the views of medieval Eastern scholars on education and the spiritual maturity of the individual. A parent who is able to correct his or her own shortcomings can be an educator. One of the most important tools in moral education is to encourage the child to have a one-on-one conversation without touching his or her feelings or pride. Therefore, the history of the origin of our national instruments connected with the written works on the source of medieval music. During the years of independence, as in all spheres, special attention has been paid to the preservation of national masterpieces and the restoration of our values. Attitudes toward our people's history, past, customs and cultural heritage have changed dramatically.

KEYWORDS: Education, Upbringing, Maturity, Personality, Spirituality, Scholar, Art.

INTRODUCTION

“The rich spiritual heritage of our great scholars, writers and thinkers, who grew up in our ancient and unique land, based on high humanistic ideas, has rightly been recognized by the world community as a great contribution to the development of universal civilization and culture, secular and religious science are recognized”.[1]

This assessment of the scientific heritage of our great ancestors by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan SH.M. Mirziyoyev determines the methodological basis of the scientific pamphlet we present.

Indeed, even in the study of the history of the musical culture of the peoples of the East, written monuments of medieval music should be considered as the main sources. Therefore, the history of the origin of our national instruments connected with the written works on the source of medieval music. The theoretical views of Oriental scholars based on existing experience in the performing arts, and in their treatises, they provide detailed information about the role and importance of music in society.

It is fair to say that the contribution and services of Eastern scholars to the development of world culture and art, world science, education and the spiritual development of the individual are commendable.

The organizational forms of social life of the Turkic peoples of Central Asia have developed in such a way that they closely linked with knowledge of speech, customs, traditions, education, culture, music and human development. Evidence of this is the folk songs of the VI-VII

centuries. Most of the quartets in **MakhmudKashgari's** XI century "Devonulug'otutturk" are masterpieces of the ancient Turkic people, accompanied by folk songs and music.

The work of **Abu Nasr Al-Farabi** is of great importance in the history of the development of Eastern culture and music. We all know that **Al-Farabi** was known in the East as "Al-muallimas-soniy" because of his great knowledge in various fields. We find in many written sources that Farabi was a great musician. There are legends as well as real information about **Al-Farabi's** scientific and creative research. It is narrated that **Al-Farabi** knew more than 70 languages. He said, "Whoever wants to learn science, let him start at a young age, be in good health, have good morals, and be able to keep his word. Let him beware of evil deeds, let him know all the rules, let him be knowledgeable and eloquent, let him respect the learned and the wise, let him have knowledge of all real material things"[2]. We can take as an example his views on education and the spiritual maturity of the individual. In doing so, he emphasized the importance of moral education in educating young people to be perfect human beings, emphasizing that, in his view, knowledge and enlightenment must be adorned with good morals.

Al-Farabi's contribution to science is significant. He has created works in about 200 different fields - philosophy, logic, law, political science, physiology, psychology, pedagogy, medicine, mathematics, music, ethics, and aesthetics. In his book "The Great Book of Music" ["Musiqahaqidakattakitob"], **Al-Farabi** provides valuable information about the music, musical genres, and musicians of the time, as well as his own research in the field of music.

In addition to being a skilled researcher, **Al-Farabi**, as a skilled performer, emphasizes the role of musical instruments in the life of society, and he writes "... There are special instruments that are played when singing love songs"[3]

The above opinion of **Al-Farabi** proves that the instruments played a leading role not only in the palaces, but also in the urban and rural population, artisans, as well as in the musical culture.

In his scientific views, **Al-Farabi** paid special attention to the study of the role of musical instruments in society. According to Kurt Zacks and Erich Hornbostel, the leading scholars who created the universal classification system of musical instruments of the peoples of the world in the XX century, **Al-Farabi** founded the science of organology. For the first time in the history of musicology, the "Kitabulmusiqiy al-kabir" (The Great Book of Music) describes the scientific classification of instruments[4].

Thus, the great scholar of the East, as a branch of musicology, founded the field of instrumental studies. This field later enriched and developed in the works of other scholars as well.

Abu Ali ibnSina, who made a great contribution to world science and medicine, also worked in all fields of knowledge of his time. According to some estimates, he has created more than 450 works. Of these, 242 have been reached so far. His contemporaries, acknowledging IbnSina's boundless knowledge and ability, called the great physician "Shayxar-rais" (Leader of the Wise). IbnSina has five works on the art of music, musicology, and music pedagogy:

- "The Music Science Collection" in "Kitob ash-shifo";
- "The Summary of Musical Knowledge" in "Kitob an-najot";
- Part of the "Mathematics" section of the "Encyclopedia" ["Donishnoma"]

- In addition, the pamphlet “Introduction to the Art of Music” [“Musiqasan’atigakirish”], which has not reached us;
- “The Book of Slimming People” [“Ariqlovchilarhaqidagitob”] in “Kitob ash-shifo” is the only book known to the author on the subject of weight loss.

IbnSina said to have been able to correct patients through music. Many patients have been told that they can recover by learning music, playing an instrument, or learning to sing well.

IbnSina expressed his valuable insights into child rearing and parenting methods. He also mentions the issues of housekeeping in his views on the moral upbringing of children. Raising a child is the main goal and duty of a family parent. A parent who is able to correct his or her own shortcomings can be an educator. One of the most important tools in moral education is to encourage the child to have a one-on-one conversation without touching his or her feelings or pride. IbnSina considered the formation of moral qualities in a child in harmony with labor, physical and mental upbringing, as a key factor in his development as a human being.

At the beginning of the XII century, in the village of Rishtan in the beautiful city of Margilan in Fergana, in 1123, a healthy and talented child was born in the family of Abu BakribnAbdujalilibn al-Khalil, one of the great faqihs of his time. His name was Ali ibn Abu Bakr. From a young age, Ali ibn Abu Bakr distinguished by his unique qualities, which earned him the love of his family members. His innate talent, natural ability, sensitive spirit, and effort to understand and comprehend were evident in his gait.

He finally mastered the Arabic language and literature, which is a means of studying all disciplines and writing in all fields. His great talent and ability in this field can be seen in his works, especially in “Hidoya”.

Since the relentless efforts of the young scholar in the pursuit of knowledge and the discovery of aspects of his harmonious personality are in the center of everyone’s attention, the nicknames of Shayxulislom, Imomixumom and Burhonuddin are his full name, Ali ibn Abu BakribnAbdujalilibn al-Khalil al-Fergani was added to al-Marghinani.

Imam Humam refers to a high-willed and highly respected religious leader, while Burhanuddin refers to a scholar who is every word on religious affairs and Shariah is at the level of a document and a burhan, that is, a solid evidence.

NajmiddinKubro Ahmad ibn Umar ibn Muhammad Khivaqi, one of the brightest stars of the mystical world of the XII-XIII centuries, was born and raised in Khiva, Khorezm in 540 AH (1145 m).

NajmiddinKubro went to Tabriz in search of knowledge, where he took lessons from a scholar of theology named Imam Abu Mansur Hafda. In Tabriz, ShayxBoboFarajTabrizi, AmmarYasir, Ismail Kasri, and other great Sufi scholars learned many external and internal mystical sciences. NajmiddinKubro, wearing a hijab from Ismail Kasri’s hand, returns to his first shayx, Rozbehan al-Misri.

Soon, many disciples and disciples gathered around the founder of the new sect and set out on this path. Among them a number of famous Sufis of the XII-XIII centuries grew up and became known as murshids and wali.

According to Ali Akbar Dehhudo’s famous “Dictionary” [“Lug’atnoma”], because of his immense intelligence and inexhaustible intelligence, he was able to solve any problem when asked and win over

the one who argued with him, so that he was called “at-Tommatul-Kubro”(great disaster). According to Shamsiddin Sami, the word “at-Tomma” gradually abandoned during the conversation, and the word “al-Kubro” (great) became an integral part of his nickname, Najmuddin Kubro.

During the years of independence, as in all spheres, special attention has been paid to the preservation of national masterpieces and the restoration of our values. Attitudes toward our people's history, past, customs and cultural heritage have changed dramatically. In the process, simple musical instruments that had not been used in the past were revived. Today, however, the instruments have changed in appearance as well as in name, in keeping with modern music. The information in the books and pamphlets of Eastern thinkers was the main source.

In short, the invaluable heritage of hundreds of Eastern thinkers and scholars, who laid the foundation of world science by making a unique contribution to the development of world science, culture and art, education and spiritual maturity of the individual. If we study, if we do research. We believe that this scientific research will continue for many more years.

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INNOVATIVE METHODS OF DEVELOPING CREATIVE STUDENTS' ACTIVITY IN TEACHING FOREIGN LANGUAGES

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ABSTRACT

The article is devoted to innovative methods of developing creative students' activity in teaching foreign languages. The concepts of innovation proposed by scientists and the author of the article are disclosed. The innovative methods of development of creative activity used in the classroom of foreign languages and focused on the creative perception of the text by students, the development of their imagination are considered in detail, these are such techniques as "Analogy", "Reconstruction", "Personification", "Accent", "Typification", " Aquarium", "Open space", "Two-part diary", "Prediction Chart" and some creative tasks developing fantasy, creative thinking, linking literature with other arts.

KEYWORDS: Education, Innovation, Methods, Creative Activity, Foreign Language, Problem, Techniques, Creative Tasks, Literary Texts.

INTRODUCTION

Objective trends in the development of educational systems in the world in the context of global competition and market relations dictate the need for a systematic and targeted introduction of innovative methods into the educational process in order to effectively meet the needs of students in acquiring the knowledge, skills, skills necessary for life, as well as a system of value orientations and relations.

The main task of education in the twenty-first century is to prepare young people for creative work, to turn each individual into a full-fledged personality with analytical and predictive abilities.

The fundamental conclusion in the resolutions of the World Education Congresses and Forums held in recent years is that:

- Education should prepare people to become the creators of their own destiny, free themselves from addiction and instill in them initiative, creativity, critical thinking, entrepreneurship, familiarize them with democratic values, teach them to be proud and highly value education. Education should be aimed at unlocking the talents and potential of each person and developing the personality of learners so that people can improve their own lives and transform their societies.

- Innovative methods should not be used as an auxiliary tool, but as the main driving mechanism for the implementation of the education strategy.

Innovative educational technologies should be seen as a key factor in expanding learning and teaching opportunities.

- The ability to be creative, the ability to operate with information is the key productive force of society in the twenty-first century.

It is known that innovation is a change within the system in the pedagogical interpretation and in the most general sense, innovations mean innovations in the pedagogical system that improve the results of the educational process. As the famous scientist I.P. Podlasy, explanations of the essence of pedagogical innovations are very contradictory, they cannot be reduced only to the creation of means; innovations are both ideas, and processes, and means, and results, taken in the unity of the qualitative improvement of the pedagogical system [1].

Sharing the point of view of I.P. Podlasy, we offer our definition of innovation - it is reformed and interpreted, and well-known and new programs, planning, textbooks, educational and methodological complexes, new forms, methods and techniques of teaching aimed at achieving effective results of the educational process.

In our opinion, innovative teaching methods involve teaching creative thinking, analytical skills, foresight and forecasting, alternative thinking, conviction, worldview discussions, making socially significant decisions, responsibility and using new forms, methods and means of learning.

Main part

Innovative methods for developing the creative activity of students include methods that activate the creative thinking of students, help develop the ability to solve new problems, leading to a purposeful conscious search for a solution to the problem. Methods for the development of creative activity were developed by Edward de Bono, B. Bloom, G. Altshuller, E.A. Aleksandrov, B. Mironov, P. Jacobson and others. These include "Six Hats of Thinking", "Brainstorming - Destruction of Ideas", "Mass Brainstorming", "Shadow Brainstorming", "Synectic's Method", "TIPS Method (Theory of Inventive Problem Solving)" and others [2].

In foreign language classes, we widely use innovative methods for the development of students' creative activity, focused on the creative perception of the text by students, the development of their imagination, these are such methods as "Analogy", "Reconstruction", "Personification", "Accent", "Typification", " Aquarium", "Open space", "Two-part diary", "Prediction Chart" etc.

The essence of the "Analogy" method is that an image, text or situation is created that is somewhat similar to real-life samples. For example, students can be given the following task: "It is known that in his youth, famous English writer William Shakespeare drew up for himself the rules for the development of the will, mind and feelings. read about it in the writer's diary. Try to make similar rules for yourself.

The "Reconstruction" method consists in the fact that situations are recreated in the creative imagination of students, the speech of characters that have not been developed in the work, not covered in historical documents. For example: "History has not preserved for us a single letter from Natalia Nikolaevna Pushkina to her husband famous Russian poet. Write a letter on behalf

of Natalia Nikolaevna Pushkina to Alexander Sergeevich Pushkin. Use the poet's letters to his wife."

The "Personification" method is a representation of natural phenomena, human properties, abstract concepts in the image of a person. For example, students are given the task of writing a monologue-narrative on the topic "Hachiko's Complaints" based on the British-American drama "Hachiko: The Most Faithful Friend" directed by Lasse Hallstrom, based on the true story of Hachiko, a Japanese dog of the Akita Inu breed, which for 9 years each day at the same time came to the station to meet the deceased owner.

The "Accentuation" method lies in the fact that in the artistic image any part, detail is highlighted, especially emphasized. For example, in foreign language classes, students can create caricatures, friendly cartoons, epigrams for individual writers and literary heroes.

The "Typification" method involves the detection in various works of repeatedly repeating, the most common characters, situations. For example, it can be the creation of literary "galleries": "Noble Robbers in Foreign Literature", "Doctor-Writers", "Old Campaigners", "Troublemakers".

An "Aquarium" is a role-playing game in which 2-3 students take part, and the rest act as observers, which allows some to "live" the situation, while others analyze the situation from the outside and "empathize" with it. Advantages of the method: it is effective when it is necessary to demonstrate a skill, ability, emotion, state with a shortage of time. Students can act as experts and analysts. Aquarium method encourages students to practice.

"Open Space" method is a conference and meeting methodology that allows individuals and groups to interact effectively and make collective decisions. It is very simple and is able to reveal knowledge, experience and innovation in the organization that are difficult to detect in less open processes.

A "Two-part diary" is a pedagogical method that develops written speech. It provides an opportunity to study the text, express in writing students' understanding of what they have read. We offer students a text to read. After reading the text, ask to divide the notebook sheet with a vertical line into two parts. On the left side of the diary, students write down those moments from the text that made the greatest impression on them, caused some memories, associations with episodes from their own lives, puzzled them, caused protest or conversely delight, surprise. On the right, they should comment: what made them write down this particular quote. At the stage of reflection, students return to work with two-part diaries, with their help the text is sequentially parsed, students share the comments they made on each page. The teacher introduces students to his own comments if he wants to draw their attention to those episodes in the text that were not heard during the discussion. For example, Diana Setterfield's novel «The Thirteenth Tale»:

QUOTE	COMMENTS
"I used to think that the change would happen automatically and left to myself for the first time, I would be able at least with one eye to see the image of the adult person that I was destined to become."	A very accurate description of the feelings when a child is left home alone for the first time. For her, this is like an initiation into responsible adults.

The "Prediction Chart" develops students' speech and critical thinking, and also forms the ability to predict, analyze, compare various events and actions. With the help of the "Prediction Chart "

method, the forecasting skills of students are formed. So, when working with a literary / educational text, at first, before reading a story, the teacher discusses the name of the story with students (if there is an illustration before the story, then they can talk about it). Students try to predict the content of the story from the title. They can express their suggestions about the main characters and events. Then, after reading, compare their suggestions with what really happened in the story. Schematically, the "Prediction Chart" looks like this:

Prediction Chart

Chapters, paragraphs	My suggestions are: what will happen?	What really happened?
Chapter 1		
Chapter 2		

By filling out this Prediction Chart, students learn to analyze the similarities and differences in the actions of the characters, to compare similar descriptions and events. The Prediction Chart can be filled out individually or in groups, followed by a discussion in the audience, i.e. collectively. Also, this method can be used for the subsequent writing of an essay on a specific topic. The topic of the essay can be proposed by the teacher, and the student himself can choose the topic at his own discretion. The teacher should preliminarily lead a discussion of certain questions to help students formulate their own opinion.

We also include creative tasks developed by us and used in foreign language classes when working with literary texts to enhance the mental activity of students, develop their creative abilities, writing and speaking. In our opinion, creative tasks should be alternated, not offering several lessons of the same type in a row. Therefore, we have divided them into:

1. Creative general tasks that are not related to the specific topic of the lesson, which are designed to develop students' general literary literacy, their erudition and culture.
2. Creative tasks that form students' imagination, creative thinking, linking literature with other arts.
3. Creative tasks of a problematic nature.

Here we offer examples of these tasks.

Creative general tasks that are not related to a specific topic of the lesson

1. Name the literary works, in the title of which there is a question.
2. Remember the details that are characteristic of literary heroes, by which we can easily recognize them.
3. Remember the names of literary works - based on famous historical events and historical figures.

Creative tasks that form fantasy, creative thinking, linking literature with other arts

1. Compose your fable in prose i.e., come up with a specific life situation according to the proposed ready-made morality: "Is it always the weak who is to blame for the strong?"; "When there is no agreement among the friends, their business will not go well."
2. Compose your plot (story) under a well-known name, but on a modern topic: "Who is fault?", "Fathers and Sons".

3. Imagine that you are a screenwriter. Describe your screenwriting vision of those works, characters that are studied in the program ("Hamlet", "The Captain's Daughter", "TarasBulba", "David Copperfield", "War and Peace", etc.). What do these characters look like, how are they dressed, their age, character? Which famous actors do you see in these roles?

Creative tasks of a problematic nature

1. Is it possible to accomplish a feat in peacetime, or is it just a good deed?
2. "What will I do for the people?" - This is a question that every person certainly asks himself. How would various literary characters answer this question?
3. How are the concepts of "duty" and "feat" similar and how do they differ?

CONCLUSION

Thus, the above-described innovative methods for developing the creative students' activity in teaching foreign languages are aimed at developing such basic personality traits as reflexivity, sociability, creativity, mobility, independence, tolerance, responsibility of each student for their own choice and the results of their activities; development of analytical, critical thinking.

Innovative methods make work in foreign language classes motivated, purposeful, form the cognitive independence of students, help them learn with passion, prepare them for further work, developing their professional skills and independent work skills, which is a very important moment for organizing the learning process in a modern university.

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LANGUAGE DIFFICULTIES IN TEACHING ESP

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ABSTRACT

This article explains the reasons for arising the quality of teaching foreign language as a language of specialty in nonlinguistic universities. For realizing modern aim of teaching foreign languages – developing learner's communicative competence - it is required to revise the existed ESP programs and textbooks for the efficiency of their content to the set goal. Textbooks must be effective not only for developing linguistic competence but also it must include didactic resources for developing sociolinguistic, sociocultural, discourse and strategic competences crucial components of the communicative competence. The article also underlines the importance of methodical instructions for overcoming linguistic and cultural difficulties in teaching ESP. The difficulties in teaching foreign language as the of the language of specialty both linguistic and extra linguistic may be overcome only by enlightening them in the appropriate didactic materials and by using modern methods and techniques in the ESP classroom. Some samples of the linguistic such lexical difficulties, syntax difficulties, stylistic difficulties, semantic difficulties in English for law are given in the article for using them in real life academic procedure. This article may help practitioners to improve their content of teaching ESP and to create effective textbooks and manuals in accordance with the modern requirements to realizing the aim of teaching foreign languages.

KEYWORDS: *ESP, English for law, content of teaching FL, communicative competence, ESP textbook, linguistic and culture difficulties, lexical difficulties, semantic difficulties, stylistic difficulties, syntax difficulties*

INTRODUCTION

According to some scientists, one of the main reasons for the poor knowledge of foreign language professionally-oriented vocabulary by students of non-linguistic universities is the insufficient development of some issues in the method of teaching a foreign language as a specialty language. [1] In order to achieve the modern goal of teaching a foreign language in a non-linguistic university - the formation of a foreign language communicative competence of students based on linguistic, sociolinguistic, sociocultural, discursive, strategic competencies, it is necessary to review all the methodological support of the subject "Practical foreign language" for compliance with the designated goal. One of these problems is the method for the formation of professionally oriented lexical competence in students when teaching English as a specialty language. [2]

In this article, we will consider some linguistic difficulties associated with the development of lexical competence in law students when studying English as a specialty language. [3]

When teaching the vocabulary of a specialty, teachers of foreign languages in a non-linguistic university mainly face linguoculturological difficulties. These difficulties fall into two categories. The first direction includes linguistic difficulties associated with the lexical and grammatical features of the language system. The second direction is connected with extra linguistic difficulties, based on the features of the specialty itself, both in the country of the language being studied and in the native country.

So, the linguistic difficulties of the legal profession include the following: difficulties in word formation, difficulties in the use of tense forms of the verb, difficulties in the use of modal verbs, syntactic difficulties, and stylistic difficulties.

In turn, extra linguistic difficulties are associated with the cultural characteristics of legal systems: a fundamental difference in the basis of legal systems (precedent, unprecedented); differences in the structure of legal systems; the variety of types of law and lack of analogs; inconsistency of judicial procedures; differences in the specialization of lawyers and their powers, etc.

This list can be much longer with a deeper study of this issue, but the above is already enough to indicate the problems of the cultural nature of a teacher of a foreign language when studying at a law school.

Considering the language features of the legal specialty in English in more detail, it is necessary to single out the most significant among them and make a typology of the difficulties in their assimilation.

Thus, knowledge of the word-formation features of legal English would help to classify vocabulary and, of course, improve the effectiveness of both its presentation (which is important for the teacher) and assimilation (very important for the student). Identification of productive affixes and the typology of their semantic features will allow you to better navigate the language as a whole. For example, this list represents persons directly related to the law, it is necessary to investigate the relationship between suffixes and their semantics in a legal context, this will help the thematic typology of legal vocabulary

Litigant	litigator	appellee
complainant	investigator	referee
appellant	prosecutor	trustee
defendant	testator	indicttee

In relation to the difficulties associated with the use of tense forms of verbs in a legal context, it is necessary to study the cases of using past participles in denominative and attributive functions. For example, it is necessary to specify the cases of using these verb forms as nouns "accused, convicted - accused, convicted, charged". A typology of difficulties according to this principle will help to avoid not only mixing these forms but also mixing them with tense forms of the verb, such as Simple Past, Passive Voice, and Perfect (the most used in a legal context).

Of particular difficulty is the historically established use of modal verbs shall, to be, to do, may in a legal context. Among which "shall" appears in the unusual meaning of "must". "Do" does

not change its meaning, but it is used much more often than in literary English. "Be" plays a fundamental role in transferring various kinds of powers guaranteed by law. "May" is the most used modal verb in the US Federal Penal Code. To overcome the difficulties of using modals in a legal context, it is necessary to create a system of rules and exercises that clearly indicate their semantics.

The syntactic difficulties of the legal context are related to the length of the sentences. Depending on the legal genre, the length of sentences can reach a hundred or more words. This hinders the perception of information since in such a mass of words it is difficult to single out key concepts due to the many attributive inserts. The solution to this difficulty can be exercises aimed at dividing the sentence into logical phrases, and their discussion in turn on questions or on the basis of keywords.

Semantic difficulties are manifested in the use of different meanings of the same word in different contexts. For example, the frequently used word "charge" in a legal context can have about 50 meanings. The word "attorney" has about the same frequency of use as the previous one, although it has about 20 meanings, but its meanings vary greatly in British and American English. This difficulty can be overcome by the purposeful selection of micro-contexts (sentences) containing this vocabulary for training in the use of the most common meanings.

The stylistic difficulties of the legal context are directly related to genre features. For academic education, the books (textbooks, teaching aids) and journalistic (newspaper and magazine articles, various publications) styles of the legal genre are taken as the basis. These styles intersect with other styles: legislation, legal documents, and court decisions, which are often given as examples in the above main learning sources. The teacher of the source language is simply not able to master this amount of material. These difficulties can be overcome only through the efforts of the authors of textbooks and teaching aids. They, due to the reduction of topics, should pay more attention to the development of various kinds of exercises aimed at studying the genre features of the proposed discourses.

This article presents far from all linguoculturological difficulties in teaching a professionally-oriented foreign language in a non-linguistic university, but each teacher, based on the recommendations of this article, will be able to improve the quality of education in their classrooms, develop textbooks and teaching aids, certain types of exercises and tasks, share in your own publications about your experience in this area.

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THE ACTUALIZATION OF THE FRAME DOLOR WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF MORBIAL METAPHORIC MODEL IN SPANISH POETIC DISCOURSE

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ABSTRACT

The article dwells on the description of conceptual metaphors of PAIN actualized in Spanish poetry. The morbial metaphor is represented in Spanish poetic discourse by different ways, fulfilling the functions of different objects.

KEYWORDS: *Metaphor, Concept, Morbial Metaphor, Metaphoric Model, Discourse, Frame*

INTRODUCTION

It is well known that the metaphor in cognitive linguistics is representing as a thinking operation. The humans cognize the world and give their explications to it using this operation. The person not only expresses his thoughts with the help of metaphors but also thinks and creates the world he lives in using metaphors [1]. The conceptual metaphor is a process of cognition during which a new knowledge is forming. The metaphor can be considered as a very active tool for influence to the readers. N.D.Arutyunova affirms that the metaphor serves as an instrument of thought which helps to reach the most distant fragments of our conceptual field [2].

The morbial (medical) metaphors are often used in Spanish language consciousness. The researchers affirm that this type of metaphor implies the deviation from natural order of things and has predominantly an emotive character directed to the forming the certain emotional perception in the mind of reader. The vocabulary connected with diseases, medicines, methods of treatment is used in the framework of this metaphor. Such type of conceptual metaphor has an alarming mood, reflects the hopelessness, pessimism, bad feelings, impotence of person [3].

One of the main frames of morbial metaphorical model in Spanish poetic discourse is DOLOR/PAIN.

The pain has the following characteristics in Spanish poetry:

- a continuity and a duration, sometimes for a very long time: *Al que le duele su dolor le dolerá sin descanso* (F.G.Lorca, Ciudad sin sueño); *Y tú, que en dolores/consumes los años* (Juan María Maury, La timidez);

- seriousness: *Queriendo el monte al grave sentimiento/de aquel dolor en algo ser propicio* (Garcilaso de la Vega, Egloga primera);
- weight, troublesomeness: *Tras esto el importune/dolor me deja descansar un rato* (Garcilaso de la Vega, Egloga primera);
- injury: *Galatea, desdeñosa/del dolor que a Licio daña* (Gil Polo, Canción);
- physical torment, suffering: *Retuércese entre nudos dolorosos/mi corazon* (José de Espronceda, Canto a Teresa);
- The pain is often a cause of infringement of emotional calm, anxiety, alarm: *Observa reflexivo los Milagros/de la naturaleza, sin que nunca/turben el susto ni el dolor sup echo* (G.de Jovellanos, Epístola de Fabio a Anfriso).

The Spanish poetry differs with the fact that a pain in some poetic texts has positive characteristics. The empowerment of pain with tenderness and adoration touching for the person is peculiar for Spanish poetry: *para nosotros el dolor es tierno* (Jaime Gil de Biedma, Amistad a lo largo); *y de un dolor tamaño/enternecerme siento* (Garcilaso de la Vega, Egloga primera).[4]

The pain is represented also as fair and equitable and performs as an encouraging to revenge: *que si el justo dolor mueve a venganza/alguna vez el español coraje* (Fernando Herrera, Por la pérdida del rey don Sebastián).

The pain includes also the pleasant feelings because of tender touches: *yerbas le aplica a sus llagas/que si no sanan entonces/en virtud de tales manos/lisonjean los dolores* (Luis de Góngora, Angélica y Medoro).

The pain can also be a source for poetic inspiration: *ven, lira del dolor* (Juan Nicasio Gallego).

The concept Pain can be understood in Spanish poetry as an anthropomorphic metaphor. *So, the pain in poetic text has a squealing voice: voz de dolor y canto de gemido* (Fernando de Herrera, Por la pérdida del rey don Sebastián); *los airados vientos/contemplan mi abandono y cobardia/y gimen del dolor* (Eulogio Florentino Sanz, Epístola a Emilio). This situation can be explained with the fact that the person often can not keep his pain in silence, therefore he makes different sounds. Because of different feeling of pain in certain parts of the body PAIN is conceptualized as BODY PART: *era su cabellera oscura hecha de noche y de dolor* (Rubén Darío, Canción de otoño en primavera). In this example the pain is the ingredient of hair provoking the melancholic memory by the author of poem.[5]

In addition, the social signs are also actualized in the framework of anthropomorphical metaphor, in particular, the social roles of person are mentioned. So, in the following example we can see a conceptual metaphor PAIN-GUEST which can be explained with the fact that the pain has a temporal character in spite of its durability, and one day the pain is finished: *El dolor es el huésped/la alegría, la casa* (Claudio Rodríguez, Lo que no es sueño).

The conceptual metaphor PAIN – CLOTHES wearing by death exists in Spanish poetic discourse. The powerful pain frequently leads to death of person: *La muerte en traje de dolor envía/señas da su desdén de cortesía* (Francisco de Quevedo, Memoria inmortal); *Que el dolor es la miel/símbolo de la muerte* (Claudio Rodríguez, Lo que no es sueño). The pain in Spanish poetry is often portrayed in clothes, in particular, in mantle, cloak. This fact affirms the

anthropomorphic metaphoric perception: *El dolor y su manto vienen una vez más a nuestro encuentro* (Miguel Hernandez, Elegia primera).[6]

The pain is represented in Spanish poetry as an ingredient of breath: *Con ansias temo y con dolor suspiro* (Lope de Vega, Temores en el favor); *Tanto dolor se agrupa en mi costado/que por doler me duele hasta el aliento* (Miguel Hernández, Elegía a Ramón Sijé). The last example shows a hyperbolized intensity or a quantity of pain provoking the ache even in the breath. The intensity of pain in Spanish poetry can be precepted as a reason of losing the sanity: *Y ahora en tal manera/vence el dolor a la razon perdida* (Garcilaso de la Vega, Egloga primera).

The breast is often showed as a location of pain in Spanish poetry, while the pain can be not only physical as also moral: *Dará del mundo y de los hombres lejos/libre rienda al dolor del pecho mío* (Juan Nicasio Gallego, Elegia a la muerte). The reason of moral pain can be the feelings of person, in particular, the love, the memory about passed pleasure, the indifference: *Cuán presto se va el placer/como después de acordado/da dolor* (Jorge Manrique, Coplas a la muerte de su padre); *Cuantos con dolorosa indiferencia/vais apurando el cáliz de la vida* (José Selgas, El estío); *De amorosas y cálidas cornadas/cubriendo está los trebolares tiernos/con el dolor de mil enamorados* (Miguel Hernandez, Silencio de metal triste y sonoro).

The pessimistic perception of life by some authors reflects the position that the life in itself is hurtful: *Pues no hay dolor más grande que el dolor de ser vivo* (Rubén Darío, Lo fatal).

The existence of conceptual metaphor PAIN – LIVING THING in Spanish poetry is affirmed by the physiological capacity of pain to wake up: *Pasan volando los floridos días/y despierta el dolor* (José María Heredia, Niagara).

The zoomorphic conceptual metaphor PAIN – WILD ANIMAL differs with the significant frequency in Spanish poetry and is increasing with the use of adjective fiero – wild, fierce which is used in relation to animals: *No hojas nuevas, ramillete/de aliagas y zarzas sois/yertas como mis penas/fieras como mi dolor* (Rosalía de Castro, Hojas nuevas). The zoomorphic conceptual metaphors of pain occur in Spanish poetry also on the base of gender signs, namely within the bounds of metaphor PAIN – FEMALE OF ANIMAL which is strengthened with the lexeme engendrar – to birth, to procreate, used only for the animals: *yo, al encontrar su cruz en mi camino/como engendra el dolor supersticiones* (Eulogio Florentino Sanz, Epistola a Pedro). In this example the affirmation about the pain causing superstition means the unhealthy suspiciousness and fearfulness due to the pain. In Spanish poetry the pain is not only the source of some figment, but also is verbalized as a germ, embryo: *la ciencia audaz, cuando de ti se aleja/en nuestras almas deja/el germen de recónditos dolores* (Gaspar Nuñez de Arce, Tristezas).

The conceptual metaphor PAIN – HORSE is found in Spanish poetic discourse. This metaphor proceeds from the expression soltar la rienda – let off the hook: *desta manera suelto yo la rienda a mi dolor* (Garcilaso de la Vega, Egloga primera). [7]

The pain provokes in person such reactions as:

- tears: *Según el golpe, así será sentido/y así el dolor será también llorado* (Ausías March, Oh vos que estáis so tierra);
- biting of hands: *tus mismas manos de dolor mordiendo* (José de Espronceda, Canto a Teresa);

- appearance of wrinkles: *Cada arruga que surca ese semblante/es del trabajo la profunda huella/o fue un dolor de vuestro pecho amante* (Vicente W. Querol, *En noche buena*).

The pain is precepted in Spanish poetic text as elements of nature. So, we can see here the conceptual metaphor PAIN – CLOUD. This comparison can be explained with the fact that the source and reason of pain is not always well-known, therefore the human perceives the pain as something muddy, uncertain, blurred: *y la profunda pena que me agita/ruga mi frente de dolor nublada* (José María Heredia, *Niagara*); *el dolor es la nube, la alegría, el espacio* (Claudio Rodríguez, *Lo que no es sueño*).

The pain is also conceptualized in Spanish poetry as WATER or LIQUID where the person is fully submerged: *el rayo acechador, ni su refugio/viene a cubrir de confusion el rostro/de un infeliz en su dolor sumido* (G.de Jovellanos, *Epístola de Fabio a Anfriso*). The sign of depth associated with water is also be found within this metaphor: *truéquese en risa mi dolor profundo* (José Espronceda, *Canto a Teresa*) as well as the metaphorical capacity of pain to be poured into tableware: *y si no amor el vaso/donde el sobrante se vierte/del dolor* (Ramón de Campoamor, *Lo que hace el tiempo*). Moreover, the pain in Spanish poetry can be empowered with the sign “wet”: *si tú eres el tesoro oculto mío/si eres mi cruz y mi dolor mojado* (F.G.Lorca, *Soneto de la dulce queja*). In general, we can say that the tendency when the pain pulls the person down is present in Spanish poems: *qué solo al mundo en tu dolor descienes/cual sube a ti mi amor* (Nicomedes Pastor Díaz, *A la luna*). [8]

In addition, the pain can sometimes be taken as a source of heat capable to warm: *si con dolor el alma se ha templado, es invencible* (Luis Cernuda, *Lamento y esperanza*).

The pain in Spanish poetic discourse is metaphorized as WIND, in particular, northern wind. This fact implies such signs as cold, the forth of wind: *la delicada flor de tu hermosura/ajaron del dolor los alquilonos* (José Espronceda, *Canto a Teresa*). From the last example we can deduce that the pain can be the reason of withering of beauty and youth. [9]

In addition, the concept PAIN in Spanish poetic discourse implies the spacious repository as for example valley: *mírame aquí en el valle del dolor* (Enrique Gil, *La violeta*).

The concept PAIN in Spanish poetry forms metaphors based on a tactil sign, in particular, the pain can be hot: *el dolor y el placer, fervidos antes/se pierden ya en el alma indefinidos* (Eulogio Florentino Sanz, *Epístola a Pedro*). [10]

In this way, the metaphorization of concept PAIN within the morbial metaphor in Spanish poetic discourse has its peculiarities. The native speakers percept the pain mostly as a living thing, animal, liquid, elements of nature.

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INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGIES IN TRANSPORT

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ABSTRACT

The article presents transport activities and objects of its infrastructure subject to classification for various reasons, also by subjects of use. In this regard, the role of road transport in the prospective transport balance of the country should be clarified and a corresponding adjustment of the state transport policy should be carried out. The designers assure that it will take no more than two lanes on the road. The ground clearance of the bus is more than two meters.

KEYWORDS: *Transport Infrastructure, Car, Elevated Bus, Clearance Of The Bus.*

INTRODUCTION

Transport is one of the most important sectors of the economy of any country, the level of development of which largely determines the well-being of society as a whole, it is not only a means of carrying out domestic and foreign economic activity, but also an infrastructural support that supports social policy and ensures the integrity of the state, nation. This is especially true for a country like Uzbekistan.

Transport is a complex diversified economy, which includes: vehicles; roads; communication routes with the necessary track devices; facilities for the repair, maintenance of vehicles. Transport activity is formed in the system of five types of transport: rail, road, water (sea, river), air and pipeline.[1]

Transport and objects of its infrastructure are subject to classification on various grounds. According to the subjects of use, it is possible to distinguish public transport (public trains, urban passenger transport) and non-public use (special train sets). However, the most significant and traditional is the division of transport into air, land, sea and river, and each of these types has its own subspecies.

Transport infrastructure includes land, water and air routes of communication, pipelines, sea and river ports, railway stations and stations, airports, airfields, transport terminals, subways, high-speed off-street transport systems, transport interchanges, including within large cities, icebreaking fleet, auxiliary fleet, as well as structures and equipment of navigation systems,

emergency rescue complex, ensuring the safety of the transport process and other structures of the transport complex.[2]

Thus, the ground transport infrastructure consists of: ground communication lines, pipelines, railway stations and stations, transport terminals, subways, high-speed off-street transport systems, transport interchanges, including those inside large cities, an emergency rescue complex, ensuring the safety of the transport process and others transport facilities.

Based on the analysis of regulatory sources, it is possible to formulate a number of principles on which the development and modernization of transport infrastructure are based. These include:

- prioritizing the elimination of gaps and obvious "bottlenecks", the modernization and development of existing capacities in comparison with new construction;
- optimally necessary alienation of land for transport needs, localization and reduction of negative landscape changes, the effect of fragmentation of territories and pollution of natural environments;
- Maximum use of facilities and communications to ensure domestic, foreign trade and transit traffic; - linking the development of transport infrastructure with the development of communications, energy, communications, and other infrastructure sectors;
- Saving resources due to the construction of multi-purpose facilities; - coordination of development of infrastructure of various modes of transport;
- Development of transport infrastructure in cities in accordance with rational principles of urban planning and land use planning;
- Specialization of the largest infrastructure facilities of a similar purpose, prevention or restriction of competition of the largest infrastructure facilities;
- ensuring the necessary land reservation for the long-term development of the core transport network;
- Maximum concentration of budgetary and borrowed resources on priority projects and every possible acceleration of their implementation, including with the involvement of foreign borrowings for this purpose.

The car organically fit into modern life. Enterprises, as well as a large number of people, can no longer do without it in their daily activities. In the context of socio-economic transformations, the importance of road transport in the country's transport system is constantly increasing. Its contribution to ensuring the mobility of the population is growing rapidly.[3]

Motorization is not only a consequence, but also one of the necessary conditions for the implementation of structural changes in the country's economy, provided for by various program documents of the Government of Uzbekistan. In this regard, the role of road transport in the prospective transport balance of the country should be clarified and a corresponding adjustment of the state transport policy should be carried out. The state should carry out framework regulation of motor transport activities based on the legal framework and using economic regulators, avoiding a departmental approach and considering the motor transport complex as a whole with all its positive and negative effects, which will require, first of all, a comprehensive improvement of the legal framework of motor transport activities, taking into account features of all its types and subjects, improvement of the system of state regulation and strengthening of

control over motor transport activities, economic recovery of the market of motor transport services.[4]

Road transport is a complex that includes vehicles (cars, buses, trucks, trailers, semi-trailers, special vehicles for transportation on public roads), infrastructure facilities for ensuring the operation of vehicles and roads.

At the same time, the objects of road transport infrastructure are organizations and individual entrepreneurs that have a production base for the maintenance and repair or storage of vehicles, refueling them with motor fuels, storage and handling of goods transported by vehicles, collection, processing and disposal of waste generated during their operation.[5]

Railway transport in Uzbekistan is an integral part of the unified transport system of Uzbekistan. In cooperation with organizations of other types of transport, it is designed to timely and efficiently meets the needs of individuals, legal entities and the state in transportation, to contribute to the creation of conditions for the development of the economy.

Rail transport in Uzbekistan consists of public facilities, non-public facilities and technological rail transport designed to move goods.

Transport law Legally, railway transport means a set of production and technological complexes, including railway transport infrastructure, rolling stock, other property, including non-public railway tracks, buildings, structures, structures designed to meet the needs of individuals, legal entities and the state in transportation and works (services).[6]

In the future, Chinese developers also demonstrated an elevated bus, the design of which will allow an improved mode of transport to move over a highway and carry up to 1,400 passengers. The bus, according to the developers, will be able to solve the problem of large cities - kilometer traffic jams. Its design allows passengers to be transported above the road, and cars can pass under it.

The designers assure that it will take no more than two lanes on the road. The ground clearance of the bus is more than two meters. This will freely allow a car to pass under it. Inside, it is very spacious and can accommodate up to 1,400 passengers. Outwardly, it looks like a modern train. The bus is fully electric, so fuel consumption is reduced and another problem is solved - environmental pollution.[7]

As a result, in the future, the types of passenger transport developed in densely populated cities of the world will reveal a number of problems and restrictions that impede the development of one or another type, and these modern over ground transports will be able to solve the problem of large cities-kilometer traffic jams.

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CHANGES IN TEACHING CONTENT AND TEST DESIGN FOR GENERATION Z IN UZBEKISTAN

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ABSTRACT

The article focuses on today's younger generation, known colloquially as Generation Z. The Strauss-Howe generational theory serves as the theoretical foundation. The paper covers the reasons for a lack of motivation to study hard and effectively, as well as the causes of misunderstanding that frequently develop among students and teachers born a few generations earlier. The article recommends a number of initiatives that might be taken to improve the process of teaching foreign languages, designing tests, alters in teaching content and other courses to the next generation of students.

KEYWORDS:*Hypertext, Generation, Content, Teaching, Computer Games, Messaging.*

INTRODUCTION

Nowadays, the importance of acquiring a second language is almost universally acknowledged. For example, regardless of job, age, or background, it is extremely difficult to achieve success if you do not know English. For the vast majority of the world's population, the need to learn languages is a vital matter. Nonetheless, only a small number of students can claim to have learned a second language simply, fluidly, and fluently. By the conclusion of secondary school, most students have achieved the elementary or pre-intermediate level of English. Many students, however, return to the basic level after graduating from university if they do not pay enough attention to the language. The research highlights the importance of generational variances in values and worldviews, which are influenced by a variety of settings, situations, and environments that are specific to each generation. The present generation is defined by the computerization of society, the predominance of online gaming, text-messaging communication, and the inability to read context. The generation Z members' personal and social life are impacted by continual "information noise" and a different hypertextual perception of reality, which explains the difference in attitude toward work and education.[1]

What causes this to happen? The reason, in our opinion, is a lack of sufficient motivation for language acquisition, as well as a conservative approach to the teaching process. Moreover, changes in teaching content and some alters in designating tests. When you consider the apparent decline in interest in education, the situation appears to be much more difficult. What's the deal

with this? Is it because teachers have started to educate differently, or because students are less capable of learning? Is there anything we don't notice or tend to ignore? Is it feasible to make a difference? These are some of the questions that this study seeks to solve.[2]

According to some, the age difference between professors and pupils can lead to misunderstanding and poor comprehension of the discipline throughout training, and this issue has to be addressed further. We used the "Generation Theory" devised by Neil Howe and William Strauss in 1991 (Howe & Strauss, 2000) and adapted for Russia in 2003-2004 by a team of scientists led by Eugenia Shamis, coordinator of the Rugenerations project, to make this claim (Shamis & Antipov, 2005).[3]

According to this theory, everyone can relate themselves to one of the following generations:

- Generation GI (1900-1923)
- Silent generation (1923-1943).
- Baby Boomer generation (1943-1963)
- Generation X (1963-1984)
- Generation Millennium or Y (1984-2000).
- Generation Z (since 2000).

This concept is founded on the ideals of large groups of ordinary individuals who were born during a given historical time and witnessed certain political, economic, technological, and social advancements. A variety of factors have influenced their personality, perception of reality, and attitude to what is going on around them.

Because social events, educational methodologies, and the level of intelligence in society are identical across historical times, the values of the majority of persons who compose a certain generation are likewise comparable. Some values created during childhood and adolescence are spontaneously acquired through conversation and parenting.[4]

As a result, they define the model of human behavior in a variety of contexts and manifest themselves naturally and spontaneously. Members of one generation's behavioral characteristics may appear insufficient and inexplicable to representatives of another generation, resulting in misunderstandings and disagreements between the two sides. Today's children are born in an era of computer technology, mobile communications, and the Internet. They are members of Generation Z, which encompasses people born between 2000 and the present, according to the Theory of Generations. They create their own set of social characteristics based on the political, economic, and cultural events that occur throughout this time period.[5]

Teaching content with text

The language of text messages, first introduced in SMS and ICQ, is one of the phenomena of modern youth communication. Slang for short text messages began rapidly developing approximately fifteen years ago. The most dynamic was witnessed in the SMS sphere. After a while, it was feasible to refer to "the language of sms." [3, c. 261] - abbreviated language based on the Standard English language For instance, statements "How are things going for you today? Do you want to go out for coffee later?" (How are you today? Would you want to have coffee later?) Can be transformed into "hi HRU 2day? Wnt2go 4 a cofy l8r?" This style of writing

allows for the transmission of a large amount of information in a little amount of phrase while saving money on mobile communication services. Furthermore, it served as a type of encryption code for the younger generation, as it was easily comprehended by teenagers but sometimes proved difficult to understand for their parents. Furthermore, it worked as a form of encryption code for the younger generation, as it was easily understood by teens but often difficult for their parents to grasp. [6]

Computerization of society. Online games

Text communication was evolving in tandem with computer technology. The Internet emerged in the second part of the twentieth century, and for a time it was only of interest to professionals, as it enabled the interchange of technical documents and email messages. The Web's rapid development began after 1993, when the number of network nodes and users began to increase in a geometric trend. Soon after, the Internet emerged as a viable alternative to traditional modes of communication, as well as a handy means of exchanging and storing data. Today, a large number of individuals use Internet resources, therefore this phenomena has undoubtedly become an intrinsic element of modern life.[7]

Computer games have grown in popularity in tandem with the growth of the Internet. This is a hobby adopted by millions of individuals worldwide, regardless of gender, age, or career. This is become one of the most popular pastimes among today's kids. With the move of games to online mode, the tradition of in-game text chatting has grown.

During the game, all messages between team members should be as useful and quick as possible, because time for making a general choice and establishing an action strategy is limited, and the game's success is also dependent on this. As a result, gamer terminology has swiftly evolved. Surprisingly, it is totally understandable only to experienced players.[8]

We came upon the notion of hypertext while studying the Internet's environment and the rules that govern its operation. In the widest sense, this phenomena is defined as an electronic text with markup words (commands) added into it that provide connections to other portions of the same text, documents, images, pictures, and so on. Today, hypertext is a multi-level notion that is employed not just in programming but also in other fields of knowledge (particularly in linguistics and literary criticism). In the realm of computer technologies, the concept of a hyper textual information system is that a user can examine documents (pages of text) in the order that he prefers or that is more convenient to him, rather than consistently, as is common while reading books. In this context, hypertext is frequently referred to as a non-linear text. This is accomplished by developing a particular method for linking various pages of the text using hyper textual links; for example, ordinary text has connections like "next-previous," but hypertext may create as many other linkages as you wish.[9]

Reading changed content

Even though Generation Z students are enthusiastic about computers, freely surf the internet, and have no trouble expressing and supporting their points of view and creating their own hypertextual reality, they frequently fail to use the context clues of a simple text when dealing with an ordinary gap-filling task. It appears that "jumping" from one page to the next, following their own logic of thought, should aid in the development of the talent of spotting connections between papers, pages, concepts, and so on. However, it is essentially useless. Instead of putting ideas in order, it distorts the logical relationships and stymies the process of creating associative

links between various bits of information. As a result, we notice a decline in performance in humanitarian courses in schools and colleges, particularly in reading.[10]

CONCLUSION

For the time being, the goal is for the whole educational system, each educational institution, and each teacher in particular to follow the model outlined above. They must learn what students expect from them, assess their potential abilities to comprehend a topic, and adapt the content and approach to the next generation of 'education consumers.' It must, however, be done in a wise and foresighted manner.

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USE OF MODERN INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES IN TEACHING ENGLISH: PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS

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ABSTRACT

This article is written about the appropriate use of modern technologies in the study and teaching of English and the teacher's self-discovery, sense of responsibility, innovation in the lessons, making the lesson interesting and lively. The use of modern technologies in the educational process is also an important factor for students to be familiar with and use information and communication technologies. The use of modern technologies in the educational process is also an important factor for students to be familiar with and use information and communication technologies.

KEYWORDS: *Innovation, Technology, Efficiency, Specialization, Information and Communication, Telecommunications.*

INTRODUCTION

The new era imposes new tasks and a number of responsibilities on today's teachers. With the advent of modern technology, the tradition of teaching English has changed significantly. Today, the importance of learning English in Uzbekistan is much higher than before. Many English language experts are implementing new methods and ways of learning English. This will definitely further increase the effectiveness of foreign language teaching.[1]

There are several unique advantages to using technology to teach. In addition, it significantly increases the effectiveness of the teaching system and in turn helps the language learner to keep pace with the times and move forward.

Technology is slowly replacing traditional teaching. Today, a number of new programs and shows are being aired on television programs to help teach English.[2]

It should be noted that today in order to increase the effectiveness of teaching in Uzbekistan, new methods of using modern innovative technologies have been introduced. For example, a multimedia-based foreign language learner has the opportunity to develop four skills, both visually and visually, through interesting materials. In addition, the reader can guess the meaning of some words by seeing live actions and try to understand it.

Of course, the use of modern technologies in any foreign language classes, such as computers, radios, CDs, DVDs, will further advance the educational process and allow the younger generation to learn foreign languages faster.[3]

New methods and requirements for teaching foreign languages in the country have been developed in accordance with the Recommendations of the European Framework for Assessment of Knowledge and Skills of Foreign Language Teachers (CEFR). According to him, textbooks have been created for students of secondary schools and vocational colleges. In accordance with these requirements, classrooms are equipped with stands and new information and communication technologies. The demand for learning a foreign language is growing day by day. Foreign language science is divided into four aspects (reading, reading, listening comprehension and speaking), each of which provides specific concepts and skills. Educational technology is the effective use of modern information technology in the educational process. It also aims to improve the quality and effectiveness of education through the introduction of modern innovative technologies in the educational process. In particular, there are several advantages to using such information and communication technologies in learning a foreign language. The role of modern technology in language learning and teaching is invaluable. The use of technology is useful in every aspect of learning a foreign language (reading, reading, listening and speaking). For example, to listen and understand, of course, it is impossible to do this process without a computer, player, CDs. Listening is one of the most important parts of language learning. This requires the student to pay attention to the speaker's pronunciation, grammatical rules, vocabulary, and meanings at the same time. The use of modern technologies in the educational process is also an important factor for students to be familiar with and use information and communication technologies. One of the most effective ways is to teach and learn a foreign language using modern technology. In this process, including: - when using computers, the student can watch and listen to videos, demonstrations, dialogues, movies or cartoons in a foreign language; - It is possible to listen and watch radio broadcasts in foreign languages and TV programs; - use of tape recorders and cassettes, which are more traditional methods; - CD players are available. The use of these tools makes the process of learning a foreign language more interesting and effective for students. Today, interactive games are becoming a tradition in schools. It is well known that a variety of games help students demonstrate their abilities, focus, increase their knowledge and skills, and become stronger. The basis of the use of game technology is an activity that activates and accelerates the student. According to psychologists, the psychological mechanisms of playful activity are based on the fundamental needs of the individual to express himself, to find a stable place in life, to self-manage, to realize their potential. At the heart of any game should be generally accepted educational principles and tactics. Learning games should be based on the subjects. During the games, the student is more interested in this activity than in a normal lesson and is more comfortable. It should be noted that the game is, first of all, a way of teaching. Students are interested in playful lessons, they strive to win, and the teacher uses them to educate the student. The student is interested in believing that he or she can play, speak, listen, understand, and write in English.[4]

The fact that some teachers do not know and do not use technology during English lessons leads to some boredom of the students. That is why the use of technology and at least the computer during the lesson in order not to quench the learner's enthusiasm further ensures that the learner's interest increases. After all, teaching materials prepared depending on the age, interests, abilities,

mastery of the lessons of the learner will certainly be effective. Conversely, if we teachers do not select teaching materials based on these requirements, we will show primary school students videos, songs, or texts that contain complex words, or they will display them on multimedia, computers, etc. When we present teaching materials consisting of very simple texts to middle and high school or group learners, learners' interest in learning the language gradually begins to fade and they stop mastering the lessons. This, in turn, can lead to lower grades, a teacher losing his or her self-esteem in front of students. Hence, the main task is not only to use technology during the lesson, but also to ensure that it is possible to use them in their place and that the use of technology serves to increase the knowledge of students. According to the current CEFR, the requirements of the International European Educational Standards are four: (writing, reading, listening, speaking) competencies in writing, reading, listening and speaking in English. effective and appropriate use of technology during lessons is important. For example, listening comprehension lessons have their own set of rules. It is important that the main goal is for the learner to understand the audio material he or she is listening to and to be able to analyze it without difficulty. To do this, first of all, prepare the environment for the release of audio material, so that the listeners provide a quiet environment, and the teacher pays attention to the quality of the audio and the amplifiers work well, and the exercises performed before and after the audio. be prepared and learners should be provided with handouts. Once all the requirements have been met, the teacher can put the audio material on the learners and start broadcasting. Broadcasting is done at least twice, otherwise language learners may not understand the topic and may not be able to perform the exercises correctly after the audio material is heard.[5]

It is also a very effective way to show and discuss videos and videos to learners using multimedia in the teaching and learning process, both in speaking and writing. It is possible to use a dictionary familiar to learners, to explain words if new and complex words are involved, to show video material after completing exercises related to new words. In order to carry out this process, it is important to have a quiet, noise-free environment, a comfortable and clean classroom, access to public viewing, and to check that the amplifiers are working. Before releasing the video, the learners should discuss the video topic that needs to be demonstrated, conduct a Q&A session, and release the video material after making sure that the learners are really interested in the topic. When the video is over, the teacher will be interested in the students' thoughts about the video film and will need to do some exercises. When these steps are done correctly, these lessons will definitely contribute greatly to the learners' interest and knowledge. It follows that the role of modern technologies in further enriching our lessons, attracting learners, enriching their knowledge is invaluable. Proper and appropriate application of them is the main guarantee of our success.[6]

In conclusion, the use of innovative methods in English lessons develops students' logical thinking skills, fluency, and the ability to respond quickly and accurately. Such methods stimulate the student's desire for knowledge. The student tries to prepare well for the lessons. This makes students active participants in the learning process. As the education system sets itself the task of nurturing a free-thinking, well-rounded, mature person, in the future we will contribute to the further development of effective use of innovative technologies by future teachers. possible.

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