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SOCIAL SECURITY MEASURES IN INDIAN RAILWAYS- AN EMPIRICAL STUDY OF WORKERS' PERCEPTIONS OF DIESEL LOCOMOTIVE WORKS

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ABSTRACT

In human life, there are two stages of dependency childhood and old age. Apart from them in the intervening years of adult life a person is likely occur to spells during which he/she cannot earn a living. Such spells are sickness, maternity, disablement arising out of employment injury etc. Social security system aims to help individuals in such times of dependency. It is an indispensable part of the government social policy and an important tool to prevent contingencies and provide a decent standard of life. The study endeavours to examine the perceptions of workers towards the social security measures implemented in Diesel Locomotive Works (DLW) which is a second production unit of Indian Railways. The study is organised in four sections. Section I contains introduction while a brief knowledge about the selected organisations has been discussed in Section II. Objectives of study along-with research methodology have been described in Section III. Section IV contains major findings of the study and on that basis, conclusion is drawn that indicated in Section V.

KEYWORDS: *Social Security, Right to Social Security and Indian Railways.*

I. INTRODUCTION

The concept of social security is as old as society itself, but was made popular during thirty's of the last century when the term 'Social Security' was first officially used in the United State Legislation- titled 'Social Security Act 1935'. International Labour Organisation defines social security as "protection which society provides for its members through a serious of public measures against the economic and social distress that otherwise would be caused by the stoppage or substantial reduction of earnings resulting from some specific contingencies relating to human life. As per the ILO such contingencies are sickness, maternity, employment injury, unemployment, old age, invalidity, provisions of subsidiaries for family with children, provision for medical care, and death".

In context of the world community's 'basic rights and freedoms to which all humans are entitled' social security has been explicitly recognised as a basic human right and is enshrined as such in international legal instruments. Article 22 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights lays down that everyone (every human being- as a member of society) has right to social security and is entitled to realisation through national effort and international cooperation and in accordance with the organisation. In practice, however, a very few countries have accorded it that status.

In India, it is not recognised as a fundamental right. The Supreme Court, however, ruled out the right of livelihood to every person which is ultimately the objective of social security, has enshrined in the Constitution of India. Indian Constitution under its Chapter IV 'Directive Principles of State Policy' embraces principles and policies pertaining to social security which makes responsible to the State for providing just and proper living standards to the working class through ensuring a well-structured framework of social security system.

It is important to consider that the term 'State' has occurred at many places in many rulings. In India, meaning of the State is considered as given in the Constitution of India which clears that the word "State" has different meanings depending upon the context in which it is used. In context of Part IV of the Constitution, it is considered as per the definition given in Article 12. According to Article 12, the following will be included under expression of the 'State':

- Government of India;
- Parliament of India;
- Government of each of the States which constitute the Union of India;
- Legislature of each of the States which constitute the Union of India;
- All local authorities within the territory of India;
- All local authorities under the control of the Government of India;
- All other authorities within the territory of India; and
- All other authorities under the control of the Government of India. Therefore, the Indian Constitution makes responsible to the Central Government, State Governments and all authorities working under their control for provide social security benefits to the people of India. Considering this thing various measures have been implemented in the country provided social security benefits through appropriate organisations.

II. Profile of the Selected Organisations- Development of railways in India can be traced back in the year 1832 when first railway project was put forward for constructing a railway line between Madras and Bangalore. But, first train (that was a 14 carriage passenger train) ran between Boribunder to Thana on 16th April, 1853 covering a distance of 34 Kms. in 75 minutes which is treated as formal birth of railway in India. In 1951, the rail system was nationalised as a government unit. Presently, it is working as a departmental undertaking under the Ministry of Railways, Government of India. With it's more than 150 years history, it[*] is one of the largest infrastructure and busiest rail networks transporting about twenty-five million passengers and two and half million tons of goods daily. As a national common carrier transporting passenger and goods over its vast network, Indian Railways has always played a key role in India's social and economic development.

In order to proper functioning of railway system, production of rail parts and equipments forms an integral part in the country. To attain self-sufficiency in this field six production units have been set up at different parts of the country which are functioning as independent units under the control of the Railway Board. Diesel Locomotive Works (DLW) is one of them which established in August 1961 as the second production unit of Indian Railways in technical collaboration with American Locomotive Company (ALCO) of USA for ensuring the indigenous supply of heavy duty diesel-electric locomotives. At present, DLW has become the India's largest manufacturer of diesel locomotives with the help of technological collaboration of M/S General Motors of USA and produced 5516 diesel locomotives from its inception to 31st March, 2009.

III. Objectives and Methodology of the study- The study has been conducted with the objective to examine the perceptions of workers on social security measures implemented in the organisation and offer suggestions for improving the effectiveness of those measures.

The following methodology has been adopted to achieve the set up objectives:

- **Sample Design-** Sample for the present study is obtained by stratified random sampling technique based on working class of the workers which has been categorised into two groups viz. officer and employee. Officer consists of Class A & B staff whereas; employee contains personnel of Class C & D. At the time of study total 5926 personnel- 159 officers and remaining 5767 employees, were working in the organisation. Out of them, a sample of 200 respondents consisting of 175 from employee and remaining 25 from officer group has been drawn and used for study purpose. It is important to clear that out of 200 respondents, 35 respondents were women and all from employee group. Questions related to maternity were asked only from women respondents.

- **Analysis & Interpretation-** Mathematical as well as statistical tools have been applied for analysis the data collected from the respondents. Percentage as a mathematical tool has been widely used for comparison purpose whereas; statistical technique like chi-square test has been applied to find out significance, if any, between the perceptions of officers and employees on different issues relating to the implemented measures. Calculated value of chi-square is compared with the table value for given degree of freedom at 5 % level of significance. If calculated value is more than the table value, the difference is considered as significant, i.e. it could not arisen due to fluctuations of sampling. On the other hand, if the calculated value is less than the tabular value, the difference is considered as insignificant i.e. it is regarded as due to fluctuations of simple sampling and hence ignored. Table value of chi-square at 5% level of significance on degree of freedom 1 and 2 are equal to 3.84 and 5.99 respectively.

IV. Findings of the Study- Major findings of the study have been discussed on the following pages:

1. Implementation of Social Security Measures in Indian Railways- The need for social security planning has now assumed utmost importance in all parts of the world because it provides a safety mechanism against the contingencies regarding human life and ensures a decent standard of living. It contributes positively to the productive process and to human well being. Acknowledging this, various social security schemes are implemented in Indian Railways. Some of the important ones are workmen's compensation, provident fund, pension, maternity benefit and gratuity schemes. Though, DLW is a production unit of Indian Railways; therefore persons working therein are also covered by the schemes as implemented in Railways. A brief outline about each scheme has been discussed below:

1.1 Workmen's compensation scheme operates through the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923 which provides an amount of compensation for any personal injury caused by an accident arising out of and in the course of employment. It covers contingencies relating to disablement and death as the result of employment injury.

1.2 Provident fund scheme is implemented as per the provisions of Provident Funds Act, 1925 for safeguarding the future of employees after retirement and their dependents in case of early death. The scheme mainly provides protection against contingencies relating to the retirement/old-age and death.

1.3 Pension is the generic form of the long term periodical cash benefits provided in case of invalidity, old age and on the death of the breadwinner. In Indian Railways, the pension scheme was introduced in 1957 as per the provisions of the Provident Funds Act, 1925 which effect from 1st April, 1957. Currently the scheme does not cover the employees appointed on or after 1st January 2004.

1.4 In Indian Railways, maternity benefit is provided according to the provisions of the Indian Railway Establishment Code[*]. As per this, female railway employees including apprentices who have less than two surviving children are entitled to receive maternity benefit for a maximum period of 180 days (w.e.f. 01/09/2008). The benefit shall be provided from the date of its commencement i.e. from the date of child's birth. In addition, maternity leave for 45 days in the entire career shall be granted in case of miscarriage including abortion from the date of miscarriage. During such period, female employees shall be paid leave salary equal to the pay drawn immediately before proceeding on leave.

1.5 Gratuity is one of the most important social security benefits provided in case of retirement or death. Lump-sum payment is made to an employee by his employer due to retirement or invalidity and in case of employee's death while in service, the amount of the gratuity is payable to his dependents. In Indian Railways, gratuity scheme implements under the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. As per provisions of the scheme, railway administration provides this benefit to its employees either on retirement or death whichever is earlier.

2. Workers' Perceptions of DLW on the Implemented Measures- It has been recognised that only the implementation of any scheme is not sufficient and necessary to measures its effectiveness. The effectiveness of a scheme mostly depends on the perceptions of beneficiaries' i.e. what is the opinion of beneficiaries regarding such scheme? Perceptions of the workers regarding various aspects of the implemented schemes such as awareness about the schemes, procedure of drawing benefits and adequacy of amount of benefit have been discussed as under:

TABLE- 1 RESPONDENTS' PERCEPTIONS ON THE AWARENESS OF SCHEMES

Awareness of Schemes		Respondents' Perceptions		
		Group-wise		Total
		Officers	Employees	
Workmen's Compensation	**Aware**	25 (100)	126 (72)	151 (75.50)
	Unaware	0 (00)	49 (28)	49 (24.50)
Chi-square Value: 9.281		**df: 1**		**Significant**
Provident Fund	**Aware**	25 (100)	132 (75.43)	157 (78.50)
	Unaware	0 (00)	43(24.57)	43 (21.50)
Chi-square Value: 7.815		**df:1**		**Significant**
Pension	**Aware**	22 (88)	120 (68.57)	142 (71)
	Unaware	3 (12)	55 (31.43)	58 (29)
Chi-square Value: 4.0101		**df: 1**		**Significant**
Maternity	**Aware**	0	15 (42.86)	15 (42.86)
	Unaware	0	20 (57.14)	20 (57.14)
Chi-square Value: Nothing				
Gratuity	**Aware**	25 (100)	119 (68)	144 (72)
	Unaware	0 (00)	56 (32)	56 (28)
Chi-square Value: 11.110		**df: 1**		**Significant**

Source: Field Study

Table 1 shows awareness level of respondents' indicating that on the whole majority of the respondents were aware about the schemes except the maternity benefit scheme. Category-wise analysis further clears that officers were fully aware about the schemes, whereas, employees were not fully aware. In case of maternity benefit scheme, majority of the respondents were unaware. Difference between perceptions of officers and employees is tested with the help of chi-square. The value of chi-square, in case of all schemes (except in maternity benefit scheme) is statistically significant. Therefore, it is concluded that awareness level of employees (Category C and D workers) was low as compare to the officers (Category A and B workers).

TABLE- 2 RESPONDENTS' PERCEPTIONS ON PROCEDURE OF GRANTING BENEFITS

Procedure of Granting Benefits		Respondents' Perceptions		
		Group-wise		Total
		Officers	Employees	
Workmen's Compensation	**Complex**	14 (56)	93 (53.14)	107 (53.50)
	Simple	11 (44)	32 (18.29)	43 (21.50)
	No opinion	0 (00)	50 (28.57)	50 (25)
Chi-square Value:13.933		**df: 2**		**Significant**
Provident Fund	**Complex**	14 (56)	85 (48.57)	99 (49.50)
	Simple	11 (44)	47 (26.86)	58 (29)
	No opinion	0 (00)	43(24.57)	43 (21.50)
Chi-square Value: 8.597		**df: 2**		**Significant**
Pension	**Complex**	12 (48)	90 (51.43)	102 (51)

	Simple	10 (40)	30 (17.14)	40 (20)
	No opinion	3 (12)	55 (31.43)	58 (29)
Chi-square Value: 8.612		**df: 2**		**Significant**
Maternity	**Complex**	0	11 (31.43)	11 (31.43)
	Simple	0	4 (11.43)	4 (11.43)
	No opinion	0	20 (57.14)	20 (57.14)
Chi-square Value: Nothing				
Gratuity	**Complex**	13 (52)	79 (45.14)	92 (46)
	Simple	12 (48)	36 (20.57)	48 (24)
	No opinion	0 (00)	60 (34.29)	60 (30)
Chi-square Value: 12.652		**df: 2**		**Significant**

Source: Field Study

It is clear from Table 2 that on the whole almost half of the respondents were expressed that procedure of drawing benefits under different schemes, except the maternity benefit scheme, was complex. Category-wise analysis indicates that majority of the respondents from both categories were having same responses i.e. complex. As a result of unawareness, a significant number of employee respondents' were unable to express their opinion in any direction. Again it is necessary to consider that as compare to employees, more officers were opined that the procedure was simple. Differences existed between the perceptions of officers and employees are tested with chi-square. The value of chi-square reflects that such differences are significant. Thus, it is concluded that procedure of drawing benefits were relatively simple for officers than the employees.

TABLE- 3 RESPONDENTS' OPINION ON THE ADEQUACY OF BENEFITS

Adequacy of Benefits		**Respondents' Perceptions**		
		Group-wise		**Total**
		Officers	**Employees**	
Workmen's Compensation	**Adequate**	20 (80)	93 (53.14)	113 (56.50)
	Inadequate	5 (20)	30 (17.14)	35 (17.50)
	No opinion	0 (00)	52 (29.72)	52 (26)
Chi-square Value 6.895		**df: 2**		**Significant**
Provident Fund	**Adequate**	17 (68)	84 (48)	101 (50.50)
	Inadequate	5 (20)	47 (26.86)	52 (26)
	No opinion	3 (12)	44 (25.14)	47 (23.50)
Chi-square Value 3.727		**df: 2**		**Insignificant**
Pension	**Adequate**	19 (76)	100 (57.14)	119 (59.50)
	Inadequate	3 (12)	20 (11.43)	23 (11.50)
	No opinion	3 (12)	55 (31.43)	58 (29)
Chi-square Value 3.3358		**df: 2**		**Significant**
Maternity	**Adequate**	0 (00)	11 (31.43)	11 (31.43)
	Inadequate	0 (00)	2 (5.71)	2 (5.71)

	No opinion	0 (00)	22 (62.86)	22 (62.86)
Chi-square Value: Nothing				
Gratuity	**Adequate**	21 (84)	89 (50.86)	110 (55)
	Inadequate	4 (16)	26 (14.85)	30 (15)
	No opinion	0 (00)	60 (34.28)	60 (30)
Chi-square Value 10.005			**df: 2**	**Significant**

Source: Field Study

Table 3 indicates the perception of respondents on the adequacy of benefits provided under different schemes. On the whole, more half of the respondents were opined that benefits available under the schemes, except the maternity benefit scheme were adequate. Category-wise analysis indicates that again a significant number of respondents from employee group were having defensive attitude. The analysis further reflects that such benefits were relatively more adequate for officers than the employees and also register a difference. In case of workmen's compensation and gratuity, the value of chi-square is statistically significant leading to conclusion that benefits provided under such schemes were more adequate for officers as compare to employees. In case of provident fund and pension schemes difference between the perceptions of officers and employees is insignificant and therefore concluded that benefits provided under such schemes were equally adequate for both categories of personnel.

IV. CONCLUSION

The need for social security planning has now assumed utmost importance in all parts of the world. In India, principles and policies pertaining to social security are enshrined by the Constitution under its Chapter IV 'Directive Principles of State Policy' which makes responsible to the State for providing just and proper living standards to the working class through ensuring a well-structured framework of social security system. It provides a safety mechanism against the contingencies regarding human life and ensures a decent standard of living.

From the study it is found that schemes implemented in Indian Railways secure the life of railways employees against contingencies from birth to death which also covered persons working in DLW. The study reveals that the awareness level of Category C and D workers was low i.e. workers of Category C and D were not having full knowledge about the schemes implemented in organisation. The study further indicates that though the procedure of drawing benefits was complex for both groups but at the same time it was relatively simpler for officers and amount of benefits provided under the schemes was adequate. Based on the findings from the study it may be concluded that social security schemes were not much effective and improved by taking the few steps. Proper efforts should be made for providing full knowledge about the implemented measures especially to staffs of category C and D so that they clearly expressed their opinion on the related issues. As the study found that procedure of drawing benefits was complex and therefore it should be simplified.

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A LOOK AT SAMPLES OF UZBEK FOLKLORE

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ABSTRACT

One of our most important and urgent tasks today is to pass on to future generations the originality of our folk songs, lullaby songs, olans, yallas, lapars, and some of our national traditions, customs, and rituals, especially our forgotten values. The beginning of every art genre is the product of folklore.So, the most ancient sources of our art are based on folklore, that is, folk songs, lullabies, yallas, cocktails and ceremonial songs, proverbs, parables, fairy tales, legends, myths, fables, sagas, epics, folk tales. Even today, folklore, ethnography, examples of folklore have a special place in our lives, they are closely linked with the way of life of our people. In Kokand, Margilan, Khanabad, Karasuv, Uchkuprik, Yangikurgan, a group of askiya tellers was formed. All groups and communities are making a great contribution to the transmission of the legacy of masters, the school of askiya to future generations.

KEYWORDS: *Folklore, Songs, Olans, Yallas, Lapars*

INTRODUCTION

One of our important and urgent tasks today is to collect and study the musical riches of the Uzbek people, to teach it to our young and future generations, to continue the traditions of teachers and students.In order to make creative use of these riches of music and art, it is necessary to study them in depth and thoroughly.Historical monuments, ancient written works, archeological excavations, oral traditions of the Uzbek people, testify to the antiquity of our national art. The beginning of every art genre is the product of folklore.So, the most ancient sources of our art are based on folklore, that is, folk songs, lullabies, yallas, cocktails and ceremonial songs, proverbs, parables, fairy tales, legends, myths, fables, sagas, epics, folk tales. Examples include ancient folklore, ceremonial folklore, children's folklore, folk lyrics, folklore and written literature, the system of epic genres of the Uzbek people, folk epics, epic schools, their epic traditions, the interrelationships of Turkic folklore, oral theater and folk art, oral, traditional folk songs, music, dances specific to all oases and regions. From time immemorial,

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samples of folklore have been performed and propagated by lapar tellers, olan tellers, askiya tellers and amateurs, puppet players, narrators, madokhs and storytellers, bakhshis, epic tellers, and qushnoches.It is no exaggeration to say that these performers have developed and perfected the oral tradition of the people over the centuries.The question arises as to what the term folklore itself means and what it means. The answer to this question is as follows. The term "folklore" was first explained by the English scientist William Thoms, who lived in 1803-1885, in his article "THE FOLKLORE".That is, "FOLK" means the people, LORE - knowledge, wisdom. So "FOLKLORE" means the wisdom of the people, the intelligence of the people.

Samples of folklore, ie all songs, melodies are taught in the tradition of the teacher-student, in solo performance, that is, in unison.Later, these works were sung in the ensemble, that is, in the ensemble of maqom ensembles, in the ensemble of singers, on the basis of the style of performance of master artists, the school of performance.Teachers have a saying that over the years, some of the patterns of Folk Oral Creativity may change over time.Because in ancient times, all songs were sung with sorrow and grief, today, in a peaceful and happy life, it is expedient to sing songs praising the happiness, happy life, the blessed motherland, the healing days.In the books on Uzbek folk music and folklore, folk melodies, lapars, epics and songs are covered in the unique style of each region.

1. Tashkent-Fergana style of performance

2. Khorezm oasis performance style.

3. Surkhandarya-Kashkadarya oasis performance style.

4. Method of performance of Samarkand-Bukhara oases.

5. Karakalpak performance style.

The question arises as to how and in what condition the folklore was created.In ancient people, that is, in the primitive community system, all customs, rituals, traditions, as well as songs, melodies, lapar, olans, yallas, lullabies, fairy tales, myths, legends, epics, and collections all came from their way of life. For example, when men go hunting, and their prey is lucky, and all of them sing a song or a melody (perhaps a song or a hymn) to their delight. When they arrived at their place of residence, the women and children sang along with them.When they came back from the hunt with no prey, they moaned in a different voice (in a sadder, more painful tone).So, in such processes, small melodies and songs began to be created.Mother's song has a unique history of creation, there are many legends. In ancient times, a family, parents had children.Even when the baby was fed, he did not stop crying. The baby cried and cried. Then the mother could not bear to see the child suffer and began singing sad song.

Suddenly the baby stops crying. But when he doesn't hear his mother's voice, he starts crying again. Now the mother sings a long song. When the mother cries, the baby lies quietly and listens, and after a while he falls asleep. So, every day the baby falls asleep in this way. After a while, the mother begins to say lullaby from the words she knows. That is how the cradle songs were created. It was later revealed that “alla”(lullaby) means Allah, that is, thanks to Allah, supplication, praise. In the past, the ancients were only engaged in hunting, but gradually began to learn the secrets of subsistence farming by sowing seeds in the ground and growing crops from the ground.Of course, since the cultivation of the land was associated with the agricultural seasons, cocktail songs, as well as songs about the seasons, began to be created.Labour songs;

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these include ritual songs such as harvesting, sowing seeds in the ground, plowing the land, calling for rain, calling for wind, kicking out the wind.The ceremony was performed individually and in groups. They created songs, songs and lapars with the words due to the ceremony.Folklore has thus been formed and polished over the years and centuries and has survived to the present day.Uzbek folk songs, Shashmaqom, professional art samples, music and all genres of our art have developed and reached a perfect level. Even today, folklore, ethnography, examples of folklore have a special place in our lives, they are closely linked with the way of life of our people. As mentioned above, each region, oasis has its own way of performance, style, direction. Traditions, customs, rituals, as well as rituals, ceremonies and cocktails, seasonal songs, yor-yor songs, bride's greetings, mourning alyors differ from each other.In the works performed in these places, in the words of the work, the dialects of the region and oasis are distinguished.It is not difficult to understand the uniqueness of the dance moves, even on the heads of clothes.A special place is given to folk oral works, ie works in the tradition of word-of-mouth or teacher-disciple.

There are many types, genres and styles of folk art in all regions of Uzbekistan.

1. Cocktail songs.

2. Ceremonial songs.

3. Lullabies.

4. Tanovors.

5. Bakhshi.

6. Olan performing

7. The art of Askiya.

8. Rope-walking.

9. Puppetry.

10. Folk games.

11. Athletism. (stone lifting)

12. Clowning.

13. Works specific to various ceremonies.

There are cocktail songs that are unique to each region.

These are: plowing, sowing seeds, calling for rain, calling for wind, kicking out the wind, harvesting, etc..

These ceremonies also have their own traditions and song melodies and dances. All art forms are reflected and harmonized in the cocktail songs above.

Rituals, melodies, customs and traditions, wedding ceremonies mainly begin with the visit of the matchmakers.The matchmakers also have their own rules of procedure. With the consent of both parties, preparations for the wedding begin.

The following melodies are performed at weddings:wedding songs, yor-yor, bride's greetings, alyors, lapars, olans and ditties

At weddings, young men and women sing and dance in groups of two, praising each other.

When the bridegroom's friends go to the bride's house, the boys sing the song "Yor-yor" and the song "Yor-yor" is rarely sung nowadays. In some places, these Yor Yors are being forgotten.

When the bridegroom goes home, all the girls and women start saying Yor Yor.

After the wedding song is sung, the bride is greeted. All of the above rituals, customs and traditions are performed as a group.

Lullaby songs. The lullaby songs are also performed in a unique style in each place. The lullaby songs are reflected in each mother’s own word, in her own tone.

We can emphasize that the lullaby songs of grief, pain and sorrow in ancient times have been replaced by lullaby songs which are now sung or performed with words that reflect our peaceful, prosperous and beautiful life.

The lullaby song is the first song, the song of all mothers, this song instills in the child feelings of goodness, kindness, love, devotion to the motherland.While the the lullaby songs were originally recited by each woman with their own melody, their own pain, their own heartbeat without musical accompaniment, later, some time later, some master artists, composers began to compose music for lullaby songs.Poets wrote poems that suitthe direction of lullaby songs.Thus, a new direction of folklore was created, modern lullaby songs sung to the accompaniment of music.Uzbek master artists (mostly women and girls) performed songs from the "alla" (lullaby)series, accompanied by many musicians. These songs were recorded in the golden fund of the Uzbek Television and Radio Company as a treasure of our national musical heritage. Master artists: Shirin Azizova, Khabiba Ahunova, Mehri Abdullaeva, Rakhima Mazoxidova, Farogat Rakhmatova are among them.Teachers of Fergana regional branch of the State Institute of Arts and Culture Honored Artist of Uzbekistan Shafoat Rakhmatullaeva, Honored Artist of Uzbekistan Khursanoy Umarova, Honored Artist of Uzbekistan Yorqinoy Khotamova, who are currently working with us to teach their art schools, performance techniques and knowledge to the younger generation, also perform a number of songs from the "alla" (lullaby) series.

Olans.

Olans is a type of performing art that is sung individually and in groups.

The words in Olan's performance are all examples of folk oral art and are called folk words.The words of all the grasses are distinguished by their simple and ordinary populism. The olans can be performed in a group of boys and girls, and in some cases individually. The words of olans will be four or five lines. At the beginning of the song, all the accompaniment sounds like wow, vo..o..oy, or, xo..o..o..oy, similar to the melody in the song. After that, one of the guys sings a quartet olan. At the end of the song, all the guys on the team support him and accompany him. One from the girls’team sings the four line olan, in response to it. She will be accompanied by girls at the end.The songs are sung in the same style, and do not rise to the top. There is the olan genre in the Fergana Valley. Satirist and humorist, askiya tellerSodiqjon Khasanov, born in 1958 in the village of Chaka, Uchkuprik district, Fergana region, has repeatedly won regional and national competitions and festivals with his satire, askiyas and valley-specific olans. He won the love of art fans by participating in the celebrations of independence and Navruz in Tashkent, the capital of our republic.Sodiqjon Khasanov is a junior student of Muhiddin Darvishev, a well-known master of words, a comedian, an Askiya player, and a Central Asian comedian and Askiya leader who created his own school of performance. "I learned this art from my elderly parents, from whom I learned the words, performances, melodies, as well as their pronunciation, how they move on stage and in the ceremonies, to their unique dances," said Sodiqjon Khasanov.

So, if our olans are performed at every holiday, gathering, wedding, we will contribute to the development of another type of our national values, to the appreciation of our folklore among our people.

Art ofaskiya.

Askiya is an invaluable treasure of our art, performed mainly in the Fergana Valley and in all regions of the Republic.All holidays, events and ceremonies, weddings in the republic will not be possible without askiya and askiya tellers. The original meaning of Askiya is derived from the Arabic word "azkiyo" - sharp-witted, knowledgeable, intelligent, quick-witted.Askiya is widespread and developed in Fergana, Andijan, Kokand, Margilan, Namangan and Tashkent regions.In each askiya, there is a path, that is, it reveals the whole meaning of a method, a theme, an idea, and a word from beginning to end.Askiyas perform askiya in the same style without going out of the way. From time immemorial, there are national traditional askiya feasts created and performed by masteraskiya artists.

Well-known masters of word Yusufjon Qiziq Shakarjanov, Ijroqum Buva, Goyib Ota Toshmatov, Abdulhay Makhsum Kozokov, Zaynobiddin Qiziq, Rasulkori Mamadaliyev from Yangikurgan, Usta Kurbon Ota, Nasriddin Buva from Uchkuprik, Pirtakiy Odil Eshon, Obil Buva,Melikozi Buva,who developed askiya and satire art in the XX century and brought it to the level of performing arts, have great merits.Later, Muhiddin Qiziq Darvishev, Akramjon Yusupov, Uktamjon aka, Yuldoshkhon Nosirov from Kokand, Nematjon Toshmatov, Jurahon Pulatov, Giyosiddin aka became teachers who continued these traditions.

At present, Kokand askiya tellers are working in the Fergana Valley under the leadership of Jurahon aka Pulatov, a well-known artist and entertainer, Honored Artist of Uzbekistan.The Hangoma Folk Laughter Theater named after Muhiddin Darvishev has been established in the Uchkuprik District Culture and Recreation Center.The head of the comedy theater is a master artist, entertainer, askiya teller, master of words Bahodirjon Shokirov. Theater participants: Mansurjon Ahunov, Sodiqjon Khasanov, Solijon Inoyatov, Mahmudjon Ismoilov and several young people are participating in national festivals and events with their repertoire, various theatrical performances. In Kokand, Margilan, Khanabad, Karasuv, Uchkuprik, Yangikurgan, a group of askiya tellers was formed. All groups and communities are making a great contribution to the transmission of the legacy of masters, the school of askiya to future generations.

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TRADITIONS OF EASTERN CLASSICAL POETRY IN THE LITERATURE OF TURKIC LANGUAGES

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ABSTRACT

The importance of the traditions of Eastern classical poetry of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries in the literature of Turkic languages. There, the poet got acquainted not only with Uzbek poets, but also with the works of oriental classics. The daughter of the famous poet of that period Safura Joyilbek was educated at the famous Karakum Eshan madrasah in Karakalpakstan, where she studied the works of Eastern classics.

KEYWORDS: *Oriental Classical Poetry, Genre, Muvashshah, Ajiniyaz, Abay Kunanbaev, Mashrab, Qazi Mavlik.*

INTRODUCTION

The traditions of Eastern classical poetry play an important role in the literature of Turkic languages. This tradition is also common in Karakalpak literature of the late 19th and early 20th centuries. There are many genres in the Karakalpak classical literature of the XIX century, as well as in the Karakalpak literature of the late XIX and early XX centuries, that is, in the works of folk poets, as well as in the classical literature of the East. One of such genres is associated with the name of the Arab poet Muhammad ibn Muaf, who lived and worked in Spain in the IX-X centuries. Muvashshah is an Arabic word meaning "decorated" [1; 139].

In general, in the Muvashshah genre, a lyrical poem in which the name of a person is hidden is recited when the sum of the letters at the beginning of the lines of the poem is added together. Muvashshahs are similar to the alphabet poems in the literature of the eastern peoples, as well as to the acrostics in ancient Greek literature. However, these are not interchangeable. In the poems of the alphabet, the letters of the Arabic alphabet are written at the beginning of each line of the poem [6; 90]. For example, Mashrab (1657-1711) in Uzbek literature, Uzlat, Abay Kunanbaev in

Kazakh literature (1845-1904) and Ajiniyaz (“Ay-alif”, “Beri kel”) and Safura (“Reading”) in Karakalpak literature. In acrostics, on the other hand, if the first letters of the words at the beginning of a line of poetry are read in descending order, the type of poem from which the names of a historical figure or event are derived is said [2; 22].

Muvashshah stands close to the acrostics of ancient Greek literature.

In Uzbek literature, muvashshah has become a tradition in recent years. Maqsud Shaykhzoda writes: "The genre of muvashshah developed in Uzbek literature, especially in the second half of the XIX century, and became a habit among those engaged in literature, and even poetry became the art of muvashshah" [4, 71]. In the book "Dictionary of Literary Terms" it is stated: "muvashshah - a lyrical poem from which the names of people are derived from the letters in the first lines of each byte" [2; 121].

R.Orzibekov writes about the genre of muvashshah in his works: 159-167].

Ajiniyaz, a representative of Karakalpak classical poetry, translated works of oriental classics into Karakalpak and incorporated their good programs into Karakalpak literature. For example, he founded the muvashshah genre.

The muvashshahs of Ajiniyaz are written in the muhammas genre. This genre is basically called beshlik. Ajiniyaz writes his ghazal in Fuzuli in the form of muhammas, which begins with "Ay alif kim aq yuzindur alam anvari".

Ay alif, who is your white face, the light of the universe,

Be-belingdur xypcha dilbar, kozganang shahlo vali,

Te-teeth are the children of your lips,

Se-sucking sweet lips satisfy you pari

Zivari Zivari until you see the silence.

The genre of Muvashshah entered the Karakalpak literature of the late 19th and early 20th centuries through Uzbek literature. The reason is that the famous poet of this period, Qazi Mavdud, studied at the Bukhara madrasah. There, the poet got acquainted not only with Uzbek poets, but also with the works of oriental classics. The daughter of the famous poet of that period Safura Joyilbek was educated at the famous Karakum Eshan madrasah in Karakalpakstan, where she studied the works of Eastern classics. That is why Qazi Mavdud was the first to introduce it to Karakalpak literature by creating poems in the genre of muvashshah.

It is skillfully used in Qazi Mawdud's works "Six letters", "My mind is amazing", "Talking with Safura". The methods of application of muvashshahs may be different. (Russian-Karakalpak Dictionary of Literary Terms) states: "When you read the letters at the beginning of a line of poetry from top to bottom, the name of a person or something comes up." [1; 139]. As an example, this tradition is preserved in Qazi Mawdud's famous "Saying with Safura". For example:

Sabyrdin sells and sells,

Fyraqtyn takes the "fe" and takes refuge,

Wasli takes "oao'" (wow) and dies,

Or force us in your migration.

Is it permissible to take Ramadan?

If you get a "yes", don't stay in the air,

There is no cure for this ailment,

The ignorant speak or write.

From the sum of the letters at the beginning of the first lines of this muwashshahi of Qazi Mawdud, and from the sum of the Arabic letters within the second lines of the poem, the name of Safura is recited.

Uzbek scientist T. Boboev gave extensive information about Muvashshah. In his Introduction to Literary Studies, he focused on the characteristics of the muwashah and pointed out its nine signs. According to the scholar, another peculiarity of the muwashshah is that "the name of a person or thing is derived in different ways from the lines of the poem" [3; 220-222].

The poems of Qazi Mawdud "Alty harip", "Aqylym hayrandur" or the letters of Muwashshah in Sapioran's letter to Qazi Mawdud are written in non-traditional forms of muwashshah. For example:

One letter "Ya" stands, burned us,

Everyone is sincere, to see you,

No mother gave birth to that wrong girl,

My mind is amazed at the heart trade.

The name of a girl named "Yaqytdjan" is read in this muwashshah. This means that the poems of muwashah are written not only from the sum of the first letters at the beginning of the lines of the poem, but also, as T. Boboev points out, in different ways, that is, in non-traditional forms of muwashshah. For example, in “Qazi Mawdud's Saying to Safura”, Safura writes a poem dedicated to Qazi Mawdud in the unconventional form of Muwashshah. For example:

"Alif" to "Kap", "Ze" and "Yay",

Malamattin took "miym" and was blessed with "wow",

He took a branch from Dalalat and blessed it.

He took "oao'" (wow) from the da'wah and blessed the da'wah of "Dal".

Praise be to the young man of this name.

In the poem, the name "Qazi Mavdud" is written in muwashshah. Qazi Mawdud in his poem "Six Letters" also appears to have written a poem in this form. In this poem:

Tariff of six letters,

Tariff in the city of Shimbay,

The head-to-toe tariff of this song,

Everything became clear when you read it.

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The fact that the Karakalpak poets wrote poetry in traditional and non-traditional forms of muvashshah shows that they deeply studied the traditions of oriental literature and skillfully used it in their works.

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ETYMOLOGICAL AND SEMANTIC ANALYSIS OF LEXICAL UNITS FORMED FROM THE NUMERAL WORD "ONE" IN MODERN LITERARY HINDI

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ABSTRACT

In this article the words formed from the numeral word "one" in the modern literary Hindi language were studied in detail. In particular their linguistic features were studied. The specific ways of making words from the numeral word "one" were shown. According the investigation they consist mainly of two components. Both components have a lexical meaning, and in some cases, they are also formed using affixes. It was described that numbers, nouns, and in some cases adjectives had taken part in the content of all the analyzed words and all of them were studied by modeling. All words were divided into three major groups recognized in Indian linguistics, namely tatsama, tadbhava, and hybrid words, and their specific linguistic aspects were analyzed.

KEYWORDS: *Dvigu, Tatsama, Tadbhava, Hybrid, Cardinal Numbers, Affix, Affixation, Composition, Morphophonology.*

INTRODUCTION

It should be noted that along with Western languages, special attention is paid to the Eastern languages studying in our country. Among them, the study and research of Indo-Aryan languages, which are widespread in the southern region of Asia plays significant role.

This article is devoted to the scientific study of dvigu words, which are relatively rare among compound words according to the traditions of Indian linguistics. The article provides an etymological and semantic analysis of lexemes formed from the number "one".

According to scientific sources, the numeral "one" and the words formed from it are widely used in most languages. The linguist A.E. Suprun says: "Each text consist of 1% words formed the numeral "one", and the "one" can produce other words" [5:583]. It means that "one", "two", "five" and other numeral units are among the most commonly used. The article provides a detailed linguistic study of dvigu words, which are formed from numbers that are widely used in the way of life of the Indian people.

Objectives and tasks: This article aims to analyze the etymological and semantic analysis of words formed from the numeral "one" in Hindi belonging to the Indo-Aryan language group of the Indo-European language family. It was planned to collect lexemes from the numeral "one" in Hindi, divide them into different groups and analyze them structurally, reflect the results of the analysis in different models and identify productive patterns to achieve this goal.

Methods: Based on the specific features of the collected examples, they were analyzed on the basis of historical, descriptive, component and statistical methods.

CONCLUSIONS AND CCONSIDERATIONS

According to the traditions of Indian linguistics, words are structurally divided into two groups. 1) root words; 2) compound words. compound words are divided into simple and complex words, respectively [11:125].

According to the traditional classifications of Indian linguists, complex words are divided into 4 main groups. They are complex words consisting of two or more independent words. 1) the words of avyaybhava; 2) the words of tatprusha; 3) the words of dvandva; 4) the words of bahuvrihi [3:275].

The four types of complex words mentioned above are the main ones, and there are additional types within each of them. They will be commented below.

In two-component complex words, they are classified according to the relationship between their parts. That is, their dominance or subordination is paramount. The complex words which the first part is the head (dominant) are called avyaybhava words [8: 170]. In the words of the tatprusha group, the second part is the head-word. In such combinations, the first part is usually composed of noun and adjective. dvandva are words that both parts of the complex words are independent. Bahuvrihi – any part of complex word is not independent. Their role is to act as whole determinant to a noun. An additional group of tatpurusha words are dvigu words, which the first component is number [3:276].

This article analyzes complex words related to a group of *dvigu* formed from the numeral "one" that belongs to the units. The collected examples were found to belong to three major groups according to their etymology. Words belonging to the tatsama group, that is to say the words that originally from Sanskrit, which have changed in form and meaning [6:39]; Words specific to the tadbhava group formed as a result of a morphological event [8:168]; Hybrid words formed under the influence of assimilation words.

Words belonging to the tatsama group were analyzed and studied into the following models (Examples are taken from a dictionary published in India and Russia. See: [7], [11], [12]).

Model №1. These words include the numeral "one" and noun, which form lexemes specific to the adjective. For example:

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एकजुट ekjuT “cohesive, united” (adjective) = एक ek “one” (numeral) + जुट juT “couple, group” (noun);

एकजात ekjaT “born” (adjective) = एक ek “one” (numeral) + जात jaT “son” (noun);

एकरस ekras “uniform, unchanging” (adjective) = एक ek “one” (numeral) + रस ras “taste” (noun);

एकरूप ekruup “same, equal, equal, unchanging” (adjective) = एक ek “one” (numeral) + रूप rup “form, appearance” (noun) etc.

Formula: numeral + noun = adjective

Model №2. These words include the numeral "one" and noun, which form lexemes specific to the noun. Including:

एकपत्नी ekpatnii “faithful wife” (noun) = एक ek “one” (numeral) + पत्नी patnii “wife” (noun);

एकनिष्ठा eknishthaa “loyalty, sincerity” (noun) = एक ek “one” (numeral) + निष्ठा nishthaa “trust, sincerity” (noun);

एकवचन ekvachan “unity” (noun) = एक ek “one” (numeral) + वचन vachan “number (grammatical number)” (noun) etc.

Formula: numeral + noun = noun

Model №3. These words include the numeral "one" and adjective, which form lexemes specific to the adjectives. For example:

एकसमान eksamaan “equal, equal” (adjective) = एक ek “one” (numeral) + समान samaan ““similar”” (adjective);

एकबद्ध badh “united” (adjective) = एक ek “one” (numeral) + बद्ध “connected” (adjective) etc.

Formula: numeral + adjective = adjective

There were 31 words with the numeral एक ek - "one" belonging to the tatsama group, the most productive formula was found in *numeral + noun = adjective* model. In the next places, *numeral + noun = noun* and *numeral + adjective = adjective* models are leading.

एक ek - as a result of the analysis of words formed from the numeral "one", the next place was taken by words formed under the influence of hybrid words. Most of them adapted from Arabic and Persian and the methods of construction were reflected in the following models.

Model №1. These words are created by inclusion of numbers, nouns, and affixes which form lexical units of adjectives. Including:

एकमंज़िला ekmanzilaa “one-story” (adjective) = एक ek “one” (numeral) + मंज़िल manzil “floor” (noun) + आ aa (affix);

एकतरफ़ा ektarfaa “one-sided” (adjective) = एक ek “one” (numeral) + तरफ़ taraf “side” (noun) + आ aa (affix);

एकदरा ekdaraa “one layer (relative to the door)” (adjective) = एक ek “one” (numeral) + दर dar “door” (noun) + आ aa (affix);

एकमहला ekmahlaa “one-story” (adjective) = एक ek “one” (numeral) + mahala mahal “palace” (noun) + आ aa (affix) etc.

Formula: numeral + noun + affix = adjective

Model №2. These words are created by inclusion of numerals and nouns which form lexical units of adverbs. For example:

एकक़लम ekqalam “absolutely, completely” (adverb) = एक ek “one” (numeral) + क़लम qalam “pen” (noun);

एकज़बान ekzabaan “unanimously” (adverb) = एक ek “one” (numeral) + ज़बान zabaan “tongue, language” (noun);

एकदम ekdam “immediately” (adverb) = एक ek “one” (numeral) + दम dam “breath, life” (noun);

एकजान ekjaan “unanimously” (adverb) = एक ek “one” (numeral) + जान jaan “life, heart” (noun) etc.

Formula: numeral + noun = adverb

Model №3. These words are created by inclusion of numerals and nouns which form lexical units of noun. Including:

एकचश्म ekchashma “side” (noun) = एक ek “one” (numeral) + चश्म chashma “eye” (noun) etc.

Formula: numeral + noun = noun

As a result of the analysis of hybrid words, which are numerals and words that are influenced from Arabic and Persian languages, 26 examples were found among words formed from एक ek "one" in Hindi. Among them, the most productive formula was found as numeral + noun + affix = adjective model. Models such numeral + noun = adverb, numeral + noun = noun lead in the next places.

Words belonging to the tadbhava group formed as a result of a morphophonological phenomenon were also studied in detail. All words formed from the numeral एक ek "one" were analyzed in the following models.

Model №1. These words are created by inclusion of the numeral एक ek “one” and noun phrases which form lexemes specific to the adjectives. For example:

एकडाल ekdaal “identical” (adjective) = एक ek “one” (numeral) + डाल daal “horn, network” (noun);

एकतल्ला ektallaa “one layer” (adjective) = एक ek “one” (numeral) + तल्ला tallaa “layer” (noun);

एकरंग ekrang “equal” (adjective) = एक ek “one” (numeral) + रंग rang “color” (noun).

Formula: numeral + noun = adjective

Model №2. Examples of this model include numeral, noun and adjective suffixes. For example:

एकसुरा eksuraa “melodious, harmonious” (adjective) = एक ek “one” (numeral) + सुर sur “tone” (от) + आ aa (affix);

Formula: numeral + noun + affix = adjective

17 words belonging to the tadbhava group with the numeral एक ek “one” were analyzed and the most productive formula in them was found to be specific to the *numeral + noun = adjective* model. In the second place, the *numeral + noun + affix = adjective* model takes the leading role. The words belonging to the tadbhava group are not exactly the Sanskrit form, but the words formed as a result of phonetic changes from the Middle Indo-Aryan period to the New Indo-Aryan period.

Models formed as a result of the analysis of words formed from the numeral "one" in modern literary Hindi

Models formed from words belonging to the tatsama group	Models formed from words belonging to the hybrid group	Models formed from words belonging to the tadbhava group
Model №1 numeral+noun =adjective Model №2 numeral + noun = noun Model №3 numeral+adjective=adjective	Model №1 numeral + noun + affix = adjective Model №2 numeral + noun = adverb Model №3 numeral + noun = noun	Model №1 numeral+noun = adjective Model №2 numeral + noun + affix = adjective

CONCLUSIONS: Based on the results above, the following conclusions were given:

1. The etymological analysis of the dvigu words, which the first component is *एक ek* "one" in Hindi language, specific to the group of Indo-Aryan languages and their derivation analysis was carried out. According to the results of the analysis, they were found to be specific to the tatsama, hybrid and tadbhava groups.

2. According to the results of the analysis the words belonging to the tatsama group consist of the majority of the examples, which accounted for 42%. The next place was taken by lexemes belonging to the group of hybrid words which were found to be equal to 35%. Dvigu words of the tadbhava group is 23%. According to the results of the analysis most of the complex dvigu words are formed in the composition method.

3. All the dvigu words involved in the analysis were divided into 8 models and their formulas were explained in the examples. According to the results of the analysis 3 to 6 models were found to be specific to the tatsama and hybrid word group and among them models such as *numeral + noun = adjective* (in the tatsama group), *numeral + noun + affix = adjective* (in the hybrid group) were productive formulas. Among the words belonging to the tadbhava group it

was found that there were 2 models and among them the *numeral + noun = adjective* model was found to be productive.

4. In the construction of lexemes from the Hindi numeral ek *एक ek* "one", their second component involved mainly lexical units of nouns and adjectives, and from them both adjectives and noun lexemes were formed. According to the results of the analysis, in 2 out of 3 models belonging to the tatsama group, as well as in both models belonging to the tadbhava group, lexemes belonging to the adjective group were formed, while words in one model specific to the tadbhava group formed lexical units belonging to the noun group. It was also found that the models belonging to the group of hybrid words consisted of lexemes belonging to both nouns, adjectives and adverbs.

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SOME PECULIARITIES OF RELATIONS OF PHONETIC GRADATION (AS EXAMPLE OF FRENCH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES)

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ABSTRACT

In this article, the problem of expression of the gradual relations between phonological units in a paradigm of vowels is considered. Comparative and comparative study of languages, especially the study of the gradual relations of phonetic and phonological units, is one of the main problems of modern linguistics. Materials of the French and Uzbek languages are compared on this basis opinion about their expressions in these languages are given.

KEYWORDS: *Privative Opposition, Gradual Opposition, Equipollent Opposition Phonologic Units, Degrees Of Graduations, Nasal Indexes, Openness Index, Closeness Index, Nasal Vowels.*

INTRODUCTION

Language structure has a level-sensitive construction and the level units are in mutual integrative relations. Relations between the units are defined according to their relation to one level or different level.There is a paradigmatic relation among the units related to one level and they can also have types of internal relations. In his work “Basics of phonology” the linguist S.Trubetskoy classified the meaning making oppositions on the basis of three principles according to the relation among their parts:

-privative;

-gradual;

-of equal importance;

In his work “Phonology and morphonology of the Uzbek language” A.Abduazizov dwelt on N.S.Trubetskoy’s second classification according to the members of opposition and showed these relations comparing with the Uzbek language.[1. 31-32]

a) if a sign, which exists in one member of the opposition, does not exist in another member, it is called «**privative**» opposition. The affinity of the signs are considered here: voiced-voicelesssuch as **б-п, т-д, к-г**; In our opinion, the oppositions of sounds in French **b-p, t-d, k-g**can be examples for this.

b) if it is possible to put some other phonemes between members of the opposition, it is called **«graded» (or gradual) opposition**. For example, in Uzbek we can put the phonemes **т** and **д** between the oppositions**п-к, б-г**;and French also has the opposition of the above-stated sounds;

c) if the members of the opposition are logically equal, their signs are not graded and if presence or absence of signs is not confirmed or rejected, it is called the equipollent opposition. In Uzbek the oppositions**п-т, ф-к, к-п, б-д, д-г, г–в**are equipollent oppositions.

Although the appearance of graduation relation of the Uzbek language, such as the relation of phonological and morphological gradation was studied by O.Bozorov, wide comparative study of grading in Uzbek and French phonology is becoming one of the other new actual problems of linguistics.

There is an original and magnificent relation between the types of natural and social world and language world. So, it is not difficult to understand that it is not reflected in the reflection of actually existing grading (natural, social realities). Therefore, the matter of mutual relation of gradings in the reality and language holds a separate importance... As the reality consists of various and always changing things and phenomena, the grading peculiar to them is also too various, continuous and constant formation. The language incompletely reflects countless, continuous and limitless gradings peculiar to the reality... In a word, the grading in the language is an abstract view of grading phenomenon of the whole world"[2. 10.]Taking the example of the above mentioned opinions, the author shows the increase and decrease of water temperature as an example of lexical unit.

It is known that words make rows of grading according to their semantic relation and the range of words comprising the word "mediate" as a bright sample makes it.

Sharif Bobojonov and Ikrom Islomov's "Learner's dictionary of word grading of the Uzbek language" has clear information about members of grading range of the words.According to authors' opinions, the sign expressed with the word "mediate" shows the state of midst, interval, that is, the state between two contrasting signs. If the word "mediate" takes place between antonyms, the grading is noticed little (**Катта→ ўрта → кичик) (big-mediate-small)**.

But if the units with word "mediate" are imagined not on the basis of contrasting signs, but on the basis of increase or decrease of a certain sign, the semantic grading will clearly be understood. [3.6.]

Relations show the differences between quality and quantity in the signs of things on the basis of signs in the reality. For example, according to the placement between starting and finishing points of human's lifetime stages:

neonatal→babyhood→childhood→youth→ adolescence→juvenility→senility; according to the colorfulness of the sign:

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middle-aged→oldman→aged→elderly→old→gray-haired→gray-bearded→elderly man;accordingto the increase of growth: neonatal→**baby→child→teenager→young man→old man.**

O.Bozorov explains that it is important to differentiate the types of grading peculiar to language and speech.The gradings in language and speech are in relations of generality -peculiarity, abstractness – concreteness and these two stages should separately be taken into consideration in grading problem. As the language grading is studied as a problem, scientific concepts, terms, criteria and also the appearance of grading in the language system, the matters like parallel phenomena of language grading and other language phenomena relations reflect actuality." [2.45-46]

O. Bozorov counts the following phonological signs in the world and Uzbek phonology, such as: larynx (lower,medium, upper), gullet or pharynx (lower, medium, upper), tongue (tip, medium, back) velar), front of tongue, back, back of tongue, back/side –lateral, gum (alveolar, apical) lip or labial (labial, labial-dental, nasal, teeth (dental), inter-dental, labial, half labial, back of the tongue (vowel), middle of the tongue (vowel), tip of the tongue(vowel), wide (mouth), medium wide (mouth), narrow (mouth), upper rising, medium rising, lower rising, plosive, fricative, vibrating, hushing, vowel, consonant, sonorant,voiced, voiceless, noisy, compact, fluency, discontinuity, rapidness, tone, (low,high).

We add also signs of length and shortness to the above-mentioned signs, because length and shortness in the vowel system of French is peculiar.

The above-stated phonological signs are observed in French in the following way:

Les voyelles fermées , les voyelles ouvertes,les voyelles antérieures(aigües),les voyelles postérieures (graves), lesvoyellesnasales, les voyelles orales .

Consonnes: orales (le voile du palais ferme la cavité nasale) nasales (le voile du palais laisse ouvert le passage par la cavité nasale), sonores(si les cordes vocales vibrent), sourdes(les cordes vocales ne vibrent pas, la glotte est ouverte), occlusives (momentanées, explosives), constrictives (continues, fricatives), sifflantes, chuintantes, labiales, bilabiales, labio-dentales, alvéo-dentales, alvéolaires, post-alvéolaires, palatales, vélaires (dorsal/parisien), bilabio-palatale , bilabio-vélaire .

In modern linguistics, especially in languages of different system the gradual relation is not worked out from the phonological point of view. On the assumption of the above-mentioned gradual ranges in learner's dictionary of S. Bobojonov and I. Islomov we found it necessary to single out the range of phonological differences by grading.

According to the size of composition:

phoneme→morpheme→word→form

And in French:

phonéme→morphéme→mot→forme (groupe rytmique→syntagme)

According to the complexity of speech unit composition: **sound→syllable→word→phrase→sentence;sonne→syllabe→mot→groupe rytmique→syntagme→phrase**

According to the quantity of voice:

Sonorant →voiced→voiceless

sonore→sourde

In the dictionary of S. Bobojonov and I. Islomovit is graded according to quantity of voice.But in our opinion, it would be more desirable to grade according to the participation of vocal cords rather than quantity of voice.So, according to the participation of vocal cords:

sonore→sourde

vowel→sonorant→consonant

voyelle→ sonore→consonne

According to the place of articulation:

Front row→middle row→back row

antérieures→interieure → postérieure

According to the opening degree of mouth and raising degree of tongue:

wide→medium wide→narrow

And in French

open→medium→close

ouverte→ mi- ouverte → fermée

According to the participation of lips:

labialized→ half labialized→not labialized

labialisé→ mi- labiale → non labialisé

AsFrench is different from Uzbek, the signs, which are supplementary in Uzbek, are considered essential for French.Vowel sounds in French are rich a lot and their quantity is as twice or thrice as big than those in Uzbek and some other languages (as well as Russian).

The peculiarity of vowel sounds in French lies in that there exist nasal vowels in the system of vowels of the language.According to D. Nabiyeva's clarification, the nasality does not have a phonological cost in Uzbek. "Although nasalization is widely spread in several Uzbek dialects, it cannot be the sign of distinguishing vowel phonemes. As a supplementary sign it makes a variant of vowels. As is understood that nasalization does not exist in paradigmatic relation of vowels in Uzbek.It appears only as a supplementary sign on the effect of nasal consonants in syntagmatics" [4.79]

In pronouncing nasal vowels in French one should not raise the backside of tongue too high and not join it with soft palate, otherwise voice timbre will change and it will cause mixture of vowel with consonant.[6.43]

Therefore one may conclude that nasalization in French exists in paradigmatic relation.

Nasal sounds in French appear as a result of soft palate's going down and the air stream coming out of the lung passing through both nasal and mouth cavity.

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According to opinions of many French linguists, the nasality in French is historic. Appearance of nasal sounds has become the reason of many linguists' disputes. As a few linguists emphasize that French nasal sounds appeared on the effect of Celtic language. [6. 82]However, as a result the nasality appeared in the countries surrounding Celt country, such as: Gaul (present France, Rome) (Northern dialects of Italy also have nasal sounds), Iberian Peninsula (Portuguese have 6 nasal sounds. [8.56]

But according to the information about Celtic language, there do not exist any nasal sounds in Celtic. This phenomenon proves that nasality appeared not on the effect of Celtic, but on the effect of Latin.

In Gaul (Ancient name of France) language the nasal consonants **m** and **n** produced a strong effect on stressed vowels preceding them. Consequently:

1) it caused the change of vowels;

2) the vowels in this word became nasalized.

At the beginning of the period passing to Roman language the vowels **a**and**e**are nasalized in the following words used in the north of France: **grã*nt***"big" ,**vẽ*n*dre**"sell" , "**ẽ*nfã*nt**" child ,**fẽme** "woman" and others. Coming to the half of XI century all of these nasal sounds go back to the nasal sound**ã**(**vã*n*dre, ã*nfã*nt, fã*m*e**).At the beginning of XII century the vowel **o** in the words bon,corone, pomeis nasalized: **bõn** "good",**corõne** "crown", **põme** "apple".[9. 250] But nasal sounds do not exist in the modern French words**pomme** "apple",**femme** "woman", because of the double **m**the nasal sound has given its place to pure sound.

It is very important to know the historical development of nasal sounds in the course of learning modern literary French:

a) the vowels **i** and **u,** like other vowels, turned to the nasal sounds [ɛ̃] and [œ̃] in XVI and XVII centuries.in «wine» prince «prince» , un "one" and etc.

b) having come to the present timethe nasal diphthong **ey**was entirely simplified into nasal sound **ĕ**: **plein** "complete" ,**teindre** "paint", **pain** "bread"

c) In middle French the consonants**m**and**n,**coming at the end of a word, are not pronounced or any consonants preceded by nasal vowel are not pronounced at all. For example, such words as **bon** "good",**pain**"bread",**comte** "earl",**vendre**"sell" began being pronounced as follows**bõ, pẽ ,kõt, vãdr** (in old French as **bõn, pẽyn ,kõnt, vãndr**). However, in the South as a result of complete swallow of nasal sounds voiced nasal sounds disappear. Only owing to the influence of local dialects they are more or less kept in the South. For example: the word**monde** "world" is pronounced**mõd**in Paris,in Toulouse andMarseilles as**mõnde,** and even **mo̍nde**without any change as a whole.

On the assumption of the abovementioned we can conclude that in dialects of modern literary French we can observe the various pronunciation process of the nasal sound. Here we mark the nasal sound - **N**; with **c** – half consonant (incompletely pronounced):

[**mõd**]→[**mõnde**]→[**mo̍nde**]

N→N+c→N+c

d) further as a result of **n,m+consonant**nasal sounds turn to pure sounds. As in the past the consonants are pronounced (not nasalized) as follows: **flamme** “fire”,**couronne** “crown”, **laine**wool (fabric)”,**veine** “lived” , (in old French flãme, korõne,lẽyne, vẽyne), and the word **femme (fẽmina), fãme** and **fẽme** [**fam**]. In the middle of XVII century the word**grammaire** (Grammar) was pronounced as**grãmęr**. And this is causing a dispute that the word **grãmęr**is an obsolete word and it has a pronunciation peculiar to the dialect of that time. Hitherto **ãne** (nasal sound) is still kept in very many southerners’ pronunciation instead of **année**“year”(pure sound).

As it is known that there are 4 nasal sounds in French:[ɑ̃][ɔ̃][ɛ̃] [œ̃]

phoneme [ɑ̃] – backside, open, not labialized nasal vowel.

phoneme [ɔ̃]- backside, open, a bit labialized.

phoneme [ɛ̃] – front side, open,not labializednasal vowel.

phoneme [œ̃] - front side,narrow, open, labialized nasal vowel.

Now let’s review the grading relation of the nasal sounds above:

According to labialization:

[ɑ̃]→[ɛ̃] →[ɔ̃] → [œ̃]

not labialized→ not labialized→half-labialized→ labialized

According to the place of articulation:

[ɛ̃]→[œ̃] →[ɑ̃]→ [ɔ̃]

front side→front side→back side→back side

CONCLUSION

In this papiers we have shows that we can ;eqsure sources of French phonetics the degree of mouth openness of all the nasal sounds is expressed with almost the same degree of **openness**. There are various pronunciation processes in these sounds according to labialization, and it is possible to determine that the sign of openness in sounds is different, becausein phoneme [ɛ̃] the openness of mouth is medium. The phoneme [œ̃] is a bit more open than the sound [ɛ̃].

It is important to keep to the following rules in pronouncing nasal sounds.

a) nasal sound that comes at the end of a word is always pronounced shortly;

b) nasal sound that comes in the middle of a word is always pronounced long. Compare:

Grand [grã], **grande** [grã : d] , **grandeur** [grã : dœ:r]

c) it is important to pay a special attention to the pronunciation of nasal and pure sound that follows the nasal consonants m,n at the end of a word.

don - donne [dɔ̃- d o n], an - année [ɑ̃- a-´ne]

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As it is obvious, in the chain of nasal sounds above the sounds differ from each other as in the following phonologic signs: according to the quantity of voice, according to the place of articulation,according to labialization,according to the degree of mouth openness and tongue rise. These differences, in their turn, betoken the existence of grading relation.

Particularly, grading from openness to closedness, from width to narrowness, from length to shortness or vice versa is peculiar to the sound system of French.This is differentiated by appearing of pronunciation of French sounds in different degrees, or it is graded by comparing the quantity of different signs of the same sound in several words.

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COMPARATIVE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MINERAL COMPOSITION OF DIFFERENT VARIETIES OF WHEAT FLOUR

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ABSTRACT

The article provides data on the content of macro- and microelements in flour produced by the joint-stock companies "Zhambai-don" and "Aktash-don" of the Samarkand region of the Republic of Uzbekistan, as well as flour from Kazakhstan. Comparative characteristics of the studied varieties of wheat flour in terms of mineral composition are given. The results established that in terms of the content of macro- and microelements, flour from Kazakhstan is inferior to the same varieties produced by the joint-stock companies "Zhambai-don" and "Aktash-don" of the Samarkand region of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Hence, it can be concluded that the weather and climatic conditions of Uzbekistan are most favorable for the accumulation of mineral elements by grain crops.

KEYWORDS: *Grains, Flour, Mineral Substances, Macroelement, Microelement.*

INTRODUCTION

It should be noted that in the structure of nutrition of the population of the Republic of Uzbekistan an important place is occupied by processed products of grain crops, especially bread, cereals and pasta. Therefore, in the "Strategy for the Development of Agriculture of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2020-2030" (2) approved by the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated October 23, 2019, No. UP-5853 (1), it is noted that one of the main goals is to introduce a system of state intervention procurement in production of grain crops and the abolition of state regulation of prices for agri-food products, as well as the introduction of a mechanism for the purchase of grain crops based on a quota at market prices.

It can be clearly seen that , the quality of baked bread depends to a large extent on the quality of flour. Therefore, in order to obtain high-quality bread, special requirements are imposed that the flour must have good baking properties. On the other hand, the nutritional and biological value of wheat bread is made up of the biological value of wheat flour.

Therefore, the study of the chemical composition of flour and especially its macro- and microelement composition is of great practical importance, since bread is the main food product of the population of the Republic of Uzbekistan. However, to date, there are very few studies to identify the mineral composition of flour, as well as the influence of soil and climatic conditions on the nutritional and biological value of grain. On the other hand, in the Republic, a wide range of flour is sold to the population, produced in the flour mills of Kazakhstan.

In this regard, we have set the task of a comparative study of the macro-and microelemental composition of the flour of local production and imported from Kazakhstan.

Objects and methods of research. For a comparative study of the mineral composition, we used wheat flour of the 1st and 2nd grades obtained at the enterprises of the joint-stock companies "Aktash-don", the 1st grade of wheat flour at the enterprises "Zhambai-don" of the Samarkand region of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the 1st grade of flour from the Republic of Kazakhstan.

The content of macro- and microelements was determined by the atomic absorption method on a Saturn spectrophotometer in the laboratory of the Institute of Bioorganic Chemistry of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan. A sample of the test flour with a mass of 3 g was weighed in an Secura 224-1ORU analytical balance with an accuracy of 0.003 g and incinerated in an electric crucible muffle furnace of the SNOL brand in the temperature range 350-5000C, followed by dissolving the ash with 0.1 N hydrochloric acid.

As a light source, we used LEIK spectral lamps with a bare cathode and VSV-2 high-frequency electrodeless lamps powered by a PLBL-2 source. Absorption was measured with a KSP-4 recording potentiometer. The flame of combustion of an acetylene-air mixture was used as an atomizer.

Research results and their discussion. Mineral substances play a huge role in human life, since all physiological processes in the body occur with the participation of these elements. Table 1 shows the results of the study of macro- and microelements of the studied samples of wheat flour. The data in Table 1 show that the macro - and microelement composition of wheat flour is diverse. In all studied varieties of wheat flour, the main macronutrients were phosphorus, potassium, calcium, magnesium, silicon.

A comparative study of the mineral elements of wheat flour shows that the soil-climatic and natural-climatic conditions, apparently, do not significantly affect the accumulation of such mineral elements as silicon, sulfur, magnesium and zinc in wheat grains. This statement is based on an insignificant difference in the quantitative content of these elements in the studied varieties of wheat flour.

1-TABLE COMPARATIVE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MINERAL COMPOSITION OF DIFFERENT VARIETIES OF WHEAT FLOUR

№	Mineral elements, mg per 100g	Types of flour			
		Flour of the Republic Kazakhstan	1st grade flour JSC enterprises "Zhambai-don"	1st grade flour JSC enterprises "Aktash-don"	2nd grade flour JSC enterprises "Aktash-don"
1	К (potassium)	152,09	290,61	261,14	181,46
2	P (phosphorus)	448,74	546,47	472,43	315,21
3	Ca (calcium)	111,61	155,30	110,76	108,37
4	Na (sodium)	94,73	138,04	80,02	65,66
5	Mg (magnesium)	54,62	80,61	67,19	53,09
6	Si (silicon)	31,37	50,99	38,18	31,95
7	S (sulfur)	22,61	26,83	25,84	24,67
8	Fe (iron)	4,20	5,68	6,76	8,25
9	Al (aluminium)	3,16	6,81	11,75	4,46
10	B (borum)	0,28	0,73	0,60	0,58
11	Ti (titanium)	0,129	0,08	0,03	0,027
12	Ba (barium)	0,239	0,818	0,642	0,604
13	Zn (zinc)	0,343	0,404	0,376	0,312
14	Sr (srontium)	0,1788	0,333	0,249	0,224
15	Cr (chromium)	0,178	0,367	0,228	0,236
16	Cu (copper)	0,097	0,156	0,126	0,130
17	Mo (molebdenium)	0,024	0,030	0,410	0,052
18	Zr (zirconium)	0,017	0,060	0,059	0,039
19	Sn (tin)	0,071	0,121	0,129	0,061
20	Ni (nickel)	0,045	0,049	0,042	0,071
21	Mn (manganese)	0275	0,241	0,326	0,273
22	Se (selenium)	0,022	0,025	0,059	0,029
23	Li (lithium)	0,009	0,012	0,010	0,009
24	W (tungsten)	0,001	0,001	0,001	0,04
25	Co (cobalt)	0,002	0,003	0,002	0,002

Flour 1-grade produced in the joint-stock company "Zhambai-don", in comparison with other varieties, has a high content of phosphorus, potassium, calcium and sodium. Comparative study of our data on the content of potassium and phosphorus, with the data of the "Table of the chemical composition of food" (3) show that they do not differ significantly. Also, in terms of sulfur content, the studied varieties of wheat flour almost do not differ from each other. The sulfur content in the studied varieties of wheat flour ranged from 23 to 27 mg per 100 g of the product.

The studied varieties of wheat flour, with the exception of flour produced by Zhambai-don Joint Stock Company, contained almost the same amount of silicon. We received the same insignificant indicators for the content of the microelement cobalt. The cobalt content in all studied varieties was 0.002 mg per 100 g.

Studies have shown that wheat flour can serve as an additional source of a number of trace elements such as selenium, molybdenum, lithium, tungsten and zirconium. It is known that selenium is a very necessary trace element in our body. Selenium is involved in the metabolism of fats, proteins and carbohydrates. Selenium also has a very close relationship with substances such as ascorbic acid, tocopherol (vitamin E) and biotin (vitamin H). It has been proven that selenium is involved in the synthesis of sex hormones. According to our research, the selenium content in the studied varieties of wheat flour is -2.2 - 5.9 μg / 100g.

According to our data, the content of molybdenum in the studied varieties of wheat flour ranged from 24 to 52 μg / 100g. Studies have found that molybdenum is part of an important enzyme xanthine oxidase, which accelerates nitrogen metabolism in the body. We found that wheat flour from Kazakhstan in terms of molybdenum content is inferior to the studied local varieties of wheat flour produced by joint-stock companies "Zhambai-don" and "Aktash-don" of the Samarkand region of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

CONCLUSION

It can be concluded that wheat flour is one of the important sources of macronutrient intake with food, primarily phosphorus, potassium, sodium, magnesium, sulfur, silicon and a number of trace elements such as iron, boron, selenium, lithium, cobalt, chromium, zinc, etc. dr.

In all studied varieties of wheat flour, phosphorus, potassium, sodium, calcium, and magnesium turned out to be predominant. Phosphorus accounts for about half of all mineral elements, and about 1/3 of potassium. In this, our data completely coincides with the data of D. Kazakov and V.L. Kretovich (4).

In general, it can be concluded that the ash content and the qualitative composition of flour vary greatly depending on the type, variety and soil and climatic conditions of grain growing. In this regard, bread products baked from wheat flour can serve as an additional source of a number of macro - and microelements for the human body.

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ENSURING THE EXECUTION OF A PARTICULAR DISQUALIFICATION

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ABSTRACT

The comprehensiveness of the penitentiary system is central to achieving the goal of criminal punishment. In other words, no matter how perfect the type and system of punishment, if the mechanism of its application and execution is not implemented wisely, unfortunately, this punishment will remain ineffective. Deprivation of a certain right has a preventive character, which is clearly expressed as a punitive measure. The imposition of this penalty is mainly due to the need to prevent the recurrence of these crimes by persons who commit crimes related to the abuse of available opportunities in connection with their position or activities. It substantiates the relevance of the analysis of punishment in the form of deprivation of a particular right from the point of view of criminal law and criminal-executive law and the need to study it. This article reflects the specifics of punishment in the form of deprivation of certain rights in the criminal law of some foreign countries.

KEYWORDS: *Punishment, Criminal Law, Rights, Code, Responsibility, Ban, Deprivation.*

INTRODUCTION

The effectiveness of punishment depends in many respects not only on the appointment, but also on its timely and correct execution. Therefore, the analysis of the application of the sentence in question implies a study not only of its appointment but also of its execution.

At the same time, the Criminal Procedure Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan, adopted on April 25, 1997, as well as the Order of the Minister of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 157 of July 27, 2017 "On deprivation of certain rights, correctional labor and on the basis of the "Instruction on the organization of the execution of punishments in the form of restriction of liberty and the procedure for exercising control over probationers."

Execution of a sentence of deprivation of a certain right shall be carried out in accordance with a court judgment which has entered into force. Execution of a sentence in the form of deprivation of a certain right, imposed in addition to the penalty in the form of deprivation of liberty, shall be carried out by the body executing the main sentence. The executive body shall send a copy of the sentence to the police of the place of residence of the convict on the day of release 20 days prior to the expiration of the main sentence or on the day of release if the convict is released on parole or his sentence is commuted to a lighter sentence.

The certificate of release of the convict must indicate that he has an additional sentence.

The Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Main Department for the Prevention of Offenses, the Department for Supervision of Execution of Non-Imprisonment Punishments, the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, the Main Department of Internal Affairs in Tashkent, regional police Departments of Crime Prevention, Departments and Units are responsible for overseeing the execution of non-custodial sentences.

Execution of the judgment shall be carried out by the divisions (subdivisions) of the law enforcement agencies at the place of residence of the convicts (hereinafter referred to as the Penitentiary Inspectorate).Penitentiary Inspectorate: registers convicts deprived of certain rights; immediately send a notification on the execution of the sentence to the administration of the enterprise, institution, organization where the convict works or to the authorized body that issued the permit to engage in a certain type of activity; checks the convict's compliance with the prohibitions specified in the sentence; At least once a quarter, the administration of the enterprise, institution, organization where the convict works, as well as the bodies authorized to revoke the permit for a certain type of activity, shall check the compliance with the requirements of the sentence and compile a certificate and attach it to the personal file together with other documents.; quarterly checks the database of persons who have committed administrative offenses of the MIA, IIBB and Operational Information Departments (divisions) of the MIA of the Republic of Karakalpakstan in order to determine whether offenders have committed offenses;if the convict is called up or enlisted in the military or alternative service, the inspection shall send a copy of the sentence to the Department of Defense or to the place where the convict is serving; when it is determined that the requirements of the sentence are not complied with by the administration of the enterprise, institution, organization or the authority authorized to revoke the permit to engage in a particular type of activity, or the convict, take appropriate measures in accordance with the law.The court's final judgment is the basis for the convict's account. Copies of sentences received from the court, places of deprivation of liberty shall be registered with the body of internal affairs and handed over to the penitentiary inspection on the instructions of the head of the body of internal affairs.A copy of the sentence shall be recorded in the record book on the day it is received by the Penitentiary Inspectorate and a personal collection file shall be opened for the convict. The serial number of the personal collection folder must correspond to the serial number of the convict recorded in the record book.The sentencing court shall be immediately notified of the registration of the convict by the Penitentiary Inspectorate.Notification of the registration of conscripts to the relevant district (city) department of defense is sent to the Department of Migration and Citizenship of the district (city) police, filling out a guard sheet to timely notify the convict of deregistration.

When the Department of Migration and Citizenship of the district (city) police intends to deregister from the place of residence of the convict, he shall immediately notify the Inspectorate for the Execution of Sentences and make an appropriate entry in the guard sheet.

During the period of registration of convicts coming from places of deprivation of liberty, if their reference contains a note on additional punishment in the form of deprivation of a certain right, it shall be immediately notified to the Penitentiary Inspectorate.

Upon receipt of the notification issued by the Department of Migration and Citizenship of the District and City Police, the Officer of the Penitentiary Inspectorate shall send a request to the appropriate place of deprivation of liberty to obtain a sentence from the place of deprivation of liberty.

The administration of the enterprise, institution or organization where the convict works shall, within 3 days from the date of receipt of the notification from the Penitentiary Inspectorate, release the convict from the position or type of work deprived of the right to occupy and engage in it. or in the event that the convict is transferred to another job or the employment contract concluded with him is terminated, he shall notify the Penitentiary Inspectorate.

Within 3 days from the date of receipt of the notification from the Penitentiary Inspectorate, the competent authority issuing a permit to engage in a certain type of activity shall revoke the permit for the prohibited activity, withdraw the relevant document and notify the Penitentiary Inspectorate.

So far, the responsibility of the convict for refusing to serve this type of punishment has not been provided. The effectiveness of any type of punishment depends on ensuring its execution by legal liability measures, clearly regulating the legal consequences of evasion of punishment.

The jurisprudence demonstrates an increase in sentencing in the form of deprivation of a particular right and, as a result, an increase in the number of people convicted of this type of punishment. In this regard, the issue of liability for evasion of the type of punishment we are analyzing is the most pressing and requires a timely legal solution.

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DRAWING ATTENTION TO CRIMES IN THE FIELD OF CONTROL OVER INCENTIVE NORMS

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ABSTRACT

This article examines the fact that in a modern market economy, in which entrepreneurial activity is widely developed, the introduction of penalties, and not the use of incentive norms in the commission of criminal acts related to economic activity.Our current criminal legislation provides for more exemption from punishment in incentive norms, therefore today in the criminal legislation there are proposals for improving incentive norms aimed at exemption from liability.

KEYWORDS: *Incentive Norm, Harm Caused, Crime, Criminal Liability, Release From Criminal Liability, Release From Criminal Punishment.*

INTRODUCTION

Punishment is central to criminal law theory and criminal law. It is a state-specific coercive measure applied by the state to a person who has committed a crime. Criminal punishment is also the main means of implementing the criminal policy of the state, the effectiveness of the application of criminal law.

Sentencing is a crucial aspect of the administration of justice in a criminal case. The punishment chosen by the court should be a real criterion indicating the level of social danger of the crime committed, as well as the shortest path to the moral recovery of the offender, a practical tool to prevent the convict and other persons from committing crimes [1].Sentencing is one of the key links in the process of criminal protection of social relations. The importance of the institution of sentencing is explained by the fact that punishment itself is a key element in the system of criminal protection mechanisms, and the effectiveness of its influence on the correctness and effectiveness of the process of choosing a state coercive measure [2].The imposition of a fair punishment serves to increase the effectiveness of its intended purpose - the moral correction of the convict, the prevention of the commission of new crimes by the convict and other persons

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[3].Observance of the principles of legality, equality of citizens before the law, humanity, justice of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan is important in sentencing.

In particular, the merits of the act should be determined only by the Criminal Code, the impossibility of illegal punishment, the absence of punishment and other legal measures for the purpose of physical torture or humiliation of human dignity, moral rehabilitation of the perpetrator and prevention of new crimes it is reinforced that the necessary and sufficient punishment or other remedial action should be taken.

With the development of social life, improvement of criminal law is required. Today, the country is carrying out reforms aimed at liberalizing the criminal punishment system, reducing repressive penalties for crimes of low social risk.

It should be noted that the importance of the implementation of criminal incentives is in the context of criminal relations. Due to the fact that one of the participants in the criminal relationship has committed an act specified in the incentive norm, this legal fact gives rise to another incentive legal relationship within the existing criminal relationship [4]. In particular, PF-4848 "On additional measures to ensure the rapid development of entrepreneurial activity, comprehensive protection of private property and improving the quality of the business environment" adopted on 5 October and the Judicial System adopted on 21 October The Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PF-4850 "On measures to further reform and strengthen the guarantees of reliable protection of the rights and freedoms of citizens" also highlights the issues of expanding the application of incentive norms.

In particular, these Decrees provide for a number of incentive norms, which include:

First, administrative and criminal liability, fines and financial sanctions (except for penalties) in the absence of cases of damage to human health and life, provided that the first offenses committed by business entities are voluntarily remedied and compensated for material damage within the period prescribed by law; exemption from application;

secondly, an incentive for exemption from administrative and criminal liability in the case of first-time offenders who voluntarily reimburse the damage within one month from the date of the offense, register as a business entity and draw up the necessary permits introduction of norms;

thirdly, the non-application of a certain penalty of deprivation of the right to conduct business activities to business entities for the commission of crimes related to entrepreneurship and economic activity.

Based on the above, it can be said that the wide application of incentive norms in the imposition of penalties for crimes committed by business entities in the above-mentioned Decrees means the liberalization of criminal penalties.

In turn, it should be noted that from April 1, 2017, in order to ensure the priority of human rights and freedoms, to strengthen the guarantees of fairness and humanity of punishment, criminal penalties in the form of imprisonment are depenalized and replaced by non-custodial alternatives. This change is a logical continuation of the policy of liberalization of criminal penalties, the implementation of modern forms and methods of educational and correctional measures against offenders in the national criminal law.

In our view, it is time to move away from repressive, that is, less punitive, to the use of incentives in the imposition of criminal penalties not only on business entities, but also on individuals who have committed low-risk and less serious crimes. "Instead of being re-educated, convicts sent to penitentiaries are mastering all the rules of the criminal world and becoming 'professional' criminals [5]. In developed foreign countries, including Japan, the United Kingdom, the United States, France, and Switzerland, first-time offenders are rarely punished by imprisonment. In most cases, incentive norms are widely used in sentencing when a person voluntarily compensates for the damage caused by the crime and takes measures to eliminate the socially dangerous consequences.

In the institutions of the General Part of the Criminal Code, only the crime committed and the social danger of the perpetrator are required to be taken into account in sentencing.

In conclusion, the application of incentives in the imposition of criminal penalties in the national criminal law will ultimately improve the widespread use of alternatives to imprisonment in the penal system, expand the use of alternative punishments, including the wider use of penalties that do not exclude the individual from society. serves to increase.

According to the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Amendments and Addenda to the Criminal, Criminal Procedure Codes and the Code of Administrative Liability of the Republic of Uzbekistan in connection with the liberalization of criminal penalties" of August 29, 2001, no punishment in the form of imprisonment was imposed.

The possibility of applying economic sanctions in the form of fines instead of imprisonment in criminal cases in the economic sphere has been significantly expanded. The form of punishment in the form of confiscation of property, which is completely contrary to the principles of humanity, has been removed from the criminal justice system.

In addition, Article 11 of the Criminal Code provides for the non-imposition of a penalty of imprisonment in the event of compensation for pecuniary damage. As a result of the ongoing reforms, non-custodial penalties will be imposed on the guilty party for compensation for material damage caused by economic crimes.

As a result of the ongoing reforms, the principles of the law, such as justice and humanity, are being strengthened and put into practice, first of all, by reducing the number of repressive, custodial sentences.

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WAYS TO USE INTEGRATION IN LITERATURE CLASSES

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ABSTRACT

This article provides information on a wide and comprehensive study of the legacy of our great thinker Alisher Navoi, the use of architecture in the minds of our people, especially young people, to convey the ideas glorified in his works.

KEYWORDS: *Architecture, Fine Arts, Monuments, Architecture, Literature Lesson, Methodical Advice, Scope Of Thinking, Monuments, Excursions, Illustrations, Ensemble.*

INTRODUCTION

The main directions of the reform of general education and vocational schools state: “Development of a sense of beauty, the formation of a high aesthetic taste, the protection of works of art, historical and architectural monuments, the beauty and richness of nature. it is necessary to develop the skills of proper understanding and appreciation. To this end, the potential of any subject, especially literature, music, fine arts, aesthetics. “Getting acquainted with architectural monuments as a form of art, enjoying the fine arts and architectural masterpieces created by our ancestors, and using them for educational purposes are important factors in raising the cultural level of young people.

The use of fine arts and music in literature lessons has been tested, and some methodological recommendations have been developed. However, only the first steps are being taken to bring architecture to literature. The use of unique and elegant folk architecture materials in literature lessons helps students to connect the knowledge they have learned in the classroom with life, broadening their horizons.

Excursions to architectural monuments, study of historical documents and literary and artistic illustrations are of great educational, ideological and aesthetic significance. In particular, in the study of the life and work of Alisher Navoi, who was at the center of the cultural environment of his time and sponsored and educated artists not only in the art of speech, but also in other areas of art, available. In the study of Navoi's life and work, the interpretation and demonstration of architectural and construction paintings are incorporated into the content of both classroom and extracurricular activities.

Before studying the biography of Navoi in the VIII grade, students will get acquainted with the "Review of Uzbek literature of the XIV-XVI centuries." Cultural life of the period: Speaking of architectural ensembles in Samarkand and Herat, the teacher made extensive use of "Museum under the open sky" and other similar albums. in particular, the great scholar emphasizes that the merits of Ulugbek are great. The display of colorful paintings depicting the Samarkand Registan ensemble will arouse great interest and aesthetic pleasure of students.

If the teacher interprets these pictures, the goal will be achieved. By showing short color films dedicated to the history of Samarkand architecture, students develop a sense of respect and care for the wonderful monuments created by our people, which, under the influence of these works of art, contribute to labor and art. Feelings of love are nurtured. the observed goal is achieved if it is explained.

By showing short color films dedicated to the history of Samarkand architecture, students develop a sense of respect and care for the wonderful monuments created by our people, which, under the influence of these works of art, contribute to labor and art. feelings of love are nurtured.

Students will be shown pictures of the great scientist's madrasah and observatory, as well as information about Ulugbek's historical services in the field of science and culture. In this regard, it is appropriate to expressively read the following passage from Navoi's epic "Farhod and Shirin".

TemurxonnaslidinSultonUlug‘bek,

Ki olamko‘rmadisultonaningdek,

Aningabnoijinsibo‘ldibarbod,

Ki davrahlibiridinaylamasyod.

Valekulilmsoritoptichundast,

Ko‘zioldindabo‘ldiosmon past.

Rasadkimbog‘lamishzebijahondur,

Jahonichrayanabirosmondur.

Bilibbunavilmiosmoniy,

Khandinyozdi “ZijiKo‘ragoniy”,

Qiyomatgadeganchaahliayyom,

Yozarlaroningahkomidinahkom.

These notions about architectural monuments are further developed in the study of Navoi's biography. After all, Navoi (1457-1459) visited the observatories and madrasas built by Ulugbek during his stay in Samarkand, studied and enjoyed them. According to academician Vahid Abdullayev: "He wrote a number of his (Navoi-M.S.) beautiful centuries in Samarkand - his attitude to historical monuments was repeatedly expressed in his works of art and science." It is known that during the reign of Alisher Navoi, Herat became a center of culture and art, new buildings and architectural ensembles were created. "Navoi was closely acquainted with the art of architecture, paid great attention to its development, guided and sponsored architects, engineers, painters and architects," said the contemporary historian Khandamir and 54 rabots of Navoi, 19 swimming pools, 16 bridge mosques, baths. Alisher Navoi led the creation of high architectural ensembles. Navoi, in his Waqfiya, expressed valuable insights into the architecture of Herat. Given the above information on the study of biography "Navoi statesman, his contribution to the beautification of the country", it is worthwhile to draw students' attention to the painting "Alisher Navoi in the construction of a madrasah" by artist I. Kiriakidi. The image of Navoi is vividly depicted in the picture. The artist Kiriakidi depicted the construction of the madrasa, depicting the hard work and enthusiasm of the builders in graphic colours. The stonemason is scraping stones, and the neighbor is decorating the roof. Navoi is watching the work of the masters, his face is calm and majestic. A piece of paper with the history of the building in his hand. While conducting a question-and-answer session with the students based on this picture, the famous historian Hondamir can read from the book "Khulosatul-akhbor" what he said about Navoi about the renovation of the mosque in Herat: 903- In the month of Ramadan (April-May 1498 - MS) he ordered the opening of the dome and the Maqsura mountain. And the generous builder would visit that place every day because he cared so much about the building. Most of the time, he wore a skirt around his waist, handed out bricks to craftsmen like hired workers, and did other things. He often wore expensive sarupas to the local architects, craftsmen, and artisans, and entertained them with many caresses and other gifts. " Reading the last part of Chapter 14 of Oybek's novel "Navoi" in concluding the conversation on the painting by I. Kiriakidi makes the topic clearer. According to the author, Arslanqul's "some kind of flood of love" for Navoi will undoubtedly touch the hearts of students who admire Navoi's glorious image and listen to his lessons with attention and interest. In the process of studying the work of AlisherNavoi, in particular, in the work on the text of the epic "Farhod and Shirin", in the process of analysis, one encounters ideas about the art of architecture. You can also have an interesting conversation or share information about them. We know that AlisherNavoi, with his ideals of architecture, created the image of magnificent palaces and palaces. The poet was one of the master architects of his time, involved in the construction of large architectural ensembles. So it is no coincidence that among the heroes of the poet are skilled stonemasons, architects and painters. Although Navoi's epics tell legendary events, images such as construction, palaces, buildings, projects, and decorations are based on real events. For example, in the epic "Farhod and Shirin" the poet praises the work of architects, talks about the painter Moni, describes his ability to give different shapes to the building without a ruler (pargor). Using Farhod's study of architectural secrets from architect Koran and painter Moni and analysis of text passages that show his unparalleled abilities and talents in this field, the teacher emphasizes the need to increase the interest of young people in the profession, to cultivate a love of work. Pays attention. Central Asian architecture has been with us for centuries. Their lodge ornaments amaze the mind. The teacher also spoke about the fact that these monuments are protected by the state as a cultural monument of our people and are being restored. At the last stage of the study of Navoi's life and work, the teacher drew the students' attention to the color album "Alisher Navoi" prepared for publication by Professor Hamid Suleiman. The following verse from the poem "On the tomb of Alisher Navoi" by the academic poet Ghafur Ghulam is read with special interest and pleasure.

Dilimravshanliginhissimyo‘lidaoftobaylab,

Mozoringboshidaturmakdadurmensarhisobaylab,

Qulog‘ingso‘zeshitmasbo‘lsa ham qalbdanxitobaylab,

Vatandoshlarsalominnechajildlibirkitobaylab,

Navoiy deb Musallogakelibmenintihobaylab. Alisher Navoi's legacy in our country is wide and comprehensive. A great deal of work is being done to study and convey the ideas glorified in his works to the minds of our people, especially the youth. Alisher Navoi's creative activity has a special place not only in the history of Uzbek classical literature, but also in the history of Eastern and world literature. Navoi's works play an important role in understanding the love for the native language, its incomparable richness and greatness. It is a great pleasure for everyone to understand Navoi, to read and understand his works, which are rich in philosophical, moral, cultural and educational observations. As the head of our state Shavkat Mirziyoyev noted: “There is a deep life wisdom and philosophy in the lines of our ancestor Alisher Navoi“If you are a human being, you are a man, [1]my uncle, there is no grief for the people”. That is to say, in this world, living with the concerns of the people is the highest criterion of humanity, and a person who is far from the sorrows of the people cannot be included in the ranks of human beings, says our great ancestor. It's amazing how these immortal lines are in harmony with our lives today, with our dreams and aspirations. ” October 22, 2018 in Gulistan at the residence of Alisher Navoi a majestic statue of our poet made of pure copper was unveiled.[2] In January 2019, Navoi was the only one in the country The AlisherNavoi Foundation has been established. One of the main goals of his activities is to introduce the heritage of our ancestors to the world, to educate our youth in the spirit of the traditions of our great ancestors.[3] The most important news and research on the topic will be posted on the website of the international foundation. Thus, the use of architectural materials in literature lessons becomes one of the important factors in educating students in the spirit of love of work. In such classes, students feel that the creation of high works of art can only be done through hard work, their desire to explore our rich cultural heritage grows, their desire for beauty grows, and their cultural attitudes develop.

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GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF CRIMINAL LIABILITY FOR VIOLATION OF LABOR PROTECTION RULES: THE EXAMPLE OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

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ABSTRACT

This article is dedicated to the general characteristics of criminal liability for violation of labor protection rules in the Republic of Uzbekistan. In this article, the author conducted a general criminal-legal analysis of crimes related to violation of labor protection and safety rules according to the Criminal code of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Therefore, researching of criminal law regulation of violation of labor protection rules in the example of the Republic of Uzbekistan, analyzed its some objective and subjective signs. The author reveals the social essence of criminal law regulation of violation of labor protection rules in Uzbekistan. And, namely it has been provided some real cases related violation of labor protection rules.

KEYWORDS: *Violation Of Labor Protection Rules, Violation Of Safety Regulations, Industrial Sanitation, Responsible For Compliance With The Rules, Serious Consequences, Labor Protection.*

INTRODUCTION

Labor proceeds from the fact that since time immemorial, people have been viewed as a source of livelihood. Representatives of the majority of the population earn income by their work, try to meet their living needs, and collect additional income.

The work considered in this respect is strengthened as an inalienable right of every human being. In particular, in accordance with article 37 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, everyone has the right to work, to freely choose a profession, to work in fair working conditions and to protect themselves from unemployment in accordance with the procedure established by law.

Therefore, it is important to create suitable conditions for workers and employees when they carry out their work. This is the most important function of the employer and the trade union in the organization of labor activity, compliance with labor protection rules and the implementation of necessary measures.

In this regard, according to article 211 of the Labor Code, all enterprises must have working conditions that meet the requirements of safety and hygiene. In accordance with the methodology for assessing working conditions and certifying workplaces on working conditions of all workplaces operating in connection with a number of regulatory documents and technical products on labor protection (state registration by the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 247 of May 28, 1996), certification must be carried out without fail

[1]. According to the labor legislation, the requirements for labor protection are set separately, and all enterprises must have working conditions that meet the requirements of safety and hygiene. The creation of such conditions is the responsibility of the employer. The requirements for the protection of this work are established by laws on labor protection and other regulatory acts, as well as technical standards.

Such legislative documents include the resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan of September 15, 2014 No. 263 ‘On further improvement of measures for the protection of workers’, the model regulation on the organization of work on labor protection (list No. 273, 14.08.1996), the resolutions of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan ‘On the revision and development of regulatory documents on labor protection’ of July 12, 2000 and ‘On further improvement of the regulatory framework for labor protection’ of July 20, 2010 under the number 153.

The labor legislation assumes that the employer is responsible for violations of labor protection requirements. This entails administrative and criminal liability. In particular, the responsibility follows from article 49 of the Code of Administrative Responsibility of the Republic of Uzbekistan (violation of the legislation on labor and labor protection)or article 257 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan (violation of labor protection rules).

This crime has entered the ranks of crimes against public safety, the object of this crime is public relations in the field of violation of labor protection rules.

This act on the part of the object is expressed in violation of technical safety, industrial sanitation or other provisions of labor protection by the person responsible for compliance with these rules. The composition of this crime is a crime of a material nature, and for the occurrence of criminal liability for the act, the victim must have received moderate or serious bodily injuries.

An example of this is the fact that in 2021, on January 26, a crane collapsed in Navoi. On January 26, this year, at about 16:00, a crane that was involved in the construction of multi-storey buildings of Shahjahan Shamshiri LLC collapsed in the youth microdistrict of the city of Navoi [2]. According to preliminary data, the crane dispatcher received an average of severe injuries and was hospitalized.

Based on this, as an additional object of the Act provided for in article 257 of the Criminal Code, it is also possible to cite relations for the protection of the health and life of an individual.

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It should be noted that as a result of a crime related to a violation of labor protection rules, there is not always a moderate or serious bodily injury to the health of the victims, bilax, as a result of this act, the death of the victim or other more serious consequences may occur.

For example, on December 18, 2019, as a result of a ground explosion on the construction of the Yunusabad metro line, 6 people were killed

[3]. A special commission of inquiry, which conducted the investigation, examined the causes of the accident, found that the shortcomings made in the process of leveling the inclined wall, the presence of a state of abstinence from the project, precipitation and the absorption of water flowing from leaking pipes into the intensive soil. In this case,

A criminal case was initiated under Article 257 part 2, paragraph " a " of the Criminal Code .

In another case, we can give an example that on January 20, a fire occurred as a result of an outbreak of a mixture of dust and coal air in the 5th power unit of the Novo-Angren NPP. As a result, 3 people were killed at the scene, and 3 more were hospitalized with burn injuries of varying severity. All those who died and got into trouble are employees of the company

[4].The Angren City Prosecutor's Office issued a statement on the case.Under Article 257 part 2, a criminal case was initiated under the counts ‘a, b’.

Apparently, the act is recognized as committed under aggravating circumstances, when the death of the victim(s)occurred as a result of a crime related to a violation of labor protection rules or other more serious consequences.

When it comes to the composition of the crime, the subject and the subject occupy an important place. In this regard, it should be noted that the subject of the crime provided for in article 257 of the Criminal Code is any natural person whose mind has reached the age of 16 years.

On the part of the subject, this act is committed in the form of both intentional and negligent guilt.

In these cases, it is not appropriate to place all the blame on the employer. For this reason, the labor legislation also establishes the obligation of the employee to comply with the norms, rules and norms of labor protection. According to him, the employee is obliged to comply with labor protection standards, rules and regulations, as well as orders of the administration to perform work without fail, use the received personal protective equipment, immediately inform his immediate supervisor (master, foreman, head of the site, etc.) about any situation that directly threatens the life and health of the employee [5].Instead of a conclusion, it should be said that the recent cases of violations of labor protection rules[6], as well as the need to ensure the inevitability of responsibility for these types of crimes[7], the improvement of the norms of criminal law, the provision of which provides for responsibility for these types of crimes, indicate the existence of.

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VOLTAIRE QUADRATIC STOCHASTIC OPERATORS OF A BISEXUAL POPULATION

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ABSTRACT

This article discusses the Voltaire quadratic stochastic operators of the bisexual population and proves it with examples. The concept of a quadratic stochastic operator was first given in the work of S.N. Bernstein [1], devoted to the solution of a mathematical problem related to the theory of heredity. Quadratic operators as an object of research appeared at the turn of the thirties in the works of Ulam [2], where the task was to study the behavior of the trajectories of quadratic operators. The impossibility of creating sufficiently developed analytical methods due to complex and inconvenient iterations in the study of trajectories, and the need for a large number of calculations in the study of exact quadratic operators, did not arouse interest in this problem. The creation of a computer in the forties revived interest in the problem of studying the behavior of the trajectories of quadratic operators. Ulam and his collaborators performed computer calculations for a sufficiently large number of quadratic operators.

KEYWORD: *Quadratic Stochastic Operators, Differential Equations, Mathematical Models Of Genetics, Heritability Coefficient.*

INTRODUCTION

Quadratic stochastic operators appear in very different areas of mathematics and its applications: probability theory, the theory of differential equations, the theory of dynamical systems, mathematical biology, and others.

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The theory of quadratic stochastic operators has evolved over 85 years and many papers have been published.

The quadratic stochastic operator (QSO) by population freedom has the following meaning:

The Main Findings and Results

Consider a certain biological population, i.e. a community of organisms closed with respect to reproduction. Suppose that each individual in the population belongs to some unique of n varieties 1, 2, 3,..., n. The scale of varieties (traits, phenotypes, genotypes) should be such that the varieties of parents *i* and *j* uniquely determine the probability of each variety *k* for the immediate descendant of the first generation. Let us designate this probability ("Heritability Coefficient") by $P_{ij,k}$. Obviously in this case the conditions:

$$P_{ij,k} \geq 0, \sum_{k=1}^{n} P_{ij,k} = 1, \text{ for all } i,j,k$$

Suppose the population is so large that the frequency fluctuations can be neglected. Then it states can be described by a set of $x = (x_1, x_2, x_3 \dots, x_n)$ probabilities of varieties. Those, x_i is the fraction of species *i* in the population.

With the so-called panmixia, or accidental crossing in a fixed state $x = (x_1, x_2, x_3 \dots, x_n)$ parent bets *i* and *j* are formed with probability $x_i x_j$ and, therefore,

$$x_k' = \sum_{i,j=1}^{n} P_{ij,k} x_i x_j \qquad (1)$$

will be fully likely to among immediate descendants.

Lots of $S^{n-1} = \{x = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n): \ x_i \geq 0, \quad i=1,2,\dots,n, \quad \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i = 1\}$ (2)

called $n-1$ - dimensional simplex and, since $\sum_{k=1}^{n} x_k' = 1$ и $x_k' \geq 0$, then the mapping (2) is called a quadratic stochastic operator, takes the simplex S^{n-1} into itself.

where $P_{ij,k}$ is the inheritance coefficient satisfy the conditions:

$$P_{ij,k} \geq 0, \qquad \sum_{k=1}^{n} P_{ij,k} = 1 \quad , \quad i,j,k. \qquad (3)$$

Among the mathematical models of genetics, models generated by quadratic operators play an important role.

The trajectory $\{(x^{(t)})\}_{t=0}^{\infty}$, $t = 1,2,\dots$ for $x^{(0)} \in S^{n-1}$ under the action of QSO (2) is determined as follows

$$x^{(n+1)} = V\left(x^{(n)}\right), n = 0,1,2,\ldots$$

One of the main problems for a given operator in mathematical biology is to study the asymptotic behavior of trajectories. This problem was completely solved for the Voltaire CSR, which are determined by equalities (1), (3) and the additional assumption

$$P_{ij,k} = 0, \;\; \text{если } k \,\overline{\in}\, \{i, j\} \quad (4)$$

In this paper, we consider the quadratic stochastic operators of the bisexual population

Definitions 1: Let $F = \{F_1, F_2, F_3 \ldots, F_n\}$ be a set of feminine type, $M = \{M_1, M_2, M_3 \ldots, M_v\}$ is a set of masculine type. The state of a population is a pair of probability distributions

$x = \{x_1, x_2, x_3 \ldots, x_n\}$ – and $y = \{y_1, y_2, y_3 \ldots, y_v\}$ – on the sets F and M.

$$x_i \geq 0 \qquad \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i = 1 \quad (5)$$

$$y_i \geq 0 \qquad \sum_{i=1}^{v} y_i = 1$$

The state space of a given population is $S^{n-1} \times S^{v-1}$Cartesian product of (n-1) dimensional simplex S^{n-1} by (v-1) dimensional simplex S^{v-1}.

Population differentiation is called hereditary if, for any state *(x, y)* in generation *G*, the state *(x ', y')* is uniquely determined, arising in the next generation *G '*by crossing and selection.

Mapping $W: S^{n-1} \times S^{v-1} \rightarrow S^{n-1} \times S^{v-1}$, mapping *(n-1) * (v-1)* dimensional cartesian product defined by equality

$$(x', y') = W(x, y), \;\; (x, y) \in S^{n-1} \times S^{v-1} \quad (6)$$

Called evolutionary operator: In coordinates, it turns into a system of equalities

$$x_i' = f_i(x_1, x_2, x_3, \ldots, x_n, y_1, y_2, y_3, \ldots, y_{v,}),$$

$$1 \leq i \leq n,$$

(7)

$$y_k' = g_k(x_1, x_2, x_3, \ldots, x_n, y_1, y_2, y_3, \ldots, y_{v,}),$$

$$1 \leq k \leq v,$$

Which are also called Evolutionary. Display (7) for any initial state (x^0, y^0) uniquely determines the trajectory

$$\{(x^{(t)},y^{(t)})\}_{t=0}^{\infty}:(x^{(t+1)},y^{(t+1)}) = \qquad (8)$$

$$W((x^{(t)},y^{(t)})) = W^{(t+1)}((x^{(0)},y^{(0)})), \qquad t=1,2,\ldots$$

The set of limit points of a trajectory starting at point (x^0,y^0) is called its limit set and is denoted by $\omega(x^0,y^0)$.

We derive the evolutionary equations of a bisexual population. The initial data for this are the heredity rates $P_{ik,j}^{(f)}, P_{ik,j}^{(m)}$.

The value $P_{ik,j}^{(f)}$ is defined as the probability of the birth of a female offspring of type $F_j,\ 1 \le j \le n.$ in a mother of type $F_j,\ 1 \le j \le n$, and a father of type $M_k,\ 1 \le k \le v$ Similarly, $P_{ik,j}^{(m)}, 1 \le i \le n, 1 \le k \le v$ is clearly defined,

$$P_{ik,j}^{(f)} \ge 0,\ \sum_{j=1}^{n} P_{ik,j}^{(f)} = 1$$

$$P_{ik,j}^{(m)} \ge 0,\ \sum_{j=1}^{n} P_{ik,j}^{(m)} = 1 \qquad (9)$$

Heredity coefficients take into account, for example, factors such as the recombination process, gamete selection, mutations and differential fertility.

Let (x,y) be a state in generation *G. (x ', y')* - arising in the next generation G 'at the moment of its content, the probabilities of types are found according to the formula of total probabilities:

$$W: \begin{cases} x_j' = \sum\limits_{i,k=1}^{n,v} P_{ik,j}^{(f)} x_i y_k, 1 \le j \le n, \\ y_l' = \sum\limits_{i,k=1}^{n,v} P_{ik,l}^{(f)} x_i y_k, 1 \le l \le v, \end{cases} \qquad (10)$$

Definition 2: An evolutionary operator (10) is called the Voltaire quadratic stochastic operators of a bisexual population (VQSOBP) if the heredity coefficients (9) satisfy the condition

$$P_{ik,j}^{(f)} = 0,\ если\ \ j \overline{\epsilon} \{i,k\}, 1 \le i,j \le n,\ 1 \le k \le v, \qquad (11)$$

$$P_{ik,l}^{(m)} = 0, \quad если\ l \overline{\epsilon} \{i,k\}, \quad 1 \le i \le n, \quad 1 \le k,l \le v,$$

To be specific, let's assume $n < v$. Then it is easy to see that an arbitrary VKSODP has the form

$$W:\begin{cases} x_j' = x_j\left(1+\sum_{k\neq j,k=1}^{v}\left(P_{jk,j}^{(f)}-1\right)y_k\right)+y_j\left(\sum_{k\neq j,k=1}^{n}P_{kj,j}^{(f)}x_k\right), 1\le j\le n,\\ y_l' = y_l\left(1+\sum_{k\neq l,k=1}^{n}\left(P_{kl,l}^{(m)}-1\right)x_k\right)+x_l\left(\sum_{k\neq l,k=1}^{v}P_{lk,l}^{(m)}y_k\right), 1\le l\le n,\\ y_l' = y_l\left(1+\sum_{k\neq l,k=1}^{n}\left(P_{kl,l}^{(m)}-1\right)x_k\right), \qquad n\le l\le v, \end{cases} \quad (12)$$

Many fixed points. The set of Fix (W) -fixed points of the VQSOBP, the fixed points of the operator W are solutions of the equation

$W(x,y)=(x,y)$ those.

$$\begin{aligned} x_j &= x_j\left(1+\sum_{k\neq j,k=1}^{v}\left(P_{jk,j}^{(f)}-1\right)y_k\right)+y_j\left(\sum_{k\neq j,k=1}^{n}P_{kj,j}^{(f)}x_k\right), 1\le j\le n,\\ y_l &= y_l\left(1+\sum\nolimits_{k\neq l,k=1}^{n}\left(P_{kl,l}^{(m)}-1\right)x_k\right)+x_l\left(\sum\nolimits_{k\neq l,k=1}^{v}P_{lk,l}^{(m)}y_k\right), 1\le l\le n, \quad (13)\\ y_l &= y_l\left(1+\sum_{k\neq l,k=1}^{n}\left(P_{kl,l}^{(m)}-1\right)x_k\right), \qquad n\le l\le v, \end{aligned}$$

In the system of linear equations (13) in the right n-1 equations, we replace x_n with

$$x_n = 1-\sum_{i=1}^{n-1}x_i$$

and get

$$\left[\sum_{k\neq j,k=1}^{v}\left(1-P_{jk,j}^{(f)}\right)y_k+y_jP_{nk,j}^{(f)}\right]x_j+ \qquad (14)$$

$$+\sum_{k\neq j,k=1}^{n-1}\left(P_{nj,j}^{(f)}-P_{kj,j}^{(f)}\right)y_j\,x_k = y_jP_{nj,j}^{(f)}, \qquad 1\le j\le n-1,$$

From a system of linear equations (with respect to $x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots, x_{n-1}$) (14) using Cramer's method, we find the unknowns $x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots, x_{n-1}$.

Let us denote by $C = (c_{ij})_{i,j=1}^{n-1}$ the matrix consisting of the coefficients of system (14) and by $C^s = (c_{ij}^s)_{i,j=1}^{n-1}$the matrix obtained from the matrix ***C*** by replacing the s-th column with the column of free terms, where

$$c_{ij} = \begin{cases} \sum_{k \neq j, k=1}^{v} \left(1 - P_{jk,j}^{(f)}\right) y_k + y_j P_{nj,j}^{(f)}, если \quad i = j \\ \left(P_{nj,j}^{(f)} - P_{ij,j}^{(f)}\right) y_j, \qquad если \;\; i \neq j \end{cases} \qquad (15)$$

$$c_{ij}^s = \begin{cases} c_{ij}, если \quad i \neq s \\ y_j P_{nj,j}^{(f)}, если \; i = s, 1 \leq i, j \leq n-1 \end{cases} \qquad (16)$$

Determinants are denoted by $\Delta = \det(C)$, $\Delta_s = \det(C^s)$

From (15) and (16) it follows that each element of the s-row of the determinant Δ_s — contains the factor y_s . Then the determinant Δ_s — can be written as $\Delta_s = y_s \overline{\Delta_s}$ Where $\overline{\Delta_s} = det(\overline{C^{(s)}})$, $\overline{C^{(s)}} = \left(\overline{c_{ij}^s}\right)$ и

$$\overline{c_{ij}^s} = \begin{cases} c_{ij}, \qquad если \quad i \neq s \\ P_{nj,j}^{(f)}, если \; i = s, 1 \leq i, \quad j \leq n-1 \end{cases}$$

Therefore, if $\Delta \neq 0$, the solution to system (14) is unique and has the form

$$x_s = \frac{\Delta_s}{\Delta} = y_s \frac{\overline{\Delta_s}}{\Delta}, \;\; 1 \leq s \leq n-1 \quad (17)$$

Using (17), from (13) we obtain

$$y_l = y_l \left(1 + \sum_{k \neq l, k=1}^{n} \left(P_{kl,l}^{(m)} - 1\right) y_k \frac{\overline{\Delta_k}}{\Delta} + \frac{\overline{\Delta_l}}{\Delta} \left(\sum_{k \neq l, k=1}^{v} P_{lk,l}^{(m)} y_k \right) \right) (18)$$

We denote

$$A_l(y_1 y_2, \dots, y_v) = \sum_{k \neq l, k=1}^{n} \left(P_{kl,l}^{(m)} - 1\right) y_k \frac{\overline{\Delta_k}}{\Delta} + \qquad (19)$$

$$+\frac{\bar{\Delta}_l}{\Delta}\left(\sum_{k\neq l,k=1}^{v} P_{lk,l}^{(m)} y_k\right), 1 \leq l \leq v$$

Then (18) takes the form

$$y_l = y_l(1 + A_l(y_1 y_2, \dots, y_v) = y_l(1 + A_l(y), 1 \leq l \leq v \quad (20)$$

Thus, the problem of describing the fixed points of the operator W is reduced to finding the fixed points of the operator V: $S^{v-1} \to S^{v-1}$ of a certain right-hand side of (20), i.e. $V: y_l^{'} = y_l(1 + A_l(y)), \quad 1 \leq l \leq v \quad (21)$

Comment: The vertices of the simplex S^{v-1} will be fixed points of the operator V. solutions of the system of equations (20).

Consider the mapping A=$(A_1 A_2, \dots, A_v): S^{v-1} \to R^v$, Where $A_i, i = \overline{\iota, \dots, v}$ determined by the formula (19). Let be $I = \{1, \dots, v\}$ and $\alpha \subset I$ Arbitrary subset. Lots of

$$L_\alpha = \{y \in S^{v-1}: y_k = 0, k \overline{\in} \alpha\}$$

Called the faces of the simplex, Lots of

$$int(L_\alpha) = \{y \in L_\alpha: y_k = 0, k \in \alpha\}$$

is called the relative interior of the face L_α.

For vectors $x, y \in R^v x \square_\alpha y$, we put if $x_i > y_i$ at $i\epsilon\alpha$ and $x_i \geq y_i$ at $i \overline{\in} \alpha$. If $\alpha = \emptyset$, then write $x \square y$.

Theorem.1. $A = (A_1, \dots, A_v): S^{v-1} \to R^v$ continuously

2. $A_l(y) \geq -1, \mathrm{I} = (-1, -1, \dots, -1)$ for anyone $y \in S^{v-1}$

3. $(A(y), y) = 0$ for each $y \in S^{v-1}$

4. For any $\alpha \subset I$, performed $A(y) \square_\alpha - I$ for any $y \in int(L_\alpha)$

Proof: 1. It follows from the fact that $\Delta \neq 0$.

2. For anyone *l*. $1 \leq l \leq v$ and anyone $y \in S^{v-1}$ taking into account (11) and (17), we have

$$A_l(y) = \sum_{k\neq l,k=1}^{n} \left(P_{kl,l}^{(m)} - 1\right) y_k \frac{\overline{\Delta_k}}{\Delta} + \frac{\overline{\Delta_l}}{\Delta}\left(\sum_{k\neq l,k=1}^{v} P_{lk,l}^{(m)} y_k\right) \geq$$

$$\geq \sum_{k\neq l,k=1}^{n} \left(P_{kl,l}^{(m)} - 1\right) x_k \geq - \sum_{k\neq l,k=1}^{n} x_k \geq -1, \qquad 1 \leq l \leq v$$

3. Using (17) and (21), we obtain

$$(A(y),y)=\sum_{l=1}^{v}\left[\sum_{k\neq l,k=1}^{n}\left(P_{kl,l}^{(m)}-1\right)y_k\frac{\overline{\Delta_k}}{\Delta}+\frac{\overline{\Delta_l}}{\Delta}\left(\sum_{k\neq l,k=1}^{v}P_{lk,l}^{(m)}y_k\right)\right]y_l=$$

$$=\sum_{l=1}^{v}\left[\sum_{k\neq l,k=1}^{n}\left(P_{kl,l}^{(m)}-1\right)x_k y_l+x_l\left(\sum_{k\neq l,k=1}^{v}P_{lk,l}^{(m)}y_k\right)\right]$$

$$=\sum_{l=1}^{v}(y_l'-y_l)=\sum_{l=1}^{v}y_l'-\sum_{l=1}^{v}y_l=0$$

4. Since $\Delta\neq 0$ and $y\in int(L_\alpha)$ are from property 2. It follows that $A_l(y)>-1$ for every $y\in int(L_\alpha)$.

The following corollaries follow from the theorem.

Consequence 1*:* $|Fix(W)|=|Fix(V)|$, Where $|.|$ denotes the number of elements in a set.

Consequence 2*:* The operator V(cm(21)) is a Voltaire-type operator

Definition 3: A fixed point $\boldsymbol{x}\in Fix(W)$ is called an isolated fixed point of the operator (12) if there exists a neighborhood of the point *x* in which there are no fixed points other than *x*.

CONCLUSION

In short, since W is a continuous compact operator, it has at least one fixed point. Therefore, if $\Delta=0$ then system (14) has an infinite set of solutions, and some of them are not isolated,

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MODELING OPERATING MODES OF ONE-PHASE TRANSFORMER WITH THE SUPPLY OF "MATLAB" PROGRAM

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ABSTRACT

The article discusses the modeling of different modes of single-phase transformers using Matlab's Sim Power System package. Time-dependent graphs of currents and voltages are plotted for different modes.

KEYWORDS: *Model, Mousselization, Single-Phase Transformer, Short-Circuit Mode, Salt Operation Mode.*

INTRODUCTION

Given that students are not allowed to work directly with high voltage during the training process, they should use special software to develop skills about the operating modes of high voltage electrical equipment. High results can be achieved by modeling the single-phase and short-circuit modes of single-phase transformers used in the railway power supply system using the Matlab program's SimPowerSystem package.

Transformers are electrical devices that convert alternating current from one rated voltage to another rated voltage. The Linear Transformer block in Matlab's SimPowerSystem package is used to model a single-phase transformer. This block can be used to create models of single-phase two- and three-phase transformers. The following figure shows the electromagnetic circuit of this transformer (Figure 1).

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The working window of the Linear Transformer block consists of the following parts:

Units - parameters can be expressed in units of measurement, international unit (SI) or relative unit (PU);

Nominal power and frequency [Pn (VA) fn (Hz)] - nominal total power and frequency;

Winding 1 parameters [V1 (Vrms) R1 (pu) L1 (pu)] - parameters of the first winding, ie winding voltage (V), active resistance (n.b.) and scattering inductance (n.b.), respectively;

Winding 3 parameters [V3 (Vrms) R3 (pu) L3 (pu)] - parameters of the third winding, ie winding voltage (V), active resistance (n.b.) and scattering inductance (n.b.), respectively;

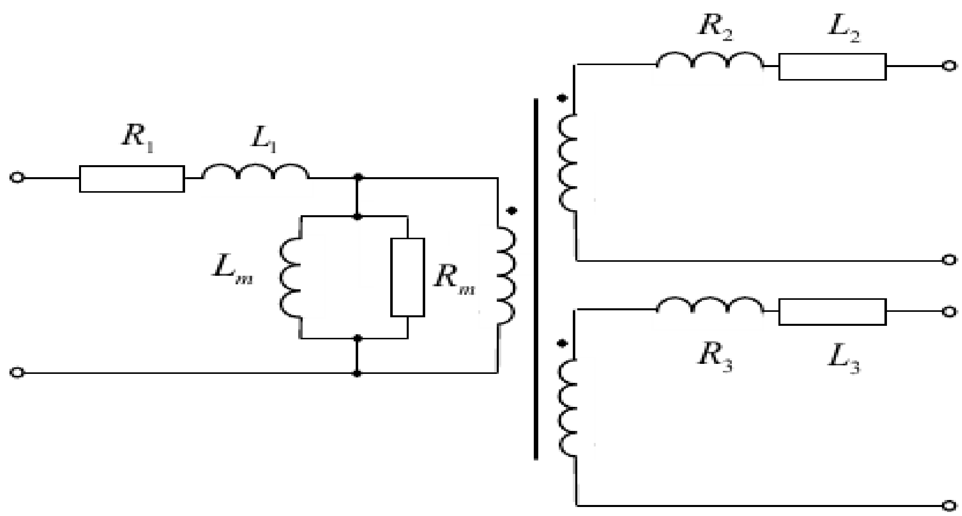

Figure 1

Magnetization resistance and inductance [Rm (pu) Lm (pu)] is the active resistance and mutual inductance of the magnetizing core, respectively;

Winding 2 parameters [V2 (Vrms) R2 (pu) L2 (pu)] - parameters of the second winding, ie winding voltage (V), active resistance (n.b.) and scattering inductance (n.b.), respectively;

Three windings transformer - three-winding transformer if the sign is installed, two-winding transformer if not installed;

Winding voltages - the voltage of the windings;

Winding currents;

Magnetization current - magnetization current;

All voltages and currents are all voltages and currents.

During the training, each student or 2-5 students will be provided with technical data of transformers used in the railway power supply system from reference books. Using the nominal parameters of the transformer, the parameters required for the Linear Transformer block are determined.

A new SimPowerSystems work window will be created, which will include Scope from Simulink (Commonly Used Blocks); Mux; Gain; (Sinks) Display; (Math Operations) Real-Imag to Complex; Abs; (Sources) Step, AC Voltage source in Specialized Technology block (Electrical Sources) from SimPowerSystems; (Measurements) Voltage Measurement; Current Measurement; (Control and Measurements Library Measurements) Power; RMS; (Elements) Breaker, Linear Transformer, Three-Phase Series RLC Branch elements are placed.

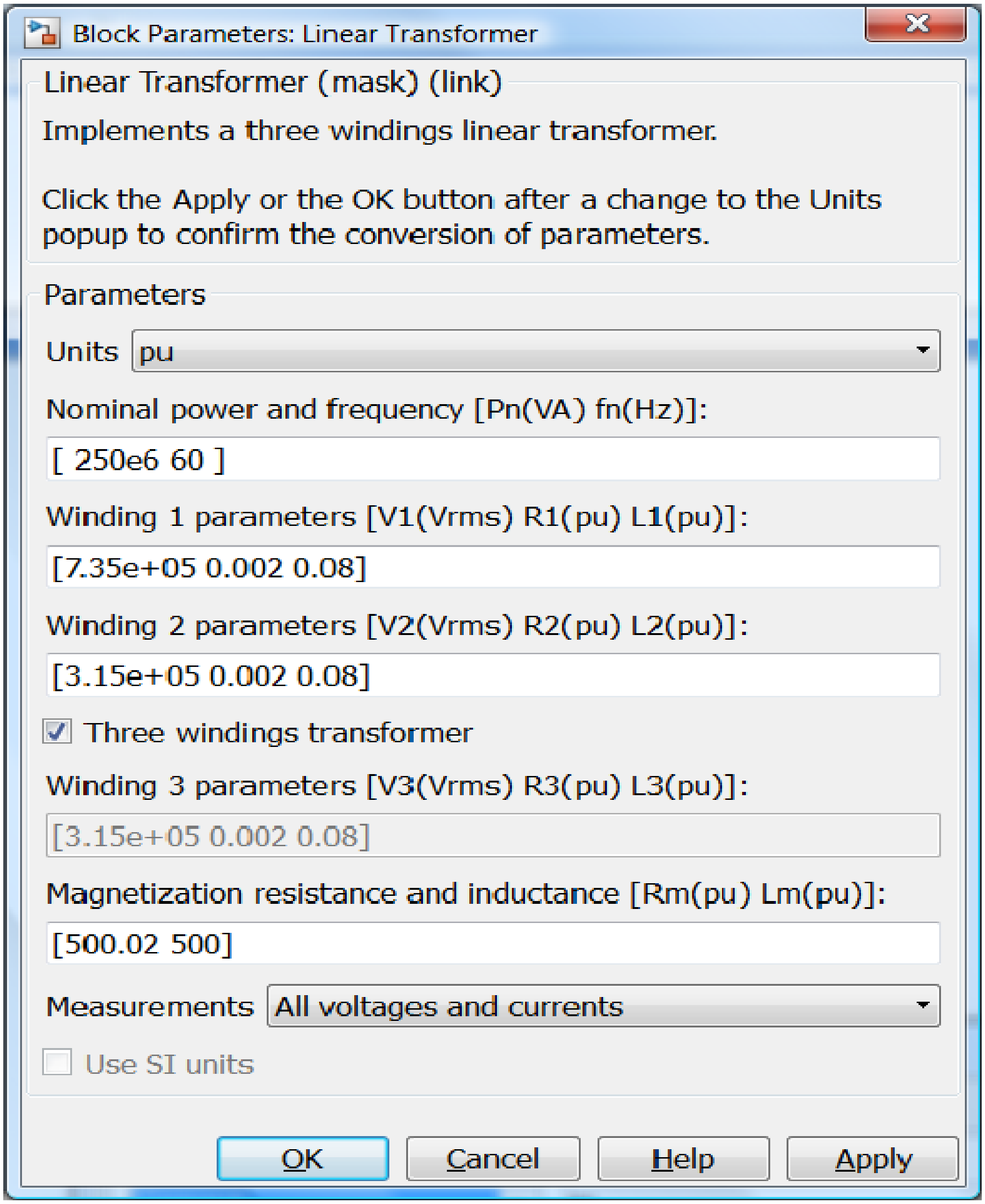

Figure 2. The working window of the Linear Transformer block

Once the blocks are placed in the working window of the model, the frequency of 60 Gs in the Power and RMS blocks is changed to 50 Gs. The input of the Scope block should be 2, and the

Gain block should be numbered 3 for three-phase power. Once the changes have been made, a copy of the required blocks will be made.

The calculation time is set to 0.12 seconds. To do this, the desired working window is created from the Simulation → Model Configuration Parameters sequence and the Step time is set to 0.02 s.

Since a single phase of a three-phase transformer is considered, the amplitude value of the phase voltage must be entered. You need to set the inf for Resistance (Ohms) so that you can test the model in salt mode (Figure 3).

To test the short-circuit mode, the load resistance is reduced to 1e-12 Ohm, the step time is assumed to be 0.02 s, and the voltage is reduced to the voltage at which short-circuits can occur, i.e., 1e-8.

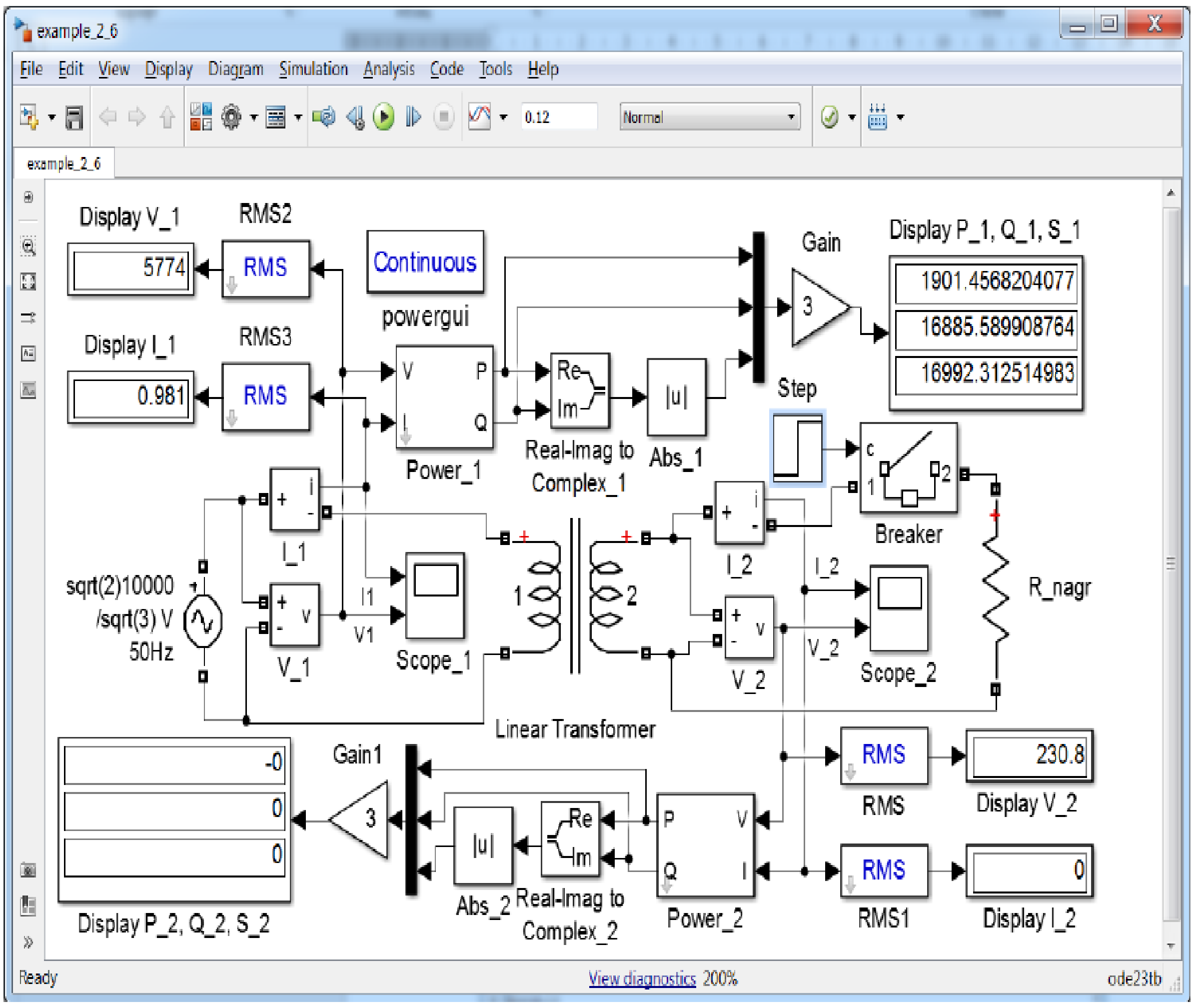

Figure 3. Working window to check the model in salt mode

The model is started and the results of the short circuit mode are displayed on the working screen (Figure 4).

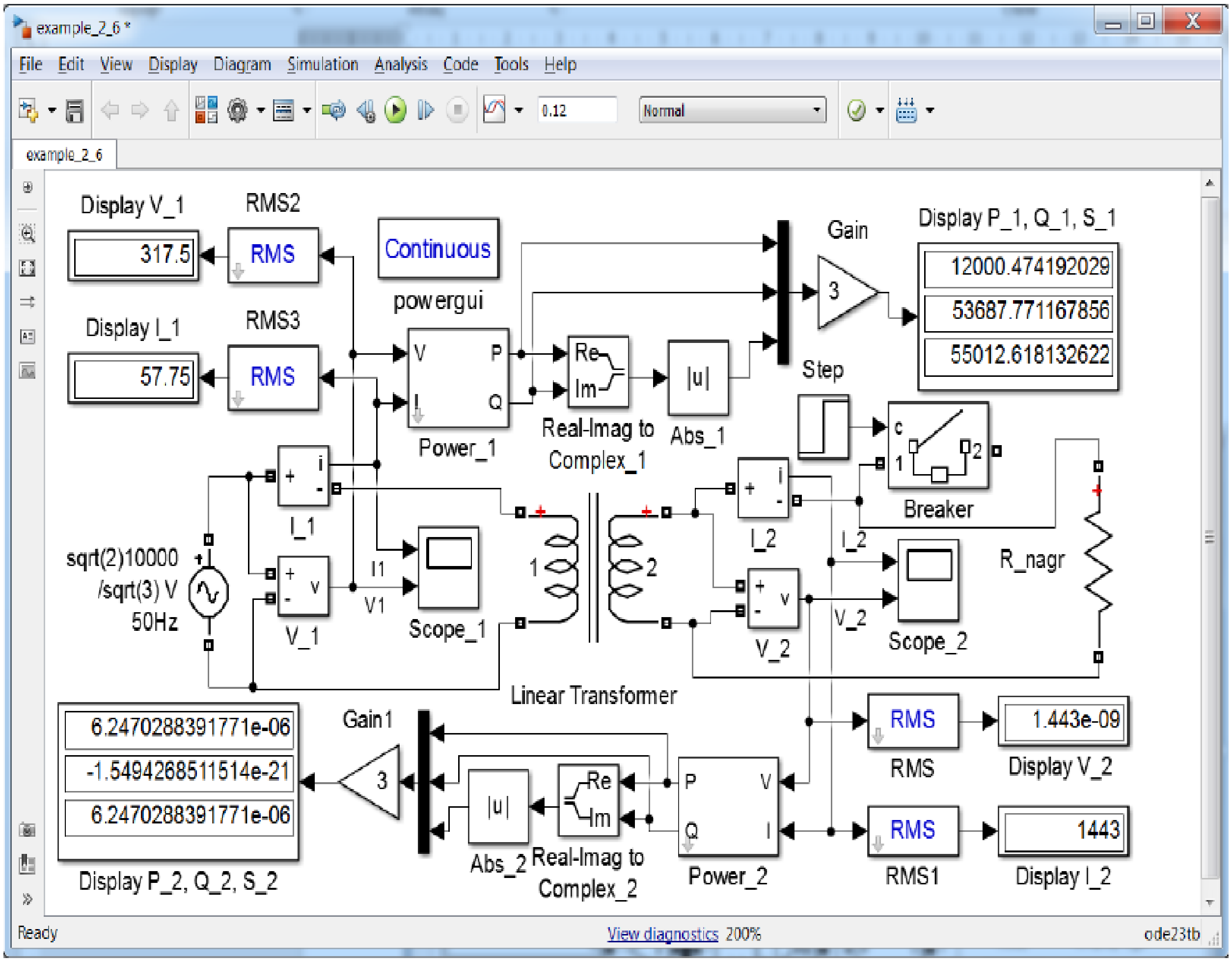

Figure 4. Working window to check the model for short circuit mode

The results obtained using the modeling are compared with the passport data of the transformer in tabular form.

The developed model is able to receive the currents and voltages of the operating mode. To do this, the powergui program in the Continuous block is placed on the working screen. The Steady-State Voltages and Currents button is pressed. For example, the second string is short-circuited and the Update Steady State values button is clicked to get the result.

For each experimental mode, the time and voltage dependences of Scope 1 and Scope 2 are generated over time (Figure 5).

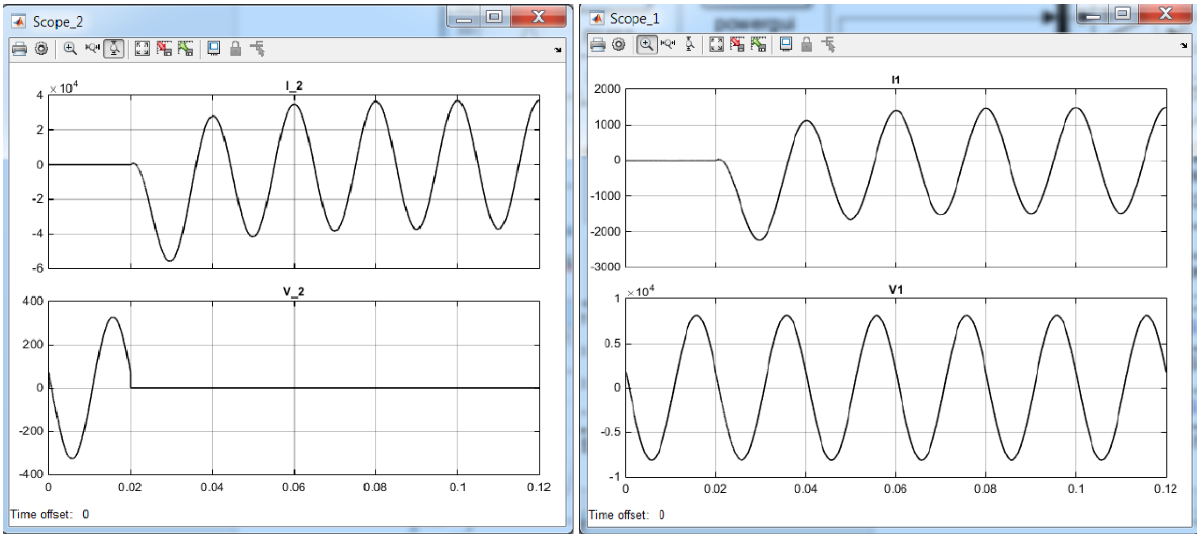

Figure 5. Time-dependent graphs of current and voltage in different modes

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THE ROLE OF MUSIC CULTURE IN INCULCATING THE IDEA OF NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE IN THE MINDS OF THE YOUNGER GENERATION

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ABSTRACT

This article focuses on the formation of a sense of homeland for the younger generation through music lessons and the study of the pedagogical nature and features of the science of forming a national idea, as well as the application of classical pedagogical traditions in modern practice.

KEYWORDS: *Patriotism, The Idea Of National Independence, Traditions, Customs, Values, Humanity, Musical Culture, Musical Literacy, Musical Perception And So On.*

INTRODUCTION

It is known that the Uzbek people have long been known for their rich national and cultural values, traditions and customs have a special place in terms of their enormous contribution to world culture. The rich heritage created by the Turkic peoples, including the ancient Uzbek people, is recognized throughout the world in the chain of world socio-cultural development. The recognition of the spiritual, enlightenment, moral and ideological heritage of the Uzbek people as the most important asset is a worthy assessment of the past and present of our people.

The world of children is a pure world, the clearest feelings, sweet hopes are winged dreams are suitable for a happy childhood, for the children of a peaceful country. Children's hearts naturally strives for goodness and expects kindness from adults. Their minds, on the other hand, are constantly trying to grasp the mysteries of this complex universe in order to know something new. Children are usually very curious about what is going on around them and are easily influenced by different knowledge and ideas. That is, a person strives for perfection from childhood. Creating a perfect person, raising a spiritually healthy generation has always been the best dream of our people.

It is very important that the subject of music culture is taught from primary school important, students' interest in music, first impressions of music performs the function of compiling content. It is especially important to pass the subject of music from the 1st grade. Because in Grade 1, the foundation of music education is laid, and students are taught what music is, how and by whom, to teach students to choose works that are appropriate for their age and voice practical work is being done on the topics. So start them from 1st grade interest in lessons, understanding of music, development of musical skills, the first task is to teach music literacy.

In our nation, upbringing begins, first of all, with the family. Skills related to the spirituality, worldview and beliefs of a child when he or she is born into a family the set is formed here, that is, in the family. So the family is the hearth, the upbringing, and the environment of true spirituality. Hence, the first concepts specific to the national idea absorbed into the human mind in the family. This process is the teachings of the ancestors, the example of the father, the love of the mother through the sacred traditions that have been preserved throughout the youth

Patriotism, faith, belief, humanity, passion for science and culture skills are formed.

After the upbringing of the family, the child is educated in preschool institutions. Preschool education prepares the child for school, that is, for the educational process at school.

We know that family and educational institutions are public institutions that work together. If a child receives the first forms of education from the family, then in preschool institutions, in kindergartens become acquainted with more perfect types of education. These are still places of knowledge gives the child who does not understand anything the first skills in teaching them to know the world, to read, to write. So, preschools are educational as one of the first places of giving, there the upbringing of the minds of the children in the national spirit by educating them to be patriotic, nationalistic great people reaches.

The works of our great ancestors, such as Abu Ali Ibn Sino, Abu Nasr Farobi and Alisher Navoi, also reflect the lofty ideals of the perfect man. From the first days of Uzbekistan's independence, the head of our state and government have been paying great attention to the education of the younger generation, and a number of decisions and measures have been taken in this direction. As we strive to build a great state of the future, we must first and foremost focus on the upbringing of our children, who live in this future and need to further develop and improve the work we have begun.

This means that a modern music culture teacher needs to be not only a professional performer, but also a politically and pedagogically advanced specialist. It is a well-known fact that music and song have a powerful effect on people's minds, moods and upbringing. Certain melodies or songs can create different moods and perceptions in people and can even play an important role in shaping their worldview. Knowing this, our ancestors have long used the opportunities of music to educate young people.

Samples of folk music, expressing the unique way of life, thinking and worldview of our people, their attitude to life and reality, masterpieces of art such as the epic "Alpomish" and "Shashmaqom" make a significant contribution to the formation of our national culture and spirituality. is coming. At this point, we mean not only the appearance and behavior of people, but also their true inner culture, the beauty of the soul, that is, the music affects the hearts of people, first of all, and it serves for purification. This is reflected in the national traditions of our people, in such noble deeds as respect for parents and elders, mutual sincerity and kindness, humility, tolerance, compassion for the needy.

Development of high national culture and spirituality and life is guaranteed primarily in our country to ensure the well-being peace, political and economic stability is the best way to achieve this One of the main ways is to bring the people, especially the younger generation, to the ideology of national independence is to arm the world with its ideas, because the world is ideologically divided only a strong national in a situation where there is a relentless struggle to get ideology can protect society from various dangers. Staff The work on the formation of the concept of the national idea and the ideology of national independence in the minds of students on the basis of the national program of training, especially in secondary schools, is widespread. In particular, weekly national spirituality classes are organized, the first lessons begin with the singing of the National Anthem of the Republic of Uzbekistan, educational hours on various topics, various events and conferences organized by school administration and teachers, meeting conversations are an example of this.

The Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Education" "On Personnel National Training Program “changes to all academic subjects in general secondary schools as well as specialists in the teaching of music culture puts new and modern tasks in front of it, music The science of culture is first and foremost the spiritual morality of the students they have a sense of national pride and patriotism in shaping their culture and serve to cultivate artistic taste, and ultimately make them truly perfect contributes to human development.

Therefore, based on the above tasks it can be said that the science of music culture is for students today music education to teach singing and make them aesthetically pleasing should not be limited to parenting.

Today, all science teachers are teachers The most important task facing the youth is national and the science of music culture in inculcating the ideas of the ideology of independence The possibilities are very rich and colorful. People of the Republic of Uzbekistan developed by the Ministry of Education.

"The science of music culture in accordance with the state educational standards of secondary education consists of four components."

1. Listen to music

2. Sing as a group

3. Music literacy

4. Musical creativity

Of course, in each lesson, these components are intertwined and they take turns in different options in each lesson possible. The purpose of the course is to cover five areas takes.

1. Educational purpose

2. Scientific purpose

3. The purpose of developing knowledge

4. Career guidance

5. The purpose of assimilation of ideas of national ideology.

These goals, of course, are interconnected. Based on the objectives of the lesson, the teacher should regularly inculcate the ideas of the ideology of national independence in the minds of students in each process. To do this, the teacher will need to take a creative approach to each lesson, using his broad outlook, pedagogical and psychological knowledge, public speaking skills and professionalism. This requires the teacher to constantly study and analyze current world events, domestic and foreign policy, political and social situation, and to be able to explain this knowledge to students in the classroom according to their age.

Today, many of our composers and poets are creating songs that have an important educational and aesthetic value in the spirit of patriotism, which breathes with the times, and this process is duly encouraged by our government. The difference between the science of music culture and other concrete disciplines is that it always requires continuous creative activity from the teacher to keep pace with the times and even activists in harmony with our traditional holidays and national values. In each lesson, the teacher should give a 5-6 minute lecture to the students, "Now let's talk about the ideology of national independence “rather, he is using the course topic creatively, of course, and gradually nationalizing it based on the content of the course topic.

We think it is appropriate to inculcate the words of independence in students. Otherwise, words that are always repeated in the same way can be boring for students and can lead to completely unexpected results.

It is known that the ideology of national independence, in its essence, includes political, social, economic, spiritual, educational, national and other ideas in all areas. In this regard, the teacher has a wide range of opportunities for creative activities in the classroom.

Art expresses the beauty of human relations in the form of concepts such as devotion, nobility, goodness, kindness, justice, courage, and patriotism.

Reflects through artistic expression. So no matter how much we work with educators today a wide field of creative activity worth it, that is, among all citizens an opportunity to work proudly for the great future of our country Thank you for your presence.

In short, music in adolescents is both music-theoretical and the role of both aesthetics in the formation of knowledge about the ideas of national independence incomparable

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COMMUNICATION AS THE MAIN SOURCE OF PERSONALITY DEVELOPMENT

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ABSTRACT

This article examines the main features and forms of communication in the formation of personality. The qualities of educators necessary for effective communication are indicated. Several definitions of communication between psychologists are given. How great should be the attention of parents to the child's life? Psychological and pedagogical studies of the time budget show that parents, on average, devote 8-10 hours a week to classes with children. Internally, collective relationships in the classroom are the result of a complex interaction of business and at the same time spontaneously developing personal relationships that arise between students.

KEYWORDS: *Communication, Form, Feelings, Thought, Idea, Experience, Mutual Perception And Mutual Exchange Of Information.*

INTRODUCTION

The basis of relationships between people is the need for communication - one of the main human needs, which, with the development of the child, undergoes profound changes both in form and in its content.

In the process of communication, not only the mutual exchange of feelings and thoughts, ideas and experiences is carried out, but also their formation. In communication, direct or indirect,

direct or mediated, a person appropriates those spiritual riches that have been created by other people, joins them and at the same time brings into them what he has accumulated in his life experience.

Communication is a specific form of interaction and mutual influence of subjects, generated by the needs of joint activities. In the process of communication, mutual perception and mutual exchange of information takes place.

Communication between people can take place in different forms, of which four are clearly distinguished: anonymous, functional. Formal, informal. L. S. Vygotsky defined communication as a process based on rational understanding and intentional transmission of thoughts and experiences that require a certain system of means.An. N. Leont'ev included communication in any activity as its element, at the same time he considered the activity itself a condition of communication.

The well-known psychologist L. S. Vygotsky believed that from the very beginning the infant develops as a social being, for whom the world around him acts as the main source of his development. Along with public institutions and institutions (radio and television, kindergarten, school, library, etc.), factors of interpersonal communication, the influence of members of those formal and informal social groups to which belong the child lies and who make up the circle of his direct communication (family members, teachers, the environment of peers).

Communication between children and adults plays a particularly important role in the period of personality formation.

In actual childhood (up to 10-11 years), an adult plays a major role in the life of a child. According to LS Vygotsky, an adult constitutes for children of this age "the psychological center of any situation." Active development of the world, the entire complexity of the child's relationship with the external environment is carried out through an adult, therefore, young children are satisfied with any communication with adults: they value any attention of an adult, willingly share their impressions with him, actively participate in any joint activities.

Children, especially the younger ones, tremendously value the attention of parents to their interests and hobbies, share with them their worries, successes and failures. How great should be the attention of parents to the child's life? Psychological and pedagogical studies of the time budget show that parents, on average, devote 8-10 hours a week to classes with children. This refers to the time spent on caring for children, playing, walking, preparing lessons, spending time together. However, it turned out that parents devote about 1.5 times more time to classes with younger children (preschool and primary school age) than direct communication with adolescents (12 hours a week and less than 8 hours in the second case). Gradually, there is a clear weakening of contacts between parents and their children, which causes them to turn to other spheres, and above all to their peers.

With admission to school, learning becomes the leading type of child's life. He has new responsibilities, new interests. The child reacts positively to any joint activity with the teacher, highlighting and appreciating, first of all, the charm of his personality. The emotional side of communication is of great importance for children of this age: children like the teacher's enthusiasm, his interest. In a teacher, as in other adults, children most of all value attention to their worries, interests and hobbies.

Initially, the social orientation of the younger schoolchild is manifested in the desire for the society of peers, in the desire to do everything together with them. Gradually, by the age of 10-11, this feature takes on more developed forms: children strive to find their place in the team, to gain authority among their comrades. During this period, more complex, multifaceted personal relationships arise between children.

At the age of 10-11, the position of a schoolchild becomes normal and natural: the child is already accustomed to school, has entered a new system of communication. Now, not only the opinion of an adult, but also the attitude of peers determines the state of mental balance, self-esteem of the child, his position among other children. From 10-11 years of age there is a change in the absolute orientation towards an adult; the child begins to differentiate the types of communication with adults, giving preference to certain types in the process of joint activities, walks, in sports, etc.

Psychologists consider the appeal to the collective of peers, the desire to occupy a certain place in the collective to be one of the main new qualities that have arisen by the end of primary school age.

From 10-11 years of age, communication with peers acts as the most important condition for understanding the world and self-knowledge. By the end of primary school age, the child appreciates the approval of comrades more than the approval of adults. Children are increasingly listening to the opinions of their peers, sometimes they reckon with their assessments and opinions more than with the assessments of teachers and parents. Communication with peers most fully meets the spiritual needs of the child. Unlike communication with adults, which in younger adolescents is differentiated into different types, communication with peers at this age is not differentiated. Everything is important with a peer, everything is interesting, just to be together.

With the transition to grade 4, when the child enters into constant communication with several subject teachers, he no longer feels the unity of the requirements from the teachers. For the first time, children are faced with the fact that different teachers give an unequal assessment of the phenomena of life around them, the behavior of adolescents, and various types of their activities. All this forms a fundamentally new position of students in relation to teachers. Teenagers become more independent.

As you know, in early adolescence, there is an intensive assimilation of moral norms and rules. The level of knowledge of the inner world of a person, characteristic of this age, leaves an imprint on the attitude of adolescents to other people.

So, the inability of adolescents to assess the personality of another person holistically and deeply enough, to take his point of view, to take into account and weigh the main goals and motives of his actions contributes to the formation of a one-sided, inflexible idea about the teacher (and about any adult), often, based on the transfer of the assessment of one quality to his entire personality. That is why it is both very easy and very difficult to gain authority among adolescents. A teenager cannot be taught that teachers are adults and therefore deserve love and respect. The teacher must gain authority by personal merits, breadth of spiritual interests. If he becomes the backer of the class's hobbies, then all children will be drawn to him, follow his advice and recommendations. Otherwise, his wishes will

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If the parents of young children are mostly interested in the circle of their hobbies, then as the child grows up, some weakening of family contacts occurs. Often, a conflict situation matures, which is expressed primarily in the discrepancy between the child's acute need for communication and the forms of communication that the family offers him. In adolescence, children are no longer satisfied with a superficial interest, a formal attitude to their hobbies, overt control, encouragement or prohibition. Such forms can sometimes lead to violent protest. Such discord forces the adolescent to transfer his experiences to the environment of his peers.

In adolescence, the requirements of the class team and their opinions become the driving forces of personality development. As a result of communication with peers, the process begins to develop that becomes stable in older adolescence and adolescence: "satisfying the need for emotional contact in a group of peers" (Obukhovsky K. Psychology of human instincts. M., 1972, p. 177) , becomes dominant for personality development.

Adolescents are already fully included in the diverse social life of their peers. At this age, it is more difficult to gain authority among comrades than at a younger age. If primary school students first of all value in their comrades those qualities that characterize them as good students, then among adolescents, moral criteria become the main criteria in assessing fellow practitioners.

One of the most characteristic features of this age is the desire for self-affirmation. This desire is associated with the development of self-awareness, the desire to find their place in the group of peers, to assert their "adulthood" in the eyes of others.

According to the observations of psychologists, a large place in the communication of adolescents is occupied by such a form as conversations. The children exchange information of interest to them, discuss events from the life of the class, the actions of classmates, their relationships, talk about purely personal issues. Communication, in which everyone reveals to a friend the most important and intimate, his inner world, enriches, allows him to better understand and realize what is happening in his own soul.

Internally, collective relationships in the classroom are the result of a complex interaction of business and at the same time spontaneously developing personal relationships that arise between students. Unlike business relationships, which arise and exist in accordance with the norms and routine of school life, informal, non-business, personal relationships are much less manageable. Therefore, the search for specific methods of influencing this system is a more difficult task. Free communication of schoolchildren should not be free from pedagogical influence.

Taking into account the psychological characteristics of children, the dynamics of their age-related needs presupposes on the part of parents and teachers the choice of such methods and forms of communication, such a manner of behavior, such an ability to find the necessary intonation, etc., which will most contribute to the manifestation of independence, personal tastes and interests of the child, his emotional passion, initiative.

For effective communication with children, it is necessary for his educators (parents, teachers) to have the following qualities:

a) The ability to stimulate and develop the child's independent thought, his will, emotions, interests;

b) The ability to penetrate into the inner world of the child, to understand its features, to catch their changes;

c) Speech abilities, that is, a clear, clear expression of one's thoughts, feelings, liveliness, imagery, intonational expressiveness;

d) Emotional and volitional influence on the child;

e) Establishing the most appropriate relationship with the child from a pedagogical point of view, the presence of a pedagogical tact;

f) pedagogical imagination, that is, the ability to anticipate the consequences of one's actions, educational design of the child's personality, associated with the idea of what will come of him in the future, the ability to predict the development of certain qualities;

g) the ability to distribute and regulate children's attention in the process of communication.

A wonderful teacher V. A. Sukhomlinsky noted several important features necessary for an educator: deep faith in the power of upbringing, a sense of responsibility to society, confidence in the enormous possibilities of the mind, "deep understanding, feeling the heart of the children's world - the feeling of childhood"... Thus, communication between a teacher and a student also requires mutual trust, "harmony of the will of the teacher and the desires of the pupils." In the presence of these qualities, communication with the child acquires true beauty.

The family plays an important role in the development of the child's personality. In the process of family upbringing, the child is introduced to social moral and aesthetic values, to the world of adults. Therefore, educators should pay attention to the communication of children. Teach them to use words correctly and understand people when communicating.

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THE MAIN FACTORS AND METHODS OF PERSONALITY SELF-EDUCATION

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ABSTRACT

This article reveals the essence, structure and driving forces, factors, methods of self-education; main directions, methods, resources and mechanisms of this process; the questions of the basic conditions of self-education of schoolchildren are raised; technologies of self-developing education and methods of organizing collective activities of children at school are proposed, stimulating self-knowledge, self-understanding and self-improvement of the individual.

KEYWORDS: *Self-Control, Self-Stimulation, Self-Belief, Self-Hypnosis, Self-Exercise, Self-Confession, Self-Education, Self-Hypnosis, Self-Correction, Self-Control, Self-Observation, Self-Adjustment, Self-Commitment, Self-Organization, Self-Esteem, Self-Command, Self-Regulation, Self-Awareness.*

Self-education is not something auxiliary in education, and its foundation. No one can bring up a person if he does not educate himself.

V. A. Sukhomlinsky

INTRODUCTION

The requirements of society for the individual and her own requirements for herself are effectively realized only in the process of self-education and self-education, in the process of active practical life. By self-education, a person multiplies his strength and thereby achieves the greatest social return. Self-education also has personal significance. It contributes to the improvement of professional skills, which is associated with both the spiritual and material interests of the individual.

Teachers, based on a scientific approach to this issue, try to form students 'corresponding needs, include them in a variety of activities that contribute to the development of students' aspirations.

Thanks to the already achieved level of upbringing and the influence of various external factors, many people set themselves tasks for self-improvement and development and work hard on themselves, making volitional efforts, overcoming laziness and eventually achieving significant results, developing positive personal qualities and eradicating bad inclinations. From the point of view of the pupil, c a self-education can be defined as a conscious, systematic, controlled by the person himself, constant and purposeful work on oneself to form certain personal qualities. The result of self-education is personality. The meaning of self-education, therefore, is the upbringing of such a person who would harmoniously integrate into society.

Self-education of a person consists in the fact that a person is an intrinsic value. Human nature has the potential for continuous development, the desire for self-actualization. The main thing in any personality is its striving for the future. From this point of view, the past is not the basis for the final assessment of a person as a person. The inner phenomenal world of a person influences his behavior no less (and sometimes more) than the external world and external influences.

Self-education is a natural process of adaptation of a person to social conditions and social requirements. Without self-education, the upbringing process is ineffective. The development of a person depends not only on the circumstances of life, upbringing, but also on his attitude to business, hard work, skill, everything that is formed by self-education.

A necessary condition for self-education is the presence of true knowledge about oneself, correct self-esteem, self-awareness. Self-education is conditioned by a number of subjective and objective reasons: the desire to become better, the requirements of society for citizens, their education and qualities; pedagogical influences to which a student is exposed in the process of teaching and upbringing.

Self-education methods should be understood as methods of influencing oneself, aimed at self-change. The main methods of working on oneself include self-knowledge, self-control, self-stimulation, self-belief, self-hypnosis, self-exercise, self-confession, self-education, self-hypnosis, self-correction, self-control, self-observation, self-adjustment, self-commitment, self-organization, self-assessment, self-admonition.

One of the ways of self-knowledge, and as a result of self-education, is to keep a diary, where you can write down all your advantages and disadvantages, and then analyze. Basically, the diary is used in adolescence, but it will not be superfluous to use the diary by older generations. After all, it is inherent in a person to make mistakes at any age. Analysis of their deeds, actions, thoughts, will help to make the right decision in a given situation. In our opinion, this program is a motto in life, both for the younger and for the older generation.

Self-control is based on: self-belief, self-control. self-command, self-hypnosis, self-reinforcement, self-confession, self-enforcement. Self-stimulation presupposes: self-affirmation, self-encouragement, self-encouragement. self-punishment, self-restraint.

Significantly simplifies the work rhythm of life, makes it clearer and more capacious by the method of reasonable self-coercion.

The method of reasonable self-coercion develops a habit in a person, and then the need to do the inevitable immediately, in a reasonable optimal time (this also applies to working with correspondence, compiling monthly reports, doing household chores and many other inevitable, routine, often burdensome tasks).

The method of introspection (self-observation) is not easy to implement; it is often considered tedious and ineffective. But constant control over your behavior in society and alone with yourself is necessary, it is enough to look closely at the facial expressions, gestures, and manners of others, especially if they are sure that no one is watching them. Those who possess the method of introspection never allow themselves to revel in their own eloquence, to be rude to others, to mock subordinates, to push around the weak and dependent.

Students begin to engage in self-education when they have the ability to analyze and self-assess their positive properties and qualities and there is an internal attraction to their own personal development and improvement. This usually occurs during adolescence. It is also impossible not to take into account the fact that individual adolescents, and in some cases high school students, in the process of self-education, try to imitate examples of risky and even reprehensible actions and deeds and are not able to properly carry out self-education.

What are the factors that prompt students to educate themselves?

1. Requirements that society makes to the development of the individual, as well as those social ideals, moral models and examples that captivate and become attractive to her.

2. An important stimulus for self-education is the individual's aspirations to recognize his worthy place in the team, among his peers and classmates.

3. Creation of an atmosphere of a certain competition. Active participation in academic and extracurricular activities creates many situations for the manifestation of skill, invention and a certain creativity of almost every student.

4. An important role in stimulating self-education is played by positive examples, which are shown by peers, as well as teachers in the social, moral and artistic-aesthetic spheres. All this causes imitation and the desire for personal development.

5. Healthy discussions on moral topics, discussion in the student collective of various violations of the rules of camaraderie and discipline on the part of individual students encourage active work on oneself and self-education.

In history, we know that some genius people had negative qualities and they constantly worked on themselves to destroy them. For example, the Russian writer Leo Tolstoy wrote about himself that he received a bad upbringing and education, but as a result of continuous work on himself, he was able to destroy laziness, deceit, arrogance and several other shortcomings in himself, and was able to develop humanity in himself, caring for the people, observation and efficiency.

“We must .., - wrote P.P. Blonsky, - to educate a person capable of creating his own life, capable of self-determination. To be educated means self-determination, and the education of the future creator of a new human life is only a rational organization of his self-education. " In somewhat different words, the same idea was expressed by the psychologist S.L. Rubinstein: “Any effective educational work has as its inner condition the individual's own work, which, naturally, is tied in every somewhat thoughtful and sensitive person around his own actions and the actions of other people ... Success in the formation of the spiritual the appearance of a person depends on this inner work, on how much upbringing is able to stimulate and direct it. "

Thus, the most optimal condition for self-education is a harmonious combination of favorable objective conditions and the inner readiness and ability of the individual to work hard on himself. Consequently, a lot depends on the personality, on her readiness to work on herself, on her awareness of the social importance and personal significance of self-education.

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AN IMPORTANT RESOURCE IN THE STUDY OF ORONYMS

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ABSTRACT

The article has been dedicated to the research of oronims, the words and terms that have orographic features in the work "Boburnama", also, their structure,Formation linguistic and nonlinguistic features which are appropriate its meaning have been represented.

KEYWORDS: *Oronim, Orographic, Hydrographic, Dialect, Speech Structure, Geographic Term, Height, Elivation, Hill.*

INTRODUCTION

The work of Zakhriddin Muhammad Babur "Boburnoma" differs from any other historical written sources in rich material on oronyms. In addition, many orographic words, terms and oronyms formed from them, as well as other types of geographical names, can be seen in the work. Babur mastered his native Turkic language, as well as various dialects of his time, the forms of speech of people belonging to different estates and categories, had a wide vocabulary, fluent in Arabic, Persian-Tajik, Afghan (Pashto), Urdu (the language of people living in Pakistan), Hindi, thanks to knowledge, fully understands natural phenomena, landforms, orographic, hydrographic objects, political, social and other similar phenomena in his work and describes their names in different languages and dialects.

Methodological bases and methods of research

Methodology of research is based on historical tendency obeyed in linguistics, i.e. all events in certain historical process are based on interpretation without parting from historical preconditions and occurrences.

Scientific and theoretical base of research consists of methods analyzing scientific opinions which are being used in toponimics of Modern linguistics.

As well, in linguistic research of oronims it is worked approaching to dialectical laws combined with community and particularity, essence and event, form and content.

As the main method of research were used comparative- historical, analising according reestablishing and dormant, structure and formation with comparing language facts.

Main Body

Orographic words and terms in Boburnama: ulang, kurik, magak, pushta (in the work it is used as an independent term "mountain" and in the composition of oronyms it is also used as an indicator representing an object of the same meaning), uchma (in the work it means a land with an uneven angular height), domana (foothills), burge (mountain top), chakar, kanora (mountain edge), enish (descent), dobon (pass), meadow (pasture), tuz (plain), changal (forest), shoh (rock), tangi (narrow road between the mountains, passage), kutal (mountain pass), kul (small branches between the mountains, in the work can be seen in the sentence *"qar kulda va har pashtada kentlar yasab ulturubturlar"* - on each branch of the mountain and on each hill make kenti (populated point), orchin, sangtuda, қulla (it is used in the meaning on the foot in the work, this is confirmed by the following comment:" *Ul togning qullasida Shohi Kobul imorat qilgoni uchun bu togni Shohi Kobul derlar* ”- Since the king of Kabul built a building on the foothills of the mountain, this mountain is called Shah Kabul"[3,185]; kuhiston (mountainous region), tumshuk (represents the shape of a mountain): *“Shohi Kobul togidan bir tumshug ayrilub kelubtur, Uqobayin derlar ”*- From the mountain Shahi Kabul has get off a branch called Ukobain [3, 186]; gangs (this term is used in the work in the sense of a gorge, as evidenced by the following comment: *“Ul viloyatlarda kutallarni band derlar”* - In these provinces (modern Afghanistan) kutals (pass) are called gangs[3, 193]; kuh (mountain), singir (in the work this term is explained as follows: *“Bu togni berkitganni singir derlar emish”* - This people covering the mountain are called singir [3,206]; kamar (belt), kuhpoya (this term in the work is used to refer to foothills or mountainous lands: “Isfara viloyatida to'rt bo'luk ko'hpoyadur: biri Isfara, yana biri Vorux, yana biri Sux, yana biri Hushyar.” - There are four mountainous lands in Isfara region: one Isfara , another Vorukh, the third Sokh and another Khushyar [3.61]; julga (which means meadow), dun (“Hindiston tili bila julgani“ dun ”dermishlar" - In the Indian language, julga means dun [3. 330]; obkan (Persian-Tajik "a place saturated with water, a perforated place"), dzhar (ravine), sekirtma (in the work is used as high-low, uneven places), ushoқtoғ (raspberry mountain, berk toғ (closed mountain), takob (tagob - under the mountain, the area at the foot of the mountain). The following phrase is given in the work about him: “Takoblari berk daralardur, aksar yerlari yakandozdur. Har yerdan tushub bo'lmas .... ”-“ Takoba are closed gorges, most of their lands are solitary. It is impossible to go down everywhere ... ”[3. 201].

Many of these terms are found in oronyms and other types of place names derived from oronyms (oikonyms, hydronyms). In particular, there are 64 oronyms with the term mountain and its Persian version, 5 oronyms with the term dobon, 51 oronyms with the term dara and kotal, 4 oronyms with the term Pashta (here the word Pashta is used instead of the term “mountain”). It can be seen that there are 10 oronyms with the term ulang, 4 oronyms with the term steppe, and 2 oronyms with the term julga. These oronyms cover the territories of modern Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Afghanistan, Pakistan and India. Orographic terms used in the work are also formed from lexical units characteristic of the languages of the peoples living in the aforementioned countries. Most of them are Turkic (ulang, kutal, kurik, uchma, yaylak, tuz, kul, tumshuk, singir) and Persian-Tajik (kuh, kuhpoya, Pashta, domana, kanor, shah, tangi, sangtuda, band, kamar), and also terms related to Arabic (Hisor, Akba) and Mongolian (Dobon, Urchin) languages.

Babur not only quotes or lists orographic terms and oronyms, but also notes the related explanations in place. For example, "Since the king of Kabul built a building on the foothills of this mountain, this mountain is called Shohi Kabul (king of the Kabul province)" [3. 185]. Javak kutali, Tul kutali, Bozarak kutali are described as follows: “Bu uch kutaldan yahshirogi Tuldur. Vale yuli bir nima uzunrokdur. Golibo bu jihattin Tul derlar ”-“ Tul is better than these three kutals (passes). But the path is a little longer. In this respect, the name is Tul” [3. 188]. The word tul is originally Arabic and means long. Below is another commentary on the Bozarak pass: “Bozarak kutalini Sarob eli Porandai otli kentga inar uchun Porandai kotali derlar” - “The people of Sarob call the Bozarak pass the Porandai pass because this pass descends Porandai” [3. 188].

Babur explained that the mountain road leading to the Parvan area is called Haftbacha: “Yana biri Parvon yulidur, uluk kotal bila Parvon orasida yana etti kutal bor uchun haftbacha derlar” - “Another road is Parvan, it is called Haftbacha, because between Parvan and Parvan has seven more passes ”[3. 188]. Therefore, the name consists of two components, where the word haft means the Persian-Tajik seven, and the word bacha means the concept of an orographic object (pass).

Mount Kuhi Safid is described as follows: “Tukkiz rud ushbu togdin chikar, bu togdin kor hargiz uksumas. Bu jihattin golibo Kuhi Safid derlar” – “ Nine mines will come out of this mountain, and the snow will never fall from this mountain. On this basis, Kohi Safid is called ”[3.190]. The toponym Gurband is explained as follows: “Yana bir Gurband tumanidur. Ul viloyatlarda kutallarni band derlar. Gur sari bu kutal bila borurlar, golibo ul zhihattin Gurband debturlar ” - “Another - Gurband region. In these provinces, the passes are called gangs. They go to Gur with this pass, and for this reason they are called Gurband ” [3. 193]. The word gang comes from the modern basis of the Persian-Tajik verb bastan - "to bind, block", and as an orographic term means "barrier, barrier, blocked place". This word is used as an orographic indicator in Iranian (Buluzhistan, Makron), Afghan oronim and refers to the type of mountain. Another orographic term cited by Babur in his work is the word singir. This word is given and explained in “Boburnom” in the following form: “Tonglasi andin kuchub, Khangua tushuldi, bu navohadagi afgonlar bir parcha togni singir kildilar. Singir lafzini Kobulga kelganda eshitildi. Bu el togni berkitkanni singir derlar emish” - “In the morning they moved from there and landed at Hangu, where the Afghans of the area built a piece of the Singir mountain. Singir's words were heard when he arrived in Kabul. They say that this people is called singir when it covers the mountain” [3. 206].

Babur indicated that the word is used in Afghanistan to refer to a lonely hill in the foothills, a towering ridge, a hill, and a man-made barrier made of piles of earth, branches or stones. This word in the “Persian-Russian Dictionary” by M.A Gaffarov, based on classical Persian sources, is given in the form of a sangar and is “a fortified place; trench; barricade” [4.475]. In modern Persian this word is also used in the indicated meanings and as a military term formed on this basis [5.62].

Sources indicate that this word was actively used in medieval Turkic languages. Including, according to M. Kashgari, in the XI century, the mountain nose or wall nose was called the singir [7. 374]. The word is still used in some Turkic languages. In particular, in the Kyrgyz language, *senir* means “high ridge, high ridge covered with grass” [9. 643]. In the Kazakh language, *singir* is used in such meanings as “peak, rock, height, mountain peak, high ridge in the gorge” [6. 139]. Also in the Turkmen language *senir* (singir) has such semantic features as “a pile of sand, a dune, a hill, a long height”, in Turkmenistan the oronyms Garasengir, Teksengir are formed from this word [1. 177]. Researchers of the Turkish language I.A Batmanov, Z.B Aragachi and G.F Babushkin discovered that the word *syngir* exists in the lexicon of many ancient and modern Turkic languages [2. 94]. Academician V. Radlov wrote that this word means “foot, nose, hill” [8. 687].

It should be noted that the word used by Babur in the form of *singir*, according to its semantic properties, means "barrier, fortified place, barricade" in Persian-Tajik dictionaries (literally: *sang+gir* – “surrounded by a stone, blocked”) corresponds to the word. Here either Babur mispronounced the word form, or the word form was misspelled in the manuscripts. In our opinion, the word singir in Babur's interpretation is not a word used in the Turkic languages, and expresses the same concept as in oronyms, but they reflect a homonymous character.

The work explains Mount Khoja Regiravon as follows: “Between these two steppes (that is, Kurrai Toziyon and Dashti Sheikh) there is a smaller mountain, on which there is a piece of sand, called from top to bottom Khoja Regiravon” [3. 194]. Here, the word reg in the Persian-Tajik language is *sand*, and the word ravon is the modern form of the verb *ravidan* (go, flow), and the suffix *-on* is added to it, which form the form of the modern adjective (*ravon* - current). Hence, it is so named because sand is constantly flowing from the top of the mountain to the foot of the mountain. We think that the word Khoja was added as a mountain cult in the sense of its sanctification and glorification. The name of the mountain comes from the natural features of the site.

The origin of the name Guspandiliar gorge is explained as follows: “Sometimes a shepherd and a shepherd will lead the flock along the etum road and gorge, for this the road is called Guspandiliar. They say that the road is called liyar by the Afghans ”[3. 207].

In one place he mentions the name Kuti hawali and explains the word hawal as follows: ‘Caves and depressions in the mountains are called hawal” [3. 257]. Let's look at the following commentary on Kotali Zarrin’s name: “The road is steep and going up. Kotali Zarrin is called. Here the word sarin actually has the form sarin (sar+ in), which sar in the Persian-Tajik language means the main, high; the affix –in form a relative adjective.

In one place the name of Mount Kohi Jude is explained as follows: “To the north of Behra is a mountain consisting of seven groups. This mountain is described in Zafarnom and in some books as Kuhi Jude. The reason for this name was not known, but later it turned out: two peoples of the same ancestry live on this mountain. One is called zhud, and the other is called zhanzhukh. ... Half of this mountain is jude, half is jandju. This mountain belongs to Jude, and they are called Kohi Jude” [3.289].

Since oronyms, like other types of toponyms, are also the most ancient words in the language, they are formed from local geographical terms and words and suffixes specific to a particular dialect. Therefore, their interpretation, identification and demonstration of linguistic and non-linguistic foundations become more and more complex over time. Over time, the original form and meaning of the names become unclear, which leads to the appearance of various legends, assumptions among the population as their etymology. Boburnoma also contains many commentaries on the etymology of names. For example, in the commentary on the origin of the oronim Kohi Safid “white mountain” the following feature is traced: “Nine rivers will come out of this mountain, and the snow of this mountain will never melt, that's why they call Kohi Safid” [3.190].

About the origin of Khodarvesh also gives the following explanation: They say that some dervishes in this steppe met a strong wind, could not find each other and died, saying “Ho, dervish”, “Ho, dervish”. Since then their name has been Khodarvesh ” [3. 62]. In general, some of the explanations given by Babur are close to a scientific basis, while others do not have this feature and are based only on popular assumptions. In general, some of Babur's explanations are close to scientific substantiation, while others do not have this feature and are based only on folk etymology.

In addition to his native language, Babur was fluent in Arabic, Persian-Tajik and Hindi. Therefore, when he writes about a certain word, take into account its specific sound system, their differences from the Uzbek sound system, as well as the correspondence of each language to interdialective phonetic laws. In particular, “these mountain people are called Kas. I remembered that the people of India pronounce "shin" as "sin" (here the sound "sh" is pronounced like "s"). Because the great city on this mountain is Kashmir, and on this mountain you cannot hear a single city except Kashmir. In this sense, it is called Kashmir. The Indians call this mountain Savo lac parbat. In Hindi, “savo” is a quarter, “lak” is one hundred thousand, “parbat” is a mountain, that is, rub and one hundred thousand mountains, one hundred twenty-five thousand mountains. The snow on these mountains does not melt, and in some provinces of India, such as Lohur, Sihrind and Sanbaldin, the snow on this mountain appears white. In Kabul this mountain is called the Hindu Kush ”[BN.250].

In his work, Babur also gave information about the mountains of India. In particular, he writes: “India also has mountains. Including there is a mountain going from north to south. The origin of this mountain is in the palace of King Firuz, called Jahannamo in Delhi province, which was located on a rocky mountain.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, we can say that the work of "Boburnom" is an important source in the study of orographic terms and oronyms belonging to Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Afghanistan, Pakistan, India. Orographic words and terms are inherently positive and negative landforms and refer to Turkic, Iranian (Persian-Tajik, Pashto), Hindi and Urdu.

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QUESTIONS OF ONTOLOGY OF NATURE IN THE TEACHINGS OF MAHDUMI AZAM

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ABSTRACT

The author also introduced the idea of MakhdumiA'zam on the notion of "tiller of the soul" teachings of Sufism is perfect personality, and understanding, of mutual belonging and the differences between the two sofisticata concepts. In the same way, in the body of a newborn baby, its true potential is hidden. The child grows up, acquires knowledge during childhood and adolescence, acquires a profession. In this process, his body serves him, he goes to school, he begins to mature with the help of all the limbs. Due to this wind, the trees sprout, bloom and bear fruit. The sage likens the human heart in this way, that is, the breath of the perfect pir can awaken the tree of goodness in the heart of his disciple from his slumber like a gentle, warm breeze blowing in the spring, and give it life.

KEYWORDS: *Perfect Personality, Soul, Words, Soul Of A Farmer, Soul Mirror, Remedy, Earth, Melons, Wood.*

INTRODUCTION

The idea of the perfect man has very ancient roots. The teachings of Sufism have analyzed this issue in great depth and breadth, comprehensively. For mystical teachings, this was not a theory, but a practical matter, and the sects invented ways and means of human development.

In a number of his treatises, MahdumiAzam addressed the issue of man and his perfection and interpreted them from a mystical point of view.

Based on the mystical-philosophical work of MakhdumiAzam, “Risolaivujudiya” [1], which is not yet known to the scientific community, but is being translated and analyzed for the first time, we have seen that the term "farmer of existence" is used instead of the concept of the perfect man. So he is the founder of the concept of the "farmer of existence." Because this idea was used by MahdumiAzam for the first time in history. His predecessors, although he expressed similar views, did not call him a "farmer of existence."

MATERIALS AND METHODS

For example, according to Muhammad Porso'sRisalaiQudsiya[2], BahauddinNaqshband equated purification of the body with cleansing and softening the soil from weeds and making it ready for sowing.But he did not use the term "farmer of existence." It was MahdumAzam who, for the first time, used the phrase "Farmer of Existence" instead of the concept of a perfect human being, which is close, understandable and easy to understand for the people of Central Asia.First, MahdumiAzam described the body for himself, and then he talked about who is the "farmer of the body" and the means to reach this level.

Well, who did MahdumiAzam consider his body to be a farmer? In Central Asia, the farmer is highly esteemed, valued, earns his living by his own labor, and is respected as a soil chemist, a man who turns the soil into gold in his hands, which is the main service to the abundance of the rest. A real farmer has never been hungry or in need of anyone. He relied on Allah, worked tirelessly and lived in peace.A farmer who knows his body, who is able to control it, who is able to turn his desires into divine qualities, and who produces every cell, is called a farmer of existence.

Indeed, as MahdumiAzam said, a person who is a farmer of his body is a perfect human being, and from him comes peace and harmony in the whole world.

MahdumiAzam writes in RisolaiVujudiya that every born being has its own truth. Each soil has its own unique chemical composition, fertility, softness and overall potential. We call it black soil, fertile soil, fertile soil, saline soil. In the same way, in the body of a newborn baby, its true potential is hidden. The child grows up, acquires knowledge during childhood and adolescence, acquires a profession. In this process, his body serves him, he goes to school, he begins to mature with the help of all the limbs. The mind is perception, the intellect is insight. Years later he became a scientist, jeweler, merchant, entrepreneur. As a result, when cotton, wheat, flax, and potatoes are planted in the soil, they begin to glorify man as a scientist, a jeweler, a merchant, an entrepreneur, just as a cotton farmer, a wheat grower, a flax and potato grower.

MahdumiA'zam does not completely deny the human body when it comes to bringing the body to a state of decay.He emphasizes that the body is the vehicle for human perfection, the markab (which serves to ride like a camel, a horse. An animal, a divine spirit is embedded in the body. The lusts of eating, sleeping, lust, and lust are the power of the animal spirit.

That is why it is necessary to brand them and use the body as a means of subsistence for perfection.Because the body is necessary to work, to do good to others, to meet the needs of others, to follow the "Dastba koru, dilbayor".

The Sufi Mirotu-s-Safa (Mirror of Purity) states that "the better a person displays, the more the will of Allah will be fulfilled, and Allah will observe these deeds as He sees them in the mirror." [3] , and most importantly, his heart, his conscience.

At the same time, the Sufi put forward the idea that "a perfect man can be a worthy person for the next generation only if he has the qualities of perfection in the mirror of his heart, such as justice, knowledge and wisdom."

From this word it can be concluded that the tax is obtained after a series of blessings through the honorable conversation, service and service of this category, he must awaken his soul from its slumber and urge it to act seriously in this way, so that he will no longer be deprived of their service and service and deprived of these blessings.

Just as the seed is sown when the earth is plowed and cleansed of its weeds, so the seeds of remembrance are sown when a person is ready to receive the divine light, when he is ready to give up all his belongings.

These ideas were developed in Risolaibattihiya (The Treatise on Melons) and “Gul and Navruz”.

MahdumiAzam explains the hadith of the Prophet Muhammad (peace and blessings of Allaah be upon him) in his treatise Battihiya, “Qalannabi (peace and blessings of Allaah be upon him): Be aware that the crop comes in two types: the outer crop and the inner crop. The apparent crop is what we all know, the crop needs land, seeds and planting equipment.

The "farmer of existence" is the perfect person who sows the inner seed in the human body and soul.

"But for everything to be perfect, it's necessary to have a coach, that is, an educator, so that if the coach doesn't take good care of him, he won't be perfect. Also know that the coach of all things in the world is man

For example, if a person wants to plant a melon, he should find good soil and water, irrigate the land and rest for a few days, then plow the land well so that the softer the soil, the sweeter and tastier the melon will be. And then it has to be well drained, because the size and sweetness of the melon is in the fact that the water is well drunk. Then sow the seed and be very careful in the ground, it will be free from doubt and halal, if these things are mixed, the harvest will not be good. Let him be vigilant, vigilant and ablution until he sows every seed, grain and tree, so that if you are vigilant, you are a believer, if you are ignorant, you are a disbeliever. ”[4].

The importance of the work today is relevant, it encourages them to nurture a healthy generation from the time of conception to birth and adulthood, to grow up honestly. MahdumiAzam emphasizes that not only a melon or a tree, but also a person needs an honest bite, a good upbringing and a good coach in order to grow harmoniously.

Similar ideas were put forward in MahdumiAzam'sGuliNavruz [5]. The pamphlet is irrigated with mystical water, which encourages people to purity. The human heart teaches that the tree of goodness must be the ground on which to flourish. According to the hadith, the roots of this tree of goodness are the ground, in which the gentle breeze freezes during the winter and gives life to dormant trees and grasses. Due to this wind, the trees sprout, bloom and bear fruit. The sage likens the human heart in this way, that is, the breath of the perfect pir can awaken the tree of goodness in the heart of his disciple from his slumber like a gentle, warm breeze blowing in the spring, and give it life. The tree of goodness in the heart of a murid who enjoys the sharp breath of his piri slowly sprouts, blossoms and bears fruit. Of course, this requires a lot of hard work, research, from both the murid and the murshid. Only a murid who is patient and endures all hardships will be victorious as the hadith says, "I am patient," "victory."When the heart is free of contentious defects, the Mahmud is filled with things. Various crops and basil also grow in weed-free lands. If the land is not cleared, then nothing will grow.

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CONCLUSION

At the same time, MakhdumiAzam warns the murids to beware of the insatiable breath of the incompetent "pirs" who, like the autumn breeze, cut the leaves of the trees and lead them to ignorance.The Sufis put forward the idea that the future of any society depends on the adequate and complete care of the young people growing up in its bosom. They warned that the consequence of indifference or negligence in this matter would be catastrophic.

From the point of view of creation, although man is behind everything, in essence, he is ahead of the bar in terms of potential. After all, man is the spirit of the universe. It is the axis of the beauties of the universe.

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MUHAMMAD SIDDIQUE RUSHDIE - THE GREAT REPRESENTATIVE OF UZBEK PROSE OF THE XVIII CENTURY

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ABSTRACT

Current scientific provides a comprehensive overview of the life and literary heritage of the XVIII century Turkic hagiographic literature, a well known poet and literary writer Muhammad Siddique Rushdie. The article reveals the place and role of Muhammad Siddique Rushdie as a great poet and writer of Uzbek literature of the 18 th century. A comparative analysis of "Tazkirat ul-Awliya" from the Tazkirs of Alisher Navoi is also being conducted. Muhammad Siddique Rushdie is a prominent Sufi poet, Sufi scholar, and translator. Rushdie lived in Eastern Turkestan and the Ferghana Valley. During the life of Rushdie, the sowing of East Turkestan and Zhungaria (Oirat-Kalmyk) of the Qing Empire took place and was replaced by Xinjiang Province (1759). After the war, some Turkic tribes fled to the Ferghana and Badakhshan valleys. Patron Rushdie Khoja Kifakbek was one of the hereditary noblemen of Kashgar, also came to Kokand with his people and lived in the shelter of the Kokand ruler Erdonabiy (1757-1763). Then he went to Beijing. Rushdie (in Arabic, "Rushd" means "The Right Way") wrote a lot of gazelles and rubyes, but the sofa - a collection of poems has not yet been found. From his legacy of beasts, only the books Tazkirat ul-awliya and Risolai Kadiriya are known. Rushdie made a great contribution to the development of Turkic writing in contrast to the Tazkirs of great thinkers such as Ghazali, Ibn al-Arabi, Jalaluddin Rumi, Ibn Rushd, Imam Rabbani, Sullam, Jami and Navoi, Farididdin Attora are taken as an example. The content of the Tazkir consists of the memoirs of representatives of the Sunni Sheikhs of Sufism.

KEYWORDS: *Dzikr, Manokhib, Risola, Tazkira, Sufism, Saints, Hagiography, History Of Sufism, Handshake.*

INTRODUCTION

Scientist's life time information. Muhammad Siddique Rushdie was born in 1708 in Yorkand, Eastern Turkestan (PRC). The date of death is unknown. However, author in the introduction of his work "Tazkiratu-l avliyoi Turkic" ("Saint Turkic History") mentions: "I started in 1190 (AH) (1776 CE), and in four years it will be completed". Then he writes: "Now I am over 60 years old; soon I am 70, when people usually pass away; my turn will come too".

Muhammad Siddique lived until the 90s of the XVIII century.

Although there were several khanates and emirates in all parts of Movarounnahr, as well as in Eastern Turkestan in the XVIII-XIX centuries, spiritual, cultural and literary life had a lot in common. In particular, the polytheist population was guided by the Hanafi madhhab of Islamic Shari'a, the doctrine of moturdiyya, and the teachings of embroidery and abilities, which were evident in literature and art, customs and cultural traditions. The mystic teachings were at the forefront in meeting the cultural and domestic needs of the people, as were in the Karakhanids and the Timurids' period.

During this period rich literary heritage was created in Turkic and Persian languages. Such poets as Mashrab, Sufi Alloyor, Huvaido, Uvaysiy and Nodira continued Ahmed Yassavi's and Alisher Navoi's traditions in their works. The cities of Central Asia, namely Khiva, Bukhara, Termiz, Qarshi, Samarkand, Tashkent, Turkistan, Avliyoata, Khujand, Kokand, Namangan, Andijan, Osh, Ozgand, Koshghar and Yorkand were developed as cultural centers, where literature and religious education were improved. Despite the fact that poetry had already became the leading genre of that period, a number of prose-historical, scientific and hagiographic works were created and many of the previously written Arabic and Persian works were translated into Turkic language. [1. O'zbek nasri tarixidan. 23-26]

Works dedicated to the life of saints are called hagiography in European and Asian history and mystic science. From Ancient Greek hagios, means "holy", and -graphia, means 'writing'. Hagiographic works have been read with great interest as historical monuments written to illustrate the superior human virtues of the Saints, who have grown up among Muslims. The writing of such works was sponsored by emirs, khans and princes. Many hagiographic tazkirahs (an Arabic term for "memorandum" or "admonition") and manakibs (Arabic - Virtue) is a memoir about great men, famous artists, and religious figures) have been created as the genealogy history of Sayid's and Khoja's family, and have been recognized by experts as valuable source of information about the socio-political and spiritual life of the era [2. Ahmedov B. 23-42].

The tazkirah continued its tradition in other cities of Eastern Turkestan: Khotan, Yorkand and Kashgar to name but a few. Majority of locals in these cities were Turkic-speaking people. Their religion, language, socio-political problems, and their concerns were in common with the people of Movarounnahr, and trade and other socio-cultural ties were continuous.Historical evidence shows that Eastern Turkestan occupied a leading position in the production of industrial goods against Movarounnahr Turks. For example, according to the historical sources the Rishtan ceramics school was founded on the experience of Chinese ceramics.

Movarounnahr Turks learned skills, including craftsmanship, silk production, culinary, medicine, trade and other industries from Kashgar Turks, who also created its unique material and spiritual world combining the intelligence of ancient Chinese people and national values of Persian and Indian culture. So, these two great regions, separated by the high mountains, are teachers and disciples of one another.

The works of our oldest literary writings, such as Mahmud Kashgari, Yusuf Hos Hajib and Ahmad Yugnaki, were also created in Eastern Turkestan and are a valuable joint heritage for all Turkic peoples and nations. In turn, the heritage of such great poets as Yassawi, Navoi and Mashrab is also appreciated by the people of Eastern Turkestan as a valuable spiritual asset.

Although the Yorkand, Hotan and Kashgar lands were in the XVI-XVII centuries in the Jungor kingdom, they lived according to Islamic Shari'a. The most important position was attributed to Hazrat Hidayatullah Ofokhoja, a descendant of Said generation. The descendants of Ofokhoja are closely related to the Kalmyks. [3. Xodjayev A. 80-81.]

The Chinese government, meanwhile, was seeking to re-join Jungor and Eastern Turkestan and gain a trade route. The army of Jungor was well-armed and the Chinese government could not resist it. By the end of the XVII century the conflict between the ruling elites and the struggle for the crown was intensified in Jungor. The Chinese government, who made good use of this situation, encouraged the Yorkands to fight with Jungor for independence. By provoking Dabachi khan (the last khan of Jungor) and his enemy Amursan to fight, eventually, Khoja Burhoniddin (grandchild of Ofokhoja) was entrusted to run the state after defeating Amursan. [4. Кузнецов В.С. 187 стр.]

Khoja Abdullah was the king of Yorkand, who opposed Khoja Burhoniddin. China sent Burhoniddin with troops to Yorkand and Kashgar. Khoja Burhan's ultimate goal was to build a powerful state by uniting Jungor and Yorkand. He defeats Khoja Abdullah and forms a single state. The Chinese government has launched an attack on Yorkand by using Jungor people forces to remove Said Burhoniddin. Khoja Burhoniddin was defeated by the Chinese troops' several thousand (several times) invasion. Khoja Burhoniddin was executed together with his brother Khoja Jahan.

In 1759 the Jungor and Yorkand khanates were in the hands of China - the Xinjiang Province was thus formed (the Chinese word "Xinjiang" means "new frontier"). Uzbek, uighur, chinese, french, english scholars have written a number of historical works about this history, which we have briefly described above (In particular, the scientific researches of M. Kutlugov and A.Hujayaev. [5. Xodjayev A. 137.]

Muhammad Siddique and his sponsor, Khoja Kifakbek, were in the service of Khoja Abdullah and opposed Khoja Burhoniddin. The territory under Khoja Burkhoniddin's rule was called "Oq Tov"(White mount), and the territory under Khoja Abdullah's rule - "Qora Tov"(Black mount). Before the two territories became part of China, 1750-1757, when the "oqtovliklar"(people from "Qora Tov") invaded Yorkand and besieged the city for six months, the people suffered greatly. As hunger, diseases spread, life was out of order. The livestock died, crops and gardens dried up, and many people were devastated by the war. Majority of "qoratovliklar" (people from "Qora Tov") left their land and went to cities, such as Osh, Andijan, Kokand and Badakhshan.

Khoja Kifakbek, who sponsored the creation of tazkirah, was also a descendant of Ofokhoja, and ruled the country along with the Karnataka before Khoja Burhoniddin conquered Kashgar and Yorkand. He was against Burhoniddin Khoja to occupy Eastern Turkestan with the help of Chinese soldiers. When Kashgar was conquered for the first time Khoja Kifakbek escaped to Kokand with his people and sheltered in Erdonabiy's (1757-1763).

Muhammad Siddique appreciated Khoja Kifakbek as "the kindest of the wise, worthy of the status of the Sufi, the successor to the descendants of the khan, the deputy of the pirates of the teaching".

He notes that Kifakbek built madrassas and mosques and sponsored the scholars. Muhammad Siddique described his tragic, bloody and unstable experience in the introduction of his work "Hasbi hol" (Arabic-status statement, description of the situation; autobiography).

According to Rushdiy, the people of the heretics have come to this region from abroad with "cruelty and injustice". He notes that Khoja Burhoniddin, who had conquered Jungor, Yorkand and Kashgar with Chinese emperor's support and caused the bloodshed of thousands of innocent civilians and consequently was defeated by his ally, passed Hajjaj (the most notable governor who served the Umayyad Caliphate) in his oppression. The poetic devon (a collection of poems in oriental literature) of Muhammad Siddique has not yet been identified. So far his works, including "Tazkiratu-l avliyoi Turkic" ("Saint Turkic History") and "Risolai qadiriya" ("Pamphlet about the Qadiriyya (members of the Qadiri tariqa)") have come.

Creation of "Tazkiratu-l avliyoi Turkic". Rushdiy writes: "I have started history in 1190, and in four years it will be completed". [6. Rushdiy. 12 a] If the number 1190 AH is converted to CE, it will come to 1776, and adding four more years to it will be 1780. Referring to the introduction: Khoja Kifakbek, a wise man of the khans, who spent his whole life as a Sultan and lived in prosperity, lived in wealth and had no difficulty, was the ancestor of the Sufi Pir (religious sect), understanding the temporality of the world to man, he has come to realize that the state, authority and honor are of no value. He recognized that what he had done so far was useless. He decided to spend the rest of his life working for the good of the people; wanted to be respected by people. He built two madrassahs in his native Hutan province, where the students are studying and praying. A mosque has been erected in Yorkand, the capital of Mongolia, and worshipers are blessing him.

However he intended to build a building more important than the madrassah and the mosque, so that the dervishes could enjoy it, the wealthy people would hear the sermon and think about the afterlife, and the Sultans would be righteous, and the rulers could stop oppressing the people. Let this book be a translation of "Tazkiratu-l avliyoi Turkic" work. It is written in Persian and it is difficult for Turkish people to understand. If a sincere Mohammad Siddique, with pseudonym Rushdiy, translates this book, people will read and enjoy a memorial I left. If they can thank me after I die, if God approves of me and forgives my sins".[7. Rushdiy.12 a]

It is clear from the introduction that before the great and responsible work the poet and writer passed through the hardships of life, and at the same time, a great creative way. If to continue reading the introduction, we can acknowledge that having received education Muhammad Siddique serves among scholars and poets and thereby joins the circle of virtues. He mastered Arabic, Persian and secrets of poetry.

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He wrote ghazals, muhammas (a poem based on rhyming patterns in Oriental poetry), muammo (poetry genre in Uzbek classical literature) and rhubarb, and gained popularity among the poets. The above passage also indicates that the poet's ghazals were sung by the hafiz (people who remember classical ghazals and poems in Muslim countries of the XI century, as well as highly skilled singers). For many years he was a mudarris (a schoolteacher) at madrassas and became famous as a good teacher.

Furthermore, it is noticeable from historical events that life of the poet did not carried out properly: “How many times have I been a target of Yajuj- (tribe that will emerge at the end of time (kiyamat) and is one of the great signs of doomsday according to Muslim faith) and Pharaon-like people, people who are tyrannical, rapist and insane”. [8. Rushdiy. 12 b]

The “Tazkirah” by Muhammad Sidiqque is said to have been written in Kokand 25 years after the Chinese invasion, so the manuscript was distributed throughout the Kokand regions. Khoja Kifakbek encouraged writers to work on a book about the lives of great people, which could serve as an example for all people, and to be a memorial to future generations.

In the introduction of the work there is “fihrist” (Arabic - catalogue, list of scholars) which is contained in 6 “a” - 7 “a,b” pages of the manuscript. There is a table demonstrating it.

Book interior: manuscript consists of 382 pages, copied on qualitative Kokand paper. Each page includes 17 lines, and orders of dhikr, verses, Hadith, and such words “naql” (a feature of Islamic law and religious scholarship), “Debdur”(said) “rivoyat” (legend), “hikoyat” (parable) were written in red and the rest of the text in black. The book clerk not specified. The bookbinder was a person called Sayid Muhammad.

The book has its own structure. While each sheikhs’ life history were named “Dhikr”, they were not divided by contents or chapters. With the word “Debdur” there was introduced dhikr of some writer. Each dhikr gives information about popularity of the writer in science, religion and mysticism. Additionaly, it provides data about writer’s origin, homeland, place of formation, teachers and events caused repentance.

“Dhikrs” mainly consisted of naql (article) and began with words such as “Keltiribdurlarkim” (Said by), “Naqldurkim” (As article indicates), “Debdurlarkim” (As it said). They were used to form memories, stories and reminiscences of Saint’s comrades, contemporaries and murids (Disciple or aspirant in Sufi order who submits to the direction, authority, and guidance of the murshid (Sufi master)). With “Debdur” (Said) were started edifications of Sheikhs from Qur’an verses and hadiths, the definitions of the terms of mysticism and vital outlines, while other introductory words (“Keltiribdurlarkim”, “Naqldurkim”, “Debdurlarkim”) were used in the same purpose.

The subjects matter of the work are diversified. They can be classified as a complement of religious and world knowledge and observation. The power of Allah and weakness of humanity, nature-human relation, encouraging people to live in harmony with nature, the importance of guarding faith against Satan, attitude towards material wealth, the upbringing of “nafs” (ilterally means "self", and translated as "psyche", "ego" or “soul”) are significant themes building up a whole work’s essence.

The creation of “naql” was peculiar. The objects for them were events and situations occurring in household life, ethical concepts and education. Practical importance of “naql” is that stories in them serve as exhortation. The plot is short, simple and informative. Solution for the plot is given unexpectedly, while a common lesson is drawn from the general context of events. Contrasting characters and notions is essential method used in work. Syncretic texts are created by the result of influence of fairy tales, legends, proverbs and stories to each other. Basically the plot is built on dialogues and conclusion with solution are given in the end.

Manuscript evolves mysticism and religious concepts, that is why it is necessary to create a whole dictionary to interpret them.

Rushdie's work is a large-scale, methodologically invaluable monument that reflects all the morphological, lexical and grammatical features of the XVIII century Uzbek literary language. He concentrated on writing his work in a simple and easy way that is close to the spoken language. Each narration and story in the work is an independent work, and has its own theme, purpose, plot and composition, a culmination and a solution. The morphological, lexical, and stylistic analysis of texts requires another specific research.

The “Tazkirah” includes references (“Dhikrs”) of Movarounnahr scholars Hakim At-Termizi, Abu Bakr Barrak Termizi, Abu Abdullah Muhammad Fazl Balhi-Urguti, Habib Ajami, Abu Turob Nahshabi, Abu Bakr Farghoni-Vositiy, Fuzailil Iyaz, Sheikh Abdullah Mubarak. About genesis of Rushdiy’s and Fariduddin Attor’s “Tazkiratu-l avliyo”.

Fariduddin Attor (1141-1223) has created a unique brand of tazkirah, collecting “naql”s about forgotten saints, and was able to recompose and reorganize scattered sources. This resources, being valuable, have been translated into several languages around the world, including Arabic, French, English, German, Russian, Turkish, Uzbek, and Uighur. Turkic translations belonged to different centuries and differed in stylistic, semantic and textual characteristics. [10. Attor. 10.]

Attor's two-part book “Tazkiratu-l avliyo” consists of 95 references (“dhikr”), the first part is titled “Tazkiratu-l avliyo”(contains 72 “dhikr”s) and the second part is called "Zikri mutaahharon az mashoyihi kibor”. (First part of book was translated into Turkish by Muhammad Zohid Qutqu, and this transcript was converted into Uzbek by Mirzo Kenjabek and published in “Movarounnahr” Publishing House in 1995).[11. Attor.]

Muhammad Siddique Rushdiy is the translator of both parts of the book. He named the book “Tazkiratu-l avliyoi Turkic”. By contrasting this book with its original it is noticeable thatRushdiy was aware of other manuscripts apart from texts included in book and it was intended to be understood by ordinary Turkic-speaking readers. It shows, thatRushdiy’s translation is a considerably precious resource.

Knowing well essence of his hard and honorable creative work,Rushdiy writes in the preface of the book:

Qarig’onda ko’rishdim tog’ bila,

Qazidim bu tog’ni tirnoq bila,

To’rt yıl o’trusida chekdim raqam,

Ne ilik orom olib, ne qalam. [12. Rushdiy. 16a]

Which means: “I have met with the mountain and dug it with my nails. I have suffered for four years, with no rest for hand and pencil”.

Through such diligence, practical and theoretical Turkic mystic treasure trove was created. Now a refined translation of Fariduddin Attor's work - "Tazkirai Turkic" is a common cultural, literary and spiritual monument of all Turkic nations. Therefore, it is necessary to study it in linguistic, hagiographical, literary and religious studies. Russian scientist N.Chalisova has translated and published dhikrs of Hasan Basriy, Fuzayl Iyoz, Molik Dinor from Attor's "Tazkiratu-l avliyo". She appreciated the work as a monument that vividly reflects Muslim culture. She noted that the historical narratives and parables given in the book should be studied not just as memorable, but as model of prose [13. Суфизм. стр.132.]. We also recognize the dhikrs in the references as independent small novels with definite plot, composition, and solution that we believe should be studied further in the context of literary criticism.

Rushdie translates Arabic, Persian words and expressions based on the Turkic spirit. He desperately attempts not to apply particular comments and explanations.

In summary, there are some research works to be done, including: a comparative study of the essence of "Tazkiratu-l avliyo" with existing translations; research on topic "Tazkiratu-l avliyo" and Uzbek literature"; creation of a critical work of Turkish translations; the special study of the life and views of the mentioned Movarounnahr sapients as a historical source. The role of the book "Nasoyimu-l muhabbat" in the study of Rushdiy's tazkirah

The work of the great Uzbek poet and thinker Alisher Navoi "Nasoyimu-l muhabbat min shamoyimu-l futuvvat" is a unique treasure trove of tazkirah (history) about scholars and saints. As it is known that at the request of Navoi, in 881 AH (1476 CE), Abdurahman Jomi wrote the work in Persian, containing 618 dhikrs of saints. 20 years later (1496), in addition to translating the work of his teacher into Uzbek, Navoi also added dhikrs of scientists, who lived in Turkestan and India, and introduced 770 saint's dhikrs for readers. This work in scientific literature is known as "Nasoyimu-l muhabbat" [14. Navoiy.].

Navoi, not relying only on Jami's compositions in writing this work, used the works of Abdurahmon Sullamiy ("Tabaqotu-s sufiya"), Fariduddin Attor ("Tazkiratu-l avliyo"), Muhyiddin Arabiy ("Futuhoti Makkiya") and other most popular religious figures of its time. Therefore, his tazkirah has been identified as a perfectly scientific source. The interior structure and style of the work exemplifies the talent of Alisher Navoi as a great thinker, ethic scholar, spiritual historian, historian, literary critic, eloquent and political scientist.

The work is of great historical and biographical significance. It is noticeable that Navoi made every effort to specify the exact birth location of each sheikh. If the place or date of birth of sheikhs is not known, he indicated who were their contemporaries, friends or murid. This, in turn, helps to correct some of the uncertainties that occur in other sources. Another wisdom of the author is that he cites what sources are suitable to get more detailed information about sheikhs.

The greatest work about saints in the Uzbek language after Alisher Navoi is undoubtedly the book "Tazkiratu-ul avliyoi Turkic" by Muhammad Siddique Rushdiy. The sheikhs mentioned in Navoi's tazkirah also exist in the Rushdiy's tazkirah.

herefore, a comparative study of "Nasoyimu-l muhabbat" and "Tazkiratu-l avliyoi Turkic" is necessary and relevant

We are content with only two aspects of this issue that require a comprehensive comparative analysis: firstly, we will identify similar and different aspects of the composition, secondly, we will try to show the importance of Rushdiy's tazkirah in studying Navoi's works.

What is most magnificent in the works of Navoi and Rushdiy is that both authors in the preface focus on the essence of saint. If in "Nasoyimu-l muhabbat" dhikrs were given for sheikhs in half, one or one-and-half pages, Rushdiy interpreted them in separated memoirs (manoqib). For example, whereas Navoi provided one-and-half pages about Sheikh Abu Bakr Vositiy, in Rushdiy's work there are 13 parables and narrations, and 25 sheikh's wise words are included. Additionally, "Nasoyimu-l muhabbat" specifies 1-2 page information about Ibrohim Adham, Boyazid Bistomiy, Abulhasan Harroqoniy, Yahyo Maoz and Junayd Bag'dodiy, while in Rushdiy's manuscript we can find from 35 to 70 chapters, revealing the vital activity of above listed scholars.

The uniqueness of Rushdiy's tazkirahs is that his descriptions of mysticism and Sufism do not appear in the Attar, Jami, Navoi, Sullamiy, Qushairiy's tazkirahs.

Rushdie's story about Boyazid helps us to understand Navoi's ghazal that begins with "Tilagim - sening huzuring" ("My wish is your presence").

In the text of Tazkira, we read: "Boyazid said:" I want you, God; my dream is to see Your beauty; no virtue is greater than You". At this point, Muhammad Siddique Rushdiy quotes three dactyls from Navoiy's ghazal, which indicates its metaphorical and divine meaning:

"Tilagim - sening huzuring, talabim - sening jamoling,

Necha kun tilrikligimda g'arazim - sening visoling.

Chidayolmasim - firoqning, o'pa olmasim – oyog'ing,

Ko'ra olmasim – naziring, topa olmasim – misoling.

Menga dashtdin farah yo'q, menga bog'din tarab yo'q,

Farahim sening - hadising, tarabim sening - jamoling".[15. Navoiy. 290.]

Which in means: *"My desire is for you, my request is your beauty, How many days have I been living with your dream, I am not able to endure estrangement and find your comparison. Looking around I can'd find anything like you, I have no happiness in the wilderness, I do not want glory from gardens, My happiness is your gift, my glory is your beauty".*

Above mentioned Boyazid's words are also connected with covenant conceptions from "Al-Miysoq" day. The essence of the content of hadith: "Ilohi, anta maqsudi va rizoka matlubi" ("O my God, You are my Goal and Your Good Pleasure is my Aim") is expressed both in Boyazid's speech and Navoiy's dactyls.

The conclusion based on above-listed standpoints reveals:

Comparison of these works requires further research in philosophical, philological, and textual disciplines;

"Nasoyimu-l muhabbat" and "Tazkiratu-ul avliyoi Turkic" should serve as comparative sources for the specialists as encyclopedic monument about the sheikhs of mysticism;

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The work of Navoi should not be only considered as historical source, but also a scientific methodological source in the study of manuscript;

The importance of Rushdiy's "Tazkiratu-ul avliyoi Turkic" should be recognized as theoretical source for studies about books before and after its genesis;

The role of Muhammad Siddique Rushdiy, as the follower of Alisher Navoi, with his books ("Tazkiratu-ul avliyoi Turkic", "Risolai qodiriya"), ghazals and muhammas is significant in the history of Uzbek literature.

Comparison of "fihrist" of "Hizonatu-l asfiyo" and "Tazkiratu-l avliyoi Turkic". It is well known that Islamic hagiography was also created in Pakistan and India. These works are written mainly in Persian, Pushto and Dari and have been replicated in the XIX century in Movarounnahr and have been duplicated in local print media. One of these is the work of Ghulam Sarwar Lohuriy's "Hizonatu-l asfiyio" (the people of Safa - a treasure trove of pure virtues). This book also contains information about the saints mentioned in the 1780's "Tazkiratu-l avliyoi Turkic" by Muhammad Siddique Rushdiy.

In the work of Muhammad Siddique Rushdiy there are 95 dhikrs of saints. In the introduction, the names of the saints are mentioned, and at the beginning of the dhikrs there are important statements about their contributions to the development of Sharia, teaching, education and science of right. However, the book does not give specific information about sheikhs' sects or their popularity. Apparently these descriptions are not introduced because they are widely used in other sources and ranges.

The book "Hizonatu-l asfiyo" contains 1107 dhikrs of Sufis, which also includes 95 saints in Rushdiy's "Tazkirah" and shows which sects they belong to.

It is well known that studies on the history of mysticism have revealed that there are such teachings as qodiriya, yassaviya, suhravardiya, kubroviya, naqshbandiya, shozaliya, mavlaviya, dosuqiya, jalvatiya, chishtiya [16. Lohuriy.].

It is also stated that the mysticism of Central Asia, India, Iran, and Turkey is mainly the presence of chorsuluk (qodiriya, naqshbandiya, suhravardiya and chishtiya), and other sects. In particular, in the book of Ghulam Sarwar Lohur, all the famous sufi, saints, holy men and majzub (despondent) of the Islamic world, dating back to the XIX century, were classified into four teachings - qodiriya, naqshbandiya, suhravardiya and chishtiya. Other existing teachings indicate that they are an integral part or branch. Although Lohur did not refer directly to the "Tazkiratu-l avliyoi Turkic" and the information about saints are short, the fact that they are mentioned in their status and rank is very important from the point of view of source studies.

"Hizona" was written in 1281 AH (1865 CE). It was published in 1312 AH (1895 CE) in Lahore, then in Tashkent, in Farsi and Turkic languages. [17. Lohuriy.]. The work of the seven "mahzan"s (treasure) consists of three volum.es and is written on one cover. The first one is made up of representatives of the Prophet's household (22). The second is the description of the mashayih (great ancestors who spoke the words of wisdom), teaching qodiriya (157 projects). The third essay is the account of the cases of the saints of the chishtiya (234 in total). The fourth is the statements about hazrats (religious leaders) (206) of naqshbandiya teaching. The fifth essay is the narrative of the saints in the suhravariya discipline (104 in total). The sixth is about the saints of the honadon (descendants of the prophet), "mutafarriz"(chosen, picked out, selected)

(310 people). The seventh clause is made up of two parts - the statement of the ecclesiastical women - the saints (41 women) and the majzubs (despondent) (33).

The position or rank of each sheikh in the book is in the prose, and the time of his death is in poetic histories. We found the names of the saints mentioned in “Tazkirah” among the seven. The names of the sects are Abdulqodir Giyloniy, Bahauddin Naqshband, Muiniddin Muhammad Chishtiy, Shahobuddin Omar Suhravardiy. They are not the ringleaders of the teachings bearing their names. From this it is known that the names of the series are relative. For example, according to the “Hizonatu-l asfiyo”, the chain of teaching qodiriya begins with Maruf Karhi. (According to Navoi, he died in the year 200 AH (816 CE).

There are five saints in Tazkirah in the list of qodiriya teachings, namely: Maruf Karhi, Sariy Saqatiy, Junayid Baghdadiy, Abu Bakr Shibliy, Suhayil ibn Abdullah Tustariy.

The list of the saints of chishitiya teaching includes names from Tazkirah: Hasan Basriy, Hoja Fuzayil Iyaz, Ibrahim Adham. The chishitiya teaching is associated with the name of Muiniddin Muhammad Chishdi (originally from Huroson, who died 1236 AD in Ajmer, India). Of the 234 saints listed in “Hizona”, 60 were from chishtiya movement. It is not accidental that the school of chisht mysticism has a great reputation as the name "chishtiya" in the order. Chishitiya teaching chain was started by Hasan Basriy.

In the list of naqshbandiya teachings there are three saints’ names from Tazkirah. These are: Bayazid Bistomiy, Abdulhasan Harraqaniy, Abu Ali Farmodiy. The naqshbandiya teaching chain begins with Salman Persia.

There are ten saints in the list of suhravardiya teaching, such as Hoja Mamshod Dinovariy, Sheikh Ruvaym, Sheikh Ali Rudboriy, Abdullah Hafif, Dawood Toyi, Abul Abbas Kassab, Abul Abbas Nihovandiy, Abu Usman Magribiy, Abulqasim Gurganiy, Abu Bakr Nassoj.

The list of people of honadon (descendants of the prophet) and mutafarris (includes) 74 saints from Tazkira. If the names of the above mentioned 21 different saints of the four teachings are added up it will be 95. This is confirmed by the Tazkirah directory.[18. Lohuriy.].

Among the well-known individuals and sheikhs in the Tazkirah are Uvays Karaniy, Hakim At-Termiziy, Yahya Maaz, Malik Dinor, Habib Ajamiy, Sufyan Savriy, Abdullah bin Mubarak, Shaqiq Balhiy, Bishr Hafiy, Ahmed Hezravayh, Zunnun Misriy, Abu Turab Nahshabiy, Hussein bin Mansur, Abdullah Munozil, Abu Bakr Wasitiy, Ibrahim Hos, Abu Bakr Daqqoq, Abul Hayr, Ja'far Sadiq, Muhammad Boqir, Abu Hanifa Kufiy, Imam Malik, Imam Shafe'iy and Ahmad Hanbal.

Navoi's book “Nasoyimu-l muhabbat” contains some notes on the division of saints, but no one, like Ghulam Sarwar Lohur, has so accurately classified the saints. This classification can clarify many issues.

Another important aspect of work “Hizonatu-l asfiyo” in identification of famous and holy people is specified. The blessed names of the great scholars Muhammad ibn Ismail al-Buhari and Abu Isa Termizi are mentioned among the well-known and are respected for their scholarly services. AlthoughRushdiy's work was largely ignored by the end of the XX century, the book has been widely read and loved in the lands of Movarounnahr, Asia and East Turkestan. Its presence in the cities of Tashkent, Kokand, Kashgar and libraries of Turkey confirms our view.

In the future, the Persian and Turkish version of "Hizonatu-l asfiyo" should be converted to the current alphabet and prepared for publication. It is important to concentrate on enrichment of historical references of the sheikhs of Rushdiy's Tazkirah with the information of Ghulam Sarwar Lohur's "Hizona". It is necessary to study the literary history of the poet Ghulam Sarwar Lohur. Lohur's contribution to mysticism should be studied scientifically.

The texts of the work can be used for writing textbooks and manuals on Islamic Studies, Religious Studies, Literary Studies, Fundamentals of Spirituality, Cultural Studies, Pedagogy, Philosophy and Psychology.

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SEASONAL PREVENTION OF METEOPATHIC REACTIONS IN PATIENTS WITH COPD

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ABSTRACT

The seasonality of exacerbation of the course of chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases in residents of the cities of Bishkek and Osh was studied. It was revealed that the highest frequency of exacerbations occurs in the month of March, when frequent weather changes occur in the Chui and Fergana valleys. With the invasion of fronts of cold air from the west, a hypoxic type of meteopathic reaction with impaired air pressure is observed. A balm composition based on local medicinal plants has been developed. In the experimental group of patients with COPD, the consumption of balm with tea for 20 days during the period of unstable weather reduced their meteorological dependence.

KEYWORDS: COPD, *Meteopathic Reaction, Balm, Meteorological Prophylaxis.*

INTRODUCTION

It is known that weather factors have a significant impact on the course of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) [1]. The meteopathic reactions (MR) in patients with COPD in the conditions of northern Kyrgyzstan are described in detail in the doctoral dissertation of E.L. [4]. It has been shown that 2-3 days before the invasion of the cold air front in meteorically labile patients, the hypoxic type of MR develops, accompanied by a deterioration in the ERF parameters and the surface activity of the surfactant in the exhaled air condensate [5, 6]. After passing the front of cold air, a spastic type of MR develops, in which the severity of ERF shifts decreases, but remains significantly different from the indicators on indifferent days. The issues of prevention of MR in patients with COPD remain poorly understood [1].

The aim of the work was to study the seasonality of MR in patients with COPD - residents of the cities of Bishkek and Osh and the possibility of seasonal meteorological prophylaxis with a phytotherapeutic preparation - a patented alcohol-containing balm.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Correlation analysis of one of the indicators of morbidity of the population - appealability to the centers of emergency medical care in Bishkek and Osh according to 16 classes of ICD-10 for a period of twenty years (1998-2018) was carried out. The sample included more than 450 thousand cases in total - sections A00-R99, including diseases of all classes. Of these, calls for respiratory diseases - class J00-J99 accounted for 2.6% in Bishkek and 2.2% in Osh (11.7 thousand cases)

For each day of calling an ambulance through the site http://www.gismeteo.ru/diary/5327, containing the archival data of Kyrgyzhydromet, daytime weather indicators were selected for 24 weather stations, including the cities of Bishkek and Osh. The average daily temperature (in degrees Celsius), wind speed (m / s), atmospheric pressure (mm Hg), and the presence of precipitation (yes, no) were recorded. In addition to daily indicators, for illustration, their average monthly and annual values were also taken. Separately, we analyzed the days with sharp weather changes (SHWCH), when the changes in daytime air temperature were 5 ° C or more compared to the previous day). It should be noted that such temperature fluctuations do not occur by themselves, but arise as a result of the invasions of atmospheric fronts under the influence of changes in air pressure. The analysis methodology is described in the guidelines of the WHO European Office "Methods for assessing the sensitivity of human health and adaptation of public health to climate change" [8]. Correlation-regression analysis of medical and meteorological indicators was performed using the SPSS program. The work on the city of Bishkek was carried out under a joint project of the Ministry of Health of the Kyrgyz Republic and the WHO European Office “To develop a program for the health sector of the Kyrgyz Republic on adaptation to climate change for the period 2011-2015”. Work in the city of Osh was carried out within the framework of the research work "Epidemiology, pathogenesis and sanogenesis of human diseases in the changed climatic and geographical conditions of the south of Kyrgyzstan from the standpoint of the international classification of functioning, disability and health", State Registration No. 0007479.

Based on the data of ambulance calls, a focus group was formed of 20 male residents of Bishkek, suffering from COPD with severe meteorological stability. The control group consisted of 20 healthy men of the same age.

We have developed and filed for patenting a composition of a polyphyte tincture (balsam) "Harmony" based on natural medicines of Kyrgyzstan of the following composition: common hops (cones), oregano (herb), peppermint (leaf), thyme (herb), lemon balm (leaves), calendula (flowers), black currant (leaf), barberry (fruit), hawthorn (fruit), cinnamon (bark), coriander (fruit), caraway (fruit), cloves, natural honey, green tea, mountain ash (fruit), blackcurrant juice, cherry juice, sea buckthorn juice,

Nut oil, hot red pepper, citric acid, red wine, aqueous-alcoholic liquid.

The resulting product has the following indicators:

- fortress 40 + -2.5 vol.%,

- spicy-burning, slightly sweetish taste;

- delicate, harmonious aroma;

-reddish brown color;

- transparency with shine;

- Slightly thick, buttery consistency. The focus group patients gave informed consent to the study, formalized by the protocol of the Committee on Biomedical Ethics at Osh State University No. 2 dated March 14, 2020. During the period of unstable weather, late February-March, patients consumed balm with tea (morning and evening), one tablespoon (15 ml) per cup of tea for 20 days.

The condition of patients before and after the course of taking the balm was assessed in points for 15 domains of the International Classification of Functioning, Disabilities and Health (ICF), recommended for use in medical rehabilitation [2, 7].

Results

Bishkek is the capital of Kyrgyzstan, with a population of 800 thousand people, and taking into account new buildings in the suburbs - about a million. The city of Osh is called the southern capital, its population is about 400 thousand people. Both cities are located at approximately the same absolute altitude (750-850 m above sea level), but in different climatic and geographical zones: Bishkek in the northern (Chui valley), and Osh - in the south-western zone (Fergana Valley), the difference is 2 degrees of latitude. The valleys are divided by two mountain ranges. These cities have similar social living conditions. The healthcare organization system is common for the whole country.

These two large cities of Kyrgyzstan have some climatic differences (most noticeable in temperature and precipitation), due to the location and orography of the area, and the peculiarities of the local atmospheric circulation. Differences in the frequency of SHWCH days were also identified (Table 1).

TABLE 1 - SEASONAL STRUCTURE OF THE FREQUENCY OF DAYS WITH SHWCH IN THE CITIES OF OSH AND BISHKEK 2011-2018.

City	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII
Osh	2	3,75	6,25	5,75	4,0	3,75	2,5	2,75	2,5	6	3,25	3,75
Bishkek	9	7,8	12,4	10,4	4,6	5,6	3,5	3,8	5,8	7,0	10,4	10,4

Note: I-XII - months of the year in order

Correlation analysis revealed connections of different strengths between weather factors (air temperature, atmospheric pressure, presence and incidence of respiratory diseases, reliable both for residents of Bishkek and Osh. Moderate connections (r = + 0.2-0, 4 for the presence of precipitation, and r = -0.2-0.4 for air temperature) are typical for the entire population as a whole. The strongest connections were revealed for children of the first year of life and for elderly and senile men, residents of Bishkek.

The greatest number of calls to patients with COPD fell on February, March and November, while to patients with diseases of the cardiovascular system in the summer months, which we have already described earlier [3].

Therefore, the testing of the balm for meteorological prophylaxis of exacerbations was selected for men in Bishkek in February-March.

The initial severity of domain shifts in the function and structure of the respiratory system, as well as activity and participation in the patients of the experimental group was significantly greater than in the control group (Table 2).

TABLE 2 - DYNAMICS OF ICF DOMAINS IN PATIENTS WITH COPD WITH SEASONAL METEOPROPHYLAXIS

Group	Domains function (f)	Domains structure (s)	Domains activity and participation (d)
COPD before the course	2,3±0,3 *	2,2±0,3 *	2,4±0,3 *
COPD after a course of prevention	1,4±0,3 *,**	1,5±0,3 *	1,5±0,3 *, **
Control	0,5±0,2	0,4±0,2	0,5±0,1

Note: * - the difference with the control group is significant, p <0.05;

** - the difference from the initial level is significant, p <0.05;

CONCLUSIONS

1) During the period of unstable weather in February-March, men of the city of Bishkek with COPD have meteopathic reactions to the invasion of cold air fronts, accompanied by an increase in the severity of violations of the ICF domains.

2) The course of meteorological prophylaxis of polyphite tincture for 20 days reduces the severity of shifts in the MCF domains and reduces the frequency of meteopathic reactions.

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THE PROCESS OF EVAPORATION OF SODIUM SULFATE SOLUTION BY LEACHING NATURAL RAW MATERIALS

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ABSTRACT

A specific feature of the chemical composition of the natural mirabilite of the Tumryuk deposit is that the average content of impurity salts of halite, gypsum and epsomite in it is not considered very high. The quality of the product in terms of the content of the main substance and impurity of sodium chloride according to GOST (Government standart) 6318 corresponds to the first grade, and in terms of the amount of impurity of ions Mg^(2+)- to the second grade. The highest demands on the quality of sodium sulfate are imposed by the synthetic detergent industry. This is due to the fact that the micro components introduced into them, which dramatically improve the quality of synthetic detergents, are very sensitive to impurities of some divalent metals, in particular iron, calcium, and zinc.

KEYWORDS: *Sulfate, Dramatically, Impurity, Gypsum*

INTRODUCTION

The process of leaching the natural mirabilite of the Tumryuk deposit with water at temperature not lower than 50℃ were carried out. Under these temperature conditions, the rate of sodium sulfate dissolution will be high compared to 25-35℃. The process of evaporation of sodium sulfate solution which was obtained by leaching natural raw materials with water at 50℃ was studied. The study was carried out at 100℃ under vacuum at a residual pressure of 82,16-86,26 kPa. Evaporation was carried out with constant stirring of solutions and pulps with sedimentNa_2SO_4. According to the obtained data, there is a proportional relationship between the duration of the process and the amount of removed water.

The innovative development of the Republic of Uzbekistan is directly related to the development of priority sectors, in particular, the chemical, biochemical, gas and petrochemical industries in the great levels.

The foundation which has been created in the field in recent years, is able to provide a stable growth dynamics of the potential of the chemical industry for the next 3-5 years. However, the creation of a solid base for the long-term progressive development of all areas of the chemical industry necessitates accelerating the transformation processes of the industry with taking into account the most advanced foreign experience.

Scientific and technological progresses in industries which are using sodium sulfate, as well as the development of new industries, have increased the requirements for the quality of sodium sulfate. The highest demands on the quality of sodium sulfate are imposed by the synthetic detergent industry. This is due to the fact that the micro components introduced into them, which dramatically improve the quality of synthetic detergents, are very sensitive to impurities of some divalent metals, in particular iron, calcium, and zinc. The production of special types of paper for the electrical industry imposes strict requirements on the content of chloride salts in sodium sulfate.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Sulfate raw materials of the deposit are represented by sodium sulfate in surface brine and intercrystalline brines, bottom sediments of glauberite, astrakhanite and mirabilite. The Kara-Bogaz-Golunikal deposit is considered unique both in terms of raw material reserves and their accumulation, which occurs due to the constant flow of the Caspian water.

Another deposit of sodium sulfate is Lake Kuchuk which is located in the Kulundin flow of the Altai territory. It contains sulphate brine and glassy mirabilite bottom sediments.

Lake Kulundin which is located near Lake Kuchuk, is also of interest for the production of sodium sulfate. The water of this lake contains ≈ 6% salts.

Largely, but currently unexploited deposits include: Djaksi-Klichskoy, which is considered a group of dry salt lakes containing layers of mirabilite, thenardite, gallite and astrakhanite; Lake Ebeyti – is considered surface brine and bottom sediments of mirabilite; Lake Anjbulat is with mirabilite and thenardite.

In Europe, deposits of sodium sulfate in the form of mirabilite or thenardite are found only in Spain and Italy. In Germany, sodium sulfate is obtained by complex processing of the hartsaltz of the Stassfurt deposit.

Glauberite deposits in the Fergana valley and basins among mountains of the TianShan, astrakhanite, thenardite and mirabilite from the Kushkanatauss, Akkala and Tumryuk deposits which are located in Karakalpakistan can be considered as raw materials for the production of sodium sulfate. The reserves of mirabilite at the Akkala deposit alone exceed 2 billion tons.

Existing modern automated production lines set high flowability and uniformity of product granulometric composition as the main condition. This is due to the special requirements for the residual moisture content in sodium sulfate.

Results

The similarity of natural sodium sulfate which is containing raw materials from various deposits of the Earth, leads to some commonality of the technology for producing sodium sulfate. However, the specific features of the production, mineralogical and chemical composition of raw materials in different countries determine the well-known uniqueness of the organization of production in each of them.

The bulk of sodium sulfate produced in the world is obtained according to a two-stage technological scheme with the isolation of mirabilite at the first stage and its processing into a finished product at the second stage by various thermal methods: incongruent melting of mirabilite, melting followed by evaporation of solutions, dissolution with evaporation, and also, spray drying condition, dehydration in furnaces of fluidized layer.

A specific feature of the chemical composition of the natural mirabilite of the Tumryuk deposit is that the average content of impurity salts of halite, gypsum and epsomite in it is not considered very high. This makes it possible to obtain from it anhydrous sodium sulfate without intermediate separation of mirabilite, combining the processes of evaporation and drying. One of the main factors which are determining the quality of sodium sulfate is considered the gypsum content of the product. The content of calcium sulfate in sodium sulfate solutions obtained after leaching of raw materials should not exceed 0,4%. Otherwise, it is impossible to get a quality product from it.

Analysis of the data on the physicochemical properties of the system $\mathrm{Na_2SO_4 - CaSO_4 - H_2}$shows that the solubility of calcium sulfate in the presence of sodium sulfate varies differently depending on the temperature and concentration of sodium sulfate in the solution. Below 29℃, gypsum and mirabilite exist as solid phases in the system. The content of calcium sulfate in the eutonic solution reaches 0,33%. An increase in temperature leads to the formation of poorly soluble glauberite $\mathrm{Na_2SO_4 - CaSO_4}$, as well as double salts $\mathrm{2Na_2SO_4 \cdot CaSO_4 \cdot 2H_2O}$ and $\mathrm{Na_2SO_4 \cdot 5CaSO_4 \cdot 3H_2O}$ and decrease in the solubility of calcium sulfate in eutonic solutions. At 35 and 50 in equilibrium eutonic solutions corresponding to the crystallization of sodium sulfate with glauberite, the content of calcium sulfate is $4{,}6\cdot 10^{-2}$ and $4{,}0\cdot 10^{-2}$ %, and at 80 – $2{,}5\cdot 10^{-2}$ %. The solution with high sodium sulfate content forms in this area of the system.

The foregoing indicates the advisability of carrying out the process of leaching the natural mirabilite of the Tumryuk deposit with water at a temperature of at least 50. Under these temperature conditions, on the one hand, the dissolution rate of sodium sulfate will be high compared to 25-35 and on the other hand, due to the low solubility and the rate of dissolution, calcium sulfate does not completely have time to go into solution for a short period of time.

The results of the research of the process of leaching the mirabilite of the Tumryuk deposit with water at 50 at a ratio of S:L 1: 0,37 for 5-6 minutes showed that a solution is formed containing 30,96% $\mathrm{Na_2SO_4}$, 0,27% $\mathrm{MgSO_4}$, 0,02 % $\mathrm{CaSO_4}$, 0,15% NaCl and 68,41% $\mathrm{H_2O}$.

The duration of cooling to 20 and the change in the concentration of sodium sulfate during cooling of the resulting solution were studied. The solution was cooled with constant stirring with water at an average temperature of 16 (Fig. 1).

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It can be seen from Fig. 1 that during the first 7-8 minutes the temperature of the solution drops sharply from 50 to 31 and then smoothly decreases to the formation of a solution saturated at 20 This is explained by the fact that at the initial stage of the salt crystallization process from the solution does not occur. Upon cooling from 50 to 20 a saturated solution is formed only after reaching a temperature of 31 and from this temperature crystallization of 10-aqueous sodium sulfate begins with further cooling.

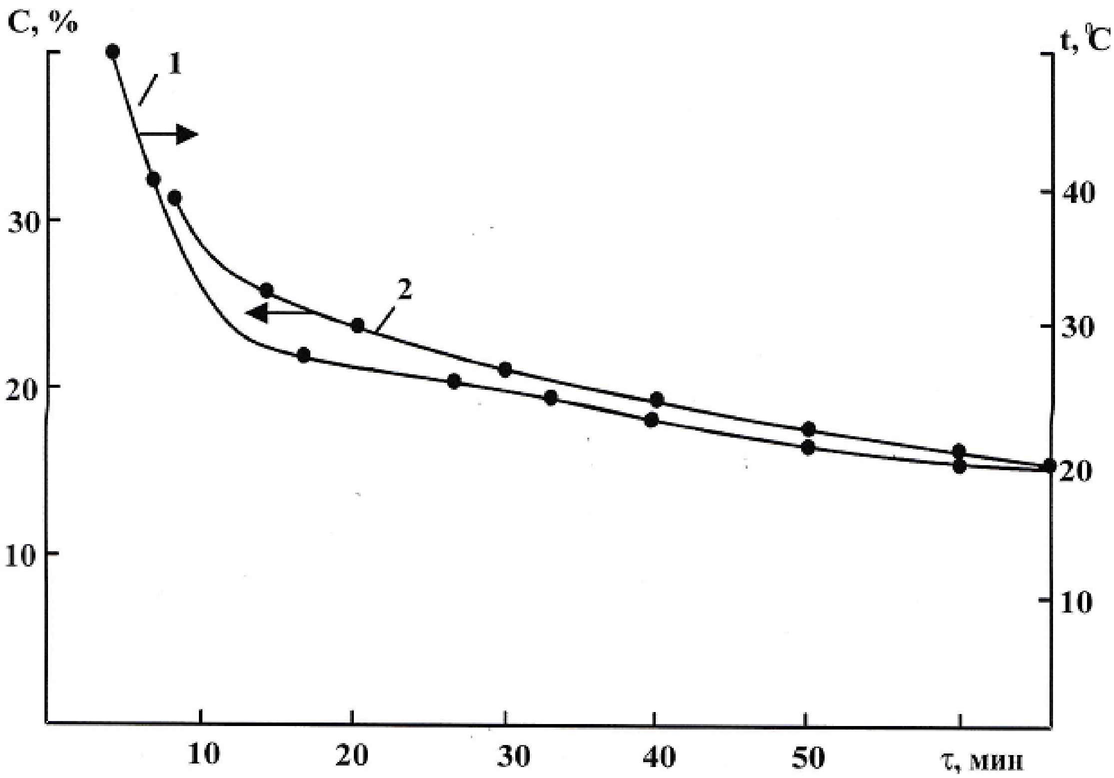

Fig. 1. Dependence of temperature change (1) and sodium sulfate concentration (2) on the duration of cooling up to 20

The duration of cooling the solution with the release of 10-aqueous sodium sulfate in the solid phase and the formation of a solution containing 15,92% Na_2SO_4, 0,59% $MgSO_4$, 0,05% $CaSO_4$, 0,33% NaCl and 83,11% H_2O consist of 65-66 minutes. This forms slurry with a precipitate of 10-aqueous sodium sulfate. The ratio of S:L in the pulp is 1:0,87. After filtration, the wet precipitate of 10-aqueous sodium sulfate contains impurities of epsomite, gypsum and halite contained in the solid phase. The 10-aqueous sodium sulfate was washed at the stage of its filtration with chilled water in order to remove them.

In fig.2 is shown the results of tests on washing 10-aqueous sodium sulfate, showing that the use of washing water at a ratio of S: H_2O 1:0,075 is considered sufficient to obtain a product containing the sum of impurities of epsomite, gypsum and sodium chloride less than 0,1%.

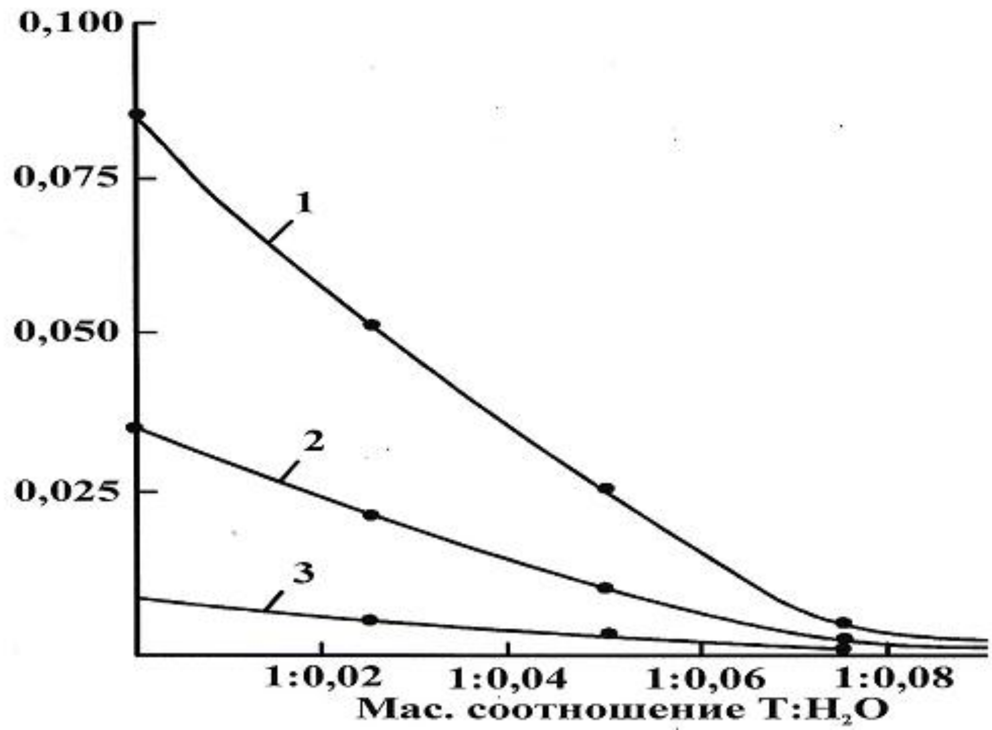

Fig.2. Dependence of the residual content of epsomite (1), halite (2) and gypsum (3) in mirabilite on the ratio S: H_2O when it is washed with water.

The precipitate of 10-aqueous sodium sulfate was washed twice with cold water, first at a ratio of S: H_2O 1:0,05, and then at 1:0,025. The 10-aqueous sodium sulfate which is containing $4{,}7\cdot10^{-3}$% epsomite, $6\cdot10^{-4}$% gypsum and $1{,}9\cdot10^{-3}$% halite, with a moisture content of 12,65% was received.

Drying the wet product allows to obtain 10-aqueous sodium sulfate containing 99,98%Na_2SO_4, $5{,}210^{-3}$ % $MgSO_4\cdot7H_2O$, $6{,}8\cdot10^{-3}$% $CaSO_4\cdot2H_2O$ and $2{,}210^{-3}$% NaCl. According to GOST 6319 (Government standart), the quality of the product corresponds to medical sodium sulfate - Glauber salt.

$Na_2SO_4\cdot10H_2O$ contains 55,9% crystallization water. This increases the cost of its transportation and contributes to its caking. Therefore, 10-aqueous sodium sulfate, in addition to medical purposes, is dehydrated near the places of its extraction by various methods.

In this regard, the process of evaporation of sodium sulfate solution obtained by leaching natural raw materials with water at 50 was studied. The study was carried out at 100 under vacuum at a residual pressure of 82,16-86,26 kPa. Evaporation was carried out with constant stirring of solutions and pulps with sediment Na_2SO_4. According to the obtained data, there is a proportional relationship between the duration of the process and the amount of removed water.

Removal of 34,5% water from the original solution for 15 minutes leads to the formation of slurry with a ratio of L:S 5,1:1. 75% of water is removed from the solution with duration of process 37 minutes. This leads to the release of an even larger amount of sodium sulfate into the solid phase and the formation of a pulp with a ratio of L:S = 1:1. When the duration of the evaporation is more than 52 minutes, complete drying of the initial solution is observed. In this case, drying the solution to residual moisture of 0,32% leads to a product which is containing 98,17%Na_2SO_4, 0,02 Ca^{2+}, 0,17% Mg^{2+} and 0,32% NaCl. The quality of the product in terms of the content of the main substance and impurity of sodium chloride according to GOST (Government standart) 6318 corresponds to the first grade, and in terms of the amount of impurity of ions Mg^{2+}- to the second grade.

The obtained samples of Glauber's salt and sodium sulfate were studied by X-ray phase, IR spectroscopic and thermogravimetric methods of analysis.

DISCUSSION

According to the X-ray phase analysis data, obtained Glauber's salt and sodium sulfate have a crystalline structure (Table 1). On the diffraction pattern of Glauber's salt, diffraction reflections with interplanar distances are distinguished by the highest intensity: 5,51; 4,82; 3,22; 3,11; 2,81 and 2,53 À. For sodium sulfate, reflexes with a d value are considered more intense and characteristic 4,69; 3,91; 3,63; 2,87; 2,71; 1,97; 1,57 and 1,51 À. The obtained data are considered in good agreement with the tabular data for pure mirabilite and sodium sulfate.

The X-ray spectra of the samples $Na_2SO_4 \cdot 10H_2O$ and Na_2SO_4 which were obtained from the natural mirabilite of the Tumryuk deposit are characterized by a doublet at 640-625 and 645-640 cm^{-1} in the region of the deformation vibration of the sulfate ion and the intense band at 1140-1130 cm^{-1}, corresponding to the vibration ν (SO) (Fig.3).

TABLE 1 INTERPLANAR DISTANCES AND RELATIVE INTENSITY OF REFLECTIONS IN DIFFRACTOGRAMS OF GLAUBER'S SALT AND SODIUM SULFATE

$Na_2SO_4 \cdot 10H_2O$						Na_2SO_4			
d, À	I/I_1, %	d, À	I/I_1, %	d, À	I/I_1, %	d, À	I/I_1, %	d, À	I/I_1, %
6,31	3,1	3,11	50,1	1,98	7,0	4,69	30,2	1,81	20,2
5,51	100,0	2,81	27,2	1,92	17,2	3,91	100,0	1,58	20,0
4,82	42,2	2,70	10,0	1,80	10,1	3,63	60,1	1,57	30,2
4,34	13,1	2,53	26,9	1,66	10,2	2,87	89,9	1,51	40,1
3,83	27,2	2,45	10,1	1,37	6,9	2,71	90,0	1,35	20,3
3,60	7,0	2,37	7,0	1,31	7,0	2,35	20,1	-	-
3,39	7,1	2,11	20,1	-	-	2,22	19,9	-	-
3,22	50,3	2,03	6,9	-	-	1,97	70,3	-	-

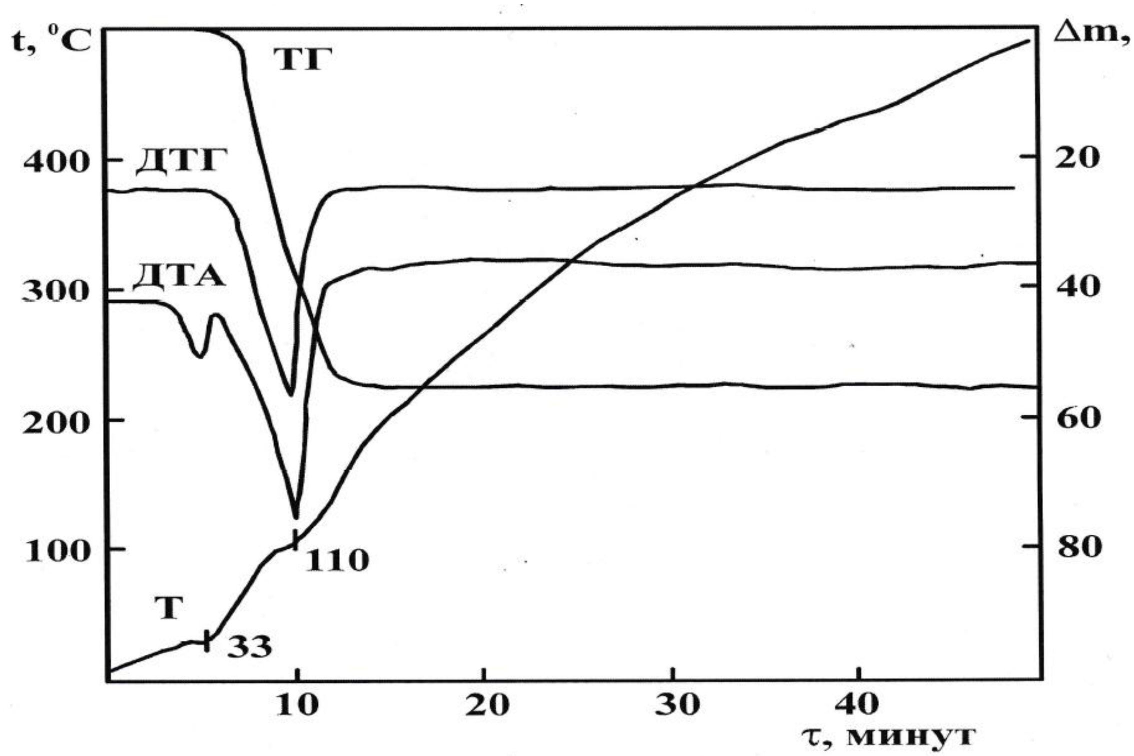

Fig.3. X-ray spectra of samples of Glauber's salt which is containing 99,8% $Na_2SO_4 \cdot 10H_2O$ (1) and sodium sulfate which is containing 98,2% Na_2SO_4 (2).

Deformation vibrations of crystallization water in the X-ray spectrum were found in the frequency range of 1665 cm^{-1}, and its asymmetric and symmetric vibrations at 3470 and 3380 cm^{-1}.

Weak bands which were observed in the frequency range of 3470-3385 and 1670 cm^{-1} correspond to ν (H_2O) and δ (H_2O) which was residual crystallization water present in the composition of dried sodium sulfate.

The obtained $Na_2SO_4 \cdot 10H_2O$ has been also studied by thermogravimetric analysis. According to the research results, mirabilite incongruently melts in its own crystallization water, which corresponds to the endothermic effect, is observed on the derivatogram $Na_2SO_4 \cdot 10H_2O$ at 33℃ (Fig.4). This forms a saturated solution with a solid precipitate of sodium sulfate. With further heating, starting from 70℃, water is removed and the solution boils at temperatures above 101-102℃

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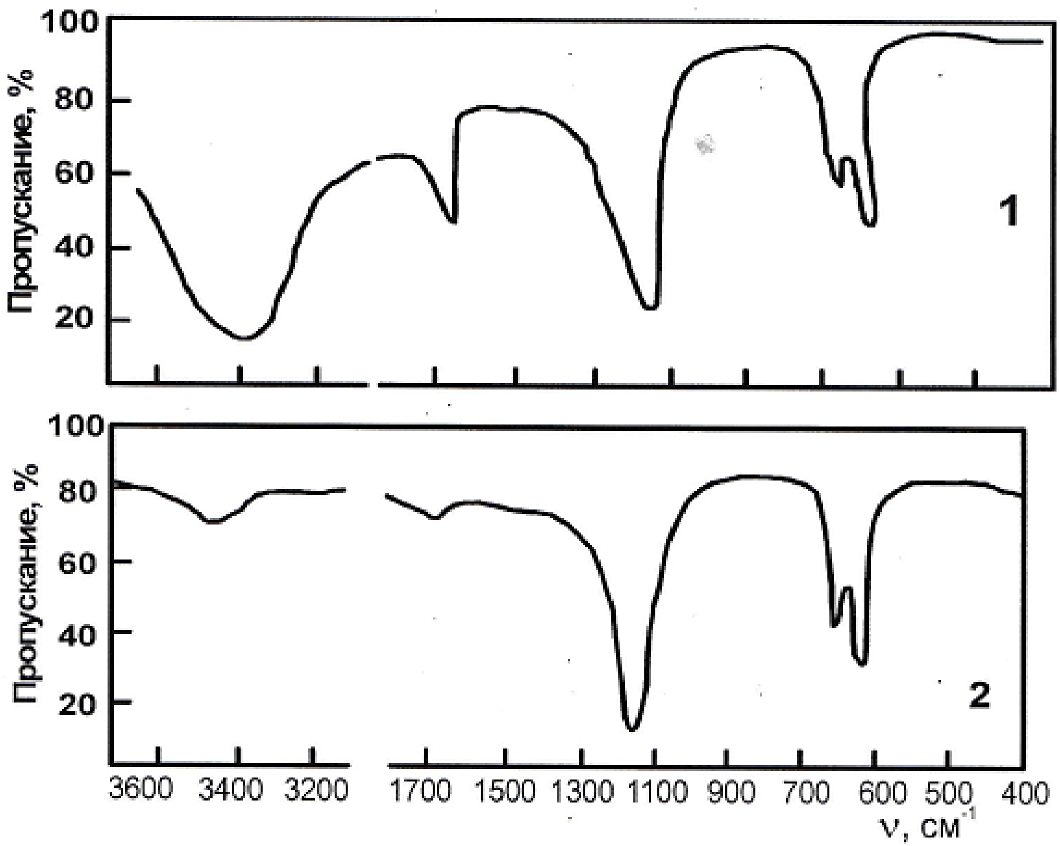

Fig.4. Derivatogram of mirabilite which is containing 99,8% $Na_2SO_4 \cdot 10H_2O$.

Intensive removal of water from the solution is observed in the temperature range 101-103℃ Complete removal of water and the formation of anhydrous sodium sulfate occur when the solution with sodium sulfate precipitate is heated to 200-205℃ On the derivatogram $Na_2SO_4 \cdot 10H_2O$, the process of removal of water corresponds to the endothermic effect at 110℃ According to the S:G derivatogram, the weight loss consists of 55,1%.

CONCLUSION

Thus, the results of the researches which have been carried out, indicate the possibility of obtaining commercial sodium sulfate of the first and second grade from the natural mirabilite of the Tumryuk deposit by leaching the raw material with water at temperatures not lower than 50 ℃ with followed by complete evaporation of the resulting solution. Together with this, it is possible to obtain by stepwise evaporation from the solution about 53% of sodium sulfate in the form of a product of the highest quality, and the remaining 47% in the form of a technical product. In addition, if necessary, it is possible to obtain 10-aqueous sodium sulfate by dissolving the raw material with water, clarifying the liquor by filtration, crystallization, separation of the solid phase, washing and drying it. The quality of the product corresponds to medical sodium sulfate namely, Glauber's salt.

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EFFECT OF COST REDUCTION TECHNIQUES ON PROFITABILITY OF MANUFACTURING FIRMS IN NIGERIA

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ABSTRACT

The objective of this study is to examine the effect of cost reduction techniques on profitability of manufacturing firms in Nigeria. In this study, survey research design was employed. Furthermore, questionnaire was administered to solicit useful information from one hundred and twenty (120) respondents out of which only a hundred (100) of them could be retrieved. The retrieved copies of questionnaire were utilized for data analysis. Ordinary Least Square Regression Analyses which was employed for data analyses revealed that there is a significant relationship between cost reduction techniques and organizational profitability. The study concludes that the application of cost reduction techniques will improve organizational profitability. Based on this outcome, the study recommends that management should employ cost reduction technique so as to maximize its goal of higher productivity which will translate to more profit.

KEYWORD: *Cost Reduction Techniques, Profitability and Manufacturing Firms*

INTRODUCTION

In recent years, manufacturing companies in Nigeria have experienced unexpectedly high operating costs, resulting in a decrease in profitability. The energy sector's power generating capacity has decreased, putting manufacturing companies at a disadvantage. According to

Akintoye, Onakoya, Amos, and Ifayemi (2015), poor infrastructure causes higher costs and compromises product quality, which accounts for most manufacturing companies' significant competitive disadvantage. According to Adeleke (2014), a large number of manufacturing companies in Nigeria have ceased to exist, and larger companies have absorbed or, at the very least, combined with smaller manufacturing companies. Some companies have moved their operations to neighboring countries (Abdul and Isiaka, 2015).

Few manufacturing companies still operating in the Nigerian market have found that cost management is an effective strategy for maintaining profits. Cost management strategies are supposed to be an integral part of any profit-making venture that wants to remain in business, particularly in this downturn, because no company can stay in business if it does not put specific measures in place to check its costs so that expenditures do not exceed projected budgets. If charges are not adequately reviewed, the result may be harmful to the business's smooth operation. Company management must match budgeted and actual costs and strive to ensure that they always remain within the estimated projections.

Profitability is germane to the survival of any business entity and is of significant interest to the stakeholders (owners, government, employees, and their host communities). Many companies in Nigeria, especially the manufacturing sector, have not been achieving this expectation to owners, government, employees, and their host communities in recent times (Akintoye, Onakoya, Amos, and Ifayemi, 2015). It is when a company makes a profit that it can fulfill its obligations to the stakeholders, payment of tax to the government, payment of dividend to shareholders, payment of enhanced remuneration to workers and investment in corporate social responsibility in its operating environment. The reverse will be the case for unprofitable companies. Profitability, in no small extent, depends on the capacity of the company to grow its earnings and tame its cost profile through cost control techniques.

In competitive industry, there is need to incur reasonable cost and management has to ensure careful and efficient use of resources so as to achieve the setoff standard. Cost control is the process of established standard and maintaining the performance according to standard. Therefore, cost control and reduction are important in an organization in order to regulate and reduce unwanted expenses and it also helps to bring about increase in market demand in term of competitive market. The significance of cost reduction and cost control derived from its function in profit maximization. Any organization that is successful using cost reduction and cost reduction can sell its product at a lower rate than its competitors without reducing its quality (Egbide, Adegbola, Rasak, Sunday, Olufemi, & Ruth, 2019).

Lockey (2012) stated that, having price competitive advantage, the company can increase its market share and become a market leader. Cost control and reduction are techniques used in making other means of competition feasible. The importance of cost reduction scheme within a company cannot be overstated especially when a company is struggling to maintain profitability. Organizations that forfeit money are required to intensify profits or become more involving need to reduce expenses in order to succeed. Frequent re-examination of costs can assist an organization to curb excessiveness and thereby eliminating costs. The significance of cost control and reduction scheme remains constant either it is in good or bad period (Lockey, 2012).

The main difficulty encountered by organizations recently is the increase in the cost of operation that could lead to inevitable cost control and reduction scheme which makes it difficult for most organizations to operate at the cost-efficient frontier. Every organization that wants to survive and maintain its consumers must seek to improve on its product (Egbide, Adegbola, Rasak, Sunday, Olufemi, & Ruth, 2019). Therefore, in order not to exceed their budget and not to run at loss, as well as not to reduce the quality of their products, organization needs to control costs and reduce their cost to the lowest minimum. For this reason, the study investigates the extent of application of cost control and cost reduction technique and the degree of their impact on the operational efficiency in an organization (Dury, 2015).

The manufacturing industries in developing countries have never grown beyond a certain point as if they have physical barriers impossible to cross. This view could be applied to manufacturing industries in Nigeria. Many companies are suffering from profit squeeze; this is because manufacturing companies are still constrained by problems such as frequent shortage of raw material, liquidity problems and mismanagement of resources (Dury, 2015). Owing to the effectuations in the economy and increasing competition among companies, business managers are becoming conscious of how they manage their firms. They are struggling to maintain satisfactory earnings in a situation where costs are rising (Egbide, Adegbola, Rasak, Sunday, Olufemi, & Ruth, 2019). They incur high cost in almost all the areas of their operations and commitments with result that their major problems are not to minimize and control these costs for higher productivity and profitability. The problem now is, can firms survive in this era of economic recession? The answer is not retrenchment of workers, compulsory leave, pay cuts nor is closure of firms rather they should find a solution that would lead to profitability and efficiency and this efficiency in operation and utilization of cut edge tools. From the foregoing, this study will examine and evaluate the application of cost reduction techniques in the organization profitability

LITERATURE REVIEW

The Concept of Cost

Resources must be sacrificed for any organization to achieve its objectives. To an accountant, cost is defined as a resource forgone to achieve a specific goal. This can be expressed as the monetary amount which must be paid to acquire goods and services. ACCA Study Text (2015) defines cost as the amount of expenditure incurred on, or attribute to a specific thing or activity cost of anything ordinarily is money spent to acquire that things. As Chukwugbo (2005) opined, cost is the worth of a unit of product or service. It is the amount of money spent in procuring a thing or product commodity. The importance and necessity of cost to shareholders, investors, tax agencies, and creditors are not overawed in period reporting.

The Concept of Profitability

According to Lucey (2016), accountants use the term profit, as the excess of revenue over costs or expenses; it may qualify as gross profit, net profit, pre-tax profit etc. Profitability therefore, is the measure of returns on the resources or capital employed by the organizations while growth is the rate of development in the organization. Since making of profit involves costs and revenue, any factor that reduces cost, increase a profit vice versa. Profits are indispensable for the efficient management of a business as highlighted. It is therefore advice able for business to undertake those ventures that would maximize their profit and minimize costs authority fraud or deception. Some of these would include the employment of capable and efficient managers, proper and prudent employment of the resources available to the organization, making sure that enough finance is available to implement most of the project of the organization, making available modern equipment which would increase output and reduce unit cost of the product. The aim of the measure is to reduce cost and increase revenue. The business organization has to organize its production department marketing, finance and administrative department to ensure that coordination and efficiency are achieved (Dury, 2015)

Cost Reduction Techniques

For one to successfully present cost reduction scheme as a tool of improving efficiency, one must bring into perspective the techniques that can be employed. In its execution they usually try to find how new mathematical models improve planning and control. Most accounting techniques are employed to reduce costs as such as study and acceptable of cost reduction techniques in achieving more profitability in the organization. The following are some of the approaches to cost reduction:

Kaizen Costing

When a product is in the production stage, kaizen costing is the process of constantly lowering costs. It is a process of continuous improvement that allows for consistent cost reductions by adjusting the standard (Adeniji, 2011). It is a cost-cutting technique that focuses on the manufacturing process and achieves cost savings by essentially increasing the efficiency of the manufacturing process (Asaolu & Nassar, 2007). Kaizen is made up of two words: KAI, which means "alter," and ZEN, which means "for the better" (Rof, 2012). This Japanese term refers to making small gradual improvements to a process rather than large-scale changes. Since goods are already in the production phase, major adjustments to reduce costs are difficult. Kaizen's incremental approach is considered acceptable.

Value Analysis

One of the most popular cost-cutting methods is value analysis. It is a systematic method of recognizing and removing unnecessary costs associated with a product or service by examining the role of each item. It is a nearly universal approach for evaluating current goods and services provided by manufacturing firms, with the basic concept of providing value for the lowest or optimum production costs (Leber, Bastic, Marvic, & Ivanisevic, 2013). It is a method of improvement that focuses on increasing the value of a product or process by gaining a better understanding of its constituent parts and their costs. It is a systematic examination of each cost item that goes into production. The effort at the heart of value analyses is to identify and eliminate those characteristics of products or services that have no real value for the customer or the product, but nevertheless cut costs in the manufacturing or service delivery processes.

Budgetary Control

Budgetary control is the process of comparing future spending plans to actual performance in order to identify variances. It refers to how managers effectively use budgets to monitor and control costs within a set timeframe. Budgetary control ensures that the budgetary plans' objectives are met. Budgetary control systems serve as a benchmark for comparison and cover all aspects of business activity, including sales, production, administration, and finance. It is a cost-cutting strategy that disengages issues by focusing on variances that serve as warning signals to managers. It keeps costs under control by limiting the amount of money that different department heads are allowed to spend; as a result, costs are not expected to exceed certain levels. The hallmark of budgetary control is to achieve profit maximization through appropriate coordination of various capacities, legitimate control of capital and income consumptions and making greatest utilization of accessible assets (Preetabh, 2010).

Theoretical Foundation

The principle of going concern is used in this research. The going concern theory states that an entity will be able to continue operating for the near future and will not be forced to cease operations or liquidate its assets (The going concern principle, 2017). The willingness of a corporation to make enough money to remain alive without going bankrupt is referred to as the theory of going concern. The principle is based on the idea that an organization can continue to carry out its operations for a long enough period of time to fulfill its responsibilities and commitments as they become due. In other terms, it is assumed that the company will not be forced to liquidate or cease operations in the near future. Since it is presumed that a corporation would not be forced to cease operations, management must make provisions to prevent anything from undermining that presumption. Uncontrolled costs can cause a company to cease operations, so rising costs are a major factor that affects the going concern status of a corporation. Uncontrolled expenses have an impact on a company's ability to make a profit; as a result, a company that does not make a profit will be unable to meet its commitments and will not be able to expand.

Empirical Studies

Adam, (2015), Despite the seeming gain of democracy in 1999, the mobilization of domestic and foreign resources has become problematic due to several year of dictatorial misrule, the business environment continues to be severely impacted by widespread religious, cultural and political disturbance in Nigeria, infrastructural by all intents and purposes, remain to be grossly inadequate and in a poor state, with the cause by supply of power leading to serious disruptions in production are constituting serious strains in the company’s finances, with greater reliance been placed on the use of private generating facilities. However, the productivity of the manufacturing sector is also associated with high production cost related with high tariffs, increase in cost of energy, rising cost of imported inputs as a result of continues depreciation of naira exchange rate, and rising rate of inflation. Furthermore, the net import requirement of the manufacturing sub- sector grew rapidly as more than 60% of the raw materials consumed is imported due to lack of economics of scale, difficulty in obtaining technical expertise, inadequate research into local substitute and cost of production of locally sources material. There are a number of studies that were carried out in Nigeria and outside with the view to appraise the various cost control and strategy cost management in manufacturing firms as a survival technique. Some utilize primary data (questionnaire and /or interview) while others used secondary data.

According to a research conducted in India by Barbole (2013), is one of those that used secondary data such as books, online articles and descriptive statistics to analysis the study and title ‘’Impact of cost control and cost reduction techniques on manufacturing sector’’ the study review that for a business enterprise to survive, grow, and prosper. Cost Control and Cost reduction are the activities necessary for ensuring objectives are fulfilled. The researchers further highlighted that, with the liberalization of the Indian Economy and Globalization, there is now a cut throat competition from various concerns of the world. This has now increased the importance of Cost Control as a survival technique. He further explained different tools and techniques used for Cost Control and cost reduction and analysis the changes in component cost after implementing the various techniques.

Another study was carried out by Emengini (2014) and title ‘product cost management in relation to Activity-Based costing (ABC) by manufacturing companies in a developing country like Nigeria. Data were collected from 58 sampled companies using questionnaire and analyzed using student’s t-test and Multivariate analysis variance (MANOVA). The study disclosed that product cost management through application of ABC and traditional costing is geared towards cost reduction and are good strategic cost techniques in controlling cost. They further review that there is no statistically significant difference in cost reduction attained by ABC over Traditional costing, but though ABC tend to have higher effect and profit realized of ABC is equally higher. Base on the findings, the study recommends that manufacturing companies in developing countries should develop a good tone of management and core values that will promote the utilization of ABC in their costing system, and the use software to facilitate application of ABC. The research is limited to South East of Nigeria. The study also recommends that the initial cost of implementation of ABC should deter the companies from adoption of ABC since its long run benefits surpasses its costs.

Oyewo (2013), study the impact of ‘’strategic cost management as a recession survival tool in the Nigerian manufacturing and financial service industries’’. The study used questionnaire for collecting the data from targeted 280 respondents, out of which 212 were completed and returned from both manufacturing and financial sectors and the collected data where analysis using the Mann-Whitney test. The objectives of the research is to determine whether strategic cost management (SCM) techniques are practically used by Nigerian companies and the extent of their utilization particularly in the Nigerian manufacturing and financial services industries. The study reveals that survival of businesses in recessionary times is dependent on managing cost strategically and the SCM techniques is more feasible, applicable and can be implemented in Nigerian manufacturing industry than in financial service industry because of the predominant application of SCN to manufacturing concerns and, product tangibility of the two industries. The author recommends more researches in SCM should be done in other industries apart from manufacturing industries in order to demonstrate that management accounting can be applied with resounding success in any industry and country. The Nigerian government should formulate more policies that create enabling environment to promote higher adoption of SCM.

Ayodele and Alabi, (2014) topic of research was ‘’Effect of cost control on building projects delivery in Nigerian’’. The study aims at determined the effects of cost control techniques on building projects delivery for both government and private developers based on quality, time and cost. Interviews were conducted for selected quantity surveyors, architects, civil engineers, builders and contractor. Observations were also made on construction sites of government and private developers. The data collected were analyzed by percentage. The study reveals that bill of quantities and other cost control techniques was utilizes on government building contracts while none of the cost control techniques was utilized by private developers. The research did not specify the cost control techniques used by government and is limited to south west of Nigerian

Methodology

The research design used is survey research design. This is aimed at describing and predicting the influence of cost reduction techniques on organizational profitability. Purposive sampling method was adopted to select 120 staff from 5 selected firms listed on the Nigerian Stock Exchange (NSE) market. These firms include; Guinness Nigeria Plc, Nigerian Breweries Plc, Life Breweries Plc, Asaba Textiles and Dumex Nigeria Plc. The questionnaire survey was designed using Linkert five scale points and the information from the questionnaire was transformed through coding by a data analyst expert so as to meet the requirement of regression analyses. The hypothesis was statistically tested using ordinary least square regression analyses technique. The study adopted the model of Anyigbo (2012) which is shown as;

Functional Form as;

Prof = f(CRT) ---i

Econometric Form as;

Prof = B_0+B_1CRT+ u_t ---ii

Where;

Prof = Firm Profitability

CRT = Cost Reduction Technique

B_o = Regression Line Constant Term

B_1 = Expected Coefficient of CRT

U_t = Error Term

Result of the Study

Simple Regression Model was explored to test the linear relationship between the dependent and independent variable using SPSS version 20 as shown in the tables below:

TABLE 1: REGRESSION RESULT OF EFFECT OF COST REDUCTION TECHNIQUES ON ORGANIZATIONAL PROFITABILITY

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.	Collinearity Statistics	
		B	Std. Error	Beta			Tolerance	VIF
1	(Constant)	1.455	0.307		1.020	.033		
	Cost Reduction Techniques	.899	.668	.613	1.345	.021	1.000	1.000

Source; Authors Computation 2021

H_{01}: The application of cost reduction techniques has no significant effect on organizational profitability.

This hypothesis was tested and the result of this regression indicates that the relationship between cost reduction techniques and organizational profitability is positive and significant; this can be justified with the P-value (significance) of 0.021 which is less than the 5% level of significance. Likewise, the result of positive coefficient of 0.613 is proving that application of cost reduction techniques ‘ceteris paribus’ (all other things remaining constant) increases organizational profitability. Therefore, we reject the null hypothesis and accept the alternate hypothesis which means that application of cost reduction techniques has significant effect on organizational profitability. The findings of the study agree with those of Oyewo (2013) who found that cost control and techniques have significant effect on organizational profitability.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

Manufacturing concerns’ main cost elements are direct material, direct labour costs, manufacturing overhead while other costs of high-level significance are transportation and administrative costs. Manufacturing companies prefers to employ cost reduction techniques of budgetary control. However, based on the findings revealed above, the paper recommends that managers who are interested in carrying out cost control procedures must necessarily be concerned about cost reduction techniques as a means of achieving its aims. It is recommended that mechanisms for budgetary control should be put in place. A good budgeting process would effectively control cost. The inventory management process must provide for the pre determination of economic-order quantities and re-order level for all class of raw material and components in the store room to achieve its objectives of maintaining minimum stock holding costs. With the above recommendation, the company can achieve its goal of lowering its production cost

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ELLIPSIS IN THE HEADLINES OF ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS (IN THE MATERIAL AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS USA TODAY, THE NEW YORK TIMES, THE WASHINGTON POST)

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ABSTRACT

The article describes the usage of ellipsis in the headlines of newspapers written in English. A number of headlines with this phenomenon were analyzed, the most effective and often used types of ellipsis were pointed out. The very concept of "ellipsis" has appeared in linguistics since ancient times and is still being refined. Therefore, to begin with, we will analyze the definitions of ellipsis in English, because there are many approaches to its definition. The omission of the subject is not very common - we found 12 examples (6%) of the omission of the subject. And the most rarely used type of ellipsis turned out to be the absence of an introductory verb when citing, only two headings met this criterion (1%).

KEYWORDS: *Ellipsis, Newspaper Headlines, Ellipsis In Journalism*

INTRODUCTION

The problem of ellipsis has always been of great interest to linguists. It is explained by the fact that it was in this stylistic figure that many of the main questions of linguistics: language and thinking, the relationship between logic and grammar, forms and meanings, sentence theory, etc. K. Buhler not in vain called the ellipsis "an ancient problem theory of language" [3,501]. For centuries, researchers have sought to explain this phenomenon, identify its main features, and propose a classification of elliptical sentences in different languages.

Ellipsis is often used in writing as well as in lively colloquial speech. In the process of communicating with each other, people invariably face the need for something shorten their remarks, and the reasons for this can be very different: the interlocutors are in a hurry to tell an interesting story, to make their speech easier to understand, or they just want to create an informal atmosphere in the conversation.

Modern linguistics is showing great interest in the problems of elliptical sentences that can arise in oral speech, in works fiction and technical texts. A review of theoretical literature showed that the phenomenon of ellipsis in a language began to be widely studied only in the 50s - 70s of XX century. The first linguists who began to study this issue were S. Bally, A. Martine, A. Doza [2,200]

The very concept of "ellipsis" has appeared in linguistics since ancient times and is still being refined. Therefore, to begin with, we will analyze the definitions of ellipsis in English, because there are many approaches to its definition. According to Zh. Golikova, "ellipsis" is a gap in the speech of any easily understood word, a member of a sentence [one]. L. L. Nelyubin defines an ellipsis (ellipse) as a stylistic figure, which consists in the omission of any implied element of the sentence [4,375]. In this article, we give the following definition of ellipsis: “Ellipsis is an intentional omission of irrelevant words in a sentence without distorting its meaning, and often for enhancing the meaning and effect ”[1,569].

Analysis: One of the areas of widespread use of such a grammatical tool as ellipsis is journalistic texts, namely the headings of articles. We selected 200 articles from electronic versions of popular American periodicals USA Today, The Times, The New York Times and The Washington post. The main criterion for the selection of articles was the presence of an ellipsis in the title. All viewed articles were limited to the time frame of the 2008-2016 period [6,125].

The most common omissions in headings are:

- Omission of the verb to be;

- Omission of the article;

- Omission of the subject;

- Absence of an introductory verb when quoting.

Here are some examples:

Consider the cases of omission of the verb to be. For example, an article in the New York Times about the trial of the murderer of British actor Rob Knox, best known for his participation in the Harry Potter films, was titled as follows: Harry Potter‘ actor‘s killer jailed for life [7,68].

This heading is a simple two-part sentence and refers to the informational type of the heading, i.e. its purpose is to briefly inform about the content of the article. That is why a two-part sentence that is not expressive by structure, is the best choice, giving a more complete description of the situation [9, 43].

The word jailed in this heading is expressed by the third form of the verb (participle II), and, having read the content of the article, we can conclude that this heading is in the passive voice (Past Indefinite Passive). Therefore, the linking verb ―to be‖ is omitted here. Other, most striking examples of omission of the verb to be in headings are given below:

Eleanor Catton's new novel revealed as a pre-apocalyptic drama set in New Zealand (omission of the verb to be before revealed, Present Indefinite Passive), The Washington post.

―Fat Leonard‖: US admiral arrested in sex for secrets scandal (omission of the verb to be before arrested, Present Indefinite Passive), The Washington post.

-Iranian TV executive shot dead in Istanbul, Turkish media report, USA Today (omitted verb to be before shot, Past Perfect Indefinite Passive)

Why Russia still in love with Putin? (Omitting the verb to be in the form is), The New York Times.

―Contrived, vulgar and stupid‖: Going in Style and the rise of the geriatric buddy movie.

The title of an article dedicated to the release of the American comedy film directed by Zach Braff, which tells the story of three retirees who want to rob a bank, can be translated as follows: "Sly, vulgar and stupid": "It's nice to leave" or the revival of the Buddy movie about old people. As we can see, the author intentionally builds sentence in a certain way, avoiding the use of the verb to be.

Some examples of the omission of an article are presented in the following headings:

--Ivanka Trump is complicit in her dad's mission to get rich at US's expense (omission the article the before US's expense), The New York Times.

―Real misery is in the countryside‖: support for Le Pen surges in rural France

the article the before "real misery"), USA Today

Erdoğan is relishing this war of words with Netherlands Netherlands), The New York Times.

Holding to Boycott: greatest over ever, or just the most memorable? (omitted the before an adjective that is in superlative degree)

The title of the latest article on British croquet players "bears" in its title a typical example of the omission of the article before the superlative adjective (The Superlative Degree). According to the rules of the English language, this the proposal should have looked like this: Holding to Boycott: the greatest over ever, or just the most memorable? However, its absence does not allow one to be mistaken in understanding the meaning of the sentence, so it can be omitted in the title.

Another example of the omission of an article, taken from the USA Today newspaper:

Apocalypse, how? A survival guide to end of the world

In this heading "How does the apocalypse work? Survival guide during the end light "the phrase the end of the world is stable. Since the end of the world a unique phenomenon, according to the rules of English grammar before this phrase there must be a definite article. However, the author of the article allows himself to neglect the article and use its omission. ..

There are few examples of omitting the subject, here are several options:

The title Many Killed in Aleppo as Fierce Fighting Shatters Syria's Fragile Truce, which translates to "In the fierce battles that destroy the fragile truce, many people died in Aleppo", the subject people and the verb to be (past tense form ―were‖) are omitted. The subject and predicate must always be present in an English sentence.

Worried about North Korea? Spare thought for Otto Warmbier‘s family, The Washington Post

Should wait for the father of the unborn child to choose with his ex-wife? USA Today.

Consider examples of the absence of an introductory verb when citing: Anne Hathaway: I regret not trusting female directors Ms. Rabinyan: I refuse to let go of my instinct of being in contact with others' pain. The New York Times

Quotes are often served without the introductory verb says, tells, said, told..

Among the types of ellipsis in the selected headlines of newspaper articles, the most frequent is the omission of the article - 132 articles, which is 66% of the total number of articles considered. Then comes the omission of the verb to be, out of the total number of selected headings, 54 meet this criterion, which is 27% of the total. The omission of the subject is not very common - we found 12 examples (6%) of the omission of the subject. And the most rarely used type of ellipsis turned out to be the absence of an introductory verb when citing, only two headings met this criterion (1%). We also conducted a comparative analysis of the popularity of articles by examining the statistics views on the sites of electronic versions of newspapers, using ellipsis and articles, which does not use this means of expression.[8,510] We have selected the most viewed articles with neutral content (excluding sensational news, which may generate more interest due to their content). Among the 40 most popular articles, 34 contain an ellipsis in the title.

CONCLUSION

Articles with an ellipsis in the title are more popular with readers and have a better chance of being read before end than articles that do not contain this means of expression. I.S. Stam claims that roughly 80% of readers give significant attention to not so much the content of what you read as the newspaper headlines [5, 71]. That is why the ellipsis in the title of the headings plays a crucial role, because it is the first thing that sees reader. In this article, we have identified the most effective types of ellipsis, which help the headline to fulfill one of its most important roles - to attract attention of the reader.

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THE GENRE OF THE SUTRA AND THE UNIQUENESS OF THE SUTRAS IN "OLTUN YORUG" ("GOLDEN LİGHT SUTRA")

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ABSTRACT

The article describes the pre-Islamic religions of Turkestan, in particular Buddhism and its sutras, as well as their genre features, the main functions and peculiarities. Of these sutras, the – "Oltunyorug" ("Golden light sutra") was widely used in the territory of Turkestan and served as the main book of Buddhism. The peculiar character of the sutras is confirmed by passages from this book.

KEYWORDS: *Pre-Islamic Religions, Sutra, Hinayana, Suvarṇaprabhāsa Sūtra, Canonical Text, "King Of The Sutras"*

INTRODUCTION

Once mankind was created, he has been strivedto be perfect, to attain the Truth, to understand the essence of the mortal world, the reason for his birth, the meaning of his life, and his function in this life. In this way, religions serve as the primary source. When Islam entered the Central Asia, the peoples of the region chose Islam as the path to the Truth, but even before Islam, there were religions such as Monism, Shamanism, Zoroastrianism, Tengerism, Buddhism, Christianity. Among them, "Buddhism had a special place in the life of the peoples of East Turkestan in the first centuries AD and the Middle Ages" (1. 53-78). "Oltun yorug" is one of the most remarkable sources of this movement and helped to stabilize the spiritual environment of the Turkic-speaking peoples of Central Asia.

"Oltun yorug" is one of the largest pre-Islamic religious and sacred works in Central Asia.Its original name is "Suvarṇaprabhāsa Sūtra" (in sanskrit - सुवर्णप्रभासोत्तमसूत्रेन्द्रराज [Suvarṇaprabhāsottamasūtrendrarājaḥ], in old uyghur - Altun Yaruq). It was ranslated into ancient Chinese, then from Chinese into ancient Turkic under the name "Altun yaruq" and copied in the old Uyghur-Turkish script. Its full name is "altun onglug, yaruq, yaltiriqligh, qopta

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kötülmsh nom ïlïkï atligh nom bïtïg” (A golden, bright, shiny, supernatural inscription called The King of Nome). Most of the early Buddhist literature refers to ‘sutta’ or ‘sutra’.

We can say that the epic "Oltun Yorug" is a work passed down from generation to generation, preserving its artistic level from the series of history.

"Because it is a remarkable work among the Turkic-speaking peoples, it has been copied ten times during the tenth and eighteenth centuries and translated into many eastern languages" (2. 64). The work was written around the first century AD and consisted of sutras (Sudur is a Sanskrit word meaning "wise word, short guide"). İn the text, the work is called “nom bitig, nom erdini, cin erdini, sutur, nom iligi sutur, sutur nom”. From these terms: nom bitig means "book of nom", nom erdin means "nom jewel", cin erdini means "true jewel", suture means "sutra" (4. 13)

In Buddhism, there are two major schools of thought, one of which is Hinayana and the other Mahayana, meaning "big wheel."Mahayana literature is as widespread as Hinayana literature. The central place in it is occupied by prajnaparamit, that is, texts and sutras that speak of the highest perfection. They were created in the 1st-3rd centuries.It was translated from Sanskrit into Chinese and other languages. The oldest text of the Mahayana "Ash-tasahasrika-prajnaparamita-sutra" ("Sutra in 8,000 verses about the perfection of clay")date back to the 1st century.The next popular texts are "Vajracchhedika-prajnaparamita-sutra" ("Great wisdom, the sutra of the diamond thunder") or "Diamond sutra,"; another - "Saddharma-puvdarika-sutra" - "Lotus flower sutra" (5. 71). Some sutras, especially the diamond sutra and the heart sutra, are popular in Central Asia, Tibet, China, Korea, and Japan.

Early Buddhist texts included a variety of genres, includingprose “sutts,” monastic rules (vinaya), various forms of poetic compositions (e.g., gata and udana), mixed prose and poetry (geya), and lists of monastic rules or doctrinal rules (matics).The sutras are usually grouped into collections called nikays or agamas to form the Sutta Pitaka (Skt. Sūtra Pitaka, "basket of sutras"), which is part of the early Buddhist canonical texts of the Tripitaka ("three baskets"). Suttas usually have a doctrinal, spiritual, and philosophical content.

We learned that the “Oltın Yorug” also consists of sutras. The Sutra genre is a genre that has been formed and developed throughout the entire history of Buddhism. The sutra is also a laconic and fragmentary statement in ancient Indian literature, an aphorism, and later a collection of such statements. The sutras contained almost all the religious and philosophical teachings of Ancient India, a variety of knowledge. The language of the sutra is characterized by imagery and aphorisms, in which parables are often used. In Buddhism, sutras are mostly built in the form of dialogues or conversations. Usually the basics of the doctrine are explained in conversations with the disciples of the Buddha, bodhisattva, or patriarch (6. 22). The sheet of sutra is sometimes used in worship images as an attribute of the gods (e.g. bodisattva Samantabhadra) as a symbol of wisdom.

This genre was a way of propagating the main religion in the early days of religion, but later, its composition changed, the old ones were rewritten, and ideas far removed from the idea of Buddhism were absorbed. Numerous Mahayana sutras can serve as a shining example of the development of new poetics that allows us to see how the new worldview gradually leads.

The Suvarnaprabhasa sutra ("Sutra of the Golden Light") differs in content from the previous two sutras (i.e., the "Maturity of Wisdom" and "The Emergence of Lanka"). It does not deal with

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the philosophical problems of Buddhist teachings. This work has a more mythological character. The main part of it is the speech of the gods, in the presence of the Buddha, the obligation to protect and sponsor all the followers of the true doctrine, and to convey the magic mantras that will ensure success for all. ”

The main task of the sutra genre is to frame the teachings of Buddhism, but the rules of the teachings do not take the logical arguments in the sutras. As a rule, although these texts are classified as philosophical, they are not characterized by philosophical evidence. The most common first phrase in the sutras is, “this is what I heard.” This means that the narrator conveys the speech of the Master (Buddha, Brahman) without adding anything of himself.

Thus, this genre excludes authorship. Even in the most recent Sanskrit sutras, there is no author’s name, they are presented as a speech of the Buddha that is transmitted directly. The purpose of the plot is clear - to provide the Master's sermon (dialogue, story):

VII. 2b

Sarïputïrï arxant yänä inçä tip ötündï: küsüshün täginür ädgün barmïsh t(a)ngrim, ol d(a)rnï nomugh manga nomlayu y(a)rlïqazun. Birük kim qayu bodïs(a)twlar bu d(a)rnï nomta ornanghalï ughuça ärsärlär, ötrü ular üzäliksiz üstünki yig köni tüz tuyuqlïqa ikiläyü yanmaqsïz bolu täginip, yoqqa tayanmaqïgh bilip köni küsüshkä tükällig bolup, tüzinç tïlangurmaq üzä mungadïnçïgh ish kötügkä tägip, ïduq töztä köni yolta ornashu täginkäylär t(ä)ngrim tip tidi.

Meaning:

Saint Sariputriya also asked, “I wish that God would preach to me the name of that nom (law). If any bodhisattvas are able to conform to the name of this nom, then they will be able to rely on the poor, feeling (themselves) perfect, without returning to their hooves forever, high, good, confident, right. They know that they will be blessed with faithful dreams and hopes, and that they will be blessed with the right path, the right path, and the right path. ”

In the sutras, the processes of greeting, guiding, entertaining and talking to a guest also have a unique formula. The level of that Buddha is determined by whether the guest is standing or sitting and talking. After the greeting, the conversation begins and this is the main part of the sutras. Some sutras may even describe the Buddha leaving the meeting and talking to a monk on the way. In “Oltun Yorug” we are studying, the Buddha goes to Mount Gridhrakute with his four deities and many gods and demigods.

He answers the questions in a poetic way, during which he mentions the sutra Suvarnaprabhasa, calls it the “King of the Sutras” and commands that one should be washed and purified in order to hear and speak about it. The mind of one who recites this sutra is purified, and the four goddesses protect it for the rest of their lives.

It should be noted that the sutra does not have any subject sequence, but only about divine events. The bodhisattvas mentioned in “Oltin Yorug” poems become participants in the meeting, and all the poems appear in response to Ananda's questions. The peculiarity of these sutras is that they do not have a complete composition. Each chapter has its own small plot.

Apparently, the classification of sutras is wide-ranging, so each sector, each Buddhist school, selects sutras that are appropriate to its teachings and places them at the center of its theory and practice. Altin Yorug Sutra is one of the main sutras of the Mahayana school and served as an important source in the religious and spiritual life of the eastern Turkic peoples until the 17th century. The study of the text of this work, the creation of its artistic form will help to draw new conclusions not only about the religion of Buddhism, but also about the language and spiritual views of the ancient peoples.

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RECYCLING OF OLD ASPHALT CONCRETE

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ABSTRACT

This article is about the optimal ways to recycle old asphalt concrete. The advantages of recycling old asphalt concrete are material savings, labor, energy and equipment savings. Currently, the roads are being reconstructed, which increases the demand for recycling old asphalt concrete.

KEYWORDS: *Asphalt Concrete, Energy, Resource, Sand, Gravel, Grader, Crusher, Pile, Plasticizer, Coating, Bitumen, Drum, Mixer*.

INTRODUCTION

In recent years, asphalt concrete obtained from the surfaces of obsolete road surface is widely used in Russia. This in turn has the following advantages;

1. Material savings.

2. Energy saving.

3. Recycling of old asphalt.

Two types of equipment are used to restore the old asphalt concrete:

1 Asphalt concrete structures available with additional equipment

2 Special devices

The increase in the volume of repair work requires a significant reduction in their importance at the expense of the organization of resource-saving technologies, including the processing and recycling of old asphalt concrete in ABZ.

Regeneration of old asphalt concrete in ABZ allows:

Use of all old asphalt concrete on the road;

Extensive use of additives of stone, bitumen materials and plasticizers during regeneration. This converts the given ready mix and the energy in road construction corresponds to the traffic intensity of the road to save material resources.

The plant uses old asphalt concrete obtained by milling or crushing using bulldozers, graders or other machines for processing. In the latter case, in the preparation of a coarse-grained mixture, asphalt concrete is crushed by crushing and screening of pieces not exceeding 40 mm. Asphalt concrete with a high bitumen content is purposefully ground at a temperature not exceeding 15-200 ° C. At high temperatures, the material adheres to the crushing additives. In the case of adhesions, the efficiency can be increased by adding up to 30% of mineral materials by periodically cleaning the grinder blades with soapy water.

It is recommended to use immediately crushed asphalt concrete for the preparation of asphalt mixtures. If necessary, the material is stored in piles with a height not exceeding 2 - 3 meters.

A layer of crushed asphalt concrete is covered with sand to prevent baking. From time to time the materials are mixed using an excavator.

The main task of the technological process is to reduce the impact of high-performance processing on the binding properties of old asphalt concrete, as well as to protect the environment from pollution. At the same time, they strive to make the most of the old asphalt concrete in the updated mix.

A cube and drum mixing device is used to obtain the reconstituted asphalt mixture.

In regeneration, the heating of the old asphalt concrete during the regeneration of the asphalt concrete in the mixing device is mainly provided by the heat exchange with the heated mineral.

The advantage of this technology is that the existing mixing devices allow them to be used without re-equipment or with low equipment.

In the second case, measures such as lowering the temperature and installing a screen in front of the drum burner to partially heat the bitumen in the old asphalt concrete from the flame, or installing an additional drying drum to heat the asphalt concrete at lower temperatures than the mineral heating temperature, relative to the heating temperature of new mineral materials.

Periodic effect of asphalt concrete mixer operation (Figure 1)

A) Transfer the old asphalt concrete directly to the mixer.

B) Delivery of old asphalt concrete past the drying drum.

C) Using a double drying drum:

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1) old asphalt concrete; 2) new mineral materials; 3) the carrier; 4) drying drum; 5) mixer; 6) bitumen; 7) accumulating bunker;

The old asphalt concrete is delivered directly to the mixer or to the mineral materials that pass through the drum. (Figure 1)

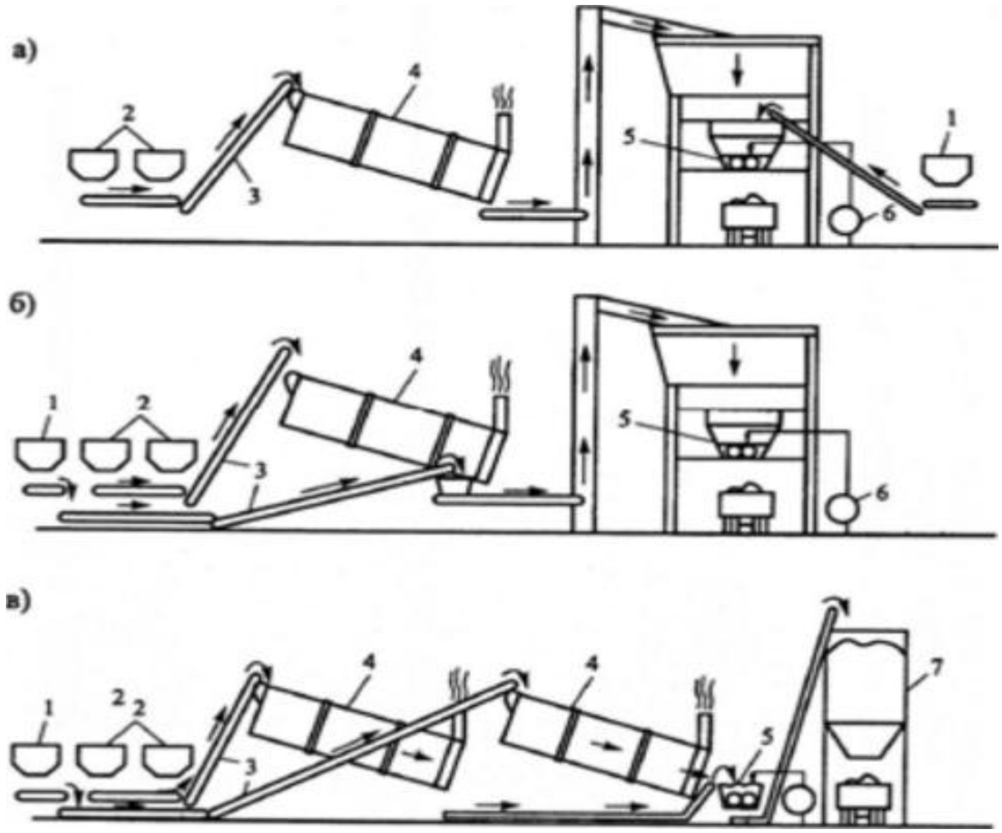

Figure 1

Processing of asphalt concrete in drum mixer devices:

A) With direct heating;

B) With heat dissipation screen;

C) With the delivery of materials in installments;

1. Old asphalt concrete; 2. New mineral materials; 3.Carrier; 4. Drum mixer; 5. Bitumen; 6.Heat dissipation screen; 7.Concentrating bunker; 8. Distribution device;

The DS-154 can be used to process old asphalt concrete as well as to prepare a mixture of new mineral materials. However, the high temperature (600 ° C) inside the mixer in the kiln zone leads to significant changes in the bonding properties in the old asphalt concrete. In this case, additional air pollution occurs and the binders in the old asphalt concrete eliminate overheating.

A slight change in the design of the mixer significantly reduces air pollution and prevents overheating in old asphalt concrete. Such a modification of the mixing device is a protective, heat-conducting screen mixer that prevents the flame from coming into direct contact with the material.

When using this technology, the maximum amount of old materials should not exceed 20-30% depending on the weight of the returned mixture.

The temperature of the mineral materials (sand and gravel) should be approximately 220-260 ° C to ensure the required temperature of the finished regenerated mixture.

The specific value of the heating temperature of new mineral materials is determined by the amount of old asphalt concrete in the regenerated mixture, its required temperature, as well as the moisture content of the old asphalt concrete.

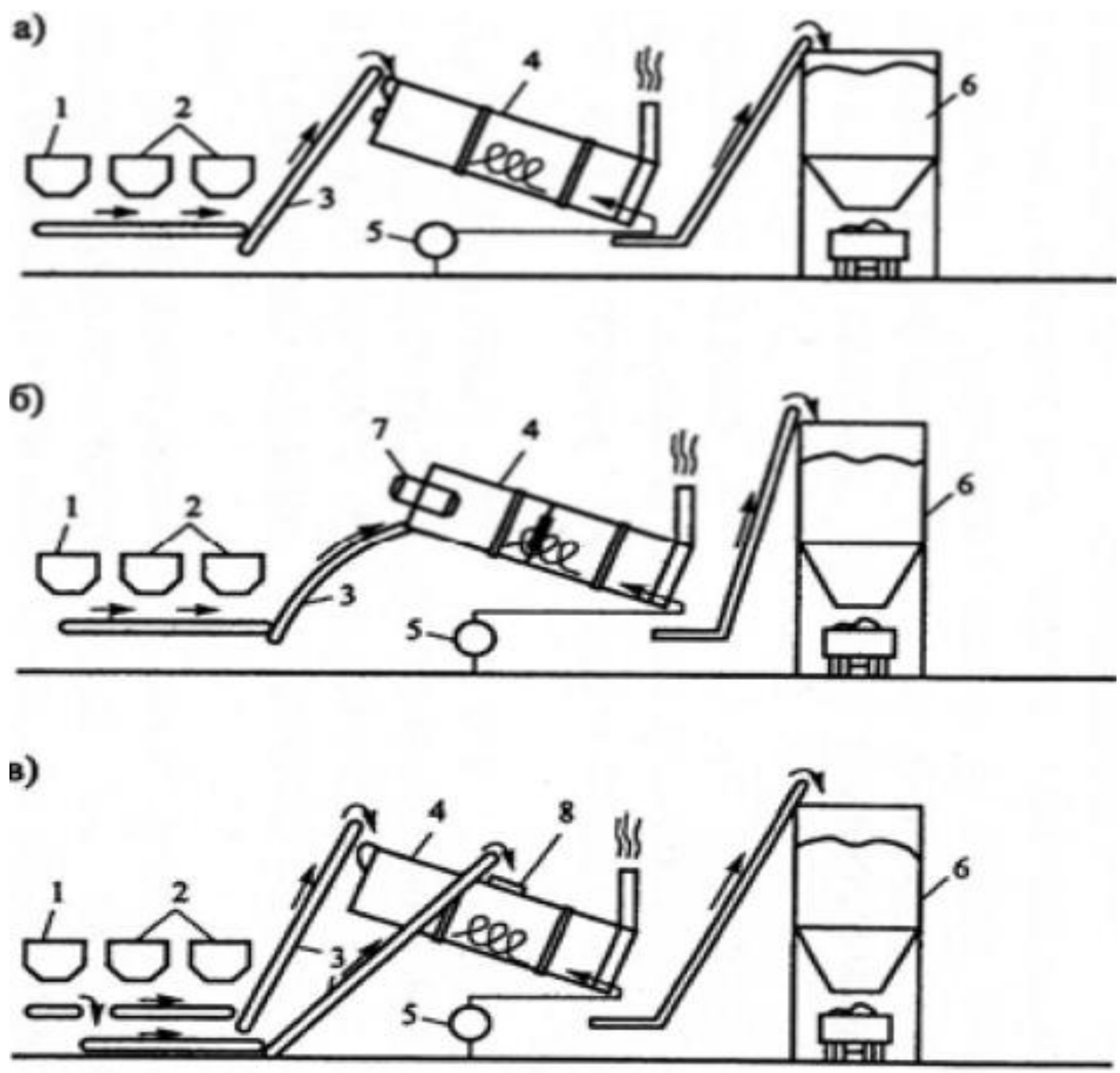

Figure 108

In the processing of asphalt concrete in devices with two drying drums, direct heating of the old and heating of heated stone materials are used in series. (Figure 108)

The temperature inside the 1st drum where the mineral materials are heated is much higher than the temperature inside the 2nd drum used to heat the old asphalt concrete directly. The final heating of the old asphalt concrete is done by heat exchange with the heated mineral materials during mixing.

It is possible to use hot exhaust gases inside the first drum as the cooling water in the second drum, which significantly reduces the energy density of the process, as well as allows the preparation of renewable mixtures up to 70% of old asphalt concrete.

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THE APPLICATION OF MICRO GRAFTING TECHNIQUE IN MICRO PROPAGATION OF CHERRY ROOT STOCK CULTIVAR

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ABSTRACT

The in vitro propagation techniques of cherry rootstock cultivars, micro grafting virus free elite cultivars on the compatible rootstocks and cultivating within a year are revealed in the article. These techniques serve for the development of intensive horticulture.

KEYWORDS: *Cherry, Rootstock, Variety, Micro propagation, Growth Regulators, Micro grafting.*

1. INTRODUCTION

About 200 species of micropropagation of cherry plants are well studied and developed in the world.

But even so, the correct application of the types and amounts of cytokine, the propagation of high-quality and productive plants on an industrial scale, is still a very controversial issue and still has its own problems.

Nowadays, in vitro micropropagation of fruit trees is well established not only for propagation of grafting but also for varieties.

Using in vitro micrografting technology of fruit trees allows for an unlimited number of grafting throughout the year as well as a highly effective product through a unique combination of grafting [1,2,3].

In order to be successful grafting of micropropagation of rootstock in vitro method grafted seedlings, the location on the graft, the size of the shoot tip, light, temperature, the composition of the nutrient medium, the effect of plant hormoneswas studied[5,6].

The micropropagation branches were detected as the best sources of grafting which propagated *in vitro*.The dormant buds harvested in November took the next place in terms of advantage.

Most of the grafts stopped developing after the initial growth.

2. MATERIALS AND METHODS.

The researches were conducted in the "Biotechnology" laboratory of the Research institute of horticulture, viticulture and winemaking named after Academician Mahmud Mirzaev in the rootstock of cherries Krymsk-5andRevershon.

In the laboratory, the method of micrografting of citrus fruits by L.Navarro's was used in our experiments[4].

The used stages in the introduction of the Reversion variety:

Buds in dormant state, collected from November to February;

New vegetative branches of plants growing in the field;

The tip of the vegetative branches grown *in vitro* was selected;

Cherries from the mother garden were cut from branches of the Revershon variety of 2-5 mm in length.

The accuracy of all experiments was achieved by a radical comparison of the control variants.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS.

The success of micrograftingin order to obtain disease-free plant material depends on a variety of factors.

Among other factors, treatment with plant hormones accelerated tissue regeneration at the joints of grafted parts and increased the viability of grafts.

Pre-treated shoottips grafting not only increase grafting efficiency, but also eliminate the blackening and drying of shoots encountered during *in vitro*micrografting.The combination of auxin and cytokine stimulates the growth of the shoot tip and the formation of conductive bonds, as well as the adhesion of rootstock and insert.Cytokines rejuvenate plant cells and together with auxin, stimulate tissue proliferation (proliferation) in the connective tissue of the graft.

Various initial treatments on the grafted shoots, the grafting method and the post graft lighting conditions influenced the success of the grafting.

Prior to grafting, the upper part of the rootstock and lower part of the insert (cutting side shoots, shoot) were soaked in a mixture of various antioxidants and plant hormones for 1 minute.

When grafting by this method, no blackening was observed on the cut surfaces of the rootstock (shoot, cutting side shoots) and the insert. High grafting efficiency was achieved when treated with a combination of 150mg/lGA_3, 0,5mg/lIBA. The experiments studied the introduction and rooting of cherries in Krymsk-5graft and Revershon cultivar in MS (Murasige and Skoog,1962), MS_{imp} (Murasige and Skoogmodified) DKW (Driver and Kuniyuki, 1984) and WPM (Woody plant medium) nutrient media.

In grafting cherry plants, the concentration of sucrose in the liquid nutrient medium affected the efficiency, and the best result was observed when using a sucrose nutrient medium of 30 g/l.

By studying the effect of different composition nutrient media on the grafting efficiency was achieved when using a sequence of semi-solid MS medium, liquid MS medium, vermiculite liquid MS medium (Fig.1).

When micrografting was grown in a semi-solid MS medium that containing 3% of sucrose, the efficiency was 75.6% and in a semi-solid MS medium containing 5% of sucrose, the efficiency was 82.7%.

The success of micro grafting technology, in order to obtain disease- free plant material, depends on a variety of factors.

Among these factors, as a result of treatment with plant hormones, the acceleration at the tissue regeneration at the joints of grafted parts and the survival of grafts increased.

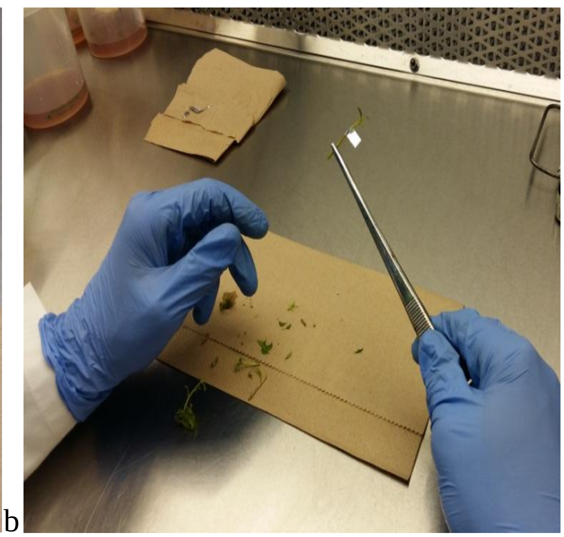
a  b 

Figure 1.*preparation of cherry plant for micrografting (a) and the process of micrografting(b)*

Initially treated shoottips not only increase grafting efficiency, but also eliminate situations such as blackening and drying of the shoottips encountered during micrografting*in vitro*.

Assessment of incompatibleness of the grafted parts.

Incompatibleness is the inability of two different plants to form a successful combination when grafted together and not to grow well together as a single plant.

The incompatibleness of grafted parts in fruit plants is divided into two classifications: Transferable and local incompatibleness.

Thetransferable incompatibleness is due to the variation of some variable factors between the grafted parts and cannot be eliminated even when mutually compatiblegrafted parts are inserted.

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The local incompatibleness is due to the formation of a junction between the rootstock and the insert.Mutually compatible grafted parts can be eliminated by insertion.Predicting combinations of incompatible grafted parts prevents economic losses.If signs of incompatibleness of grafted parts in the field are detected after several years, they can be detected early with the help of micrografting and callus accumulation technologies *in vitro*.

The use of micrografting technologies in the assessment of compatibleness and incompatibleness between the grafting pairs gave good results.

Micrografted plants were usually difficult to take root.

For rooting purposes, the IBA growers have proven to have a positive effect on the micrografting of cherries.At the same time, growersubstances enhance the cell division and accelerate callus formation, which in turn leads to an increase in the number of successful micrografting compounds.

The micrografted plants were grown in incubators at the temperature of 21-23^{0}C relative humidity 50-60% and 6200 lux light.

In vitro conditions of cherry grafts for 2018-2020 MS, DKW, MS$_m$and WPM studied the rooting, number and length of roots under the influence of IBA 2,3,3,5 and 4 mg/l of nutrients in nutrient media. (table -1).

TABLE 1 THE INFLUENCE OF DIFFERENT CONCENTRATIONS OF IBA GROWER MATERIAL ON ROOTING OF REVERSHON VARIETY OF MICROGRAFTED CHERRIES, 2018-2020 YEARS

Nutrient media	Concentration, mg/l	Date of first rooting	Full rooting, date	Roots		
				Num, pieces	Length,cm	Rooting, %
MS control	2	13/IV	26/IV	2,5	2,8	24,9
	3	12/IV	25/IV	3,3	4,0	38,6
	3,5	10/IV	25/IV	3,8	4,2	42,4
	4	10/IV	23/IV	3,8	4,2	48,1
DKW	2	16/IV	22/IV	2,2	1,7	20,8
	3	15/IV	22/IV	3,4	3,8	45,6
	3,5	12/IV	16/IV	4,3	5,2	76,9
	4	12/IV	16/IV	4,4	5,3	84,7
MS$_{imp}$	2	16/IV	25/IV	2,1	2,4	20,3
	3	16/IV	21/IV	4,1	3,8	51,6
	3,5	15/IV	20/IV	4,3	4,0	81,3
	4	15/IV	20/IV	4,6	4,0	75,6
WPM	2	20/IV	3/V	1,4	2,0	8,4
	3	19/IV	30/IV	2,0	3,4	15,0
	3,5	18/IV	29/IV	2,7	3,4	17,3
	4	18/IV	28/IV	2,7	3,6	18,4
	CD$_{00,5}$	-	-	0,1	0,2	-

Values in parenthesis are arc sine transformed values.

CD = Critical difference

According to the results of the experiments, the Revershon variety under the influence of IBA 3,5 mg/l took fully root in 15 days, the pieces of roots were 3.8, the length of roots were 4.2 cm and root rate was 42.8%, while IBA in a controlled nutrient medium, 4mg/l under the influence of IBA grower material it took full root in 13 days, the roots were 3.8 pieces, the root length was 4.2cm and the root rate was 48.1%.

Growing agent in DKW nutrient medium under the influence of 3.5mg/l IBA Revershon variety took full root in 4 days, the number of roots was 4.3, the root length was 5.2cm, the root rate was 76.9%, which is higher than the control variant, rooting took place in 9 days earlier, the number of roots increased by 0.5 pieces, the length of the roots was 1cm, the rate of rooting was 37.2% higher.

By the growing agent of 4 mg/l IBA rootstock fully rooted in 4 days, the number of roots was 4.4, the length of the roots was 5.3 cm, the root rate was 84.7%, the full rooting of the variety was in 9 days earlier than the control option, the length of the roots was 1.1 cm, the root rate was 36.6% higher.

Growing agent inMS_m nutrient medium under the 3.5mg/l IBA Revershon variety took full root in 5 days, the number of roots was 4.3, the length of the roots was 4.0 cm, the root rate was 81.3%, compared to the control variant, full rooting is 8 days early, the number of roots is 0.5, the length of the roots is less than 0.2 cm, the rate of rooting is higher by 27.5%.

Revershon variety under WPM nutrient medium 3.5 mg/l IBA fully rooted in 11 days, the number of roots was 2.7, the root length was 3.4 cm, the root rate was 17.3%, which is higher than the control variant 4 days before rooting, the number of roots was 1.1, the length of the roots was 0.8 cm, the rate of rooting was low by 25.1%.The highest root formation rate in the Revershon variety was 84.7% of the variety under DKW nutrient medium 4 mg/l IBA.

The most ineffective indicator for rooting of the Revershon variety was 8.4% of the variety's rooting under the influence of 2 mg/l IBA, a grower medium in the WPM nutrient medium.

4. CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, we can grow half-dwarf thousands of cherry seedlings in a short period of time using micro grafting technology.

Micropropagation provides high opportunities in the improvement of plant seedlings and can be used in the propagation of fruit seedlings without viruses and without the use of harmful pesticides.

Also, micro grafting should also be used to predict imbalances between graft pairs, histological studies, detection of viral plants, reproduction of healthy plants free from soil-borne diseases, harmless gene pool exchange between countries, propagation of plants that are difficult to root.

This technology makes a great contribution to the year - round propagation of micrografted plants, consisting of virus- free elite varieties and appropriate grafts, as well as the development of intensive horticulture. The demand for finished products is higher than the semi-finished products. According to the principles of the market economy, high demand leads to an increase in price.

The field grafted seedlings are transferred to a portable pots and stored in greenhouses. When grafted seedlings are stored in a greenhouse, there is an additional expense for self-disease protection, fertilizers and heat energy.

In the laboratory, the grafted seedlings become the finished product and are transferred directly to the farm field. This eliminates the extra cost of the field grafting.

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STRATEGIES FOR ACHIEVING COMPETITIVE ADVANTAGE IN ENTERPRISE MARKETING MANAGEMENT

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ABSTRACT

It is known that the development of market relations in any society, the growth of the well-being of the population, all aspects of the management system are deeply structurally reformed, and such reforms affect all sectors of the economy: industries, corporations, associations and enterprises based on them. lay the principles of management. We know that a manufacturing company is always faced with different types of problems, and is looking for answers to the following questions: how and how many products to produce, who will be the potential consumer of the product, what price level to set, how to sell from the point of view of consumer demand, competition issues.

KEYWORDS: *Marketing, Marketing Management, Strategic Management, Consumer Market, Enterprise Activity, Manufacturing Enterprise, Competition, Marketing Strategy, Market Segment, Strategic Planning, Efficiency, Standard Of Living.*

I. INTRODUCTION

We know that today, at least, it is impossible to find a company that is not familiar with marketing management. In most enterprises in the country, marketing is not considered as the main business process of the entire enterprise strategy. In the past, from the point of view of company leaders, the main task of marketing services remained to promote and advertise products on the market. However, contrary to their opinion, marketing does not start where production ends. The tasks of enterprises include determining the nature and volume of production, as well as ways of efficient use of production capacity and engineering capabilities of the enterprise, taking into account trade prospects. Any modern marketing is closely related to the production activities of the enterprise, which are designed to produce a product at the level of demand or to bring all the resources of the enterprise in line with market requirements and opportunities for obtaining benefits. Particularly in today's fast-paced world, creating a marketing management strategy is becoming more and more important for all businesses.

The development and management of a marketing management strategy in an enterprise is a complex process that requires appropriate labor, material and financial costs. Marketing management is systemic in nature, and abandoning at least one of its elements is sometimes useless. Removing the components of a marketing management strategy is considered the biggest mistake in managing a marketing strategy in industrial enterprises. The transition from a “sellers' market” to a “consumer market” in an innovative environment requires the development of new development strategies. Consumer advertisers and consumers today are expanding their connections through new dynamic media called social media. Consequently, this is the newest stage of development in the field of communication with consumers.

Consideration of marketing management as one of the interconnected business processes of an enterprise, the use of a situational process approach and the use of balanced system management methods to achieve the goal of a business process allows you to increase the efficiency of marketing management.

Marketing management and strategic planning of enterprises is one of the most important tasks, not only scientific, but also practical.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

Marketing was created and serves to organize and manage the supply of manufactured goods to consumers at the right time, in quantity and quality, as well as to sell them with high efficiency and profit. Economists say the use of marketing services brings great benefits to society, consumers, manufacturers and the marketing agencies themselves. F. Kotler in "Fundamentals of Marketing" asfollows."Marketing is a form of human activity aimed at satisfying needs and desires through exchange" [1].

Marketing management is an internal enterprise management system aimed at studying and taking into account the needs of consumers, the requirements of which ensure the fulfillment of certain technical and economic indicators, aimed at producing competitive products in a given volume, that is, to obtain the highest income and a strong position in the market. [2]

J.J. According to Lamben's definition. "Marketing is a philosophy of entrepreneurship in the market and at the same time an active process that can be divided into three main aspects: active, analytical and ideological" [3]. In practice, activism is understood as operational marketing focused on open trading markets that have a short planning period and are already occupied. The main goal of strategic marketing is to implement the sales plan and maximize sales revenue for consumers in a competitive environment.

Strategic marketing is an effective part of marketing, which means a certain set of actions aimed at achieving the set goals. However, in practice, in most cases, only individual components are implemented, which leads to deviations from real performance.

The effectiveness of strategic marketing is confirmed by a detailed analytical strategic plan. F. Kotler considered strategic marketing to be the basis of the needs of society. Therefore, his task was, first of all, "to study and analyze the variability of the parameters of the target market or segment, as well as potential consumers." [4] Effective strategic marketing allows an enterprise to use the economic opportunities created with its resources to ensure further growth and development in the future.

The two components of strategic and operational marketing complement each other. If the former gives a forecast of demand in the consumer market, the latter sets a goal to gain market share on its basis and develops a marketing budget. The larger the business, the higher the profitability.

World experience shows that the development of a marketing strategy is possible only with a more accurate study of the consumer market and its effective implementation - price regulation, competition, product policy. BC. Based on the observations of foreign researchers such as Cooper, Boose, Allen, Nerver and Slater et al. [7], [8], [9]

In practice, marketing strategies are used only with elements of operational marketing, which means they do not correspond to the marketing concept, which implies the creation of a high-quality product in order to promote the product to the market and make a profit. Ismagilova B.S. By definition, marketing can occur when there are several components of the direction of the consumer market:

- Customer orientation both now and in the future;

- Referral to intermediaries and consideration of their requirements;

- Competitive orientation and assessment of competitive opportunities;

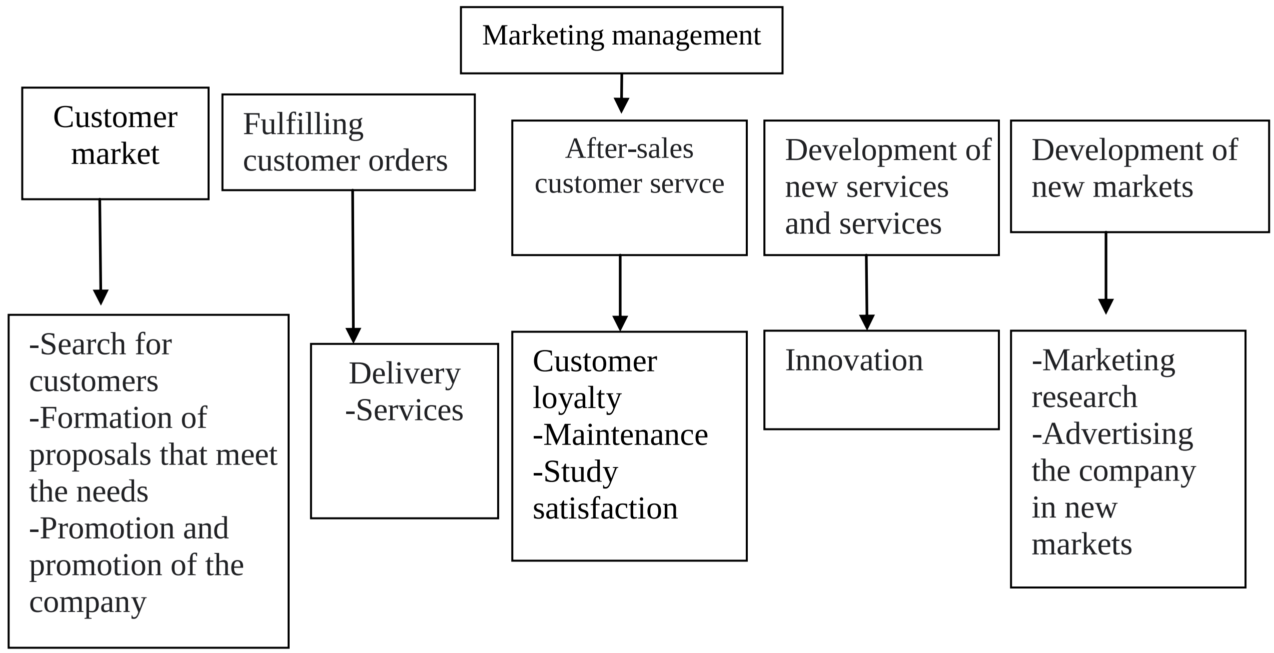
- Coordination of the work of all divisions of the enterprise;

- Environmental analysis.

In addition, strategic marketing is "the process by which a market-oriented enterprise pursues a policy of creating products and services that deliver products that outperform competitors' products compared to consumers, while achieving high performance in the consumer market." By definition, the basic concepts necessary for making a management decision can be used: customer need, competitive advantage and profitability indicators. In practice, these elements are interrelated and mean the development of effective marketing technologies that are carried out in conjunction with the external, internal environment of the enterprise. When choosing a marketing strategy, you can use different approaches.

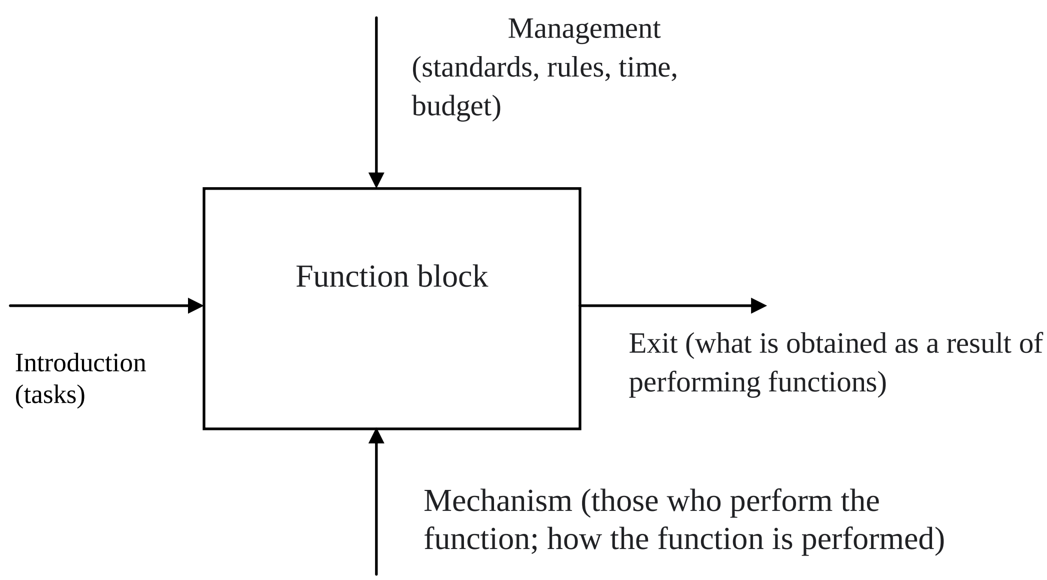
Pinkov A.P. When analyzing the approach based on the construction of two-dimensional matrices, each sector cited the descriptive elements, which are available in a number of literature sources corresponding to a particular strategy [10], [11].

Figure 1. Marketing management of the company descriptive elements [10], [11].



Market In the current market, a product is like a competitive product. Development of an old new market New areas of product use have been identified, demand has grown Development of new old products with the implementation of innovation policy Refresh and expand new new diversification range The Ansoff matrix offers four strategies depending on the type of product and market (Table 1). The choice of strategy depends on the company's ability to update its assortment and on the level of market saturation. Strategies for increasing the competitiveness of an enterprise are considered in the (FSA) block diagram.

Figure 2. Marketing planning system in the enterprise (FSA) block diagram



Strategic advantage of the target sales market Kang Low cost product differentiation Narrow focus strategy Focus on cost reduction Focus on product differentiation The purpose of marketing, its strategy largely depends on the state of consumer demand. F. Kotler identifies eight requirements that correspond to specific marketing strategies (table 3).

TABLE 3 DEMAND AND MARKETING STRATEGIES. [12]

Demand Status	Marketing Strategy	Marketing activity
Negative	Conversion marketing is aimed at giving consumers a positive attitude towards the product	Analyze the causes of rejection, find ways to eliminate it
NO	Promotional marketing	Measures aimed at forming interest in the product, informing consumers about the needs of the product
Potential demand	Emerging marketing that makes demand a reality	Assess the value of potential demand, explore opportunities to deliver a product that can meet the needs of customers.
Declining demand	Recovery marketing	Search for new markets, change approaches in offering goods, strengthen competitive positions in the market
Unstable Demand	Synchromarketing allows you to balance supply and demand	Carrying out marketing activities to stimulate sales, adapting production to seasonal changes in demand
Exactly Demand	Supportive marketing	Measures to meet the needs and requirements of buyers
Excessive Demand	Demarketing	Increase prices, reduce service quality, advertising and more.
Irrational demand	Counter-marketing	Measures aimed at creating a negative attitude towards a product or focusing on another product

Evolving marketing that makes demand a reality. Assess the value of potential demand, explore the possibilities for creating a product that can meet the needs of customers. Decrease in demand Recovery marketing Search for new markets, change in approaches to the supply of goods, strengthening of competitive positions in the market Unstable demand Synchromarketing allows you to balance supply and demand Carry out marketing activities to stimulate trade, adapt production to seasonal changes in demand Exactly Require Supportive Marketing Measures to Meet the Needs and Requirements of Buyers Surplus Demarketing on demand Increase in prices, decrease in quality of service, advertising and so on. Marketing measures to counter irrational demand, aimed at creating a negative attitude towards a product or focusing attention on another product. The choice of a marketing strategy should be based primarily on the goals that the company wants to achieve. The main goal is to benefit from the final consumption of each amount of money in the long term and to take a leading position in the market, improve the quality of the product and ultimately achieve the same goal. Many foreign economists have conducted research on the problems of improving the organization and management of marketing strategies in enterprises. Also, scientists of the republic carried out scientific work, scientific research. In their textbooks and teaching aids K. Abdurakhmanov, M. Boltabaev, Z. Adilova, A. Fattakhov, Sh. Ergashkhodzhaeva, E. Nabiev, [13] F. Nazarova, [14] D. Rakhimov, [15] D. Jalalova [16], [17] management needs improvement.

III. THE MAIN RESULTS AND FINDINGS

There are many potential ways for a website developer to make a living. Choosing specific areas of transformation, they determine the impact on the implementation of targeted programs, the economic efficiency and reliability of the marketing system, its competitiveness, the stable position of the enterprise and its products in the market, as well as the position of the company in the market. specific environment. Summarizing the best practices, opinions of foreign and Uzbek scientists will help determine the key areas for improving the effectiveness of marketing. [18] We evaluated the directions and methods of increasing the marketing efficiency of enterprises. Ways to improve marketing efficiency were assessed on a 10-point scale (Table 4).

TABLE 4 INCREASING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF MARKETING IN ENTERPRISES METHODS AND DIRECTIONS OF ITS ASSESSMENT (POINTS) [EIGHTEEN]

Ways to increase efficiency	Leaders		Deputy Head of Commerce	Key experts	Marketers
	Service departments	Business departments			
Improving the organizational mechanism	6,8	6,0	7,0	7,0	7,8
Level of readiness:					
Leader	9,2	9,0	9,3	9,3	9,4
Marketers	9,1	9,1	9,3	9,1	9,6
Rationalization of functional organization	7,8	7,1	8,1	8,2	9,1
Improvements in the following areas:					
market research	6,9	6,1	8,0	7,2	8,9
product sales	7,6	6,9	7,8	7,1	7,7
marketing management	7,2	6,7	8,9	7,8	9,1
Realization of the human factor	8,3	7,3	8,1	7,6	9,3
Innovation and computerization	5,3	5,0	6,3	6,1	7,7
Use of scientific technology of marketing	5,4	4,8	6,2	5,9	8,2

process					
Improving trade and competition	7,8	6,8	7,8	7,3	8,9
Implementation of information support	5,1	4,8	6,7	6,4	7,9

According to the head of the enterprise, deputy for commercial issues and marketing specialist in the main areas of improving the quality and effectiveness of marketing: improving the organizational mechanism (7.1-7.9 points), organizing functional marketing (9) (1-9.4), introducing human factor both in the marketing management strategy and in the relationship between the consumer and the manufacturer (8.1-9.3 points). Other respondents rated areas such as the application of marketing processes in science technology (5.9-8.2 points), updating and computerizing marketing strategies (5.3-7.7 points), and research. Market (6.1-8.9 points). It should be noted that marketers have noted that the highest scores of these factors are more deeply involved in these issues.

Summarizing the results of the study, we can highlight the most important areas and ways to improve the efficiency of marketing at the enterprise:

1. Create a unified, flexible and dynamic marketing system.

2. Rationalization of the marketing functional organization.

3. Improving the organizational mechanism of marketing.

4. Improvement of personnel policy and work with personnel.

Let's analyze these areas. Build a holistic, flexible marketing system that can and adapt to customer demands, market changes, marketing innovation, smart services and international business. The system provides a high scientific and technical level of functional and auxiliary subsystems that form consistency and its integrity. It is recommended to create a marketing service at the enterprise, which is the main structural and functional link of marketing management and provides interaction between management and the production sector. When a marketing system is scientifically organized and programmed, it will not only be reliable and economical, but also self-organizing and self-managing.

It is important to formulate your strategy in the system of directions for improving marketing management. Modern large enterprises are complex socio-economic and production-technological systems operating in a constantly changing external competitive environment.

If this is not only a source of environmental threat, but also opens up new opportunities for increasing the overall resilience of the enterprise, it must have a clear global marketing management strategy, a general direction of action and all types of technology products and services. Production defines a set of local strategies to improve relative marketing management.

The article gives a definition of the concept of "marketing management strategy" and proposes a model for managing an enterprise marketing management strategy, which includes four blocks: formulation of the mission and goals, general strategic analysis, strategy development, strategy implementation (Figure 1).

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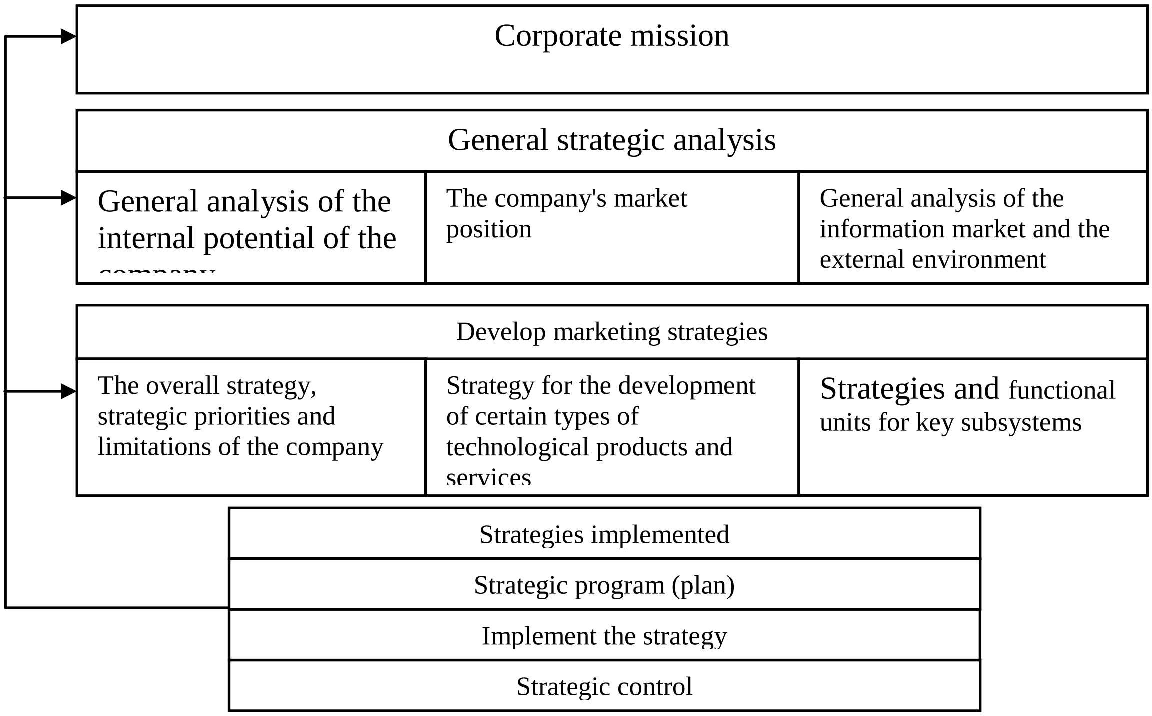

Figure 1. Model of a marketing management strategy [19]

Based on the methodological rules outlined in the article, it is formed from the most important model for developing an enterprise marketing management strategy.

Improving marketing management at enterprises, increasing their competitiveness, the market for technological products and its scientific approach to organizing production and sales, internal marketing as a means of influencing the creative potential of professionals in increasing the competitiveness of an enterprise. In particular, it was noted that the problems in the field of industrial enterprises in modern market conditions determine the need to develop a new scientific approach to organizing this type of activity based on the integration of the principles of state regulation, management and marketing.

The main feature of the proposed approach is that it seeks to combine not a collection of traditional and complementary principles, but their combination, taking into account the development trends of the theory and practice of management and marketing.

IV. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

In the context of innovative renewal in the country, modern marketing is closely related to the production activities of an enterprise, which has a number of products related to the market, products, market segments, sellers and buyers and their relationships in various fields. has its own characteristics. Analysis of various directions and elements of marketing management of enterprises allows us to identify key areas related to the orientation of the enterprise to target market segments, the development of product promotion systems, as well as the development and creation of new types of products. Marketing is not about cutting simple costs. Practice shows that it is not enough to simply single out and classify marketing costs, it is necessary to justify cost items for organizing and managing marketing, as well as to develop a methodology for calculating the value of the results of an enterprise's marketing management strategy.

The results of the marketing management strategy at enterprises should be based on a balanced scorecard formed on the basis of management accounting indicators. Analysis of various methods for assessing the effectiveness of marketing management showed that the main disadvantage of many of them is the subjectivity of the assessment.

Consequently, there is a need to develop such a technology for enterprise marketing management, which would take into account all the interrelationships between the components of marketing management, based on effective methods for solving real marketing problems and allow planning marketing activities. It is based on the fact that the reforms carried out in our country lead to the formation of an innovative economy for the integration of our economy into the world community and the construction in modern Uzbekistan of modern enterprises equipped with the most advanced technologies.

The main issue is to organize the sale of goods on the basis of marketing technologies and increase the volume of services both domestically and in foreign markets. In modern conditions, the implementation of these tasks, that is, the development of the economy, depends more on how to conduct marketing activities. Today, the focus is on modern and unique marketing management in enterprises that are essential to the country's economic growth.

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JEWELRY ART OF BUKHARA

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ABSTRACT

This article covers the research of jewelry art of Bukhara – one of the traditional types of craft and art, which is of great importance for determining the role of the region as the most important trade, handicraft and political core of Central Asia. Over the centuries, the art of ancient Asian countries united the style developed by the oriental ideas of beauty, tending to the ultimate aestheticismof form, sophistication of lines, which was also characteristic of jewelry. Comprehensive study of jewelry items discovered during archaeological excavations on the territory of the Bukhara oasis and jewelry of the XVIII –early XX centuries from museum collections, that had not been previously considered, is carried out.

KEYWORDS: *Jewelry Art, Jewelry Business, Jewelry, Adornment Form, Metal, Precious Stones, Glass, Jeweler, Jeweler's Tools, Bukhara Oasis.*

INTRODUCTION

In Uzbekistan, efforts to restore and develop the domestic jewelry industry are consistently being made. Providing manufacturers with access to precious metals allows expanding the volume of produced domestic jewelry.

During the years of independence of Republic of Uzbekistan, interest in the richest cultural and historical heritage of our Motherland has grown. It defined the task of comprehensive study of the traditional forms of its material and spiritual cultureas urgent.

Of particular importance are the mass types of applied arts, which largely determine the aesthetic and moral ideals of the people. It is now generally recognized that archaeological and ethnographic sources such as jewelry are independent and informative for historical science.

Jewelry making is one of the oldest crafts in the centuries-old history of humankind.

Jewelry is a craft that is associated with the artistic processing of precious metals, primarily gold and silver. Since antiquity, gold and silver were known as materials that lend themselves to artistic processing. At the very beginning of human history, we find objects made of gold and silver, which served a variety of purposes. This is because no other metal can compare with it in nobility and beauty, as well as the fact that they lend themselves to processing in a variety of techniques and, in addition, can be decorated with precious stones, colored enamel, etc.

Jewelry making, which has been going on for many centuries, continues to hold its place firmly. Knowledge of the manufacturing technology and analysis of elementary parts of jewelry increase the possibilities of perceiving other, more complex properties and qualities of jewelry as an object of decorative art.

Over the centuries, the art of ancient Asian countries united the style developed by the oriental ideas of beauty, tending to the ultimate aestheticismof form, sophistication of lines, which was also characteristic of jewelry. Their style was distinguished by the fragmentation of the form, the abundance of pendants, free joints, giving the product airiness, lightness, the use of filigree, delicate cut, precious and semi-precious stones like turquoise, amethysts, beryls, tourmalines, corals and nacres.

Issues of jewelry and related problems of the social-economic history of Central Asia in the XIX - early XX centuries were considered in the works of major historians, ethnographers, art critics: O.A. Sukharev, D.A. Fakhretdinov, L.A. Chvyr, and the jewelry business of Bukhara of this period has been studied to a certain extent, and the study of this problem for the earlier eras of the history of the region is just beginning. Collected over the past decades, jewelry from various sites of the Bukhara oasis has become a scientific basis for solving this problem.

Hence follows the urgent need to study the evolution of the style of Bukhara jewelry and traditional techniques of Bukhara jewelers, based on a deep study of exhibits stored in the funds of museums of Uzbekistan, private collections and museums around the world.

The study of Bukhara jewelry of earlier periods, based on archaeological sources,remains the least researched one. Here, in essence, one should speak only about a certain number of publications devoted to the analysis of jewelry and the organization of the craft of Bukhara and the Bukhara oasis.

Because of many years of archaeological excavations carried out in Bukhara, Paikend, Varakhsha, Romitan and other places of the oasis, the Institute of Archeology of the Academy of Sciences of Republic of Uzbekistan (Samarkand), the Scientific Research Institute of Restoration (Tashkent) and the State Hermitage (St.Petersburg), a collection of jewelry stored in the collections of museums and has not yet received a scientific interpretation has been received.

For millennia, Bukhara was the center of not only a vast oasis, but also the capital of a number of large states that existed on the territory of Maverannahr and Central Asia, which attracted craftsman-jewelers from other centers to the capital, which contributed to the strengthening of the syncretism of the forms of jewelry.

In order to solve these urgent tasks, research work on the study and manufacture of ancient Bukhara national jewelry is carried out in frame of “Restoration of historical traditions of Bukhara school of jewelry”project. Comprehensive study of jewelry items discovered during

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archaeological excavations on the territory of the Bukhara oasis and jewelry of the XVIII –early XX centuries from museum collections, that had not been previously considered, is carried out.

Bukhara was one of the main centers of jewelry art. The significance of this school is emphasized not only by the jewelry stored in the museums of the city, historical chronicles, but also by the architectural monument of the XVI century Taki-Zargaron– the Dome of Jewelers, built in Bukhara as a trade and craft center of the city. Workshops and jewelry stores were located under Taki-Zargaron.

It is known that in the XIX century there were up to 400 jewelers in the city. Uzbeks and Tajiks, Indians and Persians were engaged in this craft. The Indians, for example, owned small workshops for grinding and cutting precious stones. Thanks to Caucasian jewelers, the rabble became popular. In general, the jewelry art of Bukhara was, as D.A. Fakhretdinova has noted, “complex syncretic phenomenon, in which on the Tajik-Uzbek basis and ancient traditions, a lot that was brought in by other peoples merged.” At the same time, one cannot fail to notice that the borrowed forms were largely modified under the influence of local fashion; in the multiethnic city that was Bukhara, a single set of jewelry was formed, reflecting the characteristic features of urban fashion, regardless of its ethnic characteristics.

Traditional Bukhara jewelry includes head adornments tilla-kosh (bride's crown), temporal pendants mohitillo (bibishak) and kadzhak, breast jewelry zebi-gardan and nozi-gardan, leaf-type earrings, kundalsoz, chalka, etc., bracelets decorated delicate cut carving in islimi style, belts for the nobility with large silver buckles, etc. Many of these types of ornaments were also made in other cities, for example, zebi-gardan and tillya-kosh. Zebi-gardan breast decorations are compound complexes consisting of a large central medallion-pendant and additional small rectangular medallions connected by delicate chains running in several rows. They were decorated with enamel, semi-precious stones or colored glass, filigree, numerous pendants.

Tillya-kosh head jewelry, the shape of which is probably associated with Indian tradition, was popular among both the Uzbek and Tajik population; they were also similar to the Samarkand, Tashkent and Kokand jewelry.

The problem of the semantics of formshas always beenof particular interest to researchers of jewelry art, the specificity of which lies in the fact that even the forms that are made later in time are often associated with archaic, cult, predominantly astral representations of a sedentary agricultural environment, or totemic representations of the steppe people, so ancient that their meaning long forgotten. The analysis of the form and the search for analogies allows restoring their genesis.

For example, “Sanchok” - a fragment of a Bukhara head pin (below a crescent moon, above a star; in Khorezm its version is known as “bodom-oy”, forehead-temporal decoration) - is associated with astral symbolism (motifs of the sun (stars) and the moon), formerly popular both in the art of the sedentary agricultural and nomadic population. The symbols of the sun and the crescent are popular among many eastern peoples and are associated with one of the most ancient astral cults – the worship of the Sun and the Moon. The moon was associated with the feminine principle, and the sun - with the masculine. The sun is the supreme deity, a great fertilizing force, the idea of life in general has been associated with his image at all times. The crescent, in turn, symbolized the beginning of a new life cycle. The image of the crescent, as it were, ensured the successful further development of life, and the sun - the patronage of life itself.

Two symbols side by side emphasized the cyclicality and continuity of the life process and, probably, reflected the idea of the equinox associated with the beginning of the New Year according to the Eastern calendar - the Navruz holiday. In general, the symbolism of jewelry of this kind is associated with the idea of fertility, involvement in the life-giving forces of nature. Astral themes were very common in Bukhara, where Zoroastrianism was popular before the adoption of Islam, the worship of heavenly bodies, in particular the Moon - Moh; At one time, the first city mosque, MagokiAttori, was erected on the site of the Temple of the Moon. Another evidence of the stamina of the astral cult is the name of the country residence of the Bukhara emir - SitoraiMohi-Khosa - the house of the Moon and the Star.

Therefore, under the influence of the nomadic tradition, numerous amulets (tumar) appeared in the urban environment, originally intended to play not only a decorative, but also (first), a protective role - paper with inscribed words of prayer was put inside the amulet. In the performance of urban masters, tumars are significantly transformed - instead of massive, closed forms typical for steppe aesthetics, light structures come, decorated with patterns in the islimi style, Koranic inscriptions, as well as purely decorative tumars made in the open filigree technique, light and airy.

The decor of Bukhara bracelets is interesting in that it is of a later origin and appeared already during the heyday of Islamic art. It is based on delicate-through carving in the islimi style. The semantics of such patterns are known - they are designed to convey the idea of an ideal, beautiful world created by God, a garden of paradise. However, it is unlikely that the master jewelers put any meaning in these patterns, for them islimi is a traditional decoration technique popular in many types of artistic crafts.

Thereby, the analysis of the semantics of a number of Bukhara jewelry is associated with pre-Islamic concepts, which testifies to the antiquity and tradition of their forms. Their long-term existence, over many centuries, led to the loss of the inherent meaning, the predominance of the decorative side. However, the stability of the forms allows revealing the meaning that was originally inherent in these wonderful works of art.

The formation of ensembles of female and male jewelry in the Bukhara oasis is considered. The general direction of evolution of the style of Bukhara jewelry is traced; elements of similarity between the jewelry of Bukhara Sogd and the jewelry of other regions are highlighted.

This analysis provides an opportunity to trace cultural contacts, the presence of trade bonds and their role in the formation of an ensemble of jewelry. The presence of the integration of nomadic elements indicating the close connection of nomads with the sedentary population of the oasis is noted, the role of religious beliefs in the formation of the Bukhara jewelry school is determined.

Consideration of the processes of ethnic-cultural integration on the example of late medieval Bukhara allows asserting the spread of uniform style of jewelry for different national communities in the XIX - early XX centuries.

Bukhara, as the largest craft and trade center, attracted artisans from other regions and countries. The visiting jewelers adopted the tastes of the local population, reproduced the forms of Bukhara jewelry, but in their work they used certain techniques characteristic of them. A synthesis of various ornamental traditions took place, as a rule, not contradicting, but complementing and dynamically developing them.

At present, the jewelry art of Bukhara is on the way to revival. Bukhara artisansare creating modern jewelry in the best traditions of the local jewelry school.

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PECULIARITIES OF CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS AGAINST JUVENILE DEFENDANTS

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ABSTRACT

This article examines the age of responsibility of juvenile defendants in national legislation and the issues of its improvement, a comparative analysis with the legal framework of other developed countries, the material and procedural framework of criminal proceedings, gaps in it, the circumstances that must be proved in the case of minors, the importance of determining the age of the subject, the need to determine the age of the defendant., the court should pay attention to the issues related to the grounds for the release of minors from responsibility and punishment, including the advantages in imposing a sentence against minors, its features, the importance of assigning a lighter sentence and a suspended sentence, the analysis of practical examples in this area., suggestions were made on positive and negative aspects and improvement of national legislation.

KEYWORDS: *Juveniles, Criminal Proceedings, Preliminary Investigation, Prosecutor, Court, Juvenile Delinquency, Age Limit, Birth Certificate, Antisocial Conduct, Preliminary Investigation, Significant Validity, Inquiry Officer, Juvenile Accuse, Aggravating Circumstances,Juvenile Liability,Compulsory Public Works, Correctional Work, Restraint Of Liberty, Imprisonment.*

INTRODUCTION

Criminal proceedings on juvenile delinquency is given as separate category in Section XIII (Chapter 60) of the Criminal Procedure Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan (hereinafter referred to as the CPC).

It should be emphasized that the procedure for hearing cases on juvenile delinquency is carried out in accordance with the general order of the trial, with the application of special rules.

The Order № 126 of the Prosecutor General of the Republic of Uzbekistan (November 27, 2015)“On further increase of efficiency of participation of the prosecutor in proceedings in criminal courts”[1] establishes the points to be taken into account by the prosecutor when considering cases on juvenile delinquency in court and assessing the lawfulness of the court decision.

Criminal proceedings on juvenile delinquency have some peculiarities. There are circumstances subject to further proving, as well as certain subjects who are required to participate in the case together with the juvenile. In addition, sentencing also needs specific approach.

Pursuant to the Article 17 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan (hereinafter referred to as the Criminal Code), sane individuals who have reached the age of sixteen before the commission of a crime shall be found liable.

According to the Criminal Code the lowest age limit for criminal liability is the age of 13. For some offenses children aged 13 can be subject to criminal liability. In some cases criminal liability appliesfrom the age of 14, and for some cases it applies from the age of 16.

International legal instruments do not stipulate the age of criminal liability, except for the rules that set the minimum level.

United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice – The Beijing Rules (paragraph 4) states that “In those legal systems recognizing the concept of the age of criminal responsibility for juveniles, the beginning of that age shall not be fixed at too low an age level, bearing in mind the facts of emotional, mental and intellectual maturity”[2].

Correspondingly, the research on the criminal legislation of some countries revealed that the lowest age of criminal liability for juveniles is set as 14. For instance, Article 9 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Korea specifies that the actions of persons under the age of fourteen shall not be grounds for liability[3].

According to Article 20 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation[4], Article 27 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Belarus[5], Article 15 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan[6], Article 17 of the Criminal Code of the Kyrgyz Republic[7], Article 23 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Tajikistan[8], and Article 21 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Moldova[9] criminal liability is imposed on persons who have attained the age of sixteen at the time of commission of a crime, and the age of fourteen is established as the minimum age for liability.

Main part

Based on the afore-mentioned international standards and the legislation of developed countries, it is proposed to establish the minimum age of liability as 14 in the national Criminal Code.

Notably, according to Article 547 of the CPC of Uzbekistan, cases of crimes committed by persons under the age of eighteen by the moment of committing a crime shall be considered with application of a separate procedure in compliance with general rules.

Article 548 of the CPC of Uzbekistan stipulates the circumstances that are subject to proof in juvenile delinquency cases, according to which the following must be proved during interrogation, preliminary investigation and trial.

- Availability of grounds for accusation and conviction (Article 82 of the CPC);

- Grounds for rehabilitation (Article 83 of the CPC);

- Grounds for termination of criminal prosecution without establishment of culpability (Article 84 of the CPC);

- The age of the juvenile: the day, month and year of birth;

- Peculiarities of personality and health condition of the juvenile;

- The juvenile's living and upbringing conditions;

- Availability of adult instigators or other accomplices.

In particular, in criminal proceedings, it is imperative to establish the age and identity of the juvenile. One should be mindful of the fact that a person is considered to have attained the age at which the criminal liability sets in, not on his birthday, but after the day on which that day falls, that is, from zero hours of the next day.

When the forensic medical examination establishes the age of the defendant, his birthday is considered the last day of the year named by the experts. When determining the age of the minimum and maximum number of years, the court should proceed from the minimum age of such a person established by the experts[10].

Accordingly, attention should be paid to the presence in the case file of a photocopy of the birth certificate or passport of the juvenile. However, if it is established that there are no such documents in the case, it is imperative to eliminate such a shortcoming at the initiative of the court or the prosecutor.

If a crime is committed by a juvenile, who has not reached the age of recognition as the subject of that crime, Article 84 (part 1, item 7) of the CPC is applied. According to it, the criminal case shall be dismissed without establishment of culpability in commission of the offense on the grounds that the person has not reached the age of criminal liability by the moment of committing a crime.

Determining the age is as an important element of proof, as this helps to clarify thefact that the juvenile defendant can be the subject of a crime or not. And it should be noted that there are characteristics and limitations in imposing a penalty.

In addition, it is imperative to study the personality of the juvenile and the state of his health, his living and upbringing conditions.

According to A.A. Fedorova,in criminal proceedings against juvenile defendants, the court has to learn the psychological condition of a minor, his/her ability tofully realizethe actual character of the crime committed, reasons for criminal conduct, lifestyle, family environment and its surroundings[11].

Provided there is evidence that the juvenile defendant is mentally ill,a comprehensive forensic examination should be ordered to clarify whether the juvenile is mentally retarded or not.

Besides, in accordance with the legislation, only persons who have reached the age of 18 and who have intentionally committed a crime may be prosecuted for inducing a juvenile in antisocial conduct.

Furthermore, it should be determined that an adult knew that s/he was engaging a juvenile in antisocial conducts through one's actions, or s/he allowed such an opinion in his/her mind. Providing an adult who induces a person in antisocial conduct and was unaware or unable to know that the induced person was juvenile, in that case s/he cannot be prosecuted under Article 127 of the Criminal Code.

For instance, Mr. M, who had previously been convicted, being a dangerous recidivist, together with criminal accomplices Mr. B, Mr. K and Mr. N induced a juvenile Mr. D in commission of a crime. Under previous criminal concert on 17.12.2017, at 9.30 pm, the group entered illegally entered an unnumbered house

of citizen Mr. A in the Dustlik mahalla of Yangiyul district. They stole a herd of sheep(total number 23), which costs of 20 millionsums.

The investigating body caught the criminals. Mr. M, Mr. B, Mr. K and Mr. N were charged under Article 127 (part 3) and Article 169 of the Criminal Code for involving a juvenile Mr. D in the crime of theft.

The juvenile Mr. D, who was questioned in the court investigation, stated that it was Mr. M and Mr. B who interested him to commit the crime of theft. He also stated that he did not know defendants Mr. K and Mr. N, that they did not involve him in the crime, that he saw them after the crime had been committed. Similarly, Mr. K and Mr. N also gave a similar testimony to the juvenile Mr. D.

The court found that defendants Mr. K and Mr. N's involvement in inducing a juvenile in a crime had not been proven, as they had not met the juvenile Mr. D before, that they lived in a different neighborhood, and that they had no any relationship with the juvenile, that they had seen the juvenile Mr. D after the commission of theft, but it was dark they did not realize that he was a juvenile.

Therefore, the court did not charge them under Article 127 (part 3) of the CC because they did not know that Mr. D was a juvenile.

According to the decision[12] of the Yangiyul District Criminal Court dated 15.02.2018,Mr. Mwas found guilty under Article 169 (part 3, subparagraph 'a')and Article 127 (part 3) of the Criminal Code, Mr. B under Article 169 (part 2, subparagraphs 'b', 'c', 'd') of the Criminal Code and Article 127 (part 3), Mr. K, Mr. N and juvenile Mr. Dwere found guilty under Article 169 (part 2, subparagraphs 'b', 'c', 'd') of the Criminal Code and sentenced in accordance with the law.

What is more, according to Article 51 of the Criminal Code, it is mandatory that the defense attorney participate in the preliminary investigation and in criminal cases committed by juveniles in court. This rule applies even in the case of a juvenile's refusal to have a defense attorney (requirements of Article 52 of the CPC), and regardless of whether the accused has reached the age of adulthood (majority) by that time. This rule also applies to cases where a person is accused of crimes, one of which was committed by him/her under the age of 18, and the other after reaching the age of majority.

Failure to comply with the requirements of this procedural law is considered a serious violation of law on criminal procede under Article 487 of the CPC, which is the basis for the annulment of the sentence.

In addition to this, as long as evidence is obtained in violation of the rights of the juvenile suspect, accused or defendant, it shall be found inadmissible.

With this in mind, the prosecutor participating in the case should pay particular attention to the fact that the right of defense of the juvenile accused is provided during the preliminary investigation and trial.The prosecutor is supposed to react firmly by protesting if their right to procedural protection is not ensured.

On top of that, it is mandatory that a legal representative participate in the proceedings on juvenile delinquency.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

The participation of a legal representative in the case shall be allowed from the moment of the first interrogation of a juvenile as a suspect or accused by the decision of the inquiry officer or investigator. When a legal representative is allowed to participate in the case, s/he shall be explained the rights provided for in Article 61 of this Code.

By a decision of an inquiry officer, investigator or a court ruling, the legal representative of a juvenile might be removed from participation in the case if there are grounds to believe that his/her actions may harm the interests of the juvenile. In this case, the protection of the interests of the juvenile is entrusted to another legal representative or representative of the guardianship and trusteeship body.

A.A. Fedorova proposed to supplement Article 428 of the Criminal Procedure Code of the Russian Federation with the norms that the absence of a legal representative may be grounds for termination of the criminal case, as well as if it is established that the legal representative did not come without reasonable excuse, the court concludes that his actions are evaluated as that s/he may not protect the interests of the juvenile, and the court should take measures to change the legal representative[13].

In fact, A.A. Fedorova’s views are of significant validity. It is known that the national procedural legislation establishes the rule of mandatory participation of the legal representative. However, the procedure for the absence of the legal representative, and its consequences for failure to appear are not regulated in the legislation.

As the legal representative of juvenile suspect, accused and defendant is a participant in the proceedings, this requires the regulation of all this procedural actions.

In this regard, in our opinion, Article 549 of the CPC should be supplemented with a norm that provides that the absence of a legal representative may be grounds for termination of the criminal case, as well as if it is established that the legal representative did not come without reasonable excuse, the court concludes that his actions are evaluated as that s/he may not protect the interests of the juvenile, and the court should take measures to change him/her (the legal representative).

A teacher or psychologist may participate in the questioning of juvenile accused on discretion of the investigator or prosecutor. With permission of the investigator, s/he may put questions to the accused, and, upon completion of the questioning, get familiarized with the official record and make comments concerning the accuracy and completeness of the entries made therein. These rights shall be expounded by the investigator to a teacher or psychologist before the questioning of juvenile, with the entry to this effect being made in the official record of questioning.

In considering juvenile delinquency cases, particular attention should be paid to the specifics of criminal liability of juveniles set out in Section VI (Articles 81-90) of the CC of Uzbekistan.

The prosecutor or defense counsel, when commenting on the imposition of a sentence on a juvenile, should consider the possibility of requesting a punishment unrelated to imprisonment, taking into account the nature and degree of social danger of the offense, information about such persons and mitigating and aggravating circumstances.

There are peculiarities of juvenile liability,fines, compulsory public works, correctional work, restraint of liberty, imprisonment shall not exceed the amount established by law. Juvenile delinquency is recognized as a mitigating circumstance.

For instance, a fine is imposed on a juvenile defendant in the amount of two to twenty times the minimum wage.

When sentencing a juvenile defendant, it is necessary to appoint a social educator for the juvenile in cases of conditional conviction, or penalty, not related to deprivation of liberty.

In addition, in imposing a punishment related to deprivation of liberty on juvenile offenders, the law sets out certain restrictions and privileges.

For example, a sentence of long-term and life imprisonment may not be imposed on a person who has committed a crime under the age of eighteen.

For the juveniles who committed a crime with insignificant social danger, committed unintended offence, committed intentional less serious crime, punishment in the form of imprisonment shall be imposed.

It should be emphasized that the court may impose a punishment in the form of imprisonment only in cases where it is not possible to rehabilitate the offender without segregation from society. At the same time, the verdict must substantiate the court's conclusion.

When imposing a sentence of imprisonment on a minor, the application of Article 85 of the CC is sufficient and no additional application of Article 57 of the CC is required. Except in cases of imposition of other less severe punishments on the defendant, which are not provided for in the article of the special part of the Criminal Code in which s/he was found guilty.

For example, a juvenile Mr. N(born on 02.03.2000) on 11.12.2017 at about 22:00, being drunk, in order to intentionally inflict bodily harm to his elderly grandmother Ms. M (born on 01.01.1935) who lived with him, went to his place of residence (43 Qadirlik Street, Birlik mahalla, Qibray district, Tashkent region). Knowing that Ms. M was in a weak condition, hit her with his hands on different parts of her head, causing severe bodily injury. As a result, Ms.M died at the intensive care unit of Qibray District Central Hospital.

According to the decision of the Qibray District Criminal Court, Mr. N was found guilty under Article 104 (part 3, sub-paragraph 'd') of the Criminal Code and sentenced to 6 years in prison.

Thus, although the sanction of Article 104 (part 3, sub-paragraph 'd') of the Criminal Code provides for imprisonment of 8 to 10 years, when imposing a sentence on a juvenile defendant

Mr. N (17 years old), a sentence of up to 7 years imprisonment may be imposed in accordance with Article 85 (part 3, sub-paragraph ‘b’)of the Criminal Code[14].

When sentencing a juvenile in the form of imprisonment or correctional labor, the court, if there are grounds and conditions provided for in Article 72 of this Code, may apply a suspended sentence (conditional sentence). Accordingly, the application of Article 72 of the CC in sentencing in criminal cases committed by minors should be thoroughly and comprehensively considered by the courts.

In practice, juveniles are often given a suspended sentence and a probation period for serious and very serious crimes, depending on the consequences of their actions and the circumstances of the case.

Therefore, at a time when the prosecutor or defense counsel is asking for the application of Article 72 of the CC to juveniles, the purpose of educating the defendant should be clearly stated that specific obligations will be imposed on him/her during the probation period (completion of study, employment, etc.).

In addition, the attending prosecutor must consider the issue of release from liability or punishment towards the juvenile defendant by applying compulsory measures, taking into account the degree of social danger of the crime committed and the mitigating circumstances identified in the case.

Pursuant to Article 87 of the Criminal Code, ajuvenile who has committed a crime of insignificant social danger for the first time may be relieved from liability, if, taking into account the nature of the act committed, the personality of the perpetrator and other circumstances of the case, it is found that his reformation can be achieved without the application of punishment, with the transfer of materials to the Inter-agency Commission on Juvenile Affairs.

A juvenile who has committed a less serious crime for the first time, which is punishable by imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years, or who has repeatedly committed a crime of insignificant social danger, providing there are grounds provided for in the first part of this article, the court must consider the issue of discharge from punishment and application of compulsory measures against the juvenile defendant.

The prosecutor expresses opinion on the compulsory measures specified in Article 88 of the Criminal Code, that is, on the obligation to apologize to the victim in the form prescribed by the court, on the obligation to cover, to pay by labor or to eliminate the damage caused to a person who has reached the age of sixteen at his own expense, on the placement of a juvenile in a special educational institution. And the court shall decide on the release from punishment and the application of compulsory measures without imposing a punishment.

For instance, juvenile Mr. Dliving at the address: flat 15, apartment 27 U. Nosir Street, Bekabad city, on November 29, 2017, at 09.30 am, illegally entered flat 13, apartment 26, U.Nosir Street, Bekabad city, through the window. Juvenile Mr. D stole 13 thousandsums (it was on the table) sums and 650 thousand sums (from the closet) in cash, which belonged to Mr. T, the owner of the apartment and 3 keys hanged at the entrance of the apartment.

As a result of the theft, Mr. T suffered material damage in the amount of 663 thousand soums.

During the preliminary investigation, a total of 663000 soums and the keys to the apartment were seized as material evidence from Mr. D in the presence of attesting witnesses.

During the trial, taking into account that Mr. D was a juvenile, that he fully compensated for the damage, that he reconciled with the victim, that he was a schoolboy, and there was a positive description from his place of residence, these were considered mitigating circumstances under Article 55 of the CC. And the court found that there were no aggravating circumstances under Article 56 of the CC.

The court found Mr. D guilty of committing an offense under Article 169 (part 2, 'g') of the Criminal Code. And according to Article 87 of the Criminal Code he was released from punishment with the application of compulsory measures. He was obliged under Article 88 of the Criminal Code to apologize to the victim Mr. T in public[15].

According to Article 90 of the Criminal Code of Russian Federation, a juvenile who has committed a crime of small or average gravity for the first time may be relieved from criminal responsibility if it is found that his reformation can be achieved by applying compulsory measures of educational influence[16].

The law also provides that a juvenile who has committed a serious crime may be released from punishment if it is sufficient to educate him by placing him in a closed special educational institution[17].

We can see that in the procedural legislation of the Russian Federation, there is no limit to the application of exemption from liability or punishment in respect of a juvenile defendant.

However, national legislation sets certain limits on the discharge of a juvenile accused or defendant from liability or punishment by the application of compulsory measures. In particular, exempting from liability or punishment is applied (to juvenile accused or defendant) in respect of a person who has committed a less serious crime for the first time, which is punishable by imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years, or in relation to a person who has repeatedly committed a crime of insignificant social danger. As regards a juvenile who has committed a serious crime, there is also no provision for exemption from punishment for them.

CONCLUSION

From our point of view, the application of exemption from liability or punishment to a juvenile who has committed a crime will serve their future better upbringing, to prevent them from re-offending, and most importantly protects them from the criminal environment.

For this reason, it is not appropriate to limit the grounds for applying the exemption from liability or punishment in the CC.

Thus, in the proceedings of juvenile defendants considered in court, prosecutors should identify the causes of the crime, and express an opinion on the issuance of a private ruling to eliminate those causes.

The correct application of substantive and procedural laws ensures that the punishment against the perpetrators is lawful and fair. Likewise, the court and the prosecutor are also responsible for the fair imposition of the sentence.

To conclude, it should be emphasized that further improvement of the mechanism of criminal proceedings regarding the juveniles under the Criminal Procedure Code and the Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan could be another guarantee of protection of their rights and legitimate interests.

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HIGHER INCLUSIVE EDUCATION FOR PERSONS WITH SPECIAL EDUCATIONAL NEEDS AS A SOCIO-PEDAGOGICAL PROBLEM

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ABSTRACT

Higher education is one of the most effective ways of organizing life. It gives freedom of life choice, spiritual and material independence, forms a worldview and life goals, develops a person's ability to adapt to a changing social situation, gives life resilience and harmonizes existence, which is especially important for young people with disabilities.

KEYWORDS: *Higher Education, Inclusive Education, Accessible Information Environment, Psychological And Pedagogical Support, Professional Competence, Adaptation Of The Higher Education System.*

INTRODUCTION

Higher education is one of the most effective ways of organizing life. It gives freedom of life choice, spiritual and material independence, forms a worldview and life goals, develops a person's ability to adapt to a changing social situation, gives life resilience and harmonizes existence, which is especially important for young people with disabilities. However, today the accessibility of higher education for the disabled, whose number generally does not decrease and accounts for from seven to ten percent of the total population, is an acute social and pedagogical problem. Therefore, there is a need to expand the accessibility of higher education for people with disabilities by adapting the higher education system, both to the needs of social development, and to the needs and life goals of people with disabilities.

METHODOLOGY

The analysis of pedagogical literature shows that the problem of accessibility of higher education is rooted in one of the main problems of pedagogy: the development of personality in specially created conditions. The term "accessibility" exists in the theory of pedagogy, expressing one of the principles of managing the activities of students. Davydov, L. Zankov, M. Skatkin, D. Elkonin).

Recently, the issues of higher education of persons with disabilities have attracted an increasing number of researchers due to the obvious public recognition of the special relevance of these issues and the need to find pedagogical ways to solve them. The axiological approach to this problem, the role of the socio-integration and rehabilitation potential of higher education, the social and pedagogical nature of the problem of accessibility of higher education, the issues of integrated education of disabled people in higher education are covered in the publications of N. V. Shishkin. Malofeeva, N. Nazarova, M. Nikitina, G. Nikulina, T. Privalova, E. Starobina, L. Shipitsyna, etc.

S. Lebedeva, P. Romanov, O. Tarasova, E. Yarskaya-Smirnova and others deal with the problems of accessibility of education for disabled people in Russia.: university, regional, national, and global. The scientific and methodological foundations and implementation of the system of continuous integrated professional education of the disabled with hearing impairments are presented in the works of A. Stanevsky and others. The organization of an accessible learning process for students with special needs in Ukrainian universities is revealed by T. Grebenyuk, V. Zasenko, I. Ivanova, E. Kolchenko, S. Litovchenko, P. Talanchuk, A. Shevtsov, M. Tchaikovsky, etc.

RESULTS

Currently, there are 1,348 educational institutions in the public education system of the Tashkent region, including 406 preschool educational institutions, 871 secondary schools, 2 houses of mercy, 31 children's schools of music and art, 19 "BarkamolAvlod" centers, 19 children's and youth sports schools. Within the framework of the adopted state programs, systematic work is being carried out to improve the efficiency of educational institutions and strengthen their material and technical base.

At the same time, there are a number of urgent problems in the region in further improving the system of preschool education, radically improving the level of preparation of children for school, introducing modern programs in the educational and educational process, comprehensively developing the intellectual, moral, aesthetic and physical abilities of young people, as well as in providing educational institutions with highly qualified teaching staff.

The Presidential Decree No. PP-3152 of 27.07.2017 "On the establishment of the Tashkent Regional Chirchik State Pedagogical Institute"was adopted.

The main tasks of the Institute are defined as follows:

- providing high-quality training at the required level of highly qualified teaching staff for preschool, school and extracurricular educational institutions;

- conducting scientific research aimed at solving scientific and methodological problems for the development of teacher education, introducing advanced foreign pedagogical technologies, as well as widely attracting gifted young people to conduct scientific activities;

- creation of educational and methodological literature in the relevant areas and specialties, taking into account the historical achievements of domestic pedagogical science, the experience of educational institutions in foreign countries and the needs of educational institutions in the districts of the Tashkent region;

- development of cooperation with leading Russian and foreign universities and research centers in the field of pedagogy, involvement of specialists in the joint implementation of educational and scientific projects, as well as in the educational and research process;

Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated 01.12.2017 N UP-5270 "On measures to radically improve the system of state support for persons with disabilities" approved the Action Strategy for five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021:

- creation of special courses for teaching sign language and Braille in regional and district centers on the basis of general education schools with the involvement of specialists in this field in order to improve the literacy of persons with disabilities, including adults; expanding the use of sign language and Braille, including encouraging the publication of relevant materials, the creation of audiobooks and their implementation in significant areas;

- creation of special programs in the state language for various software, including computer operating systems, for the purpose of reproducing voices for persons with visual impairments, their further free distribution, installation in educational institutions and other organizations where these persons study and work, as well as finding potential sponsors for the creation of such programs;

- Introduction on the official websites of state bodies and organizations of additional opportunities for persons with disabilities related to the accessible familiarization of the information posted on them and the use of services.

And also, the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated October 13, 2020 No. PP-4860 "On measures to further improve the education system and upbringing of children with special educational needs" to improve the quality of educational services provided to them, as well as in accordance with the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated April 29, 2019 No. UP-5712 "On approval of the Concept for the development of the Public Education system of the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030".

Accessibility of higher education for students with disabilities is

Ensured by the presence of a support and support system at the university includes the following blocks:

- Activity coordination unit;

- Psychological and pedagogical;

- Technical;

- Psychological;

- Rehabilitation and sports;

- Medical [1, p. 70].

The main content areas of support for students with disabilities are:

– psychological-adaptation to the conditions of higher education, correction attitudes to their disability and the formation of an adequate self-esteem, the development and

correction of communicative properties and qualities, increasing mobility;

- organizational and pedagogical-optimization of the environmental conditions of educational activities of students with disabilities, development and implementation of special visual aids, selection of special didactic materials for the organization and conduct of correctional work;

- educational-improving the communicative culture of students with disabilities, informing the public about specific educational programs. the needs of this category of students and the factors of their satisfaction [5, p. 92].

The most important areas of increasing the availability of higher education are:

- organization of various preparatory courses and faculties at universities that implement equalizing educational programs for people who have graduated from secondary educational institutions at different times;

− development and improvement of the effectiveness of already established special educational institutions at the universities of the region (special schools, lyceums, gymnasiums, colleges, etc.) −

- holding annual subject Olympiads and conferences on the basis of universities,

- creation of structural divisions of universities, academies and institutes on the basis of general education institutions, institutions of primary and secondary vocational education, as well as the creation of lyceums and colleges at universities.;

- establishing direct contacts with secondary professional educational institutions for joint training of specialists with higher education, for improving the system of continuing education " school-university";

- Development of forms and technologies of distance and distance learning.

The idea of inclusive education emerged as a pedagogical response to the demands of society. It emerged in the United States as an innovative concept of civil rights and an anti-discrimination concept of social policy in the field of disability. It was widely adopted in connection with the adoption of the US Law on Persons with Disabilities in the United States in 1990 and a number of other legislative documents in European countries. Some experts talk about the convergence of national policies in the field of disability in such countries as the United Kingdom, Mexico, Canada, the United States, Germany, Australia, Israel, New Zealand, Japan, and others, since they have taken the latest US legislation, namely the US Law on Disabled People, as the basis for their own social policy in the field of disability. Moreover, the concept of civil rights developed in the United States is considered not as a special product of American "imports", but as an international standard of social policy that not only fully protects civil rights and promotes the social status and integration of disabled people into society, but also creates prerequisites for further humanization of society as a whole. Such a policy is economically beneficial for States due to the reduction in allocations as a result of deinstitutionalization practices, that is, the curtailment of the network of specialized boarding schools and inpatient institutions and the development of services for persons with disabilities in their place of residence. She rejects the assumption that social exclusion is an inevitable consequence of disability. According to this concept of social policy in the field of disability, the problems of people with disabilities are shown as restrictions imposed on the disabled by the social structure of society, since the organization of society produces an institutional separation of disabled people, and therefore their total discrimination. It is believed that the healthy majority of society should change their attitude to disability, breaking with discriminatory stereotypes and communicating more with people with disabilities.

This concept implies a significant change in the self-esteem of people with disabilities, which was previously expressed in passivity and functional dependence. In the socio-philosophical sense, inclusion (integration) is a form of joint existence of ordinary people and people with disabilities, which is supported and developed by society and its subsystems (including the subsystem of educational institutions), and in relation to participation in which all members of society have the right to free choice. Integration as a form of social life provides for a person with special needs unlimited participation and freedom to choose the measure, forms and methods of this participation in all social processes, at all levels of education, in the process of leisure, at work, in the implementation of various social roles and functions. This right is legally enshrined in most developed countries of the world.

DISCUSSION

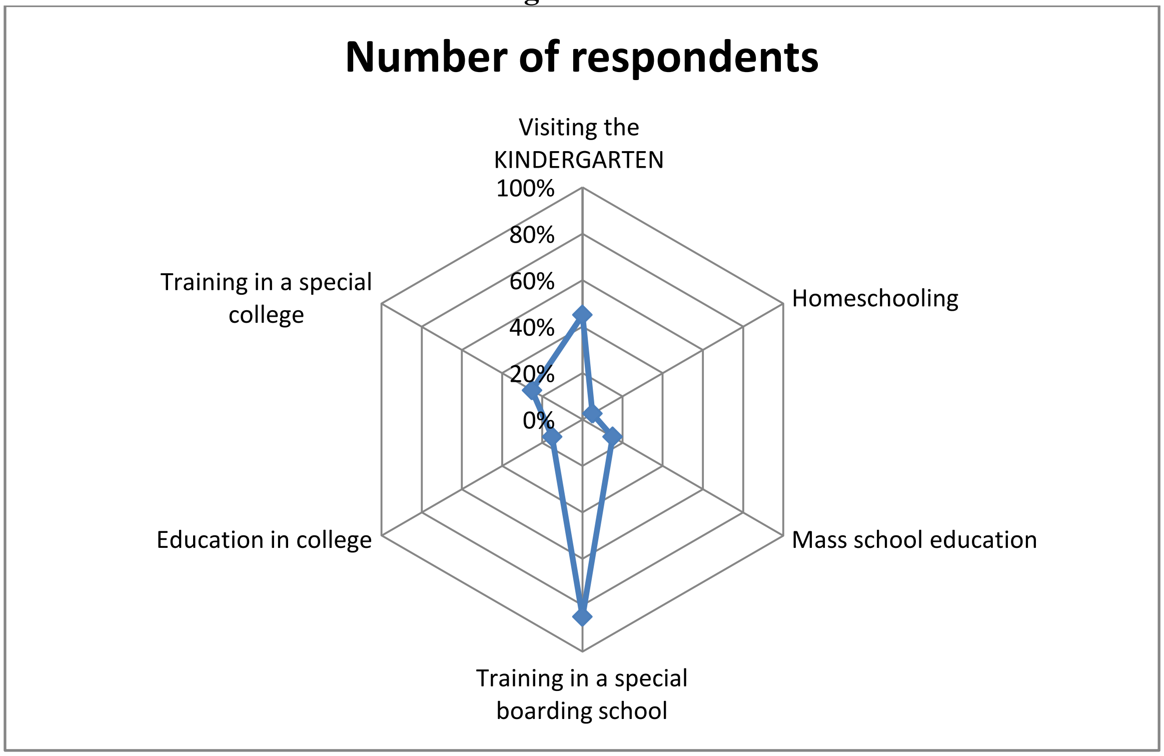
The number of students with HIA in the Chirchik State Pedagogical Institute of the Tashkent region is 96 people starting from 2018 to the current academic year 2021. Of these, students with hearing impairment 2, with visual impairment 25, the rest with a violation of the musculoskeletal system.

Educational socialization of respondents with disabilities, in % in the Chirchik State Pedagogical Institute of the Tashkent region.

TABLE NO. 1

Total number of students	Visiting the KINDERGARTEN (%)	Homeschooling	Mas school education	Training in a special boarding school	Education in college, lyceum	Training in a special college
96	45%	5 %	15%	85%	15%	25%

Diagramm № 1



According to these laws, each university is obliged to create for a disabled student, regardless of the category and severity of his disability, such special conditions that will allow him to study on an equal basis with other students in educational programs, use the services of the university and take part in any activities organized by the university (including extracurricular activities). The student, in turn, is obliged to independently inform the university that he has a disability and in this regard, he needs to create special conditions.

In the Chirchik State Institute at the Department of Defectology, we have created special online courses for students with hearing, vision and musculoskeletal disorders. Where lectures and practical tasks are presented with sign language translation and audio files. As a result, students have an increased interest in classes and information competence in the direction of special pedagogy.

CONCLUSIONS

The set of special conditions for each disabled student is strictly individual and is determined based on the limitations of the disabled person's life and the goals of his / her studies at the university. At the same time, based on the existing practice, an approximate set has been developed Special online courses allow you to organize the training of students with any form of disability at the university and it seems to be the most rational today, and therefore it can be implemented in educational institutions of secondary and higher professional education, provided that it is adapted to the specifics of the Uzbek education system and social protection of disabled people.

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INFLUENCE OF Γ-IRRADIATION OF THE TOOL ON SOME PARAMETERS OF THE METAL CUTTING PROCESS

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ABSTRACT

In the article by A.V. Khidayatov "Influence of γ-irradiation of the tool on some parameters of the metal cutting process." The article discusses the influence of γ-irradiation of a high-speed tool on wear resistance and on the indication of a natural thermocouple (t.e.f.) when working in gaseous and surface and chemically active media.

KEYWORDS: *Cutting Process, Cutting Fluid, Cutting Tool, Metal Cutting, Machining, CNC Machines*

INTRODUCTION

One of the main tasks of the science of metal cutting is a qualitatively correct, well-consistent with experiment, the establishment of the basic laws of the cutting process. To successfully solve this problem, it is necessary to pay main attention to understanding the essence of the ongoing processes. It is of great importance to determine the internal interrelationships of cutting processes, between the phenomena in the zone of contact of the chips with the front surface of the tool.

New methods of efficient use of cutting tools are gaining momentum. Especially on CNC mills, automatic machines and automatic lines. In modern automated production, the role of the cutting tool is not limited only to the tool of labor, it largely determines the productivity of the machining process. Improving the wear resistance of cutting tools, where dimensional resistance is required, especially on CNC machines, in automatic machines and automatic lines, plays a huge role, especially in finishing and semi-finishing.

The wear resistance of the cutting tool is mainly determined by the physical and mechanical properties of the cutting tool material.

Along with the development of new grades of tool steels, hard alloys, a very promising way to increase the resistance, the application of wear-resistant layers on the rubbing surfaces of the cutting tool should be recognized.

A similar effect can be achieved by other methods, in particular by magnetizing the cutting tool, irradiation, and others.

Irradiation (in particular, γ-irradiation) affects the physicochemical and mechanical properties of solids: as a result, the nature of the impact on them of external environments also changes, [1].

In this work, the influence of γ-irradiation of a cutting tool on wear resistance and on the magnitude of the thermo electromotive force (t.e.f.) under various cutting conditions is investigated.

Knowing the directional effect of radiation, this can be used for a deeper definition of the essence of the relationship between the phenomena occurring in the chip formation zone. Therefore, the study of the influence of γ-irradiation on the cutting process is of certain scientific and practical interest.

At work [2], experiments were carried out to identify the nature of the action of a chemically active medium on an irradiated and non-irradiated cutter made of high-speed steel R18. It was established that these incisors, which were in an aqueous solution of potassium permanganate, oxidized in different ways: the irradiated incisor was covered with a strong dark brown film when, as unirradiated, it was almost not oxidized.

Method

The purpose of this work was to check the effect of γ-irradiation of a high-speed tool in the processing of materials by cutting in some gaseous and surface-chemically active media.

The experimental technique was as follows: tests were carried out with longitudinal turning of steel 40X, on a screw-cutting lathe, model 1K62. The machine was equipped with a main engine system, which provided smooth control of the spindle speed. One-piece high-speed cutter P18. Cutter geometry: $\alpha = \alpha_1 = 8^\circ$, $\lambda = 0^\circ$, $\varphi = \varphi_1 = 45^\circ$, $\gamma = 0^\circ$.

Main part

The study was carried out at feed rates S = 0.11 mm / rev, S = 0.25 mm / rev and t = 1 mm. Used gas media: a) carbon dioxide; b) argon. For comparison, air cuts (conventional cutting) were performed. The gases were supplied from above to the friction zone of the descending chips along the front surface using a tube with an inner diameter of 6 mm installed in the tool holder; gas consumption is 12-16 l / min. With such a flow rate of gases and a tube diameter, the cooling rate could be neglected.

In [3], the effect of oxygen on the reduction of wear and TEMF when cutting with an irradiated cutter, but compared with cutting with an unirradiated cutter, was found. In the present work, we further test the effect of γ-irradiation of a high-speed tool during the processing of 40X and 50T materials by cutting in CO_2 and Ar gaseous media.

The dependences of the wear of the cutter along the flank surface on the cutting speeds when cutting steel 40X were measured at the beginning by unirradiated, and then by the same irradiated (with an irradiation power of 200 R / sec, for 384 hours, the source of irradiation was

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Co 60), the cutter in (normal conditions), i.e. air and carbon dioxide. The results show that the effectiveness of the action of external media for an irradiated cutter is higher than for an unirradiated one. Figure 1 shows the results of experiments when working in a carbon dioxide environment and under normal conditions. It can be seen from the graph that at S = 0.11 mm / rev, the irradiation of the cutter when working in CO_2 and "air" environments reduces the wear of the cutter

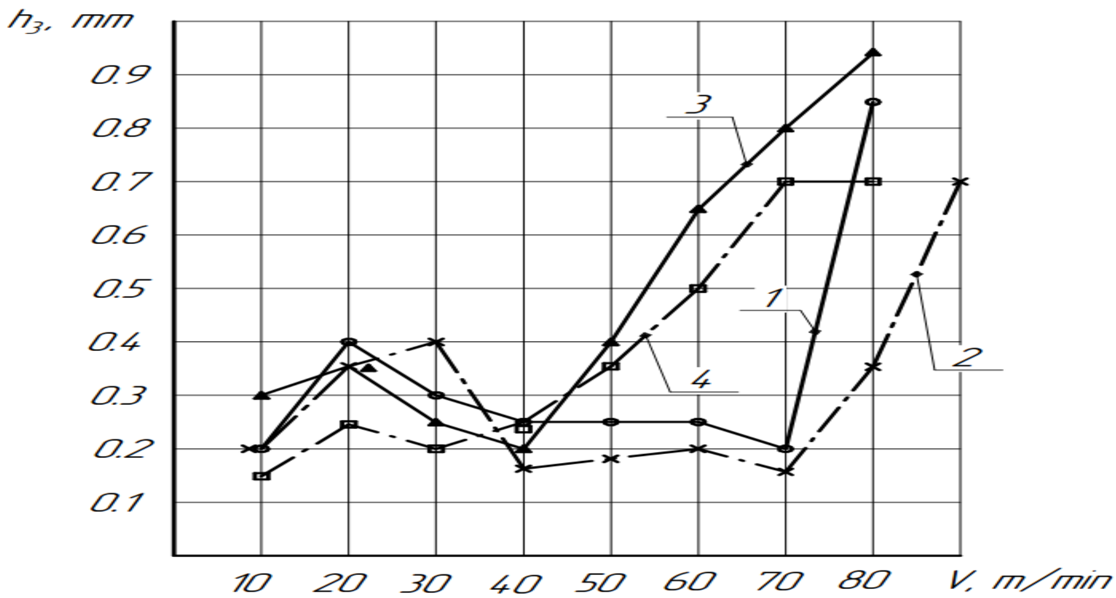

Fig. 1. Influence of irradiation of the cutter on wear in air and carbon dioxide

at S = 0.11 mm / rev

1-Non-irradiated cutter with "Air" medium, 2- Irradiated cutter with "Air" medium

3- Unirradiated cutter medium, "CO2" 4- Irradiated cutter medium "CO2"

When working with irradiated and non-irradiated cutters in the specified media ("CO_2" - carbon dioxide and in "air"), the cutting temperature was measured depending on the cutting speed, using the natural thermocouple method, at feed rates S = 0.11 mm / rev and S = 0,25 mm / rev. The results show the indication of the TEMF of a natural thermocouple in all cases when working with an irradiated nix cutter than when working with an unirradiated one.

Figure 2 shows the results of cutting with irradiated and non-irradiated cutters in "argon" and "air" environments for wear of the cutting tool. Figure 3. shows the results of the TEMF reading of a natural thermocouple during operation (cutting) in the "Argon" and "Air" environments. From the graph it is noticeable that for an irradiated cutter up to a cutting speed of V = 40 m / min, the TEMF reading is lower, and at high cutting speeds, V> 40 m / min, no noticeable effect is observed.

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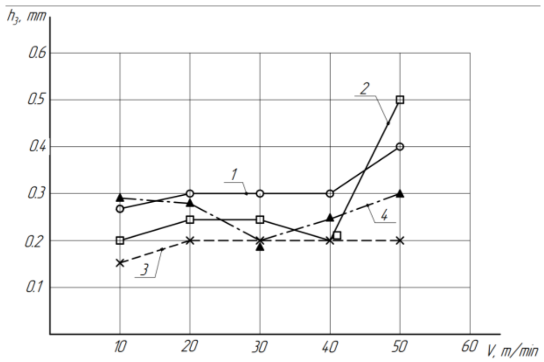

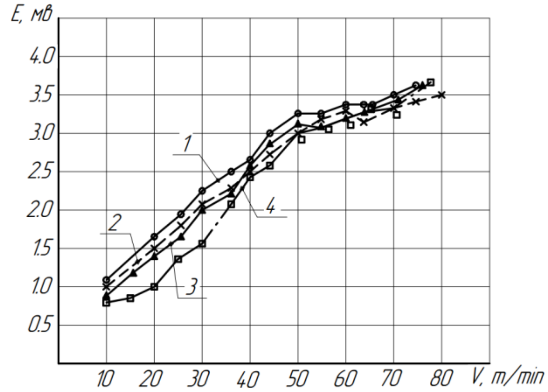

Fig. 2. Influence of tool learning on wear in air and argon at S = 0.25 mm / rev

1-Unirradiated cutter medium "Air"

2- Non-irradiated cutter "Argon"

3- Irradiated cutter medium "Air"

4- Irradiated cutter medium "Argon"

Fig. 3. Dependence E = f (v) when cutting in the "Ar" medium S = 0.11 mm / rev

1- Unirradiated cutter medium "Air"

2- Irradiated cutter medium "Air"

3- Unirradiated incisor medium "Ar"

1- 4- Irradiated incisor medium "Ar"

In the process of cutting, lubricating and cooling technological means are widely used. One of the ways to increase the durability of the cutting tool is to increase the activity of lubricating-cooling fluids (coolant). It is of interest to study the effect of γ-irradiation of a cutting tool on its wear and on the TEMF of a natural thermocouple when operating in surface chemically active media.The experiments were carried out on a 1K62 lathe with stepless speed control, with longitudinal turning of 50G steel, and a one-piece P18 high-speed cutter. (Cutter geometry$\alpha = \alpha_1 = 8^{\circ}$, $\lambda = 0^{\circ}$,$\varphi = \varphi_1 = 45^{\circ}$, $\gamma = 0^{\circ}$).. The study was carried out in aqueous solutions of three ethanolamine a, carbon tetrachloride and barium chloride.

When working with irradiated and non-irradiated cutters in the specified media, the cutting temperature was measured depending on the cutting speed, using the natural thermocouple method, at feed rates: S = 0.11 mm / rev and S = 0.25 mm / rev and t = 1 mm.

The results of the experiments show that the reading of the natural thermocouple in all cases when operating in surfactant and HAV media with an irradiated cutter is higher than when operating with an unirradiated cutter (Fig. 4).

Under the same conditions, the amount of wear along the flank surface was measured in Fig. 5. The results of experiments when working in an environment of carbon tetrachloride are presented. The graph shows that at S = 0.25 mm / rev, the influence of irradiation of the cutter on its wear is positive. For feed S = 0.11 mm / rev up to speed V = 45 m / min, the effect of irradiation on wear is insignificant, and at high speeds V> 40 m / min, wear on the flank surface for the irradiated cutter is lower.

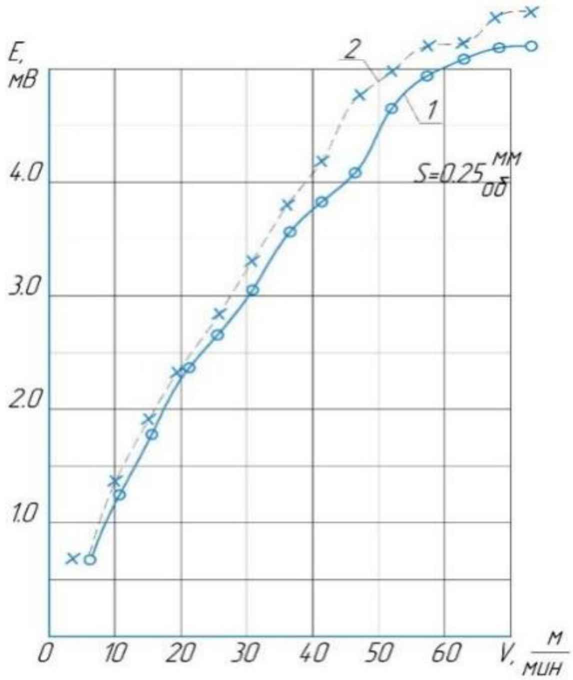

Fig. 4. Dependence E = f (v) when cutting in the Ccl4 environment.

1-unirradiated incisor; 2-irradiated cutter.

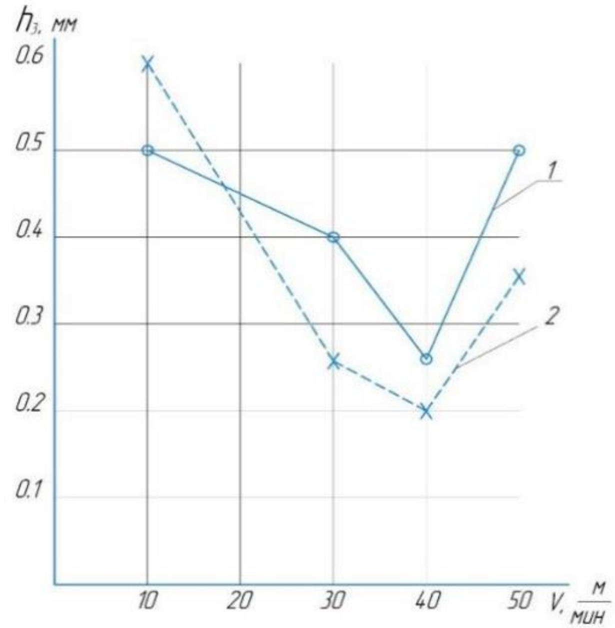

Fig. 5. Dependence *h*3 = f (v) when cutting in a medium of 2.5% carbon tetrachloride Ccl4.

1 - unirradiated incisor; 2 - irradiated cutter (S = 0.25 mm / rev).

Similar results were obtained (Fig. 6.) and when working in the medium of trietonolamine. For feed S = 0.25 mm / rev, the influence of irradiation of the cutter on its wear is positive, and for feed S = 0.11 mm / rev, the transition speed is V = 33 ÷ 36 m / min, vistula V = 35 m / min, wear for irradiated cutter is lower.

Figure 7. the results of experiments when working in a barium chloride medium are presented. It can be seen from the graph that when the feed S = 0.25 mm / rev, the irradiation of the cutter during operation up to V = 40 ÷ 44 m / min reduces the wear of the cutter, and at a speed above V = 45 m / min, the wear of the cutter increases. At S = 0.11 mm / rev up to a cutting speed V = 45 m / min for an irradiated cutter, the wear is higher, and starting from V = 45 m / min for an irradiated cutter its wear is lower.

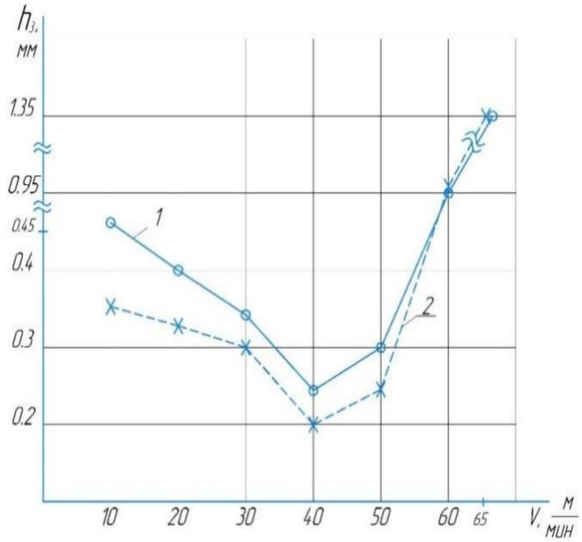

Fig. 6. Dependence *h*3 = f (v) when cutting in a medium of 1% triethonalamine.

1 - unirradiated incisor; 2 - irradiated cutter (S = 0.11 mm / rev).

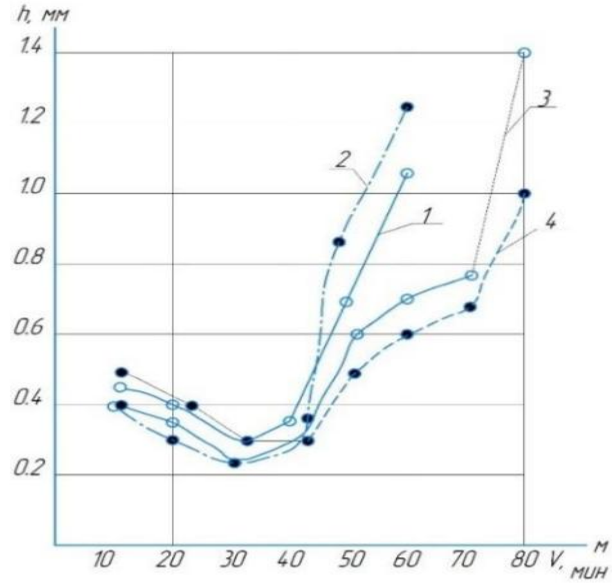

Fig. 7. Dependence h3 = f (v) when cutting in a medium of 5% barium chloride.

1-unirradiated cutter, 2- irradiated cutter at S = 0.25 mm / rev,

3- unirradiated incisor, 4- irradiated incisor at S = 0.11 mm / rev.

γ- Irradiation of the cutter has a significant effect on the effectiveness of the action of surface and chemically active media.

CONCLUSIONS

1. Irradiation of the cutting tool increases the activity of the influence of the external gas environment (CO_2 and Ar).
2. The nature of the influence of γ irradiation of the tool depends on the combination of temperature and cutting speed.
3. γ- Irradiation of the cutting tool affects the reading of the natural thermocouple and depends on the type (gases and cutting fluids) of the external environment.
4. The nature of the influence of γ irradiation of the cutter on the action of surface-chemically active media depends on the processing modes.

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EMOTIONAL URGES IN KARAKALPAK

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ABSTRACT

When we compare some scientific works on Turkic languages, we can see differences in the semantic grouping of emotional stimuli. For example, in the Tatar language, emotional urges are divided into eight groups of meanings, which are distributed differently in Nogai language sources. However, such thoughts should not be considered as an inexhaustible rule for emotional urges, because in our language sometimes emotional urges (pah, pay, hay da bq) are both positive and negative emotions depending on the meaning of the sentence. I can trace the examples that represent them.

KEYWORDS: *Karakalpak, Turkic Languages, Chuvash Literature, Kazakh, Kyrgyz, Methodological.*

INTRODUCTION

The methodological use of emotional pronouns in Turkic languages, including Karakalpak, is more effective than other types of meanings and has a wide range of possibilities for their emotional meaning.

In Karakalpak language research, emotional urges are used in terms of emotion, meaning, and emotion. The textbook for students of the Karakalpak Faculty of Linguistics of the University and the Pedagogical Institute, published in 2010, expresses the true lexical meaning of the words felt and is widely used.

The services of emotional urges are wide-ranging, and they come from the east as a result of people's live communication in the objective world as a result of their heart and emotions.

People rejoice, rejoice or regret, suffer, marvel, resent, resent, rejoice, marvel, rejoice, marvel, hate, weary, believe, grief, lol, dislike, and t. b. expresses feelings.

Emotions are words that express a person's innermost feelings. Indeed, emotional urges can express the respondent's attitude toward the object, his inner feelings, his psychological state, and his emotional response to the action.

When we compare some scientific works on Turkic languages, we can see differences in the semantic grouping of emotional stimuli. For example, in the Tatar language, emotional urges are divided into eight groups of meanings, which are distributed differently in Nogai language sources. In modern Kazakh, Kyrgyz and Chuvash literature and scientific works, emotional urges are 1) positive. Notices; 2) negative emotions; 3) pronouns for pleasant and unpleasant feelings, and in Bashkir there are special groups of meanings.

So, in Turkish languages, we pay attention to how emotional (especially positive and negative feelings) are used in the study of emotional words. However, emotional words in Uzbek have been studied in different ways. S.Usmanov divided the emotional words in the Uzbek language as follows: 1) Emotion (emotion): Eh, ah, uh, be, dod, obbo, ura, hm, (him, im). 2) Emotional urges that express the situation: a) Demonstration urges huv, hu, huh. b) repeated and repeated calls: yes, (hay-hay-y, huv); 3) Emotional urges expressing command-call; a) Vocabulary: hov, hoy, hay, hey, ey; d) Imperative pronouns: ey, a, allo, ma, al, tss, mars, ura, bas; e) Traditional urges: respect, bless, ass, goodbye, go well, stay well; f) Congratulations: ofarin, ha balli, barakallo.

The Karakalpak literature is also divided into positive and negative emotions. However, such thoughts should not be considered as an inexhaustible rule for emotional urges, because in our language sometimes emotional urges (pah, pay, hay da bq) are both positive and negative emotions depending on the meaning of the sentence. I can trace the examples that represent them. For example, the unit of share sometimes means dislike, and sometimes it means contentment. Examples: Look at the Pay-Pay sleeve coming with a blink of an eye! (E.Karliboyev). Pay, Mambet-ey, don't get me wrong when a man explains. Please stop this habit. (E.Tajimurotov).

For this reason, in the study of emotional stimuli in the materials of the Karakalpak language, it is necessary to pay attention not only to the cases of positive and negative emotions, but also to their meaning in the text, to the general content of the sentence.

Emotional stimuli are used in a sentence in the following senses:

1) It means "to be surprised", "to be surprised", "to be affirmed": 'y, alhazar, o-oy, voybo', ana khalos, hay, etc. Examples: Oh, there are so many buds! (E.Qarliboyev). Astafurilloh! Did Stalin's son take part in the war? (A.Sadiqov). How did you manage to collect so many cabbages? ”Said Bakir in astonishment (E. Karliboyev). Wow, that's beautiful! (G.SHomurotov).

In the first and second examples, the pronouns oo, astafurillah mean "surprise," "astonishment," while in the following sentences, the pronouns yo pirimey, woy-boy are strongly expressed.

2) Sometimes the semantic-methodological possibilities of emotional urges in the text are so small that they make the speaker read, complain, regret, rape, grieve, torment, and so on. means mental anguish such as: pah, ey, attang, o, uh, pay, voyboy, eh, eh attang, oh, pay attangey, voh-voh-voh, voy-voy, and so on. Examples: Poy attangey I couldn't say a word to her! - he regretted from inside (T.Kholmuroto). It is impossible to see each other, at least, Oh, the moan that has gripped you and us forever (J. Izboskanov). Wow, what troubles I had, - said Nurpolat, wiping

his eyes (K. Rakhmanov). Oh ... I am suffering from love, there is no one who has not been hurt (H.Davlatnazarov). Eh, sweet years are over (J.Izbaskanov). In these examples, the pronouns attangay-ey voyboy, o, oh, eh, are used in the sense of "regret," "complain," "grieve," and "suffer."

3) Exhortations to express feelings of contentment, joy, pleasure: barakallo, eh, oh-oh, bay-ba-y, wah, a-a-ay-hay, hay-hay, tuf-tuf, etc. Examples: Barakallo, my child ... All you have to do is convince (E. Atajanov). Oh, your eyes! Your eyes. You play it proudly, the silver luster of your eyes is sealed in my memory (H.Davlatnazarov). Bay-ba-ay! .. Here is the land on this side! Paradise, not the earth! .. (A.Sadiqov). Wow, a beast with a horse! My mother-in-law enjoyed sucking sheep's teeth (G. Seytnazarov). - A-a-a-ay-ay, do you have a word to say! The young man is also a real man. (E.Otepbergenov). You're a smart girl! Said his brother (Sh. Seytov).

4) Exhortations expressing joy, happiness: yasha, yashang, yashasin, applause, ofarin, ura and so on. Examples: Everyone shouted: -Long live, the Russians are coming (T.Kaytbergenov). Live, I am also an adult (I. Yusupov). The chief was overjoyed and said, "Yes, long live!" Jahongir, bring five for that! He stretched out his right hand and stood up (O. Khojaniyazov).

5) Persuasive pronouns: illo billo, god forbid, allah is a witness, divine. Examples: To be honest, I can't express my joy in words when I hear this teacher say "three"! Yes! ... Allah is a witness! ... (A.Sadiqov). Did I pour my own pot then? God forbid, I don't know why! - said (O. Khojaniyaz).

6) Some emotional urges in the Karakalpak language include "hate", "disregard", "disregard", "dislike", "discrimination", "revenge", "disregard" and so on. used in stylistic meanings: iy, ee, ey, o-ho-o, vey, voy-voy-vey, pay, oho-o, voy-vooy, bay-bayy, tfuu, tuh, hov, fu and b. Examples: Oh, you idiot! Boronboy sighed and spat. "You're not fair!" (E.Otajonov). Oh, how I wasted! (E. O'tepbergenov). Wow, this old man is a shepherd, a professor who grew out of the hard roots of the saxophone (E. Atajanov). Well, did Oysanam's brother build such a place (M.Nizanov). "Fu," Ozod sniffed. "When I kicked you a lot." What are you talking about? ”(O. Aitjanov).

7) "Sorrow", "anger", "disgust", "anger", "anger", "gratitude", etc. emotional expressions: uh, hap seni, uf, woh-woh, wow, ay-ay-ay, ay, him, and so on. Always: Oh my God, why don’t you spare us! What have we done to you? ”(E. Atajanov). Yes, if you follow the path of those who caused such problems! - said Darmenboy (T.Kayipbergenov). Wow, mother, how many days have I stayed!? (Q.Matmurotov). Hey, naughty! That's what it says, yours ... - Arukhon quickly hung up the phone in a choked voice (T.Khalmuratov). Ho ... o ... v, what do I say, what does my shell say (G.Esemurotova). Ay-ay-ay! I'll fire him tomorrow! (T.Qayipbergenov). Oh, the creature is yours! Our information is different. (B. Kazakbaev). "Hmmm," said Obod Farhodovich with a heavy sigh. "We need to find a way to do it" (I. Kurbanbaev).

8) Fear, amazement, haste, restraint: wow, wow, wow, astafurillah, tuff, etc. Examples: Wow, I say brother! They will beat me to death (Sh. Seytov). You know, he ate a hard rock! Wow-boooo! (T.Qayipbergenov). New doctor, yes new doctor! Aw, Snap! (E.Tajimurotov). - Astafurillah, you broke my heart! (A.Sadiqov). You go to the institute this year for part-time education ... - Alas, there is no knowledge ... (Sh. Seytov). He woke up screaming, scared, sweating, tuff-tuff (Sh. Seytov).

9) Oh, wow, and sometimes emotional urges express the subject's mental experiences (longing, remembering). Examples: Oh, the golden nights of the village! I miss my youth, the unfinished epics of my life, the sky like my lover (J.Izbaskanov). Like the scent of a morning flower, its breath and words, the curly hair that hides its shoulders, my heart, wow! It was Ezar ... (B. Genjemuratov).

10) Exclamations expressing dissatisfaction, protest: hov-hov, ay, confessed, share, etc. Examples: hov-hov! I can't wait to take care of you! (Sh. Seytov). Hey, this is a young girl! - lamented (K.Raxanov). Let's start from the beginning! It does what you like, no matter what you do. (M. Niyazov) 11) Exhortations used in the sense of care, kindness and compassion: ay-ay, oy, ay-yay-yay, attang, eh attang, etc. Examples: Oh, poor thing! Well, don't leave him helpless (E. Utepbergenov). Hey-hey-ay! How do you make a living? (M. Nizanov). Yes. He was not yet twenty. - O attangey, the youth is gone (M.Nizanov).

Some religious words have specific meanings, such as pleading, raping, and complaining. Examples: O Allah, O Allah, O Lord, oh my God-o and so on. "Oh, God, if you don't love me!" (SH.Seytov). O God, grant my wish. Will my soul survive? Help me when I'm in trouble, the spirit of my ancestors, - begged the old man (J. Muratbaev).

Emotional stimuli not only express the inner feelings of the speaker, but also his reaction to the event.

Emotional cues in the Karakalpak language give emotional and emotional meaning to the speech. Examples: - Wow - oov, vooy! Sarsinboy seems to be dead too, he won't wake up! Voyy (SH.Seytov). Boy, brother, let me ask you about the goat! What are you talking about? (SH.Seytov).

In general, the semantic-methodological possibilities of emotional urges in the Karakalpak language are very wide.

Emotional pronouns are distinguished from other semantic parts of pronouns by their variability, ambiguity, and synonymy.

In colloquial speech, emotional words are often used in a variety of contexts, depending on the context and intonation.

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ETIOLOGY, FREQUENCY AND CLINICAL SIGNS OF ASEPTIC JUMPING JOINT INFLAMMATION IN HORSES

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ABSTRACT

Articular pathologies in horses participating in sports and kupkari are recorded mainly at the end of the autumn season, in winter and spring, in the republic's farms out of 466 horse heads, 44 heads (9.4%) had various aseptic inflammations, for example, 8 animals have acute synovitis, 21 horses have chronic synovitis and 15 animals have periarticular fibrositis, traumatic injuries are considered the main cause of joint disease in horses participating in the Kupkari. Under the influence of the above etiological factors, degenerative changes in cells and tissues are observed, as a result of which the necessary processes in the body are disrupted and, as a result, the protective properties of the body are reduced. The animal felt pain during passive movement, and low to moderate chromate levels were observed during movement. When you press your finger on one of the tubercles of the joint, the movement of fluid towards the second tubercle is clearly felt. In animals with periarticular fibrosis, the fibrous capsule increases, the ligaments thicken, and their elasticity decreases. At the onset of the disease, pain was observed on palpation of the joint capsule and ligaments, at rest no pain was observed, but severe lameness was observed during movement, work.

KEYWORDS: *Acute Synovitis, Chronic Synovitis, Periarticular Fibrosis, Ecological Diverticula, Protein, Vitamins, Macro And Microelements.*

INTRODUCTION

Diseases of the joints in horses are caused by microtraumas during joint tension, slippage and deformation of the hooves, injuries of the musculoskeletal system of the legs. In addition, the origin of arthritis in some joints can be caused by factors such as their anatomical and topographic structure, varying degrees of open fractures, and other features. (1,2,3,4)

Analysis of the literature on the study of the morphofunctional structures of the fingers and their features during the course of the disease, which have clinical and diagnostic value in the diagnosis of arthritis in horses, showed that, despite sufficient information about the anatomical structure of the fingers, postpartum changes in these features, changes in their storage, feeding and use in animals, the features of the manifestation of hemohistocytic barriers of the joints of the fingers in various diseases, as well as its etiology, pathogenesis and the degree of occurrence have not been studied. In this regard, life itself requires extensive scientific research on non-traditional methods of treatment, foci of diseases, animal protection means and their role in diseases. (5,6,7,8)

Analysis of scientific sources shows that today the etiopathogenesis, diagnosis and prevention of arthritis in horse breeding farms of the country are not sufficiently substantiated, and there are no data in the literature on the use of local remedies for the treatment of inflammation of the joints of the fingers in animals.

More common joint diseases in horses arise from improper storage, feeding and use.In horses, arthritis is more chronic, and if timely treatment is not applied, they lose their ability to work for months and, as a result, cause great economic damage to farms.

Object and research methods. Our studies and experiments to study the regional features of the etiopathogenesis of abscesses in horses are carried out at the Samarkand Institute of Veterinary Medicine, the Department of Veterinary Prevention and Treatment, the Department of Veterinary Surgery and Obstetrics in 2019-2021 in Samarkand and Kashkadarya regions for sports and kupkari.

The results obtained and their analysis. During a clinical examination of 125 animals of the Karabayir equestrian complexes of the Yakkabag district of the Kashkadarya region, 12 animals (9.6%) were found to have joint pathology, including acute synovitis in 3 horses (25%), in 5 animals (41.6 %) chronic synovitis and 4 horses (33.4%) of chronic periarticular fibrosis.A clinical examination of 81 animals from the farms of the equestrian club "Chorvachi Beklar" of the Djambay district of the Samarkand region revealed joint pathology in 10 heads (12.3%), including acute synovitis of horses in 1 head (10%), in 6 heads (60%) had chronic synovitis and 3 horses (30%) had chronic periarticular fibrosis.(table 1)

When examining 134 horses of the horse breeding farm "Chorvador" of the Karshi district of the Kashkadarya region, 8 heads (5.9%) of animals were found to have various non-suppurative joint pathologies, including acute synovitis in 1 head (12.5%) of the animal, in 4 heads (50%) animals have chronic synovitis and 3 heads (37.5%) animals have chronic periarticular fibrosis.

Clinical examination of 126 animals from the herd of the limited liability organization "Tur Orient Triel" in the Samarkand region revealed joint pathology in 14 heads (11.1%), including acute synovitis in 3 horses (21.4%), 6 heads (42.8%) of animals had synovitis and 5 heads (35.8%) of horses had chronic periarticular fibrosis.

It was noted that when inspections were conducted year-round, they were mainly observed during the fall, winter and spring months. The main reason for this is that one of the national sports games of our Kupkari people is often held at this time of the year.

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The incidence of purulent diseases of the joints of horses in livestock and farms.

TABLE 1

s/n	Name of the farm	Number of animals examined	Sick animals		Acute synovitis		Chronic synovitis		Chronic periarticular fibrosis	
			Quantity	%	quantity	%	quantity	%	quantity	%
	Karabayir equestrian complex of the Yakkabag district of the Kashkadarya region	125	2	9,6	3	25	5	41,6	4	33,4
	Equestrian club "Chorvachi beklar" of Djambay district of Samarkand region.	81	10	12,3	1	10	6	60	3	30
	Horse breeding "Chorvador" of the Karshi region of the Kashkadarya region.	134	8	5,9	1	12,5	4	50	3	37,5
	Horsemen of the limited liability company "Tur Orient Triel" of the Samarkand region.	126	14	11,1	3	21,4	6	42,8	5	35,8
	Total:	466	44	9,4	8	18,2	21	47,8	15	34

Clinically examined 466 horses from farms of the republic, of which 44 heads (9.4%) of animals revealed the presence of various non-suppurative inflammation of the joints. Of these, 8 heads were diagnosed with acute synovitis and this accounted for 18.2% of common pathologies of the joints, 21 heads (47.8%) had chronic synovitis and 15 heads (34%) of animals with chronic periarticular fibrosis had early and clinical manifestations.

The etiological factors causing joint disease are varied, and they can be caused by the predisposition of animals to this disease or as a result of certain diseases.

Under the influence of the above etiological factors, degenerative changes in cells and tissues are observed, as a result of which the necessary processes in the body are disrupted and, as a result, the protective properties of the body are reduced. Therefore, the study of the regional characteristics of the causes of joint diseases in horses is of great scientific and practical importance.

Based on this, in our study, we analyzed the storage, feeding, care and use of horses, which are mainly used for sports and recreation.

Horses raised on horse farms are mostly driven and tied only during the winter months. The stables in which they are kept are uneven, of multi-layered soil, and the walking areas are narrow. The hooves of most horses are overgrown, the hooves are not cleaned or trimmed in time, only the hooves of horses that gallop on Kupkari are trimmed and shod.

When we analyze horses that play sports, they mostly feed on a leash. The microclimate of the premises where they are stored is satisfactory, the manure is removed, the distribution of feed and watering is done manually. The stables are baked brick, flat, and the corridors in the middle of the stables are concrete. There are active animal rugs and hooves are trimmed and shoeed on time.

Picture 1. Aseptic inflammation of the jumping joint in horses.

Research results have also shown that younger athletes who are less experienced in preparing horses for various competitions are more likely to cause injuries to the wrists, ankles and jump joints due to their inability to train horses well, twisting, straining and jumping over high obstacles, speed running and turning them on the run.

In equestrian horses participating in the Kupkari, joint diseases are mainly caused by improper clipping and shoeing of the hooves, incorrect turning when running fast, falling horses, kicking each other and biting horses, uneven hard and rocky ground, heavy loads, running uphill and downhill, sliding horses causes excessive stress on the joints and damage to the articular elements in it.

In horses, like in other animals, the composition of the diet and the amount of digestible protein, vitamins, macro and microelements are important. Their deficiency in the diet leads to various degenerative changes in the animal's body, including joints.

In addition, the addition of various plants to the diet of horses, such as barley, wheat and compound feed containing poisonous plants, can lead to various toxic-allergic conditions in the body and damage to joints.

Clinical signs of pathological processes in sick animals in the farms where the studies were carried out were clearly visible, and they are easy to diagnose using general and special methods of examining foot diseases.

When collecting anamnestic data from the examined sick animals and their clinical examination, it turned out that pathological processes are mainly localized in the jumping joints of the foot. It was found that 8 heads of animals with acute synovitis developed a pathological process in the jump joints of both legs. Of the 21 heads of an animal affected by chronic synovitis, pathological processes were found in the jump joints of both legs.

In addition, 15 animal heads clearly showed the presence of pathological processes in the jump joint of one leg, the initial stage of chronic periarticular fibrosis and clinical manifestations.

In sick animals, clinical signs manifested themselves as follows, depending on the localization of the pathological process and its course. In acute serous synovitis, the joints swell, the local temperature is elevated and painful, fluctuations are noticeable on palpation, the diverticula of the joints are tense.The animal felt pain during passive movement, and low to moderate chromate levels were observed during movement. When you press your finger on one of the tubercles of the joint, the movement of fluid towards the second tubercle is clearly felt. It is noted that the pathological process in the joint begins mainly in the upper part, where the fluctuating tumor is located on the dorsal surface of the joint between the stretching cartilage of the finger and the common stretching cartilage of the finger. This swelling has a slightly rounded shape that fluctuates well when the foot is free.In some animals, damage was found to the middle row of the heel joint with two crescent-shaped tumors around the joint.With pathological processes in the joint, the tumor formed quickly, the local temperature was highly passive, and pain was strongly manifested during the movement of the blood circulation.Gives vibrations in the convex areas of articular diverticula, in places a sound similar to the creak of snow is heard.Moderate lameness was noted when moving animals.

In the joint of animals with chronic synovitis, lameness was not observed, but the injured joint flexed poorly; moreover, under heavy load, the animal quickly tired and weak lameness appeared in the joint.On palpation of the joint, it was found that it is a large swelling that gives rise to fluctuations, and that 3 diverticula in the heel joint are filled with fluid.When pressing on the diverticula of the joint with a finger, the transition of liquid synovial folds from one to another was clearly manifested.At rest, the animal keeps the affected leg bent or transfers body weight from one leg to the other.

In animals with periarticular fibrosis, the fibrous capsule increases, the ligaments thicken, and their elasticity decreases. At the onset of the disease, pain was observed on palpation of the joint capsule and ligaments, at rest no pain was observed, but severe lameness was observed during movement, work.When the legs of the animal move in the tissues, a painful reaction occurs as a result of stretching the inflamed area and unbending the joint capsule. Palpation of the joint capsule and synovial folds was difficult; with passive joint movement, pain and limited range of motion were noted. Comparison of a diseased ankle with a healthy ankle showed that it was deformed.

CONCLUSION

1.Clinically examined 466 heads of horses from farms of the republic, of which 44 heads (9.4%) of animals revealed the presence of various non-suppurative inflammation of the joints. Of these, 8 heads of animals had acute synovitis and this accounted for 18.2% of common pathologies of the joints, 21 heads (47.8%) of animals had chronic synovitis and 15 heads (34%) of animals showed the onset and clinical manifestations of chronic periarticular fibrosis.

2.Clinical signs in sick animals, depending on the localization and course of the pathological process in acute serous synovitis, the joints were swollen, the local temperature was elevated and painful, fluctuations were noticeable on palpation, the diverticula of the joints were tense.

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CORROSION PROTECTION OF FOUNDATIONS OF BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES

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ABSTRACT

Concrete and reinforced concrete structures are widely used in the construction and reconstruction of social and transport, communal infrastructure facilities of the country. They can decompose under the influence of an external aggressive environment during operation in buildings and structures. In addition, the lack of sufficient skills of some builders leads to errors in the construction of foundations, poor quality of waterproofing work. All this can lead to the acceleration of the erosion of foundations under the influence of mineralized groundwater.

KEYWORDS: *The Active Chemical Elements Of Mobet. As A Result, The Penetration. Mobet Material. However*

INTRODUCTION

An analysis of the condition of buildings and structures built over the years, including individual houses built on the basis of standard designs, revealed that this issue was not given good attention.

The design of standard houses does not take into account the natural and climatic conditions of a particular region, the impact of soils and groundwater mineralization on the foundations. In order to waterproof the foundations of houses, the projects envisage laying bitumen-soaked gravel on the foundations and applying two layers of bitumen mastic to the surfaces of the foundations adjacent to the soil [1]. However, such measures, due to the strong mineralization of soils and groundwater in many parts of the country, do not provide adequate protection of the foundations of model houses under construction from erosion. In addition, the lack of sufficient skills of some builders leads to errors in the construction of foundations, poor quality of waterproofing work. All this can lead to the acceleration of the erosion of foundations under the influence of mineralized groundwater.

At present, foreign companies offer a number of waterproofing materials that protect brick, concrete and other stone materials from erosion under the influence of mineralized groundwater.

Such materials include leaking waterproofing material of the brand Mobet, produced by the Russian research and production company Antigidron [2].

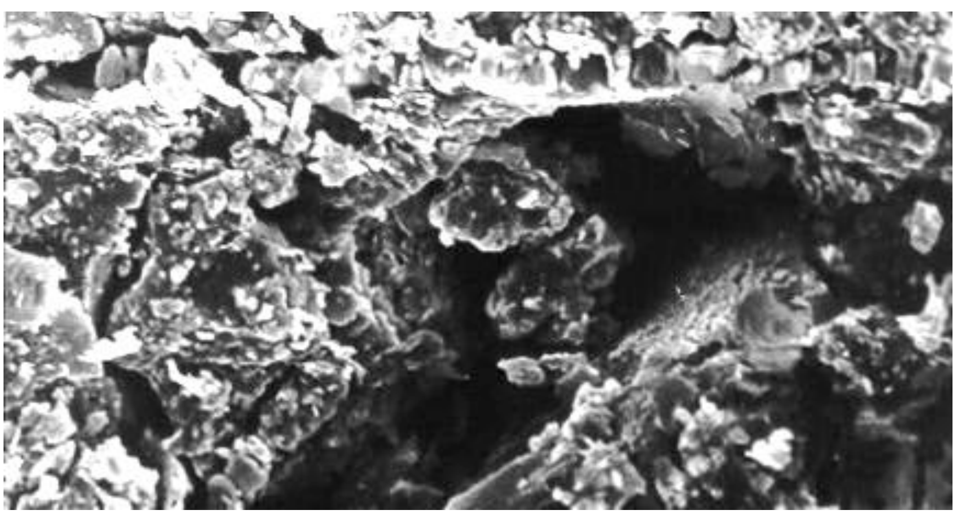
When the foundation is treated with this waterproofing material, it creates a high chemical potential on the concrete surface, while the internal structure of the concrete retains a low chemical potential. The resulting osmotic pressure tends to equalize the difference between the potential values.

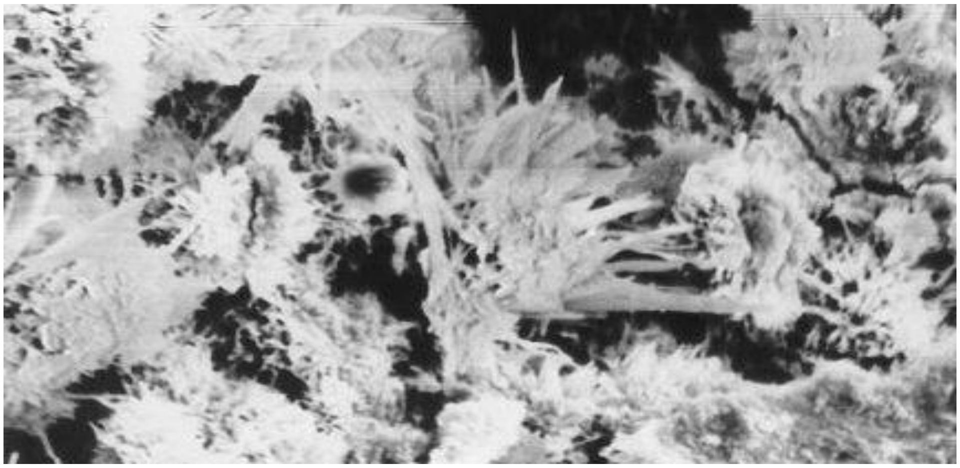
Using osmotic pressure, the active components of Mobet penetrate deep into the concrete structure. The water in the concrete helps the active chemical components to penetrate even deeper into the concrete body.

The active chemical elements of Mobet, which are deeply embedded in the concrete structure, react with calcium hydroaluminate (3SaO .Al2O3. 6N2O) in concrete to form calcium hydro silicate (2CaO .SiO2. NN2O) and sodium aluminate (NaO.Al2O3). Sodium aluminate in turn accelerates the hardening of concrete layers close to the absorption surfaces.

The water-insoluble calcium hydro silicate crystals formed during these reactions fill the pores, capillaries, and microcracks in the concrete, preventing the mineralized groundwater from penetrating the inner layers of the foundation (Figure).As a result, the water permeability and frost resistance of the concrete layer up to 150 mm increases several times.

The penetration depth of the active chemical components and the rate of crystal formation depend on many factors, including the porosity, density of the concrete and the concentration and temperature of the aggressive substance.





Picture.From processing of concrete structure with Mobet material previous (a) and subsequent (b) electronic images

Waterproofing materials of the series "Mobet" have the ability to reliably protect the concrete from the effects of mineralized concrete, groundwater and other aggressive substances with a pH of 4 to 11 for 50 years, as well as to achieve economic efficiency in waterproofing structures.

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METHODOLOGY OF ORGANIZATION OF EDUCATIONAL WORK IN PRIMARY SCHOOLS

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ABSTRACT

Raising children is one of the main tasks they should start with their parents without seeing the world. While pre-school education for young children is mainly with their parents, later educational work will continue with their teachers. The right teaching methodology chosen in the primary school will play an important role in children's future learning and personal development. From previously published textbooks, we can learn the following: “Method-based education is a tool for teachers to develop the moral beliefs, moral habits, skills, etc. of adolescents and young people. Education is a very complex process that reflects the socio-political life of each era. Its methods, forms, means, and factors have evolved over the centuries and become a tradition. Thus, in the process of upbringing, the teacher addresses the age and individual characteristics of the students in order to solve any educational problem in the interests of the individual student or the class.

KEYWORDS: *Education, Upbringing, Methodology, Style, Method.*

INTRODUCTION

Education is the purposeful development of each growing person as a unique human being and personality. The learning process in school is part of an integrated pedagogical process that combines teaching and learning. The psychological essence of educational processes is the process of moving from one level to another and from the point of view of psychology education, from the external to the experience, values, norms, plans of the inner mental person.

Main part

From a pedagogical point of view - the conscious interaction of teachers and students constitutes the activity of mental, social and spiritual experiences. Modern theory emphasizes that education is not direct, it is based on the social interaction of the educator and the pupil.

The process is characterized by a high-quality shift in the mind and behavior of the pupil as a result of the teacher's actions through the organization of children's meaningful time. In fact, it is no exaggeration to say that teaching is a map of children's future choices, while forming the right methodological guide in organizing a meaningful life for children. The tasks of educational work are the changes achieved in pedagogical activity during the planned period.

Methods of teaching have a clear impact on the mind, emotions, behavior of school students, solving pedagogical problems, as well as teachers.

The concept of "method" is defined as a method of moving to any goal. Thus, the method of education is a "method of educational action."

In pedagogy, there is currently no single interpretation of the conceptual approaches to teaching aids. From previously published textbooks, we can learn the following: “Method-based education is a tool for teachers to develop the moral beliefs, moral habits, skills, etc. of adolescents and young people. The methodological manuals are understood”. It can be seen that the concept of method in this definition is confused with the concept of these tools.

There are many teaching methods available today. According to some estimates, there are now more than 500 basic methods. Teaching methods are the way to achieve the goals of education. There are different approaches to the classification of teaching methods. Methods are constantly being developed and refined.

The form of organization of education is a way of organizing the learning process. The child forms his skills, behaviors, values in the process of interacting with people and interacting with them. Therefore, in order to achieve the learning objectives, the course leader should organize different methodologies taking into account the age-related characteristics.

Tasks of educational work:

1. Formation of feelings of patriotism, love and respect for the motherland.

2. Uniting the community, fostering strong relationships.

3. Forming a conscious and conscientious attitude to learning.

4. Creating conditions for the formation of moral qualities of the individual on the assimilation and practical application of the rules of ethics.

5. Deepen and strengthen knowledge about personal hygiene, healthy lifestyle.

In the upbringing of young children, every event that happens in their lives is of great importance. In particular: holidays, games, travel, fun hours, competitions, excursions, cognitive games, questions and many other educational activities create an effective learning environment for children.

Collective situations can be a necessary event not only for children but also for parents. Holidays and working together give a good mood not only to the children, but also to their parents and educators, and remain in the minds of every child as a positive memory.

In the first grade, the school year is the beginning of the school year, creating an environment for children to transition from kindergarten or early childhood to school life. Children gradually develop the ability to develop a sense of partnership, the ability to communicate culturally with each other, to understand the truth, to follow the basic rules that exist in school, in the classroom.

The educational process: A sense of "good and evil" forms a "culture of kindness." Educational classes also teach children how to follow the rules of the road, the rules of the streets and roads, control their behavior, and follow the rules of sports and physical education.

Traveling around the world, reading quizzes, reading books, participating in actions "Feeding the birds" helps to expand the emotional understanding. Love for nature, love for mother nature - one of the signs of love for the motherland.

Working in ethical and aesthetic and spiritual-ethical directions allows children, mothers, to form complex feelings and concepts such as love for their homeland. One of the goals of every educator is to try to instill in children a sense of patriotism, a negative attitude to war, a desire for peace on the planet.

One of the important areas in a classroom teacher’s job is to work with parents. Taking the children in 1st grade, I assign the main stages of the pedagogical relationship between family and school:

- Creating a social passport of the class;

- interviewed parents;

- visiting children at home;

- Pedagogical management of family education through parent meetings, individual and group counseling;

- Organization of parental self-government;

- Identify positive experiences of raising children in the family.

By the end of the first year, such changes will take place as class life, a generally positive psychological climate, increases children’s lifespan. These changes will draw the attention of parents. As a result, mutual understanding, cooperation, help and support are manifested in their participation.

The mental and intellectual qualities that determine behavior are necessary for a person, in addition, the outcome of the whole learning process depends on them.In conclusion, I can say that everyone has the sun, it just needs to shine.

In most cases, parents may not notice this sun and may choose the opposite parenting path altogether and make a mistake. At the same time, the educator's approach, the method of upbringing, helps the little soul to shine even brighter without fading the huge sun.

The main task of teachers is to be able to see the uniqueness of each child, to find an individual approach for each child, to practice separately. Know that a good teacher is not one who has unparalleled knowledge, but one who inspires others to do good deeds and is a beacon in choosing the right path.

The child wants to study, to be brought up, to grow up and to take an active part in society. The educator must know how, in what conditions of relationship, in what pedagogical process he should be brought up. Only when the teacher is a friend and mentor will the students be able to reveal their inner literature.

As mentioned earlier, it is a two-way process that involves the activities of the educator and the learner. Educators are young people who have the knowledge and laws to be educated, and the learners (including their activities) are the ones who acquire knowledge and experience. But students need to be active to some degree.

This means that the method of upbringing is a way of interaction and interaction between the educator and the pupils.

The word "method" is Greek and means a way. Educational tools are used to organize the solution of any educational problem in a purposeful way. Educational tools should be included in the educational system of the teacher-educator in order to achieve educational goals.

The results of education depend on the skillful use of methods, techniques, tools and forms of the educational process. Parenting methods involve treating one child and each group of children individually. Thus, in the process of upbringing, the teacher addresses the age and individual characteristics of the students in order to solve any educational problem in the interests of the individual student or the class.

The method of education is a set of forms of influence, taking into account the level of education, the nature of the pedagogical situation. Education is a very complex process that reflects the socio-political life of each era. Its methods, forms, means, and factors have evolved over the centuries and become a tradition. That is why education should not be separated from the national and historical background.

Rare examples of folk pedagogy, methods of upbringing and educational influences have been realized by certain means. Waiting for a guest, going to a guest, various cocktail processes, competitions, various celebrations, festivals, various ceremonies, feasts and so on. Serves as a unique educational tool.

Different national traditions and universal values should be taken into account in the upbringing of young people. Every educator must be able to foresee scientifically that the seed of goodness that has been planted in the human heart today will sprout in 10 years.

CONCLUSION

To facilitate the study and analysis of educational methods, their use in the pedagogical process, the acquisition of skills and abilities, we can conditionally divide them into several groups:

- Methods of shaping social consciousness.
- Methods of self-education.
- Incentives.
- Methods of punishment

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IMPACT OF LIFESTYLE ON THE PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT AND HEALTH OF ELDERLY AND OLD AGE PEOPLE (REVIEW)

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ABSTRACT

Taking into account the peculiarities of age-related changes in the body, which determine the relevance of medical and social activities, the main tasks of geriatrics are the preservation of the physical and mental health and social well-being of the elderly and old people. The basis for maintaining the health of older age groups is not only qualified treatment, but also competent prevention, which implies a solid foundation of knowledge and capabilities of medicine. A sedentary lifestyle, which prevails in old age, leads to premature deterioration in health, illness and weakness. The physiological rationale for physical activity, risks of adverse events, social and psychological factors are discussed to inform public health initiatives for relatively healthy older people as well as those with disabilities. The most common sign of premature aging is an energy imbalance, accompanied by obesity, decreased mobility, a decrease in the rate of neurohumoral regulation of metabolism and a number of other physiological functions of the body. Meanwhile, in connection with the increase in the average life expectancy of the population, knowledge in the field of geriatrics should be constantly replenished and improved.

KEYWORDS: *Peculiarities, Capabilities, Well-Being, Preservation*

INTRODUCTION

Aging is a biological destructive process that inevitably develops with age. Aging leads to a limitation of the organism's adaptive capabilities, a decrease in its reliability, the development of age-related pathology, that is, to old age [14]. Old age is a naturally coming final period of human developmental age [32]. Aging is not a disease; it is one of the stages in the development of the body. Aging is accelerated by a sedentary lifestyle, prolonged or repeated stressful situations, inappropriate nutrition, chronic diseases, bad habits, hereditary predisposition [24]. The most frequent signs of accelerated aging are rapid fatigue, early graying, decreased ability to work, early loss of memory, reproductive capacity [26]. The problem of longevity has worried mankind for many centuries. In the meantime, the elixir of eternal youth has not been invented, modern doctors recommend, if possible, leading a healthy lifestyle. In old and older age, irreversible changes occur in the systems and organs of the human body, called aging [22].

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Currently, the increase in the value of human life requires a shift in the focus of attention to the individual characteristics of a person and the prerequisites for the onset of diseases [6;7].

In modern literature, studies devoted to the study of physical development and constitutional characteristics of childhood, adolescence and adulthood prevail, and practically no attention is paid to the problems of old age and longevity, which are directly related to an increase in the duration of active life. Meanwhile, in connection with the increase in the average life expectancy of the population, knowledge in the field of geriatrics should be constantly replenished and improved. The area of knowledge that forms the basis of health is also important - this is physical development. In old and senile age, physical development undergoes a number of regular changes and has its own characteristics [21].

Constitutional diagnostics is an important stage in solving the problems of medical anthropology. Currently, it is difficult to predict the possibility of development and the characteristics of the course of pathological processes in a particular person without taking into account the type of his physique [8]. The constitution is the basic characteristic of an integral organism, which gives a complete idea of the quantitative unity of its biological organization [4]. The study of the individual typological characteristics of the population is one of the primary tasks of the preventive direction of medicine [10]. This approach opens up new prospects for early diagnosis and prevention of diseases [31].

Regular physical activity helps improve physical and mental function, as well as reverse some of the effects of chronic illness, so that older people remain mobile and independent. Despite the well-publicized benefits of physical activity, the vast majority of older adults do not meet the minimum levels of physical activity required to maintain health. A sedentary lifestyle, which prevails in old age, leads to premature deterioration in health, illness and weakness. The physiological rationale for physical activity, risks of adverse events, social and psychological factors are discussed to inform public health initiatives for relatively healthy older people as well as those with disabilities. Evidence shows that regular physical activity is safe for healthy and frail older adults, and the risks of serious cardiovascular and metabolic disease, obesity, falls, cognitive impairment, osteoporosis, and muscle weakness are reduced by regularly doing a variety of activities, from walking to walking at low intensity to more active sports and resistance exercises. However, the participation of older people in physical activity remains low, especially among those living in less affluent areas. Older adults can be encouraged to be more active if they are influenced by doctors, family or friends, with low costs and high pleasure [77; 91; 93; 96; 102; 105]

Main part

In connection with the changing environmental conditions, economic and social living conditions, there is an increase in the number of persons of older age groups in the population [2].

Medical science faces an important task in the development of criteria for the body's resistance to the effects of various factors [5; 7].

The study of individual indicators of physical development and typological characteristics of the population is one of the tasks of the preventive direction of modern medicine and allows early diagnosis of diseases and their prevention [10]. Somatotypological diagnostics is an integral component in assessing physical development and a basic characteristic of a whole organism, since it is she who serves as a predictor of a number of diseases inherent in a certain type of constitution [31].

With age, there is a change in all anthropometric parameters. The change in each indicator is strictly individual and is associated with factors such as the presence of a number of diseases in an individual, dietary habits, physical activity, social and marital status, climatic conditions of living, etc. ¬chivaya integrity and optimal conditions for his life. Somatotypes are regarded as ways of adaptation of the organism to the environment [5; 13].

In older age groups (elderly, senile and longevity), in addition to the intragroup variability of indicators of physical development and body composition, in particular those characteristic of all population groups, specific intergroup changes characteristic of older age are also revealed [11].

Assessment of the absolute and relative content of the main components of the body helps to objectively assess the metabolic processes occurring in the body, in particular, the slowdown of metabolic processes with age in older age groups. Expansion of knowledge in these fundamental areas of science will help to carry out preventive measures, as well as to treat diseases in older age groups individually, which is a priority task of modern medicine [12].

Age is not simply a biological function of the number of years lived or the physiological changes that the body goes through throughout its life. It is also a product of social norms and expectations that apply to every stage of life. Age is a wealth of life experiences that shape who we become. Thanks to medical advances that extend human life, old age has taken on a new meaning in societies that have the means to provide high-quality health care. However, many aspects of aging also depend on social class, race, gender and other social factors [16; 17]. An active lifestyle contributes to the maintenance and improvement of health and well-being and disease prevention among older people [30]. In particular, physical activity (PA) reduces the risk of cardiovascular disease [27] and osteoporosis and improves cognitive function [34] and subjective well-being [33]. PA properties such as gait speed allow predicting the probability of survival within 10 years [28], and population-level estimates suggest that if inactivity were eliminated, life expectancy worldwide would increase by 0.68 years [29]. According to the most widely used definition, which describes PA as “any movement of the body produced by skeletal muscles that results in energy expenditure” [18], the benefits can be derived from PA performed for a variety of purposes, including structured exercise, walking for transportation, heavy work, and housework. It is important to note that activities such as walking are especially accessible to older people [31], allow people to fulfill the recommendation of the World Health Organization (WHO) to perform at least 150 minutes of PA of medium intensity per week. These recommendations were made on the basis of growing data on the beneficial properties of PA and the growing importance of physical inactivity as a risk factor for mortality [25].

The levels of PA in the elderly worldwide are too low, while most studies report that 40 to 80% of older adults do not meet the recommendations for PA [23]. Findings about historical trends in FA involvement are conflicting. Regular participation in PA - defined as following the recommendations of the WHO FA [25] or physical activity at least five times a week - appears to have decreased in several countries [130], probably due to a decrease in the number of PA associated with work, while the levels of PA in other countries have increased, possibly due to an increase in PA in free time [24]. Accordingly, people aged 55 and over are the most sedentary group of the population, even when considering walking, an activity that is popular among older people and is easily accessible to them [23]. PA levels are often even lower in older age groups, for example, over 65 years old [17]. However, within this age group, there are significant individual differences in PA levels. In an attempt to determine the potential for intervention, individual characteristics associated with higher levels of PA have been the subject of many studies.

Aging processes are characterized by gradual evolutive changes in most tissues, organs and systems, which entails a change in their functional capabilities and, as a consequence, the functional capabilities of the whole organism [24]. General physical activity decreases, health deteriorates, and the number of chronic diseases increases. The processes of the immune response are disrupted, as a result of which the susceptibility to infections and the growth of malignant neoplasms increases [19]. Age shifts can be summed up with pathological ones and develop into diseases. Polymorbidity occurs, as a rule, due to chronic diseases; 3-5 diseases and more can develop at the same time. General changes in the body that occur during aging are a decrease in the content of total and intracellular fluid, a slight increase in extracellular fluid, a reduction in muscle mass (sarcopenia) and a decrease in muscle strength, a violation of the structure and amount of bone mass, a decrease in the basal metabolic rate of the body, an increase in the amount body fat, increased blood glucose [12].

The incidence rate in the elderly (60-74 years old) is almost 2 times higher, and in elderly people (75 years and older) - 6 times higher than in young people. It is noted that the older population suffers from multiple severe chronic diseases occurring against the background of reduced compensatory capabilities [1].

Up to 80% of old-age pensioners need medical and social assistance. More than 70% of this category of persons have 4-5 chronic diseases of the cardiovascular, nervous, endocrine, hematopoietic, osteoarticular systems, respiratory system, digestion, etc. [18].

Aging is associated with an increased risk of death and maladjustment. Starting from 30-35 years, every 8 years the probability of death doubles, but after 90 years this dependence decreases. The risk of developing oncopathology, starting with the same age group, doubles every 11 years. From 60 years of age, the risk of developing maladjustment and the associated pathological process is significantly higher compared to younger age. If we consider the proportion of diseases in these age groups, then IHD is 40%, tumors - 20%, ischemic brain disease - 10% [14].

According to scientific research, the need for outpatient care among the elderly is 2-4 times higher than among people of working age. The need for hospitalization for certain types of specialized medical care (cardiology, endocrinology, pulmonology, urology, ophthalmology, neurology, psychiatry, etc.) is 1.5-3 times higher than among the working-age population [11].

Elderly and senile people are characterized by a variety of functional disorders and a plurality of chronic diseases (polymorbidity), which determine the needs and requirements for various types of medical and social assistance. During the examination, they usually reveal 3-9 diseases. This determines the increased need for medical and social assistance. The presence of chronic diseases is one of the main reasons for the deterioration in the quality of life. With age, physical discomfort becomes more pronounced, and memory changes progress. All elderly people need annual medical monitoring of their health and preventive rehabilitation, about 12-15% in various types of permanent medical and social assistance. In old age (over 75 years), every fourth person does not leave the apartment on their own and uses medical services exclusively at home or in stationary medical and social institutions [9].

The functional status of the elderly includes physical, cognitive, behavioral, psychological, social, economic components, as well as factors such as the environment and quality of life [6]. Other important aspects reflecting the functional state of the elderly include the psychological, social, and economic status of this population. WHO experts believe that assessing the functional capabilities of the elderly requires not only an assessment of activities in everyday life, but also an assessment of mental and physical conditions, socio-economic conditions and environmental conditions [11].

Several ways are recommended for assessing the health status of the elderly: personal perception of the elderly, the degree of limitation of their usual activity, the number of days of activity restrictions and the number of bed-days of patients with functional impairments.To improve the quality of life of the elderly, the preservation of vision and hearing is important; impairments of the sensory organs negatively affect the participation of an individual in society. Sensory impairments in older people over 65 increase in proportion to age [19].

Proper nutrition is also a powerful means of managing the aging process and preventing the premature development of changes and disorders in the body [13]. It is generally accepted that with aging there is a decrease in the adaptive capabilities of the organism and the functional abilities of organs and systems [15]. Aging is accompanied, first of all, by a gradual decrease in the intensity of metabolic processes that underlie the vital activity of the organism. The most common sign of premature aging is an energy imbalance, accompanied by obesity, decreased mobility, a decrease in the rate of neurohumoral regulation of metabolism and a number of other physiological functions of the body. Often, energy imbalance manifests itself in a violation of lipid metabolism, in particular cholesterol, leading to atherosclerosis and other changes in the work of the cardiovascular system [5]. In old age, excessive food cravings are often observed. Overeating leads to an increase in body weight and metabolic disorders, which, in turn, adversely affects health. Overeating and subsequent obesity is by no means indifferent to the body of an elderly person. As you know, obesity predisposes to diseases such as diabetes, gastrointestinal, cardiovascular diseases, urinary and cholelithiasis, gout [31].

CONCLUSION

It is generally accepted that the most useful foods for the elderly are fermented milk products. The study of the actual nutrition of centenarians shows that their nutrition is characterized by a pronounced milk-vegetable orientation, low consumption of salt, sugar, animal oil, meat, fish.

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CHANGES IN CORNEAL THICKNESS IN PATIENTS WITH DIFFERENT STAGES OF PRIMARY OPEN-ANGLE GLAUCOMA

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ABSTRACT

Using a pachymeter (Optical Coherence Tomography HOCT-1 / 1F, Huvitz), the diagnostic in formativeness of corneal thickness indicators was studied in 41 (48 eyes) patients with various stages of primary open-angle glaucoma (POAG). The pachymeter contains a special accessory that is required to be able to view the anterior segment of the eye. It allows you to measure the thickness of the cornea in high resolution. There is a change in the indices of the corneal resistance factor depending on the severity of primary open-angle glaucoma. With the progression of the glaucomatous process, a decrease in the index of the corneal resistance factor is noted.

KEYWORDS: *Glaucoma, Central Corneal Thickness*

INTRODUCTION

Despite progress in methods of treatment and diagnosis, glaucoma is still the cause of irreversible blindness and low vision, occupying one of the leading places in the list of disabling diseases of the organ of vision [1,4,5].

Among the clinical forms of the disease, primary open-angle glaucoma (POAG) is of the greatest importance, accounting for 70.0% to 92.0% of all glaucoma cases. To date, POAG affects approximately 90 million people in the world [11], and this figure has been steadily increasing over time.

Since applanation tonometry appeared, there has been interest in the relationship between corneal thickness and intraocular pressure (IOP). The identification of such a correlation is necessary for the diagnosis and determination of "target pressure" [T.G. Lobova, 2014]. A decrease in intraocular pressure in patients with glaucoma does not always lead to stabilization of

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the glaucomatous process and preservation of visual functions, despite the rather low values of intraocular pressure. Increased intraocular pressure is one of the leading risk factors for the development of glaucomatous neuropathy. Thorough measurement of IOP remains the most important procedure for monitoring glaucoma patients, which prompted many researchers to analyze indicators of central corneal thickness (CCT), as it was believed that.

The central corneal thickness remains the only parameter of its biomechanical (biometric) assessment that is actually available in wide clinical practice. The average values of the central corneal thickness in POAG compared with individuals without pathology of hydrodynamics were calculated by many authors, with different results. A number of authors do not find differences in the mean values when comparing these groups; others speak of a thinner cornea with POAG [1,2,4]. According to many authors, the initial link in the pathogenesis of primary open-angle glaucoma (POAG) is the increasing disorganization and destruction of the connective tissue of both the anterior and posterior parts of the eye [6,7,9,10].

According to the literature, it was found that in patients with glaucoma with normal intraocular pressure, pachymetry data are lower, and in patients with one form or another of hypertension of the eye - higher indicators of the central thickness of the cornea [13, 14]. The average value of the central corneal thickness according to pachymetry data for normal eyes is 534 µm, while its values are in the range from 510 to 578 µm [15].

The purpose of this study is the analysis of the diagnostic information content of the corneal thickness indicators in patients with different stages of POAG.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The study involved 41 patients (48 eyes) with primary open-angle glaucoma, including 24 women and 17 men. The average age of the patients was 60.23 ± 4.8 years. The patients were divided into 3 groups: group 1 - 9 patients (10 eyes) with stage I POAG, group 2 - 18 patients (21 eyes) with stage II POAG, group 3 - 14 patients (17 eyes) with stage III. The age in the compared groups was identical.

The study was conducted from 2020 to 2021 at the clinical base of the Bukhara branch of the Republican Specialized Scientific and Practical Medical Center for Eye Microsurgery (Bukhara, Uzbekistan).

Comprehensive examination included visometry, refractometry, biomicroscopy, gonioscopy, ophthalmoscopy, perimetry, tonometry, as well as pachymetry examination, which were performed on a pachymeter analyzer (Optical Coherence Tomography HOCT-1 / 1F, Huvitz, South Korea). IOP according to Goldman (Pg, mm Hg), corneal resistance factor (CRF, mm Hg), central corneal thickness (CCT, µm) were determined. Corneal resistance factor is an additional parameter that is calculated using a special algorithm. Considering that, according to the literature, the average central corneal thickness is 534 microns, the corneas were divided into three conditional groups: "thin" - less than 520 microns, "medium" - from 520 to 580 microns, "thick" - more than 580 microns.

The study excluded patients with refractive errors of +2.0 diopters, immature cataract and with previous surgical treatment for glaucoma. The established stages of the disease and the state of stabilization were confirmed by the data of perimetry and ophthalmoscopy. Patients received local instillation therapy in the form of monotherapy (prostaglandins or beta-blockers), or a combination of the above drugs, the intraocular pressure in these patients was uncompensated.

Research results

The data of indicators of the biomechanical properties of the cornea of patients with primary open-angle glaucoma are presented in Table 1.

The analysis of the studies showed that in patients with primary open-angle glaucoma, the mean IOP according to Goldman was 28.42 ± 6.5 mm. Hg. The corneal resistance factor in the studied patients was the same as in healthy individuals and was equal to 10.69 ± 2.2 mm Hg, respectively and 10.6 ± 2.03 mm Hg. The average value of the central corneal thickness was 532.67 ± 6.8 µm. Among the studied patients, a thin cornea was observed in 13 eyes (27.1%), a cornea of medium thickness was observed in 30 eyes (62.5%), and a thick cornea was registered in 5 eyes (10.4%). The analysis of the studies revealed that the indicators of the biomechanical properties of the cornea in patients with different stages of primary open-angle glaucoma with uncompensated pressure were different.

TABLE 1 INDICATORS OF CORNEAL THICKNESS IN PATIENTS WITH DIFFERENT STAGES OF PRIMARY OPEN-ANGLE GLAUCOMA

POAG stages	Number of eyes	Pg, mmHg.	CRF, mmHg.	CCT, µm
one	10	28.56 ± 5.2	11.86 ± 1.8	538.69 ± 16.0
2	21	31.24 ± 7.3	10.54 ± 2.2	532.48 ± 18.0
3	17	25.48 ± 6.9	8.96 ± 2.1	528.11 ± 24.2
Total	**48**	**28.42 ± 6.5**	**10.6 ± 2.03**	**532.67 ± 6.8**

In the first group of patients, the value of intraocular pressure according to Goldman varied from 21.2 to 42.5 mm Hg., the IOP index according to Goldman (Pg) was 28.56 ± 5.2 mm Hg. The resistance factor was 11.86 ± 1.8 mm Hg. in the patients of this group. The average value of the central corneal thickness was 538.69 ± 16.0 µm, with the data scattering from 498 to 565 µm. The middle cornea was in 70% of patients with the first stage of primary open-angle glaucoma, and the thin cornea was in 30%.

In the second group, the indices of the central corneal thickness were as follows: Pg - 31.24 ± 7.3 mm Hg. The resistance factor in patients of this group was equal to 10.54 ± 2.2 mm Hg. The average value of the central corneal thickness was 532.48 ± 18.0 µm, among which the thin corneas accounted for 33.3%, the average - 61.9%, and the thick cornea was only in 1 eye (4.8%).

In the third group, in patients with the third stage of primary open-angle glaucoma, the IOP value according to Goldman (Pg) was 25.48 ± 6.9 mm Hg. CRF - 8.96 ± 2.1 mm Hg. The average value of the central corneal thickness was 528.11 ± 24.2, among which the thin corneas accounted for 52.9%, the average - 41.2%, and the thick cornea was only in 1 eye (5.9%).

The discussion of the results

According to the data of our study, the index of the central corneal thickness varied from 486 to 592 µm, which is consistent with the data of other authors. The frequency of thin corneas increases with the stage of glaucoma (Fig. 1).

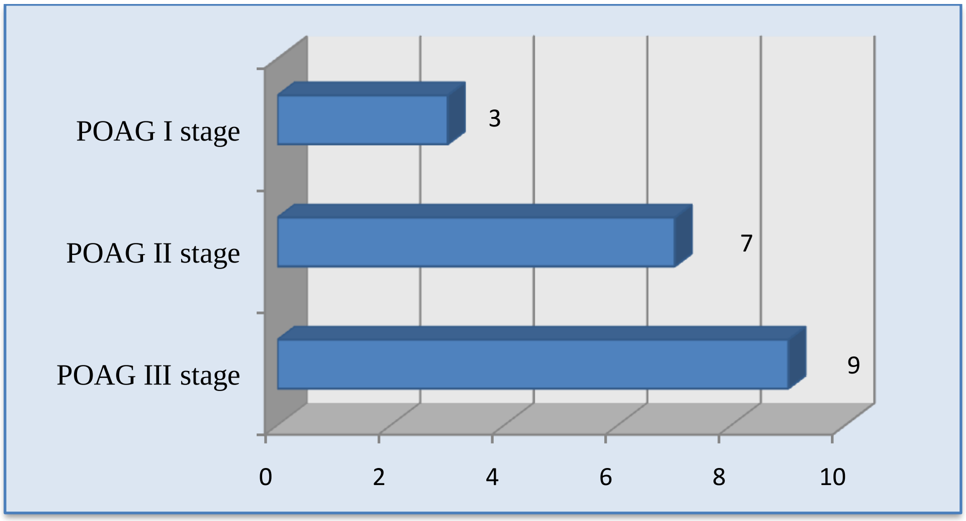

Fig. 1. Frequency of thin cornea in patients with different stages of POAG

In patients with primary open-angle glaucoma with uncompensated intraocular pressure, the corneal resistance factor (CRF, mm Hg) is significantly lower than in healthy individuals. There is a correlation between the factor of corneal resistance and the stage of the glaucomatous process. In patients with advanced and advanced stages of primary open-angle glaucoma, the index of the corneal resistance factor is lower than in patients with the initial stage (Fig. 2).

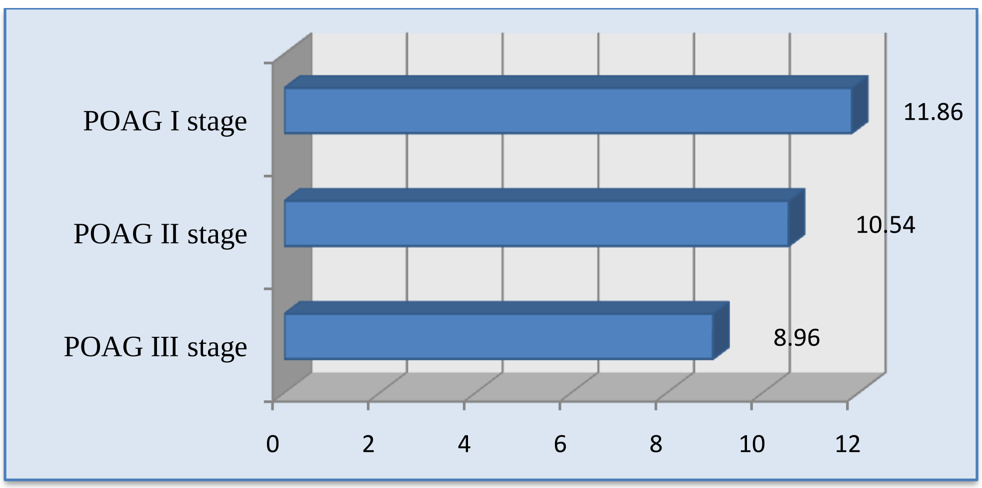

Fig. 2. The level of the indicator factor of corneal resistance in patients with different stages of primary open-angle glaucoma

CONCLUSIONS

1. Research indicators of the central thickness of the cornea should be included in the complex of standard methods of examination of patients with a diagnosis of primary open-angle glaucoma.

2. The average thickness of the cornea in patients with POAG corresponds to the average values of this indicator in healthy individuals. The number of patients with POAG with a thin cornea is in direct proportion to the stage of glaucoma.

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3. Indicators of the corneal resistance factor depend on the severity of primary open-angle glaucoma. With the progression of the glaucomatous process, there is a decrease in the viscoelastic properties of the cornea, there is a decrease in the index of the corneal resistance factor.

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MODERN EFFECTIVE METHODS OF GROWING LEMONS

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ABSTRACT

The Republic is rapidly developing the cultivation of lemon seedlings and the establishment of greenhouse farms that grow lemons. It is envisaged to further increase the export potential of this sector and to increase the level of employment and income of the population. This article focuses on the production of new and modern methods of lemon cultivation, the development of lemon cultivation kompleks on the basis of innovative technologies. The main advantage of the preparation of lemon seedlings, which we use, is that in the process of obtaining the stem of the cuttings, the Leaf provides the same cuttings with plastic substances, namely, energy and hormonal ones.

KEYWORDS: *Lemon Seedlings, Modern Method, Technology, Agriculture, Greenhouse Cultivation, Ekseks Development, Export.*

INTRODUCTION

The Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the state agency for forestry, the Uzbekozikovkatholding company, the Agrobank Commercial Bank and the lemon growers ' union of lemon growers and exporters was established in order to further develop the cultivation of lemon seedlings in the territory of the Republic and increase the volume of exports. With the rational use of natural areas and the use of intensive cultivation technologies, the cultivation of lemons by the establishment of special greenhouse farms in areas conducive to the growth of the lemon plant will gradually increase the volume of production of products for export as well as for the establishment of special greenhouses.

So, how is lemon grown on the territory of Uzbekistan?

As you all know, Lemon is a citrus fruit. That is, it is grown in greenhouses in Uzbekistan. Special attention is required to its care. The reason why the air of our country is relatively warm and moderate is that citrus fruits do not grow naturally in most of Uzbekistan. We take care of them in greenhouses. "In the greenhouse it is recommended to be 20-22°C in the summer-autumn and winter-spring season at 20-25°C, and in the evening-3 seasons at 16-18°C. The optimal relative humidity for the greenhouse is 65-75% until the onset of flowering 70-75 %. Then it is desirable that it was reduced to 65%."Almost all citrus fruits are grown on the territory of Uzbekistan. In particular, today Lemonade is considered to be the most developed network especially in this regard.

Experience of Uzbekistan in the direction of lemonade and how to multiply the lemon itself?

Currently, there are more than 150 varieties of lemon around the world. Great practical experience has been gained in the direction of lemonade in our republic for many years. In the greenhouse conditions in Uzbekistan, citrus fruits (lemons, tangerines, partiallysinsin) are mainly grown from branches. In 7-12 years, when sowing from the seeds of the lemon plant is increased, when multiplying in a vegetative way with the help of sprouts, it enters the harvest after 2-3 years. In the conditions of greenhouses, the lemon is considered to have repeated flowering characteristics throughout the year – varieties "Pavlov", "Novogruzin", "Lisbon", "Kursk", and also low – grade - "Meyer", "Panderoza" varieties are grown. In addition, in the greenhouses of our republic the varieties "Uzbekistan", "Tashkent", "Eureka", "Ural", "Jubilee" are successfully grown.

In the cultivation of lemon varieties in greenhouses in the Republic, it is very important to take agrotechnical measures aimed at cultivation of lemon seedlings and their planting, care, soil composition, control of irrigation regime, fertilization, as well as fight against various diseases and their prevention and other types.

The most effective method of growing lemon seedlings is the reproduction of fruit plants from Green cuttings. The process of formation of additional roots in the green inflorescences of fruit, citrus and other plants passes mainly on the account of plastic substances that were collected earlier in the cuttings themselves, the amount of these substances to a certain extent depends on the length of the cuttings. Citrus crops can be propagated in all sorts of vegetative ways, as follows: planting tubers of woody or green cuttings, grafting buds or cuttings, weeding, etc.).

"The germination of woody or green cuttings gives the highest result in lemon among citrus plants. To do this, from the branches formed in his last year, cuttings with 3-4 eyes are prepared with a length of 8-10 CM."Taking into account the above, it was found that the age of the branches is important in the vegetative reproduction of well-developed citrus seedlings. The importance of the leaves in the cuttings is great in the fact that green cuttings take root and develop. The leaves perform basically two types of actions: photosynthesis (providing oxygen to the plant parts by synthesizing nutrients) and fermentation(constantly moistening the leaves by evaporation of water). With this method, we use the cultivation of lemons, that is, when preparing cuttings, there must necessarily be leaves in them.

The main advantage of the preparation of lemon seedlings, which we use, is that in the process of obtaining the stem of the cuttings, the Leaf provides the same cuttings with plastic substances, namely, energy and hormonal ones. The root-taking property of cuttings without leaves slows down or does not form a root at all. Green cuttings of some types of fruit plants, which are completely removed from the leaves, may not form a root at all.

Cultivation of lemons in a modern way: using modern type, artificial fog-forming devices, on account of high humidity and constant fine dispersion of water droplets, the drying of the leaves in the cuttings slows down, or the leaves are completely preserved from drying. When growing lemon seedlings in the climatic conditions of Uzbekistan from Green cuttings in the conditions of artificial fog, in principle, we should pay special attention to the correct preparation of cuttings, as well as its subsequent care. Correctly selected deadlines allow the cuttings to take a large amount of roots, quickly and intensively form the root system, grow and develop buds. An important factor is also the preparation of citrus cuttings for certain periods of time. Some scientists believe that the optimal period of reproduction of citrus cuttings in the climatic conditions of Uzbekistan is summer and autumn, that is, in the first period of August.

In the climatic conditions of Uzbekistan, new species and varieties of citrus plants should be intensively reproduced from Green cuttings on the basis of new technology. We prepare lemon seedling cuttings mainly in may, June, July and August. To rapidly reproduce the seedlings of citrus plants, we use a new technology that has been specially developed.

On the basis of the new technology of dressing artificial fog, it is possible to multiply all varieties of lemons throughout the year, regardless of the age of the shoots from the cuttings, the cutting time of the cuttings, the different leaf satchels. For the training of specialists involved in the care of lemons on the correct conduct of agrotechnical activities, it is necessary to organize special preparatory courses. Participates in the training and retraining of specialists for the sphere, effective organization and coordination of their professional development work in Higher, Secondary specialized, professional educational institutions, as well as abroad.

The importance of soil in the cultivation of lemons. Lemon trees can grow on different soils, but they prefer mostly slightly acidic and well-drained soil. You can plant lemon trees at any time of the year in warm climatic conditions, if you regularly water them. In cold regions it is necessary to plant in the spring to protect it from Frost. Citrus develops in large dishes.

After planting a lemon, in what order is the water given? Water immediately after planting, and then the soil should be kept slightly moist.. Lemon grows best on moist, but non-moist soils. During the summer, you will need to irrigate your tree every 7-10 days. When feeding citrus fruits, we mainly use various local, organic and mineral fertilizers. Lemon trees usually bear fruit for two to three years, and harvesting depends on the variety of plants. The fruits of Eureka are harvested two to three times a year, the fruits of Lisbon once a year.Lemons are ready to be harvested when they have full color and taste. Lemon is harvested in a slightly glossy form, when the peel acquires a yellowish or only green color. The more long the fruit stands on the tree, the sweeter it will be, so it is recommended to collect and taste the berries in order to determine how the harvest develops.

How to grow a lemon tree in the open air, the lemon is more sensitive to frost than all other citrus trees. Due to this cold sensitivity, lemon trees should be planted on the southern side of the House. Lemon trees need protection from the cold. Therefore, in the climatic conditions of Uzbekistan, limonjets are mainly cultivated in transhees.

In conclusion, it is better to cut the lemon tree at the end of spring, at the beginning of summer, in order to multiply. Modern methods of growing lemons contribute to the good and high-quality harvest of lemon trees. Growing a lemon and multiplying ittirishga we prefer green leafy cuttings. The reason is that the green leaf provides the cuticle with food and energy. Also, photosynthesis in it, that is, the process of food decay, gives the wedding. As the most preferred term when multiplying a lemon, we choose between may and August. Through technology and new innovative techniques, the need for Labor is reduced, the yield increases, and it is better to multiply it in the cultivation of lemons. In modern greenhouses, lemons have a number of possibilities in their care, reproduction and nutrition. Most importantly, now new technologies are bringing a number of innovations to the greenhouse activity, in particular agriculture. In particular, time and quality are preserved by preparing Sun'ig lemon seedlings. Lemonade is the most profitable industry, and this citrus fruit is in demand in the domestic and foreign market with its many useful properties. By developing the lemonade industry, reducing the import of these fruits of Uzbekistan, on the contrary, bringing the export potential to the world market, is now considered.

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ON THE TERMS OF CLOTHING USED IN “SCORPION FROM THE ALTAR” (“MEHROBDAN CHAYON”)

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ABSTRACT

This article is focused on lexical-semantic investigation of clothing names of of household lexical units expressed in the work “Scorpion from the altar” by Abdulla Qodiriy. Moreover, the terms of clothing were classified as the following: a) caps; b) outer wear; c) underwear: yaktak; d) shoes; e) accessories. These lexical units were investigated by historical-etymological, linguistic point of view in a diachronic aspect in the article.

KEYWORDS: *“Scorpion From The Altar”, Household Lexis, Terms Of Clothing, Historical-Etymological, Lexical Development.*

INTRODUCTION

Language is an event that expresses the events and changes that happen in a society and which develops gradually. Language and society are connected with each other directly, the dictionary content changes during centuries under the influence of verbal and non verbal means and this process effects the lexical layer of the language directly. Particularly, while investigating Abdulla Qodiriy’s works, we can analyze the degree of using social-political, cultural-household lexical layers, their meaning development used in the works of literary language, period of Jadidism at the beginning of XX century. The words denoting household works used in the lexical layer of the work were classified into the names of clothing and household items lexical-semantically and were investigated by historical-etymological point of view.

Analysis of the literature referring to the topic. In the second half of the XX century, a number of investigations in descriptive, comparative-historical, historical-etymological directions on household lexis wera investigated in Turkic languages. Peculiarly, such scientific works as “Lexis of dressmaking in Uzbek” by T. Dadakhonova, “Names of clothing” by M.Asomiddinova, “Household lexis of modern Uzbek language” by L.Gafurova, “Investigation of similar household lexis in Altay languages" by Sh.Usmonova dealing with different layers of household lexis were carried out.

Kiyim (clothing) is a name of an item sewed from a cloth specially made for keeping a body from the influence of outer environment, hiding and wearing. A Russian ethnographer- Yu.Lippert who investigated the meaning of "*kiyim*" says that by this word he understands "a sewed dress" (platye). [Asomiddinova, 1981:7]. By linguistic-etymological point of view, this lexeme was formed by adding the suffix *"im"* to the verb *kiymoq* (to wear). Generally, in a broad sense the lexeme *kiyim* expresses something a human can wear; a complex of accessories one can put on and in a narrow sense it means just an outerwear. From Orkhon Yenisei writings(up to XIII-XIV centuries) it is known that *кäдим//кäзìм, кäдгу//кäзгу, кöзгӳ* – is everything that is worn [DevaniLlugat It Turk, volume I, 405], *"kidim", "kedim"* [Ancient Turkic dictionary, 306], kiygulik – something that may be /can be worn [Explanatory dictionary of Alisher Navai's works, volume II,113].

Investigation methodology. Household lexical units used in "Scorpion from the altar" were classified by thematic-semantic point of view. Terms of clothing were classified due to a methodology based on generalization up to particularity. In the language of the book the names of clothing were applied in the form of *kiyim-soilm, kiyim-kechak, ust-bosh, sarpo*. In the book, kiyim-kechak, kiyim-soilm, ust-bosh lexical lexical units were used as a synonym: *Mahdum maktabdorliqda yahshi shuhrat qozonganidek, uy-ro'zgorini, yurish-turish,* ***kiyim-solim*** *va boshqa taraflarini ham tuzatib oladilar*.(Apart from gaining good respect at school Makhdoom was good at household affairs, daily routine, dressing and other spheres) (12). But the word *sarpo* meant a seme denoting the items specially brought for a bride along with meaning new clothing in the book*: Mukhammad Rajab kabi bir kishining o'gli bilan do'stlashish bir kamolat bo'lganidek, do'stliqning hatto sarpolar kiyishkacha borib yetishi mahdumning nazarida yana ayni fazilat edi.*(As making friends with a son of a person like Mukhammad Rajab was something like perfection, wearing new clothing by friendship was an advantage in Makhdoom's viewpoint). (55)*// Haramhonimlari bo'lsa yuz tilloliq sarposiz kelmaslar, qizingizga cho'ri hadya qilsalar ham ajab emas*(Ladies of Harem don't come without dresses costing 100 gold coins, perhaps your daughter would be presented a female slave)(165). The term ***Sarpo*** was formed from a composition of Persian-Tajik *Sar*-head, *poy*-foot and mean a complex of clothing worn from head up to feet. In a bookish style it is given as *sarpo//sarupo, in colloquial style it is given as sarpa, sarpa-suruq*. In ancient times, in a battle, the clothing presented to the winners of military exercises was called *sarpo* too: *Yahyo Nuhoniyga o'n bosh laklik sarvoridin vajhiga berib, sarupo kiydurib, ruhsat berildi (*Yahya Nuhoniy was presented 10 lak (1 lak is equal to 100 thousand coins) as a wage, clothing to wear and was allowed to go away). (Baburname, 448) [Asomiddinova, 1981:19]. The terms expressed in a literary work were classified and analyzed on the basis of historical-etymological method.

Analysis and results. The terms of clothing given in the work were classified by lexically-semantically:

a) headdress: salla (turban), telpak (fur hat), to'ppi (skull cap), ro'ymol (shawl), atlas parcha (piece of atlaz), kuloh (type of headdress);

b) outerwear: chopon(chapan, dressing gawn), to'n (gawn), guppi(guppy), ko'ylak (dress), munsak (munsak), paranji (burka), jelatka (waistcoat), chashmbandi (eye patch), shuvamatos(a type of waistcoat), po'sin (coat);

c) underwear: yaktak(a type of underwear), lozim (britches), ishton (trousers);

d) shoes: mahsi (heelless leather boots worn with overshoes), kafsh (leather galoshes), upika (a type of shoes);

e) jewelleries: buloqi (a nose ring), zirak(earrings), jevak (necklace), uzuk(ring).

The term ***salla*** expresses "savat"(basket), "to'rhalta", "tugun" in Arabic and is a cloth, wrapped on a skullcap, kuloh, fur hat with 1.5 up to 7 meters pf length; дока; muslim men's headdress [Explanatory dictionary of Uzbek language, volume III, p.428*]: Dadasi yo'lakdan ko'rinishi bilan Ra'no Mas'udni ko'tarib turdi va qoziqdagi salla choponni olb ayvon muyushiga keldi*. (As soon as Ra'no saw her father, she stood up with Mas'ud, took a turban with *chapan* and came to the corner of the terrace) *(*30). The word salla was given as ***dastor*** In Navai's books [Dictionary of Navai's works, p.183].

Ro'mol (shawl)was originally formed by a noun ***ro'*** meaning "face" from Persian-Tajik language [Tajik Russian dictionary,p.331] and a noun "mol" meaning "trousseau" in Arabic language [Arabic Russian dictionary,p.774], [Etymological dictionary of Uzbek language, Volume II, p.203], it expresses an item made of a cloth wrapped on head by women. In the period of old Turkic and old Uzbek languages it was used in such lexemes as bo'ro'ncho'k, *saraguch* – forehead bandage, hotinlar ro'moli (women's shawl) [Divani lugat it Turk, volume I, p.467, 449], burunchak/ *buranchak* – a delicate shawl knitted from silk; yogliq [Dictionary of Navai's books, p.137, 213]. In the book atlas parchasi (piece of atlaz) was used as an equivalent unit of the word *ro'mol*: *Har zamon titrab, uchib ketishka hozir turgan boshidagi sarig* ***atlas parchasini (ro'ymolni)*** *bir qo'li bilan bosib ushlaga edi* (She held her shawl which sometimes waved and was ready to be blown away), (66).

The term do'ppi (skullcap) expresses a quadrangle headdres which has an outer and inner sides, usually stitched and has or doesn't have decoration. пилта урилган, тепа, кизак ва жиякдан [Explanatory dictionary of Uzbek language, Volume I, p.676]. In ancient times, the word bo'rk was used for every headdress. Bo'rk is a cap, type of a headdres: *Tatsiz to'rk bolmas, bashsiz bo'rk bolmas //As there is no bo'rk (cap)without a head, there is no Turk without an honor* [DevaniLlugat It Turk, Volume I, p.333]. this lexeme was used differently in memoirs of Turkic, old Turkic and old Uzbek languages. This word is met in form of *bo'k, bo'ruk* in Uygur language; in old writings and "Bada'i al lugat" in form of *vo'rk* and mean "*fur hat*". In Mongolian language the word *börkur* was used to mean "bedcover", from this the word *bötur* meaning to close, to cover, to wear is derived [Ubaydullayev, 2016:18]. *Börk* meant "cap, fur hat" [Dictionary of Navai's works, p.141] too. When people began to live settling in one place, different types of headdresses with decorations and ornaments appeared. The name *qoploq* became *qalpoq* by metathesis, qoploq > *qalpoq*. The stem of the word qoploq is qop – cap of a head, something that covers a head. In Samarkand, Shakhrisabz, Kitob, Nurota dialects the word *qalpoq// qalpog*, in Bukhara *kallapo'sh// kalavush*, in Fergana valley *do'ppi*, in Tashkent *to'ppi*, in Kharezm dialect *tahya, tayha// teyha,taqiya* are used instead of *do'ppi* (skullcap)[Asomiddinova, 1981:31]. In the work the author uses this word in a Tashkent dialect: *Qobilboy har on to'ppisini qayirib, boshini qashir edi (So often Qobilboy used to scratch his* *head turning his skullcap inside out)* (297). Some of the terms used in the book express "belonging to a certain social layer". Particularly, the word ***kuloh*** used in the work means a headdress of a beggar, swagman, in a language of Eastern writers, it turned to a term mainly denoting a cap of religious men. [Norboyev, 2017:103]: Ikkinchisi mulla Bahtiyor bilan o'chakishkandek juda uzun bo'yliq gilay ko'zlik ajina qoshiqdek yuzlik qotma o'zining bo'yidan ham uzunroq to'n va boshiga qalandar ***kulohi*** kiyib yalangoyog o'rta yashar Davlat ismlik yana bir qiziq edi (The second man was a very tall middle aged man with squint eyes, an ugly face wearing a longer chapan than his own height and a ***swagman's cap*** on his head without shoes called Davlat) (p.182). the word *kuloh* was derived from Persian-Tajik language and is a cap made of wool with a cone shaped top. In Navai time and even after him ***kuloh*** was considered to be a constant headdress of men. A type of it sewed with ornaments, decorations was called kuloh Navro'zi i.e. a cap worn when a new year enters [Asomiddinova, 1981: p.50].

The lexeme to'n means a seme of outdoor clothing worn in cold, and its semantic development can be marked as the following: *don//ton* "underwear" > "outerwear" >*ton//tom*>"clothing" >*toŋ//tom*>" an outdoor cloth worn in cold" > "chill, cold" [Usmonova, 2011: p.20]. the word to'n is met in a verb form "to'nandi" meaning (to be wrapped, to be covered) in ancient sources. In Kultegin writings there is an utterance expressing a meaning of *chapan*: Ichra ashsiz, tashra to'nsiz, jabiz jablak budunta o'za olurtim. In "Devan" kezut is a type clothing. It is often used to express a to'n (type of a gawn) given to close people of a bride or a groom in a wedding as a way of respect [Devani Llugat It Turk, volume I, p.338]. Also, such terms as *jenshu* means a short gawn with cotton inside [DevaniLlugat It Turk, Volume III, p.388], *jalma* means a thick gawn with cotton inside [DevaniLlugat It Turk, Volume II, p.41] are met. In present Uzbek language the lexeme *to'n* is considered to be inactive and as its full synonym *chopon* derived from Persian-Tajik is used. In the work "Scorpion from the altar" to'n was actively used to mean the lexeme chopon and this term strongly expressed luxury, authority: *Yetti qishdan beri guppy chopon yangilangani ma'lum emas, faqat qish kelib ketkan sayin alak gupining yengi o'zgaribkina turadir* (Nobody has seen that guppy chopon wasever renewed only the sleeved would be changed when winter was over) (14); *Duodan keyin hudaychi ikki to'n keltirib, kimhobni domla niyozga va bahmaldan tikilgan mirzaboshiliq hil'atini Anvarga kiydirdi* (After dua-praying hudaychi brought two to'n and the one sewed from kimhob-expensive cloth put on Niyoz domla and the velvet one put on Anvar mirzaboshiliq) (91).

Dress is a thin outerwear, by etymological-linguistic point of view "*köŋlak"* expresses a type of clothing sewed from sheep skin, its evolutional development can be seen as the following: *köjlek//köjnek//könlek > köŋlek>köŋlak* "a cloth sewed from sheep skin" >*köŋ-* "skin">"sheep skin">"sheep" + *-lek//-lak* – a suffix forming a name of clothing formed by a noun [Usmonova, 2011:20]. *Kön* – raw skin [Devani Lugat It turk, volume II, 159], *kömlak, köngläk, kuŋlek, konchak* [Attuhfatuz zakiyatu fillugatit Turkiya, 1968: 220-221], such lexemes as *"libos","libosot"* [Explanatory dictionary of Alisher Navai's works, volume II,173], konglak, *ko'ynak, lachak* [Dictionary of Navai's works, 326,334] were also used effectively.

Paranji (burka) lexeme meant a cloth for women to wear on their heads so that strangers will not **see the woman's face, neck, hands etc, it is rather wide in a form of long gawn and has fault sleeves** (юз чачвон билан бекитилади) [Explanatory dictionary of Uzbek language, volume III, 218]. This kind of cover name was met in writings of XI century in forms of *burundì* - wore, covered, got dressed [Devani Llugat It Turk, volume II,116], *burunchuk* – forehead bandage, women's shawl [Devani Llugat It Turk, volume I, 467). In Navai's works the word *burunchak* was used to mean a cover that is put on the head too,1981:49]. **Chachvon** is an eye patch, in Uzbek language it was formed by adding a Tajik *bon* suffix [ТжРС,542] to *soch* – "hairs on head" [Explanatory dictionary of Uzbek language, volume II, 71], in Uzbek language the sound *s* is changed to *ch*, *o (ä)*sound is changed to *a*, *b* sound is changed to *v*. This kind of item means a noun *chashmband* in Tajik. It was derived from the words *chashm* – eye, *band* – tying, covering [Etymological dictionary of Uzbek language, volume III, 252]. This word underwent the following complex combinatory phonetic changes as chachvon in Tashkent, chimbent in Bukhara, cheshbon*//cheshven//chechben in Kashkadarya, chummat, tutuq in Namangan,* chimmat in Fergana valley dialect,*chimmat, chachvon in Kipchak dialect* [Jurayev,1966:41]. In the work *chashmband* version is given: Gulshandan paranji, chashmbandni olib, "hush keldilar" dedi (took away the paranji, chashmband from Gulshan and said "welcome") (131). By the term **munsak** we understand a lexeme *mursak* originally derived from Arabic *murassa'*. Mursak is a type of outerwear of Arabic people decorated with valuable germs and glitters. That is why, Arabs named this kind of cloth as *murassa'*(glittered, decorated). In Uzbek language Arabic *murassa'* is pronounced as mursak due to phonetic features of Uzbek. [Aagsomiddinova,1981:48] and in the language of the book the phonetic version *munsak* is given: *Gulshan o'rnidan turib oyimga bosh egdi shu holda Ahsan munsakni uning ustiga yopib qo'liga ikki tilloni ham uzatdi* (Gulshan stood up and tilted her head before my mother and put on Ahsan munsak on her and presented two golden coins)(140).

Po'stin was initially formed by adding –in suffix to a Persian word po'st meaning "animal's skin" [Etymological dictionary of Uzbek language, volume III,197], it denotes a long winter outerwear sewed from tanned leather with a fur [Explanatory dictionary of Uzbek language, volume III, 330]. In "Devan" *ìchmak* –a winter outerwear made from sheep leather, *ìcho'k* – a winter outerwear made from squirrel or other animals' leather and fur [DevaniLlugat It Turk, volume I, 127, 99], *körk* –fur, winter outerwear [Devani Lugat It Turk, volume I, 336], in Navai's works *qoqim* – a winter outerwear made from an animal with white delicate fur [Dictionary of Navai's works,743] were used, but they have turned to archaic lexemes in present time.

In a novel the author used a lexeme *jiletka* (waistcoat) which was a neologism for that time. Jiletka is derived from French gilet and denotes a piece of clothing that is worn over other clothing and that is like a jacket without sleeves [Explanatory dictionary of Uzbek language, volume II, 86], it was used in form of jelatka in the book: *Ularning yasaniga kelganda, yuqoridagi kanizlarda ko'rilgandek- qizil shol ko'ylak, sarig gullik qizil shol ro'mol, shuvamatos yoki adras jelatka edi (When they came dressed up as it was seen in the above maidens, they wore red silk dresses, yellow shawl with tiny flowers and a silk or adras waistcoat)* (147). In Uzbek language *nimcha* and in some dialects *kaltacha* versions are also used.

Yaktak was composed of *"yak"* meaning a cardinal number *"one"* and a word *tag* meaning an *"under part"* of something [Tajik Russian dictionary, 375], the sound *"g"* in Tajik was changed into *"k"* sound [Etymological dictionary of Uzbek language, volume III,111], this word expresses a "one-layer men's wear", "loose clothing" with an open front part [Explanatory dictionary of Uzbek Language, volume V,103]. The word yaktak began to be used in the writings of XII – XIII centuries. Since there exist such forms as yektoyi, yektayni kiydi (wearing) in "Mukaddimatul- adab"; yaktak in Turkic and Uygur languages; ektay in Turkmen language;

yaktak, yaktakcha in modern Uzbek language (yaktay, yahtak, yahtay in dialects)[Asomiddinova, 1981:27].

In the language of the book the words *kalish*, *kavush* were used in forms as *kafsh*: *Solihmahdum kulimsigan kuyi dahlizga yurub bordi va oyogini kafshga uzatdi* (page 6). The word **kalish** was derived from a French word *galoches* and means rubber overshoes slipped over shoes to keep them from muddy or wet, they are usually worn over mahsi, boots [Explanatory dictionary of Uzbek language, volume II, 299]. **Kavush** means "boots" in Persian language [Explanatory dictionary of Uzbek language, volume II, 290]. This noun has an original content as *kafsh*, in Uzbek language the sound *f* was changed to *v* sound and *vsh* sounds gained *i* sound inside, *"boshligi qattiq charm bilan tikilgan oyoq kiyimi"(boots sewed from hard leather)* [Explanatory dictionary of Uzbek language, volume III,114]. **Mahsi** is national heelless shoes with long apex prepared from sheep or goat skin and worn under shoes or boots [Explanatory dictionary of Uzbek language, volume II, 576]. **Upika** is tanned leather made from calf. **Aybaki** is a type of shoes prepared from low quality skin. *Bu kungi sovuq bilan qor har kimga ham g'archliq* ***kafsh*** *in'om qilgan, boy va beklar oyog'idagi bedona, sag'ri kalla kafshlar bilan kambag'al kosiblar kiygan upika, aybaki kafshlarning o'zaro farqi qolmagan va hatto ba'zilar oyog'idagi yog'och kafshlar ham ajoyib nag'manavozliq qilar edilar* (Today's cold and winter gifted boots, there is no difference between expensive boots the rich and Beks wore and the low qualitative boots the poor shoemakers wore and even the wooden boots some people wore) (page 192). At present, the versions kalish and *kavush* are used equally in dialects, however, the lexical units as *upika*, *aybaki* have been turned to historicisms.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Such lexical units as paranji, *chashmband*, *chachvon* have been turned into historicisms as a result of the semantic development of the terms referring to the lexis of clothing in the book "Scorpion from the Altar", the lexeme *po'stin* was inserted to archaism. One of the peculiarities of the book's language is that derivation of such words as *jiletka*, *kalish f*rom European languages witnesses on the fact that social-political processes influenced the lexical layer directly. We can identify that the terms as *to'n, ko'ylak* used in the book's language have general Turkic character. It is especially notable that 80 percent of the lexical units dealing with household lexis of the novel are used in modern Uzbek language or its dialects.

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ZARATUSHTRA DOCTRINE AS A PASSIONARY PHENOMENON

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ABSTRACT

The article analyzes the life of Zarathushtra as a historical person who fought against polytheism, spreading the monotheistic doctrine that hinders the development of society. In addition, the interpretation of the personality of Zoroaster and his teachings as a phenomenon, the emergence of Zaraushtra as a passionate phenomenon between the needs of a historical personality, the need for social consolidation of the needs of society on the basis of the Gaths of the Avesta interpreted as "prophetic" words.

KEYWORDS: *Avesta, Religion, Teaching, Monotheism, Polytheism, State, Society, Politics, Personality, Passionate Phenomenon, Phenomenon.*

INTRODUCTION

The most revered and ancient part of the Avesta is the Gaths. It is on the basis of the Gaths that it seems possible to draw more precise scientific conclusions about the personality of Zarathushtra. Because the Gaths are their own poems-chants (many researchers tend to believe that the Gaths are poems composed impromptu) of a historical person - Zarathushtra.

The fact that Zarathushtra was chosen as a "prophet" and sent as a mediator between people and God is reflected in the Avesta. For the first time in the history of mankind, Zoroastrianism was recognized in science as a religion that was sent by God through a prophet through divine revelation, which had a direct and indirect impact on the religious civilization of mankind [1].

Currently, in historical science, the dominant idea of avestologist researchers is that Zarathushtra is a mythological person and the events associated with him are considered through a mythological prism. This is especially noticeable in Western aestology, more precisely in the French school. The study of Zarathushtra's personality through a historical prism and its historical comprehension, its interpretation as a phenomenon capable of solving problems of a particular historical period, meeting the requirements of the time, are still relevant in avestology.

In the Gaths, the name of Zarathshtra (Zoroaster) is mentioned 16 times in the third person (Ahunavaiti Gata). On 28-29 chants, the name of Zarathushtra sounds from an unknown person (from a third person). The fact that in the Gathas the name of Zarathustra has a grammatical third person, that is, in the form "he", also raises a number of controversial questions. In other words, if Zarathushtra had been the author of the Gaths, he would not have shown himself as a third person in a number of chants, that is, as if someone else was talking about him from the outside. Indeed, if you delve into the meaning of the 28-29 chants of Yasna, it becomes clear that there are no words of Zarathushtra at all.

The Gaths fully express the practical-social life of Zarathushtra as a historical person. There is practically no doubt that Zarathushtra is a historical person and the founder of the Zoroastrian religion [2]. The Gaths clearly express the emotions, suffering, sadness, joy of the prophet. At the bottom, the individuality of the author is traced. Goҳlarda Zardusht image shunchalik hayoti, haқiқiy, insoniyki, kўz ўngimizda gavdalanayotgan, kurashayotgan, zhmat chekayotgan, amda, muvofaқiyatlardan қuvonayotgan insonni uidirma, who is so radically described as living human success, fictional, mythical person [3]. And so, Zarathushtra is a real historical person and his religious doctrine is reflected in the Gathas [4].

Zarathushtra probably lived before the rise of the Achaemenid state [5]. Because the Gaths of Zarathushtra never mentions the existence of any state, political structure or circulation of money in it. [6]. Many avestologists believe that the Gaths arose around the end of the 9th and the beginning of the 7th centuries BC [7]. “Goҳ” larda Zardushtning Vatani khususida aniқ malumotlar yўқligiga қaramai, bu borada tadқiқodchilar tomonidan bir ancha fikr wa mulohazalar ilgari surilgan. Although there is no unequivocal information about the homeland of Zarathushtra in the Gaths, researchers have put forward a number of opinions and comments on this matter. The territory of origin of "Gaths" according to H. Newberg, Sughd region and adjacent territories, G. Vedengren believes that in the vicinity of the Aral Sea, Yu. Dushen-Giemen in Margion, Sughd, Khorezm, M. Dyakonov in Bactria, I. Aliev between the Eastern Mediterranean and Central Asia [8].

It was in this struggle that Ahura Mazda chose his prophet Zoroaster to choose the path of goodness for people, and sent him as a mediator, an ambassador between people and himself. Zoroaster was commissioned to convince people that Ahura Mazda is "One God", and to open people's eyes and souls when choosing their side [9]. Zoroaster, as the great "prophet" in the history of mankind, gave people religious and moral freedom, as well as the idea of monotheism instead of blind faith based on polytheism, which lasted thousands of years [10]. Anyone who chose the good side had to fight evil throughout his life, following not only his prayers, but also three basic rules: “good intentions, good words, good deeds” [11]. Even inaction and refusal to fight, neutrality were condemned [12].

The essence of Zoroastrianism at the first stage was to eradicate the worship of the forces of nature in primitive "ignorance" [13].

The period of Zarathushtra's life was a period of escalation of inter-tribal wars, invasions and plunder by military-democratic tribal associations in search of prey. Zoroaster grew up in a family of priests [14]. To understand the essence of his teaching, one must first of all know in what religious environment he lived and what kind of religious education he received. It is difficult to determine the period in which Zoroaster lived. Because the sources do not contain information about the period of his life. But it is possible to draw reasonable conclusions based on the study of the texts of the Avesta that have come down to us. A careful study of the Gaths suggests that he lived in the Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age [15]. This is because the fact that half of the angels (emanations) are interpreted in female form in the Gathas of Zarathushtra. The fact that Zarathushtra describes in his Gathas deities (emanations of Ahura Mazda) in female guise is explained by the fact that Zarathushtra could not completely break free from the dominant matriarchal system of divine ideas [16]. Because the period of his life coincides with the end of the second millennium BC and the beginning of the first millennium [17].

As Zoroaster grew older, he began to worry about how to eradicate the seeds of war, oppression, darkness and lies from the face of the earth, and how to heal the suffering of people and decorate the world with truth, goodness and light. At the age of 40, through the divine revelation of Ahura Mazda, he was elected a prophet. Zoroaster understood that the old religions and customs were an obstacle to the development of society and life. In the name of the pure name of Ahura Mazda, he strove to show the path of goodness, happiness, enlightenment and "Truth". However, the forces of evil prevail and people of the era of ignorance do not believe his words. Due to the stubbornness and ignorance that pervaded the human mind, such a clear truth became difficult for people to achieve [18].

Zarathushtra was forced to leave his homeland. He has been promoting his religion for over ten years. It would seem that it becomes impossible to find supporters, like-minded people. Finally, in another country, Bactria, the Avesta says that he managed to explain the essence of Mazda's religion to the ruler Vishtaspe, Queen Khutaosye and court officials [19].

The propaganda of Zoroaster during his lifetime taught people about the unity of God, that no one created him and that he is eternal, as well as abstract ideas about Ahura Mazda, enriching the idea - a good thought, a kind word, a good deed. The Zarathushtra period undoubtedly went down in history as an age of moral development and upsurge. His call to good was the first step taken by humanity from error to Truth. This, in turn, led to a religious and spiritual revolution in the minds of people.

A man who followed from polytheism based on primitive primitive religious ideas that prevented the changes that were to take place in the life of society, realizing the requirements of the time and taking on this difficult task, Zoroaster began to unite society around the monotheistic doctrine, the religion of Mazda Yasna. There was a passionate phenomenon between a historical personality (Zarathushtra) and a historical need, which is the reason for humanity's moral breakthrough in front.

The Zarathushtra period is the period of pastoral and agricultural tribes that lived in a tribal structure. There was no statehood, no strong government, no political system that could unite the tribes and protect them from external enemies, from the invasions of nomadic tribes. That is why Zoroaster always appeals to the idea of a strong power in the Gaths, the need to create a prosperous life in society and protect people from the forces of evil, enemies, created by Ahriman [20]. One of the features of the ideas put forward by the Gaths is that they reflect the desire for stable centralized government, the creation of large political associations. The idea of a strong government, the idea of transforming scattered oases into a single state structure, reflected the needs of social and political development.

It is clear that the social and political ideal of Zoroaster was the creation of a strong centralized government to combat all injustice, ignorance and lawlessness [21].

The research of the Gaths shows that Zarathushtra was far more forward-thinking than his fellow tribesmen. He not only realized the obstacles that hindered the historical development of man, but also had a clear idea of their decisions. In history, such phenomena are considered as a phenomenon.

And so, what are the phenomenal qualities of Zarathustra manifest?

First, for the first time in the history of mankind, he began to preach about the monotheistic doctrine;

Secondly, Zarathushtra, having entered into contact with the Supreme deity Azura Mazda, received prophetic powers from him;

Thirdly, the teaching, doctrine and activity of Zoroaster as a religious and ideological leader can be regarded as an exceptional event not only in the experience of people who believed in this religion and followed it, but also in the experience of all mankind and world religions;

Fourth, his preaching was based on completely new principles of propaganda, previously not found in the history of human history. His propaganda in front of the public sounded like penopenies, the poems of which were composed by Zarathushtra impromptu (the syllables in the stofs were subject strictly to the principle of the number of syllables and rhythm);

Fifth, Zarathushtra continued his activities, narrowing the gap between the aspirations, goals and objectives of society, as well as real ultimate goals, and to a certain extent achieved this;

Sixth, Zardusht қabiladoshlarini turli dinlarga siғinishlari қўshnichilik jamoalarining yagona yaglit hududiy davltchilik tizimiga ўtishga tўsқinlik қilayotganini bilib, yagona hudoga etiқod қilish urni uabilahilah

Seventhly, he taught that the universe consists of opposing forces, good and evil, in this struggle he left the choice for a person, put a person face to face with his conscience;

Eighth, for the first time in the history of mankind, Zoroaster said that after death a person's happiness in the "other world" or, conversely, his suffering, will depend not on wealth and social status, but on his actions during life. Therefore, he saw three rules as the basis of his teaching: these are good thoughts, a good word and a good deed. Zarathustra believed that justice and truth are the basis for the social development of society. He tried to reinforce these beliefs with a divine political power based on the faith of Ahura Mazda. In our opinion, not only Zoroaster himself, but also the ideas that formed the basis of his teaching, are phenomenal. His teaching can be called a social phenomenon.

As an example of how Zarathushtra faced real social problems in his life, the following Gat shows:

That scoundrel Kawi, at the crossing bridge,

Zarathushtra is not a shelter in the harsh winter.

Made him and his horses shiver from the cold,

Not wanting to accept the true faith, he was guilty before God.

Now he is, in front of the Chinvat Bridge,

His soul is trembling, he knows that he is going to hell [22]!

The life story of the prophet has a real historical basis, since Zoroaster, who was forced to leave his country, asked for shelter in a house before crossing the river in winter and found himself in a difficult situation, being refused.

In conclusion, we can say that, firstly, Zoroaster was not a mythical person, like any ordinary person, he was in a number of social situations in the face of the responsibilities of his daily human life. Secondly, the idea that all the Gaths in a row are the works of Zarathushtra does not justify itself. For example, in 29 Yasna Ahura Mazda turns Wahuman and the spirit of the sacred bull. Ahura Mazda sends Zarathushtra as his advocate. This text is also difficult to connect with the personality of Zarathushtra. In a number of places Zoroaster appears as a grammatical third person. Such poems can be considered the work of magupats. Giving a mystical image to Zarathushtra in other parts of the Avesta, especially in Yashty, is associated with the strengthening of the spiritual position of the prophet in religion.

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ETIOLOGICAL FACTORS, FREQUENCY OF OCCURRENCE AND PATHOMORPHOLOGICAL INDICATIONS FOR PURULENT INFLAMMATION OF THE JOINT OF THE FINGERS IN SPORTS HORSES

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ABSTRACT

Joint pathologies in sports horses and horses participating in kupkari, mainly the presence of glass fragments, wires, metal and stone fragments with sharp edges on pastures and training grounds, holes dug by rodents in steppe lands, rocky and uneven places, it was noted that the inept handling of the rider with a horse caused by a fall of horses, 30 heads (14.7%) out of 203 horses in the farms of the Samarkand region were diagnosed with acute purulent synovitis of the joints, chronic purulent synovitis and purulent arthritis, more injuries of the joints of the toes were reported in horses participating in the Kupkari. As a result of injuries, purulent inflammatory processes of the joint are observed, characterized by severe pain, swelling, redness, increased local temperature and dysfunction, vascular hyperemia and an increase in their permeability.

KEYWORDS: *Sports Horses, Joint, Purulent Inflammation, Acute Purulent Synovitis, Chronic Purulent Synovitis And Purulent Arthritis, Dislocations, Trauma, Etiology, Pathogenic Microorganisms.*

INTRODUCTION

In our country, some of these diseases are widespread and severe for the reasons indicated above, which complicates the therapeutic balance and causes great economic damage.In some cases, joint diseases range from 9 to 11%. Premature deregistration of animals sometimes leads to their death.It is important to note that finger joint disease causes more joint disease due to mechanical trauma to the joints located on the fingers.Although the problems of veterinary arthrology have been studied for a long time, many aspects are not yet fully understood, the treatment and prevention of the development of the origin of the disease must be scientifically substantiated.

On the farms of the republic, especially in horse breeding farms, purulent inflammation of the ankle joints is widespread among animals, causing great economic damage to farms. For example, the incidence of purulent arthritis in horses is 6%, with an increase in body weight per head by 25-35 kg and a decrease in their growth rate by 28-30%.(1,6,7,8,).

As a result of injuries, purulent inflammatory processes of the joint are observed, characterized by severe pain, swelling, redness, increased local temperature and dysfunction, vascular hyperemia and an increase in their permeability. Open wounds in the joints cause lysis of damaged soft tissue cells due to the fall, development and growth of pathogenic microorganisms, accumulation of purulent-serous exudate, excitation of nerve receptors in the surrounding vascular wall, which leads to cell swelling. (1,2,3,4,).

Open wounds of various shapes and depths as a result of exposure to strong mechanical factors in the joints and ingestion of streptococci, staphylococci, bacteria, bacilli, Escherichia coli and other aerobic and anaerobic pathogenic microorganisms cause purulent synovitis, capsular flagella, purulent arthritis. (5,6,7,8).

Place, object and research methods.A clinical examination of horses of various breeds of horse breeding farms, horse races, horse clubs and private horse owners of the region's districts was carried out.At the same time, the examination of horses participating in the "kupkari" games was carried out by general and special methods. Clinical examinations included body temperature, respiratory and heart rate, general condition, location of the lesion, and mechanism of transmission.

Analysis of the results obtained. Injuries of sports horses and trained horses, as well as the main factors causing acute purulent synovitis, chronic purulent synovitis and purulent arthritis, mainly in the joints of the fingers, are the presence of glass fragments, wire, metal fragments and stones with sharp edges, in the steppe, on stony and uneven areas, due to deep holes dug by rodents.

Games "Kupkari" are unique in each region, the weight of a goat is from 30-35 kg to 65-70 kg, in a herd formed to obtain a goat, horses step on each other's feet, bite, kick, move at right angles at a sharp speed to the right or to the left with a heavy load and as a result, the balance and coordination of movements are disturbed, falls, the joints are injured, and in the pathological plane the origin of streptococcus, staphylococcus, bacteria, bacilli, acute purulent synovitis, chronic suppurative synovitis and purulent arthritis from pathogenic microorganisms in aerobic and anaerobic forms is revealed.

The level and etiology of regional morbidity of acute purulent synovitis, chronic purulent synovitis and purulent arthritis caused by bruises and injuries received during equestrian games with horses participating in the Kupkari games of livestock and farms in the region have been determined and studied.

The incidence of purulent diseases of the joints of horses in livestock and farms.

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TABLE-1

s/n	Name of the farm	Number of animals examined	Sick animals		Acute synovitis		Chronic synovitis		Chronic periarticular fibrosis	
			quantity	%	quantity	%	quantity	%	quantity	%
1	Samarkand district of Samarkand region	25	5	20	1	20	3	60	1	20
2	Jambay district of Samarkand region	18	4	22,2	1	25	2	50	1	25
3	Urgut district of Samarkand region	34	8	23,5	2	25	4	50	2	25
4	Horsemen of the limited liability company "Tur Orient Triel" of the Samarkand region.	126	13	10,3	3	23,1	8	61,5	2	15,4
5	Total:	203	30	14,7	7	23,4	17	56,6	6	20

Surgical examination of 203 horses from the districts of the Samarkand region revealed that 30 heads of 14.7% of sports horses were diagnosed with acute purulent synovitis, chronic purulent synovitis and purulent arthritis in the joints.

During the medical examination of 25 animals from the farms of the Samarkand district of the Samarkand region, joint pathology was detected in 5 animals (20%), including 1 head (20%) with acute purulent synovitis of horses, in 3 animals (60%) of animals with chronic purulent synovitis and 1 head (20%) of the horse has purulent arthritis.During a clinical examination of 18 animals from the farms of the Dzhambay district of the Samarkand region, 4 heads (22.2%) had pathology of the joints of the fingers, including 1 head (25%) of the horse with acute purulent synovitis, 2 heads (50%) of animals had chronic purulent synovitis and 1 head (25%) of the horse reported purulent arthritis.(table-1)

Clinical examination of 34 heads of animals from the farms of the Urgut district of the Samarkand region in 8 heads (23.5%) revealed pathology of the joints of the fingers, including 2 heads (25%) of horses with acute purulent synovitis, in 4 heads (50%) the animals had chronic suppurative synovitis and purulent arthritis was found in 2 horses (25%) of horses.

During a clinical examination of 126 animals from the herd of the limited liability organization "Tur Orient Triel" in the Samarkand region, 13 heads (10.3%) were found to have joint pathology, including 3 heads (23.1%) of horses with acute purulent synovitis, 8 heads (61.5%) of animals have chronic purulent synovitis and 2 heads (15.4%) of horses have purulent arthritis.

It was noted that when inspections were conducted year-round, they were mainly observed during the fall, winter and spring months. The main reason for this is that one of the national sports games of our Kupkari people is often held at this time of the year.

Clinically examined 203 horses from farms of the Samarkand region, of which 30 heads (14.7%) of animals were diagnosed with acute purulent synovitis, chronic purulent synovitis and purulent arthritis of the joints of the fingers.Of these, 7 heads of 23.4% of animals had acute purulent synovitis and general pathologies of the joints, 17 heads (56.6%) of animals had chronic purulent synovitis, and 6 heads (20%) of animals clearly showed the onset and clinical manifestations of purulent arthritis.

In order to determine the pathological and anatomical changes in the elements of the joints as a result of various purulent processes in the joints of the legs of cattle, the purulent process in the joints of 5 heads of forced slaughter horses was investigated.

The following pathological and anatomical changes in the elements of the joints were revealed in case of purulent synovitis, purulent arthritis and phlegmonous inflammation of the joints.With purulent synovitis, the synovial layer in the joints is swollen, the synovial fluid is cloudy, the surface of the joint covering the epiphysis and diaphysis of the joint is uneven, and small blood clots are observed.As the suckers of the synovial layer underwent hyperplasia and hypertrophy, some areas of the synovial layer acquired a red granular velvety shape.Its dorsal and ventral sides were purple-gray with a slight growth of granulation tissue and in the form of long suckers with purulent exudate adhering to the space between the suction cups of the synovial layer and granulation tissue.The fibrous layer of the capsular ligament was swollen, and a purulent inflammatory tumor and infiltrate formed in the periarticular tissue. Although the surface of the articular ridges was thinly turbid, the surface was uneven, and no abnormalities in the stroma of the articular tissue were observed, they were found to have a pattern with white veins.

The volume of purulent exudate (150-200 ml) of a creamy consistency, white-yellow, gray-yellow, in some cases bluish-yellow. With purulent fibrinous synovitis, it was found that the presence of fibrin fragments in the pus has a reddish-yellow color when blood is mixed with it.

Examination of the joints of animals with a diagnosis of purulent arthritis in their articular cavity revealed pus mixed with yellowish-blue synovial fluid, as well as changes in the synovial and fibrous sacs, longitudinal and lumbar.The joint capsule, accessory segments and periarticular tissue thicken due to inflammation. The suction cups on the surface of the synovial sac were displaced, and an abscess formed on its surface, forming interstitial leaks.The fluid above the joint was cloudy, some parts of the joint were blurred, and small foci of necrosis of gray-blue or white-yellow color appeared. In some cases, the presence of yellow haemosid spots surrounded by a red projection was observed. In these animals, the articular crest is soft, the surface is uneven, with the formation of white stripes.

The phlegmonous process was observed in 4 heads of experimental animals, in which the infectious process was localized mainly in the articular capsule. The sub-synovial layer is swollen, there is a mixed purulent infiltrate. Inflammatory tumors also spread to the fibrous layer of the joint capsule and periarticular tissue.The inner surface of the joint is dry and uneven, and the thickness of the synovial membrane and the articular fold reaches an average of 1.8 cm.The surface of the joint crest is uneven, with white streaks, gloss is lost in places, foci of necrosis of 0.1-0.2 mm are formed.

Studies have shown that purulent synovitis is mainly caused by more mechanical trauma, as a result of trauma and as a complication of purulent processes in the surrounding tissues. In addition, the development of purulent inflammation is influenced by the protective properties of the body in case of poisoning.

Deficiency of macro- and microelements in the body is one of the main factors in the development of purulent-necrotic processes in the distal part of the legs, as well as metabolic disorders, deterioration in the development of organs and tissues, and a decrease in immunobiological properties.

Based on the clinical signs of animals that underwent a purulent-inflammatory process in the joints of the legs, the results of the pathological examination and examination of the taken joint puncture, the development of purulent processes in the joint can be expressed as follows.

In the inflamed synovial membrane under the action of microorganisms, vascular hyperemia, edema, infiltration of lymphoid and plasma tissues and blood thickening are observed.

The suction cups of the synovial membrane are prone to hyperplasia and hypertrophy. As a result, some areas of the synovium acquire a red granular or velvety shape. The fibrous layer of the capsule and periarticular tissue swell.

Mixed pus accumulates in the degenerated tissue in the joint cavity. In some cases, fibrin clots and displaced suction cups of the synovial membrane are also observed in the pus. Gradually, changes appear in the crest of the joint, its shine begins to disappear, the surface becomes uneven, white stripes appear in places.

The products formed during the decomposition of exudate and tissues begin to be absorbed into the body and lead to the development of purulent-resorptive fever, an increase in body temperature by 1-20º C, an increase in pulse and respiration, and a decrease in appetite. Through the flow formed in the joint, pus begins to flow into the external environment, after which the flow channel closes.

Pus accumulates in the joint cavity, and over time, the capsule expands and contracts, the accumulation of pus in the articular bulges and the increase in joint volume limit the mobility of the joint and increase pain and numbness.

The formation of purulent arthritis is also similar to purulent synovitis in that the pathological process begins simultaneously in the joint capsule and the injured cartilage, starting with the ingress of microorganisms into the joint and damage to the joint through the cartilage, entering the capsule and synovial membrane.

Under the influence of purulent processes, the environment of the synovial fluid changes and disrupts the nutrition of the articular cartilage, which reduces its resistance to toxins and microorganisms.As a result, the articular cartilage becomes fibrous and melts under the influence of intermediate products. Microbes penetrate the fibrous and twisted layer of cartilage and destroy the cartilage tissue by releasing toxins.

Focal necrosis occurs as a result of the migration of connective tissue over the surface of the articular cartilage. As a result of the death of connective tissue, they begin to migrate, and from there, where the tissue migrates, microorganisms pass into the bone tissue and cause severe complications.

Phlegmonous processes in the joint capsule are mainly associated with complications of purulent synovitis and arthritis, and the purulent process surrounds the sub-synovial layer and the joint capsule. The process takes place at certain stages, in which large and small abscesses form in the joint capsule.

At the beginning of phlegmon, inflammation begins with a tumor, and then the cells pass into the stage of infiltration, in which the tumor becomes very painful, hot and dense in consistency. When the pathological process enters the next stage, the animal's condition worsens and the temperature rises, which indicates the destruction of tissues and the absorption of toxins released by microorganisms into the blood.After tissue necrosis in the pathological focus, the formed purulent process is ruptured and the accumulated pus is released into the external environment, thereby slightly improving the general condition of the animal. The growth of granulation tissue is observed only after cleansing the pathological focus from dead tissue.

If therapeutic measures are not applied in a timely manner, the pathological process develops again and turns into paraarticular phlegmon.

CONCLUSION

1.Injuries of sports horses and the main causes of purulent synovitis and purulent arthritis in the joints - the presence of glass fragments, wires, sharp metal and stone fragments on the wiring and training grounds, playing "kupkari" games in the steppe, rocky and uneven terrain, horses gathered around a goat, press each other's feet, legs cause injuries in the joints and cause purulent inflammation in the joints from streptococcus, staphylococcus, bacteria from pathogenic microorganisms in aerobic and anaerobic forms.

2.Clinically examined 203 horses from farms of the Samarkand region, of which 30 heads (14.7%) of animals were diagnosed with acute purulent synovitis, chronic purulent synovitis and purulent arthritis of the joints of the fingers.Of these, acute purulent synovitis in 7 heads of animals and this is 23.4% of general pathologies of the joints, in 17 heads (56.6%) of animals chronic purulent synovitis and in 6 heads (20%) of animals showed the onset and clinical manifestations of purulent arthritis.

3.With purulent synovitis, the synovial layer is swollen, the synovial fluid is cloudy, the surface of the ridge, the surface of the cartilage covering the epiphysis and the diaphysis of the joint was uneven and small blood clots were observed, and it was found that some areas of the synovial layer had a red granular velvety shape due to hyperplasia and hypertrophy of the suckers synovial layer.

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THE NEED FOR A NEW APPROACH TO EDUCATION

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ABSTRACT

The article is devoted to the introduction of new approaches in the process of radical improvement of the education system today. Issues related to the introduction of educational science in secondary schools and the application of neologicalapproaches are analyzed in detail. The globalization of education and the multifaceted nature of integration processes are leading to the need for new approaches and trends. In particular, the introduction of the subject "Education" was one of the key factors in achieving the harmony of education and upbringing, the creation of a national model of education. Any innovation in the education system cannot be an innovation. Therefore, it is important to note the main differences between the concepts of "innovation" and "innovation". The clear form, content and scope of reform activities are the basis for this.

KEYWORDS: *Upbringing, Education, Neological Approach, Praxiological Approach, Pedagogical Axilology, Empirical Knowledge, Theoretical Knowledge, Pedagogical Technology, Innovation.*

INTRODUCTION

Rapid pace of national and socio-historical development in the Republic of Uzbekistan, the content of social events, the active application of achievements in science and technology in the field of education necessitates. Tasks such as reforming and improving the system of continuing education in our country, which is on the path of independent development, raising it to a new level of quality, the introduction of advanced pedagogical and information technologies and increasing the effectiveness of education require new approaches to education. determines. Adoption of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Education" Introduction of a system of continuing education in society Improving the activities of educational institutions shows a new direction in the nature of the relationship between them and the need to rely on content.

METHODOLOGY

The rapid development of science, engineering, production and technology has opened up new prospects for development in all spheres of society. At the same time, the social life of the Republic is rapidly flowing with information and covering a wide range. One of the most pressing issues facing the education system is the rapid receipt of information, its analysis, processing, theoretical generalization, summarization and delivery to students. The introduction of pedagogical technology in the educational process will serve to positively address the above-mentioned problem.

MAIN PART

A new approach to the educational process and the improvement of the quality of education, the introduction of digital technologies and educational platforms, the involvement of young people in scientific activities, the formation of innovative structures, commercialization of research results, international recognition and many other specific areas.

All this serves to raise the educational process to a new level of quality. In order to carry out the innovations required by today, the scientific and educational sector itself must apply the latest innovative technologies in its activities. This work requires the improvement of technologies, mechanisms and methods for managing the innovative development of science and education.

Today's globalization, scientific and technological progress, the need for an innovative society creates many opportunities for young people. They are faced with the vital requirements of quick decision-making, the formation of innovative thinking, intellectual development, as well as commitment to national and universal values. The globalization of education and the multifaceted nature of integration processes are leading to the need for new approaches and trends. In particular, the introduction of the subject "Education" was one of the key factors in achieving the harmony of education and upbringing, the creation of a national model of education. Approaches are extremely diverse, but there are also cases of repetition and confusion. For example, eclectic (mixed) approaches. These are not always effective.

Taking into account the age and psychophysiological characteristics of students of general secondary education, it is necessary to inculcate in them the universal values and high spirituality, to educate them in the spirit of patriotism and humanism. In order to organize educational work on a new basis, the subject "Education" was introduced. The subject combines the disciplines of "Ethics", "Sense of Homeland", "The idea of national independence and the foundations of spirituality" and "History of world religions" in general secondary education.

Speaking about education, the head of our state said: “If we pay attention to the realization of the potential of our children from childhood and mobilize all our resources for their development, many more Beruni, Ibn Sino and Ulugbeks will grow up in our country. . I believe in that. ”

Approaches in pedagogy are very diverse, based on the idea of innovation. The drive for innovation brings new approaches and perspectives. VA Zagvyazinsky describes the new concept, “The new in pedagogy is not only an idea, but also approaches, methods, technologies that have not yet been used. However, the elements of this pedagogical process are complex or individual elements, reflecting the progressive beginnings of the effective solution of educational tasks in changing circumstances and situations.

A positive solution to these problems will allow to achieve a certain efficiency in the educational process, as well as to cultivate a well-rounded person and a qualified specialist. The urgency of creating educational technologies adapted to the socio-pedagogical conditions of Uzbekistan and their application in educational practice:

first, the need for our society, which for some reason lags behind the development of the world community, to use the most advanced pedagogical measures to accelerate and increase the effectiveness of education in order to become one of the developed countries; and second, in a traditional teaching system, relying on written and spoken words described as "informational teaching" described as "informational teaching" due to 1Mirziyoyev Sh.M. Speech at the ceremony dedicated to the 26th anniversary of the adoption of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan "Educated generation - a great future, entrepreneurial people - a guarantee of a prosperous life, and friendly cooperation is a guarantee of development." // "Xalqso'zi" newspaper 2018 December 8.

2. Zagvyazinskiy V.I. Innovatsionnoyeprosess v obrazovaniipedagogicheskayanauka.-Tyumen, 1990 the fact that the pedagogical activity has become not only the organizer of the educational process, but also a source of authoritative knowledge; thirdly, as a result of the rapid development of science and technology, the information is rapidly increasing and the time for informing young people is limited; fourth, that at the present stage of its development, human society is moving from thinking based on theoretical and empirical knowledge to technical thinking based on concrete results, which has increasingly useful results; fifth, the requirement to prepare young people perfectly for life requires them to use the principle of a systematic approach to objective existence, which is the most advanced method of educating them.

Today, the pedagogical approach in the education system is considered as a doctrine of pedagogical innovations, their evaluation and assimilation by the pedagogical community, and finally its application in practice. This doctrine covers three areas:

- pedagogical neology (Greek neo - new and logos - doctrine), new education, the doctrine of novelty), in which any innovations in the field of pedagogy are studied, deepened;

-pedagogical axiology (Greek axiom-service, unproven doctrine), in which the most effective pedagogical innovations are selected;

-pedagogical praxology (Greek prox-movement and logos education, the doctrine of practical application), in which the selected innovations are applied in practice.

The goal of innovation is to get the most out of the money or effort expended. Unlike a variety of other spontaneous innovations, innovation is a mechanism of controlled and controlled change.

Any innovation in the education system cannot be an innovation. Therefore, it is important to note the main differences between the concepts of "innovation" and "innovation". The clear form, content and scope of reform activities are the basis for this. If the activity is short-lived and does not have the character of an integrated system, if it has set itself the task of changing only some elements of a particular system, then we are communicating with innovation. We can say that an innovation is only if the activity is carried out on the basis of a certain conceptual approach, and the result leads to the development of the system or its fundamental change.

Innovative activity is the continuous work on the basis of innovations long; is formed and perfected over time. Based on the views of pedagogical scientists who have studied the characteristics of innovative activities of teachers, the following are the main features of innovative activities. you can:

- Striving to master the philosophy of creative activity;

- mastering pedagogical research methods;

- Ability to create authorship concepts;

- be able to plan and carry out experimental work;

- to be able to use the experience of other researchers and teachers;

-cooperation with colleagues;

- be able to exchange ideas and provide methodological assistance;

-prevention and elimination of conflicts;

-find news and adapt it to your situation.

The approach to the problem of preparing teachers for innovative activities has emerged as a result of understanding the growing dynamics of innovation processes in society. Its analysis covers not only the use of modern advances in science and technology, but also processes such as the search for, creation, adaptation, application, implementation, and re-examination of the results obtained. During the period of innovative activity, innovations, innovations, literally enter the educational process.

In general, neologic approaches are not aimed at introducing innovations in science, but at understanding the topics being taught so that students can master them easily and efficiently. Upbringing is a systematic process aimed at the comprehensive development of the younger generation, the formation of their consciousness, spiritual and moral values and worldview on the basis of clearly defined and socio-historical experience. This means that any approach must be goal-oriented.

It is well-known that the concept of upbringing is based on the knowledge acquired in the younger generation, the intellectual maturity, human beliefs, duties and responsibilities, the purpose of creating the moral qualities inherent in the people of our society. In this sense, upbringing is the systematic influence of the educator on the psyche of the pupils in order to instill in them the qualities they want. Upbringing is a process that lasts from birth to the end of life. As a result, the word "education" often refers to the content of the work involved in the educational process. Education reflects the results of education and learning.

CONCLUSION

In short, every science has its own research approach. In this way, it enriches and renews its content. Pedagogy studies pedagogical phenomena and processes through its research methods.

Research methods of pedagogy are a set of ways, methods and means of learning, examining the internal connections and relationships inherent in the real processes of upbringing, educating and teaching the younger generation. The more the approaches are chosen, the better the updating and improvement of the educational content will be.

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CONCERNING LINGUISTIC TERMS

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ABSTRACT

This article deals with the concept of the term, the creation of the theoretical foundations of Uzbek linguistics in the early twentieth century, the formation and development of Uzbek linguistic terminology. There are dozens of other definitions of the term and terminology, in addition to the above, but all of them note that the term is a limited, that is, a special word used in a scientific and technical field. A monographic study of the formation and development of Uzbek linguistic terms on the basis of native language textbooks in general secondary schools provide a perfect and detailed picture of the terminological system.

KEYWORDS: *Terminology, Terminology, "Sarf" And "Nahv", Length, Vowel, Consonant, Subject, Terminological Layer, Synonym, Analysis, Definition.*

INTRODUCTION

We know that words and phrases used in special fields in linguistic research are terms. Most linguists argue that the term is, first and foremost, an equal member of the lexical system of the language. Terminological systems emerge and develop in a unified language system in accordance with its general laws. There are no insurmountable boundaries between terms and words, and they do not differ significantly in form or content. The term is also a word in essence, but a special kind of word. We believe that the following symbols, which are sufficient to distinguish a term from a common word, can clearly express the concept of "term":

1. A term is a special, functional form of a universal language, that is, a linguistic unit (word and phrase) in the language of science.

2. A term is the name of a specific object or concept.

3. The term can be distinguished from distinguishing marks, which allow to distinguish one concept from another, and at the same time put a certain concept in a relevant, definite

classification line. Thus, terminology can be defined as a system of terms related to the system of concepts of a particular science[1].

A system of specific terms corresponds to any system of concepts. The development of terminological systems goes hand in hand with the development of science. In addition, unlike common words, terms are consciously introduced into scientific and practical use. The terms "do not appear" but are "invented" and "created" when needed. There are dozens of other definitions of the term and terminology, in addition to the above, but all of them note that the term is a limited, that is, a special word used in a scientific and technical field. At this point, we need to cite the views expressed about the use of the term, the synonymous relationship between the term and the term. In the last 15-20 years, due to some subjective views, the use of the term instead of the term has been artificially activated. Even the word terminology was officially replaced by terminology. These words have been stamped in manuals and pamphlets published in the past, in more than 50 terminological dictionaries.

Terminological dictionaries usually contain synchronous material, but as they become obsolete, they become one of the most important sources for studying not only the history of relevant terminology, but also the history of the language in which those terminological dictionaries were created.

The national values and worldview of each people and nation are reflected in historical monuments, cultural monuments, including literary and historical sources. Therefore, the study of classical works, the determination of their scientific, educational, moral and spiritual value, the elucidation of their artistic aspects, the study of the features of language are the main issues in the field of philology.

The study of the language of historical and artistic sources is important in determining the content, scientific and practical value of classical works. At the same time, the work allows to observe the process of development inherent in the phonetic, lexical, grammatical system of the language of the period in which it was created.

Relevance of the study. The emergence, formation and stages of development of national terms in world linguistics have been studied in various aspects. Terms, which are the main means of any scientific research, their linguistic nature, sources of origin, methods of construction, synonymy and duplication in them, and the elimination of them have also become one of the main problems in linguistics. To determine the emergence of linguistic terminology in world linguistics and its formation as a separate terminological layer, the emergence of new linguistic terms with the development of linguistics, to reveal the causes of synonymy, semantics and variability in linguistic terminology, to develop measures to eliminate them, o One of the urgent tasks of linguistics is to draw clear conclusions about the influence of colloquial terms on the national terminological system and the formation of complex structural terms with the need to fully express the linguistic concept.

Uzbek linguists have done a lot of work on the regulation of terminology, the interpretation of various terms in the Uzbek language, the development of methods for creating Uzbek terms. At the same time, the development of linguistics raises issues that need to be studied in its terminology.

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Research study. Terminology in world linguistics and its theoretical bases, issues of linguistic terms and their formation, regulation. Similar issues of formation and development of linguistic term systems are synonymous with shortcomings and deficiencies in linguistic terminology and the problems of their elimination are studied in the main Turkic languages such as Azerbaijani, Kazakh, Turkmen, Karakalpak, Kazakh, Chuvash and Tajik terminology.

In Uzbek linguistics it is covered in monographs, dissertations and dictionaries of H.Kamilova, S.Fuzailov, A.Gulamov, S.Nizomiddinova, V.V.Reshetov, A.Hojiyev, L.V.Reshetov, D.Khudoyberganova and others.

Issues of formation and development of linguistic terms in Uzbek linguistics A.Nurmonov, E.Fozilov, ARChichulina, L.Reshetova, M.Kurbanova, B.Toychiboyev, Sh.Boymurodova, T.Togayev, K.Kadirev, J Researched in the works of Eltazarov. However, there is no comprehensive study of the formation and development of Uzbek linguistic terms.

A monographic study of the formation and development of Uzbek linguistic terms on the basis of native language textbooks in general secondary schools provide a perfect and detailed picture of the terminological system. After all, teaching mother tongue is one of the most pressing issues. For this reason, E. Irmatov's doctoral dissertation on "Formation and development of Uzbek linguistic terms" provides a comprehensive study of linguistic terms on the basis of native language textbooks of secondary schools. First of all, we tried to determine the etymological, structural-semantic analysis of linguistic terms, their place in science and functional properties of the term. Based on the definitions given in several dictionaries, it has been theoretically confirmed that a term is a word or phrase used in science, technology, art, and various other fields that clearly expresses a particular concept.

The main part. Among modern definitions, the views of A.S. Gerd have a certain scientific basis. According to the scientist, a term is a specific natural or artificial language unit with a special terminological meaning that clearly and completely reflects the basic features of the scientific concept that exists at a certain level of scientific development. This view is confirmed by the following opinion of OSAhmanova: “In general, terminology appears only when it reaches a high level of scientific development, that is, the term is recognized only after the concept acquires a completely clear scientific expression. "It's possible, it's impossible."

The first textbooks and lessons in the formation and development of Uzbek linguistic terminology, as well as Abdurauf Fitrat's textbooks "Sarf" and "Nahv", theoretical conclusions based on the study of Uzbek linguistic terms are one of the main sources in the study of Uzbek linguistic terminology. has been serving as

It is known that the educational process plays an important role in the harmonious development of today's young generation. The history, language and traditions of the Uzbek nation are especially important for students to be loyal to national values and national pride. In this sense, mother tongue lessons and textbooks help to instill national identity in students. Realizing this, the Jadids introduced nine-month schools in the early twentieth century. The level of science at that time, the native language textbooks created in accordance with our national pedagogy, of course, differed from the native language textbooks today. No matter how important these textbooks were as the first forms of our national pedagogy, they were still at the level of that period, at the level of that period. The first Uzbek language lessons or manuals were written by people of other languages, in which Uzbek-specific phenomena were explained according to the laws of other languages. It is no secret that he used the grammars of Arabic, Tatar, Turkish and Russian in this regard.

In the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, textbooks and manuals created in accordance with the level of science focused on grammar and other areas of linguistics. For example, in the original textbooks, phonetics was rarely used because the information about phonetics was very short. In modern Uzbek linguistics, the word "vowel" is used in Fitrat's works, which is called "vowel sounds"[2]. This is due to the fact that vowels are pronounced longer than consonants.

Researchers have used the term elongation to emphasize the elongation of vowels. In addition, Elbek's scientific observations used the sound letter, the phonetic terms for the same concept. According to Sh. Bobomurodova, according to the instructions of linguists and other specialists of that time, the concept of vowels and "consonant" sounds is voiced - voiceless, hurufe site, hurufesamiy, sozghich - short, long - also referred to by terms such as soziq - tartiq. By 1926, the use of the term flour, which is still used today, became official. At the same time, attempts have been made to create terms based on the Uzbek language's explanatory possibilities. In particular, the terms consonant were the first alternatives to the term consonant, which was later used. This means that the vowel and consonant terms that are used today are selected from a number of Uzbek and non-Uzbek terms.

This is the term for pressure in the terminology of the period, which means to pronounce a syllable of a word more strongly. In our language, this is often described as occurring at the end of a word. It is understood that the term pressure refers to an event that is now referred to as stress.

Based on the above, it can be said that in the 30s of the last century, the terms of Uzbek linguistics began to appear through textbooks, manuals and dictionaries of the native language, created for educational needs, including Fitrat, Elbek, B Avizov, AGulomov, O.Usmon worked as real experts in the field.

In short, the stages of formation and development of Uzbek linguistic terminology can be divided into three stages:

1. The first stage of development - the period of writing based on the reformed Arabic and Latin scripts - covers the years 1920-1940 and is characterized by the creation of some simple textbooks and manuals in the native language, and linguistic terms are not yet fully stabilized.

2. The Soviet period is the period when the national grammars were created on the basis of Russian grammars in connection with the transition to the Cyrillic script, the terminology was relatively stable and covered the years 1940-1990.

3. The stage of development in the period of independence. In this section, we try to study these stages as a whole process in terms of the sequence in the creation of textbooks, the stabilization of terms, the gradual elimination of synonyms of terms in linguistics, without studying them separately.

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ALISHER NAVOI AND HAJJ

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ABSTRACT

The article gets out questions about Alisher Navoi's attitude to the Hajj (Pilgrimage), about his enormous charitable work. But let us note that there was nothing reprehensible here to regret and repent, especially because the poet did not perform the Hajj. The fact is that in official religious sources, especially in habit's, there are exceptions on this issue. This was in 1841 y., when Navoi reached the age of forty, voluntarily retired from social and political activities, decided to devote the rest of his life to creativity and charitable affairs, transferred all his property and wealth at the expense of waqf, for the first time he began to prepare for the Hajj. Thus, the folk legend and historical sources prove the fact that Alisher Navoi was going to make the Hajj to Mecca and Medina three times, but due to the poet's constant employment with grandiose social, political and creative affairs, he did not have the time and opportunity to realize this secret dream.

KEYWORDS: *The Legend And The A Story: Why Alisher Navoi Attitude To The Hajj?, Hajj (Pilgrimage), The Charitable Work Of Poet.*

INTRODUCTION

There is a huge number of scientific works devoted to the study of the life and work of the great Uzbek poet and thinker Alisher Navoi. However, the question of why Navoi did not perform the Hajj to Mecca and Medina is still not specially studied. There is a well-known folk legend about this, which is set forth in the book by V.N.Yeryomin "One hundred great poets".

According to this legend, Navoi decided three times to go as a pilgrim to holy places, and yet to no avail. For the first time, Sultan Hussein Baykara did not give permission for the Hajj, saying: "You have far surpassed other pilgrims with your blessings and holiness."

When Navoi went on a pilgrimage for the second time, the Sultan again refused him, saying that without him it would be difficult to rule the country. The country was really restless, civil strife intensified, the sons and relatives of Hussein Baykara fought among themselves, many advisers and nobles were ready to remove the sultan from the throne.

The poet decided to go to Mecca for the third time. This time, Hussein Baykara still gave his consent.

Delighted, Navoi hurried home. On the way, he was accidentally joined by a fellow traveler – a poor young man who had come from a remote village. He never saw the poet, but he heard a lot about his good deeds in relation to poor people, and wanted to pray to the benefactor for help.

When Navoi, accompanied by the poor boy, came home, they saw many people in the courtyard of his house. These were simple and poor people, working people, whom the poet constantly helped. People began to bow to him and beg him not to leave them, to renounce the Hajj. Otherwise, they said, peace in the country would be disturbed again and the blood of innocent people would be shed.

The poet obeyed the people and stayed at home. He adopted a poor country boy and made him his heir [1].

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

It should be noted that the information in the folk legend about the number of attempts (three times) to perform the Hajj by Alisher Navoi and the reasons for their non-implementation exactly correspond to historical reality. However, it does not indicate the exact time of these attempts, the establishment of which is not the task of the legend, but of history.

In his work "Dedication" ("Waqfiya" – 1481-1482), the thinker characterizes the Hajj as the fifth basic requirement or pillar of Islam. The author admits that, as a devout Muslim, throughout his life he diligently and sincerely fulfilled, in addition to the Hajj, all the first four requirements (dhikr, five-time prayer, ruza and zyakat) of Islam and is now eager to make a pilgrimage to Mecca [2: 653].

This was in 1841 y., when Navoi reached the age of forty, voluntarily retired from social and political activities, decided to devote the rest of his life to creativity and charitable affairs, transferred all his property and wealth at the expense of waqf, for the first time he began to prepare for the Hajj. Sultan Hussein Baykara, although he was forced to accept the resignation of Alisher Navoi, nevertheless persuaded him to give up the pilgrimage, since the country was restless, civil strife intensified.

In the years 1487-1488 Navoi went on a pilgrimage for the second time. Sultan Hussein Baykara again refused to go to the Hajj. Due to the intensified movements of the okkuyunliks against the Timurids' rule, Hussein Baykara was forced to officially call Navoi into government service, and in 1887 he appointed him khokim of Astrabad [3].

The dream of visiting holy places did not leave Navoi until the end of his life.

In his work "Letters" ("Munshaot" – 1494), Navoi writes that he has reached almost sixty years of age and that he will inevitably be 70 years old, when the swiftly approaching death with its yellow curtains will cover the weakening body and prepare a bow from the bow bent like an arc

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to throw an arrow life is far away, it is necessary to fulfill the duty and the innermost desire of a Muslim: to go to the house of Allah – the Kaaba, to pray to the Almighty in the temple of Akso [4].

One of the gazelles in Navoi says that if he is alive, he will definitely visit the holy places of Mecca and touch the stone of the Kaaba [5].

On the analysis of specific gazelles in Navoi prof. A. Hayitmetov notes that although the poet sincerely wanted to make the Hajj to Mecca, he considered his hometown of Herat to be excellent and the best of any Mecca [6].

In 1498 y. Navoi prepared for the third time to go to Mecca and Medina [3].

In 1499 y. Hussein Baykara went to war with his son Abulmukhsin, who revolted in Merv. Alisher, considering the moment auspicious, set out on a journey with the goal of performing the Hajj and arrived in Astrabad. Hussein Baykara, although at first allowed Alisher to the Hajj, sent him an urgent letter asking him not to go to the Hajj, but to appear where his army is. Consulting with the influential people of Mashhad, for the sake of pacifying the country, Navoi refused the Hajj and arrived at the headquarters of the sovereign. To conclude peace with his father, Abulmukhsin set a condition that Navoi should be an envoy to him on behalf of the sovereign. In order to reconcile father and son, the poet returned to Herat [7: 279].

Thus, all three attempts of Alisher Navoi to perform the Hajj failed. The poet wrote about this with bitter regret.

But let us note that there was nothing reprehensible here to regret and repent, especially because the poet did not perform the Hajj. The fact is that in official religious sources, especially in habit’s, there are exceptions on this issue. They, in particular, talk about the non-obligation of performing the Hajj for individual believers due to cases of impossibility for this (for example, illness, family, financial and social conditions and difficulties). The mentioned sources also directly indicate that certain people by their charitable deeds (construction of roads, bridges, mosques, schools, hospitals, libraries, baths, shelters, teahouses, canals, prevention of wars, social conflicts, establishment of justice, law and order, development of abandoned lands, help to the needy, the poor and the sane, etc.) can bring even more benefit to the people and religion than other ordinary pilgrims, and therefore these people do not have to make the Hajj to Mecca.

In this respect, Navoi's work "Dedication" is of great importance, where the author writes in detail about his charitable deeds and gives a list of his huge personal property intended for good purposes.

In 881 y. hijri (1476-1477) Navoi left the court service. Sultan Hussein Baykara granted him significant land and water resources near the chambers of Margani in Herat to build a palace and a courtyard. On this land, the poet built a large palace and a garden, a new courtyard instead of the old one, a large madrasah Ikhlasiya, a cathedral mosque on the banks of the Injil irrigation ditch, in front of it the Khalasiya khanaka, Shifaniya, Nizamiya madrasah, many cells (hujra) for students and teachers of the madrasah [2: 650-651]. In addition, he built a residential quarter Nematabad, Rabati-Ishk, Rabati-Sang, a building over the tomb of Sheikh Farididdin Attar in Herat, a hospital outside Herat, Rabati-Yazdbar in one of the villages in the vicinity of Nishapur, Khosrovia madrasah in Merv, a source of Gulast in the Tus wilayet.

Khondemir in the book "Good manners" ("Makorim ul-ahlok") gives the names of fifty-two rabats, twenty reservoirs, sixteen bridges and dams, nine baths and many mosques built by Navoi [7: 192].

Babur, who visited Herat in 1506 y., i.e. a year after the death of Hussein Baykara and five years after the death of Alisher Navoi, notes that the buildings built by Alisher-bek in Herat occupy an honorable place among the buildings of the Timurid era and gives their detailed description [8: 198-199].

In his work "Dedication", Navoi lists 24 dukans (shops) belonging to him and located inside the Malik bazaar in Herat, as well as 30 garden plots with a total area of 502,9 giribs (one zerib is equal to one tanab, one tanab is equal to 900 sq m) , i.e. 452,61 hectares, a significant part of which are vineyards [2: 656-657].

Navoi's immense wealth brought him significant income. Davlat Shah in his "Memoirs" notes that the annual income from the waqfs of Navoi exceeded 500 tumans (5 million gold). Mirza Haydar in his "History of Rashid" reports that the daily income of Alisher-bek was 18 thousand dinars "shahrukh" [7: 191].

Navoi spent all these funds on charitable causes. For example, in his work "Dedication", the author writes that he annually pays 2 400 gold coins to two scholars and teachers of the madrasah and gives them another 48 packs of wheat and barley, the total amount of monthly stipends paid to 22 students of the madrasah is 368 gold, they are allocated 86 packs per year wheat. 20 employees of madrasahs and mosques annually receive 5 780 gold and 130 packs of wheat.

In addition, the work specifically indicates various donations - the amount of money and the amount of food, clothing, shoes allocated for teachers, employees and students during the holidays, as well as throughout the year, material and monetary expenses for the daily needs of madrasahs and mosques [2 : 657-658].

Babur wrote that Alisher-bek did not take anything from Hussein Baykara, on the contrary, every year he brought him a lot of money [8: 179]. Khondemir reports how in 1500 y. Navoi paid from his account 100 thousand dinars taxes imposed by the authorities on the population of Herat [7: 190].

All these huge expenses were covered by the income of the waqf and personal wealth of Navoi.

CONCLUSION

Thus, the folk legend and historical sources prove the fact that Alisher Navoi was going to make the Hajj to Mecca and Medina three times, but due to the poet's constant employment with grandiose social, political and creative affairs, he did not have the time and opportunity to realize this secret dream. The poet devoted his entire adult life, all his strength and abilities, talent and genius without a trace to serve the people, the Motherland, creativity, was engaged in huge charitable deeds. Although the poet could not perform the Hajj, however, according to the exact definition of Hussein Baykara, he "far surpassed other pilgrims with his blessings and holiness." The sacred name, noble deeds and brilliant creativity of Alisher Navoi forever remained in the memory and hearts of millions of people.

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IMPACT OF ECHINOCOCCOSIS ON BEEF QUALITY IN UZBEKISTAN

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ABSTRACT

Assortment of finished products of meat is quite large in the food market of Uzbekistan, but these products quality are varying. Today quality control of meat and meat products is very important in slaughterhouses in terms of safety. The conducted studies of the meat of healthy and echinococcosis animals allow us to conclude that this disease has some influence on some parameters that determine the quality of meat. According to a study of 1679 cattle slaughtered in slaughterhouses in the Samarkand region of Uzbekistan, the average incidence of echinococcosis was 8.6%. In terms of organoleptic parameters, the meat of healthy animals does not differ from the meat of animals suffering from echinococcosis. Echinococcosis leads to a decrease in the nutritional value of meat, which is expressed by low levels of protein and fat. This indicates that during invasion by echinococci in the studied tissues and organs, the pH indicator shifts towards an alkaline reaction due to the primary decay of the protein. The high moisture content in the *meat of animals with echinococcosis is an unfavorable factor affecting the resistance of meat to long-term storage.*

KEYWORDS: *Echinococcosis, safety, quality, cattle, beef, muscle, slaughterhouse.*

INTRODUCTION

Providing the population with food and healthy nutrition is an important and urgent task of national importance. Social stability of society and health of the population is impossible without its solution. In recent years, in connection with the change in the nature of the domestic market, measures have been taken to integrate the Uzbek economy into the world one. When solving this important state task, the requirements of environmental and sanitary control imposed on Uzbekistan by the member countries of the World Trade Organization are taken into account.

The concept of healthy nutrition of the population and the state policy for creating the foundations of biological safety in our country involve the modification of the legislative framework and regulatory and methodological support of state supervision over the quality of animal products, the harmonization of which with international standards is an urgent area of veterinary sanitary examination and food safety of Uzbekistan [1,2,22].

In this connection, it is necessary to constantly improve and test modern scientific achievements and carry out systematic control aimed at preventing substandard products from entering the sale, in case of animal helminthiasis, in order to eliminate harmful effects on human health [11,13].

Echinococcosis - are chronic helminthiases characterized by destructive lesions of the liver, lungs and other organs, allergization of the body and severe complications, often leading to disability and death. [6,17,18]. It is a new disease in many parts of the world, especially in the countries of the former Soviet Union, Eastern Europe and Asia [21,23].

There are difficulties in early diagnosis, surgical interventions are carried out in advanced stages, there are certain difficulties in carrying out comprehensive preventive measures that are associated with serious economic problems [4].

WHO and the International Bureau of Epizootic have included echinococcosis in the list of diseases subject to radical eradication [3,14]. In a number of countries (New Zealand, Argentina, Greece, Turkey, Spain, Italy, etc.), for which echinococcosis is a marginal pathology, its elimination has been raised to the rank of a state task, special national programs are being developed to control and prevent the disease. Thanks to such programs, in a number of countries previously unfavorable for echinococcosis (Iceland, Norway, Australia, and Tasmania), the disease has practically been eradicated [24]. Echinococcosis not only harms the health of animals and humans, but also causes economic damage, and therefore continues to be an important public problem [5,7,8,9,10,].

Thus, given that animal husbandry is a traditional branch of agriculture, and meat products constitute a significant proportion of the population’s diet, research and development of scientifically grounded criteria for assessing the quality and safety of cattle slaughter products in case of echinococcosis in Uzbekistan remains a problem, the relevance of which is beyond doubt, which determined the purpose of these studies.

The aim of the study was to determine the quality and safety of meat and meat products from cattle infected with echinococcosis.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Study area and animals

The study was conducted from February 2020 to January 2021 in the slaughterhouses 21 in Samarkand region, Uzbekistan. A total of 1679 slaughtered cattle in age of 2 to 5 years were observed.

Post mortem examination

Post-slaughter veterinary and sanitary inspection of carcasses and organs of slaughtered livestocks are carried out in accordance with the requirements of the Cabinet of Ministers on the "On measures to further improve the system for streamlining the activities of specialized enterprises for slaughtering livestock and delivering meat and meat products to the consumer market" **by the chapters 4-5 of decision № 386 accepted on May 8 in 2019.**

Meat chemical analysis

For the chemical analysis of meat of cattle in the conditions of slaughterhouses in the city of Samarkand, samples were taken from 5 infected and 5 non-infected with echinococcus carcasses of animals of each species. A sample weighing approximately 200 g was taken from each carcass from Musculus longissimus dorsi. The samples were enclosed in a sealed container, labeled and stored at - 5° C until analysis.

The chemical composition of beef was determined by a set of methods: moisture - by drying at 105°C, fat according to Soxhlet, total protein - by the modified Kjeldahl method, minerals - by burning in a muffle furnace.

Healthy and echinococcosis-infected cattle were carried out in accordance with the rules of veterinary-sanitary examination in determining the physicochemical parameters of meat and meat products (reaction with 5% copper sulfate solution, peroxidase reaction, formalin reaction and pH) [20].

The organoleptic characteristics of meat and internal organs were studied in accordance with GOST (7269-79) and legislative standards (appearance and color, texture, smell of meat condition of fat and tendons).

The cleanliness, chemical and microscopic analysis of meat was carried out in accordance with the standard «GOST 23392-78» [16].

Data analysis

Basic data entry and handling were done using MS Excel (2010). The significance of differences among chemical values of each sample was determined by analysis of variance (ANOVA) and t-test. Prevalence of echinococcosis was calculated as the number of cattle found infected with echinococcus expressed as the percentage of the total number of slaughtered. Differences were considered significant at $p<0.05$ level.

RESULTS

Post mortem examination

In the process of post-mortem veterinary and sanitary examination, echinococcal blisters of various sizes were found in the liver and lungs, the affected organs had a hard consistency and a bumpy surface. The condition of patients with echinococcosis and healthy animals was average.

At postmortem examination, a visual inspection was made of the condition of the carcass, the head and regional lymph nodes. In carcasses of healthy animals the muscles were well developed, thoracic and lumbar vertebrae, hips were allocated not sharply; the neck, scapula's, forward ribs and legs, the pelvic cavity and area of a groin had fat deposits in the form of small sites. In terms of organoleptic indicators, the meat of sick animals did not differ from that of healthy animals: the carcasses of the animals had a dark red color, with a specific smell, dense consistency; the cut surface was moderately moist.

In carcasses of animals, infected by echinococcosis, there were less developed muscles, prominent spinous processes of vertebrae; a poor development of the fatty layer was noted.

During the study, from 1679 cattle obtained from the slaughterhouse, 145 (8.6%) animals were positive for echinococcosis. Contamination by echinococcosis of cattle had rather stable character and slightly varied depending on a season of slaughter of cattle (Table 1).

TABLE 1. DYNAMICS OF ECHINOCOCCOSIS INFECTION OF CATTLE ON SEASONS OF YEAR (2020)

Seasons	**Number of cattle**		**Prevalance %**
	Investigated	**Infected**	
Winter	485	47	9.6
Spring	326	36	11
Summer	418	28	6.6
Autumn	450	34	7.5
Total	1679	145	8.6

In the winter the contamination of cattle was, on the average, 9.6%. The infection prevalence was rather high during the spring period and reached 11 %. In the summer and autumn the prevalence was lower, 6.6% and 7.5%. The average level of contamination of cattle was 8.6%.

Infection of the internal organs of cattle with echinococcosis indicates that in most cattle only 67.6% had liver damage. Simultaneous damage to the liver and lungs was 31.0%. The kidneys, liver and lungs of cattle were simultaneously damaged by 1.4% (Table 2).

TABLE 2. DISTRIBUTION OF ECHINOCOCCOSIS CYSTS ON ORGANS OF THE INFECTED CATTLE (N = 145)

Organs	**Distribution of echinococcosis**	
	Number of animals	%
Liver	98	67.6
Liver, lungs	45	31.0
Kidneys, liver, lungs	2	1.4

Physicochemical examinations

After the animals are slaughtered, the meat obtained undergoes complex biochemical processes, i.e. the meat is cooked, the hardness changes, the moisture and the smell change. Therefore, it is important to compare the physicochemical parameters of the results of laboratory tests in the veterinary and sanitary examination and assessment of the quality of meat from sick and healthy animals.

The examined beef samples were reddish in color when viewed in natural light, weakly moistened on a well-blooded cut surface, and no traces of moisture remained on the surface of the filter paper. The consistency of the meat is firm, the puddle formed when the surface of the meat is pressed with a finger quickly returned to its original position.

Physicochemical parameters of beef infected with echinococcosis and clinically healthy cattle are presented in the results of standard studies (Table 3).

It was revealed that in the reaction with a 5% solution of copper sulfate, the meat filtrate remains transparent, without foreign substances in both groups of cattle infested and not infected with echinococcus cysts.

The reaction of peroxide extract of beef infected with echinococcosis formed a dark brown color, the reaction was negative, a blue-green color was formed in the extract of healthy animal meat, and after a few minutes it changed to dark brown color, the reaction was positive.

TABLE 3. CHANGE IN PHYSICOCHEMICAL PARAMETERS OF CATTLE MEAT IN ECHINOCOCCOSIS

Animal groups	Physicochemical indicators of meat (n=5)			
	reaction with 5% copper sulfate solution	peroxidase reaction	formalin test	pH
Healthy	clear, nothing foreign	+	The soup is clear, the reaction is negative	5,8 ± 0,2
Infected with echinococcosis	partially fuzzy	-	The soup is partially cloudy, the reaction is positive	6,2 ± 0,1

In the examination of beef infected with echinococcosis, the broth was partially turbid and the reaction was positive in the formalin reaction, while in healthy beef the broth was clear and the reaction was negative.

The concentration of hydrogen ions (pH of meat) in the meat of animals in the control group 1 hour after slaughter was 6,2-6,3, experimental – 6,3-6,4. One day after slaughter, the pH of the meat of healthy animals was 5,8-5,9. In the first hours of autolysis, glycolytic processes predominate, leading to the accumulation of lactic acid, as a result of which the pH value of the muscle tissue decreases.

Immediately after the slaughter of the animal, before the onset of pronounced post-mortem changes, the meat has an elastic consistency, pink-red color and has a high moisture-binding capacity, but its aroma is weak. Termination of animal life is a triggering mechanism in the development of post-mortem changes, the nature and depth of which determines the qualitative characteristics of muscle tissue, its physicochemical properties and directly affects the functional and technological parameters of raw meat. Due to the breakdown of glycogen and the accumulation of lactic - phosphoric acids (as a result of dephosphorylating of intermediate products of glycolysis: glucose phosphates, and subsequently, creating phosphate and nucleotides), the reaction of the muscle tissue environment shifts to the acidic side. Such a shift in the indicator to the acidic side indicates a high activity of glycolytic enzymes, which contributes to the normal course of the maturation of meat and its long-term storage. In sick animals, the concentration of hydrogen ions after 1 day was on average 6,2 ± 0,1 which indicates violations of glycolysis processes, which ultimately affects the digestibility and assimilability of such meat (see Table 3).

Biochemical properties of muscle tissue in cattle

As a result of the study, it was found that in cattle infected with echinococcosis, the moisture content in the muscle tissue is higher than in healthy animals and is 70,14 ± 0,007 and 65,1 ± 0,2 g/100g, respectively. This demonstrates an increase in muscle hydration. Protein concentration in healthy animals was 7 % higher than in infected animals (table 4, figure 1).

TABLE 4. NUTRITIONAL VALUE OF BEEF

Indicators	**Meat of animals**	
	Healthy (n=5)	**Infected with echinococcosis (n=5)**
Nutrition value (g/100 g)		
Proteins	21,34 ± 0,4*	18,9 ± 0,7
Fats	15,3 ± 0,03*	9,36 ± 0,06
Moisture content	65,1 ± 0,2	70,14 ± 0,007*
Ashes	0,86 ± 0,02	1,12 ± 0,005*
Calorific value cal/100 g	190 ± 0,83*	162,6 ± 0,4

*p<0.05 value differ significantly.

The content of fat in muscles in sick cattle was significantly lower, and amounted to 38 % of the value in healthy livestock. The energy value of beef also depended on the presence of infestation in animals and was lower in sick cattle by approximately 28 calories per 100 g of sample.

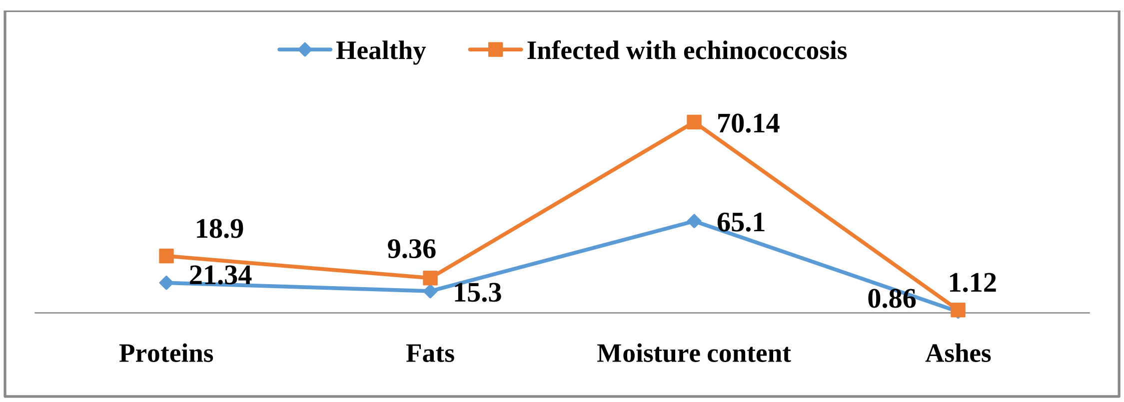

Figure 1. Nutritional value of beef (g/100g)

DISCUSSION

Our research demonstrated that the average contamination of echinococcosis of slaughtered cattle aged 2 to 5 sold through the market in the Samarkand region of Uzbekistan is 8.6%. The incidence of echinococcosis infection in adult cattle did not display large fluctuations on seasons of the year. In our opinion, this is explained by the constant character of the invasion by oncospheres during the life time of the cattle. Accordingly, the lowest prevalence of infection of cattle established during summer and autumn seasons of year. Parasites are mainly found in liver and lungs (in 98.6% of animals). In other isolated cases there were observed multiple echinococcosis with simultaneous infection of kidneys or spleens.

Studies of the chemical composition of meat and meat products of sheep infected with echinococcosis established that the maintenance of protein and fat decreases, and moisture increases (Z.Valieva et al.,) [26].

The results of the current study have shown that nutrient composition, fatty acid profile, levels of amino acids, vitamins and mineral elements in meat from healthy animals differ in results obtained from various regions of the world (Levies et al., 1995; Brzostowski et al., 2004) [19,12]. Williams (2007) indicated that nutritional composition of beef depends on breed of cattle, feed, season and cut of meat [25].

The biochemical analysis also showed that in the beef from cattle infected by hydatidosis, in comparison with muscle tissue of healthy animals, the amount of protein and fat, calorific value significantly decrease. Besides, in the meat of animals infected with echinococcosis there is a substantial increase of humidity and amount of ashes.

The results of the conducted studies allow us to conclude that biochemical changes in the meat of invaded animals are the reason for a decrease in its biological and nutritional value.

CONCLUSION

Studies on the meat of healthy and echinococcosis-infected cattle have led to the conclusion that it affects some parameters that determine meat quality. According to organoleptic tests, the meat of healthy animals is no different from the meat of animals infected with echinococcosis.

The physicochemical changes shown in the muscle tissue of infected cattle led to a decrease in the biological value of the meat. The energy value of beef also depended on the presence of infestation in animals and was lower in sick cattle by calories per 100 g of sample.

With echinococcosis in meat of cattle, in comparison with healthy animals, the moisture content significantly increases by 7%; the amount of protein is reduced by 7%, fat - by 38%, energy value - by 28%;

PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS

Based on the results obtained, it was revealed that echinococcosis causes a complex of physicochemical, biochemical changes and is the reason for a decrease in the biological and nutritional value of the slaughter products of invaded cattle.

Carcasses of cattle infected with echinococcosis regardless of the degree of invasion, it is recommended to send for industrial processing with heat treatment for the manufacture of boiled and boiled-smoked sausages, and internal organs for technical disposal.

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A STUDY OF THE SELF FINANCED ENGLISH MEDIUM TEACHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS OF GUJARAT

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ABSTRACT

Education is one of the primary factors that takes a country to the ranks of developed nations. It also forms the foundation for growth and prosperity of the people and hence is one of the most important aspirations of developing countries. In today's time the most important resource is no longer land, labour and capital only, but the knowledge. Nothing survives in modern society without knowledge. It is only through learning that one acquires knowledge. Education is a complex term but if we narrow down the meaning it remains as "an interaction between the teacher and the taught". It is education that fits the pupil to environment. The quality of school education is the outcome of the quality of teachers and the teacher education system. Teachers are the most critical agents of change, responsible for growth, development and progress of societies and communities. They prepare the next generations, and the level of their commitment, devotion and dedication determines the future society. The role of teachers is changing in current times, characterized by globalization and liberalization and vast expansion of new information and communication technologies. It is essential that all issues critical to preparation of competent, committed and willing-to-perform teachers be examined in depth, by all stake-holders in the field of education. This study presents the status of Self-financed English medium Teacher Education Institutions of Gujarat with reference to various components.

KEYWORDS: *Self Financed, Teacher Education Institutions*

INTRODUCTION

India has one of the biggest higher education systems in the world and teacher education is a part of it. It is a programme of education and research which equips an individual to teach at schools.

Teacher education institutions provide training to teachers for primary, Secondary and higher-secondary levels. Secondary education has a key role to play in the social, economic and human capital development of a country. It is a crucial link between primary schooling and higher education. Keeping this point of view, preparation of teachers for this level is indeed a very important and challenging task.

In today's market scenario, English language and its teaching is more relevant when English is a globally accepted language, especially, when international schools and multi-national institutions have come and started operating and even the local schools are functioning with global perspective. In the context of the changing conditions in the society teachers need to perform the professional roles with suitable skills, competencies and proficiency.

There is an exponential increase in the number of self financed teacher education institutions in India. Irrespective of the public private dichotomy, it is expected that the self financed and self supportive private colleges of education have valid identity. So, this study

Statement of the Problem

A Study of the Self Financed English Medium Teacher Education Institutions of Gujarat

Research Questions

1. Do the Self financed English Medium Teacher Education Institutions have adequate Resources?
2. Which curricula, modes of transaction and evaluation mechanism do these Institutions have?
3. What type of organizational and management system do these Institutions have?
4. What type of Research and Extension activities are conducted by the Self financed English Medium Teacher Education Institutions?
5. What are the student support and progression activities followed by Self financed English Medium Teacher Education Institutions?

Objectives of the Study

The present study is designed with the following objectives:

1. To study the available infrastructure and learning resources of the Self Financed English Medium Teacher Education Institutions of Gujarat in terms of (a) Physical Infrastructure, (b) Human Resource and (c) Library and Information services
2. To study the curriculum designing of the Self Financed English Medium Teacher Education Institutions of Gujarat in terms of (a) Teacher education goals, (b) Curriculum planning, (c) Curriculum development and (d) Feedback mechanism
3. To study the curriculum transaction and evaluation of the Self Financed English Medium Teacher Education Institutions of Gujarat in terms of (a) Transaction of theory, (b) Practice Teaching, (c) Use of ICT and (d) Assessment and evaluation
4. To study the organization and management of the Self Financed English Medium Teacher Education Institutions of Gujarat in terms of (a) Internal quality management, (b) Leadership,

(c) Academic planning and management, (d) Human resource management and (e) Resource mobilization and Financial management

5. To study the research development and extension services of the Self Financed English Medium Teacher Education Institutions of Gujarat in terms of (a) Research, (b) Community engagement, (c) Consultancy services

6. To study the student support and progression of the Self Financed English Medium Teacher Education Institutions of Gujarat in terms of (a) Student progression, (b) Students support and (c) Students activities and Placement services

Operational Definition of Terms

1. **Self Financed**: The self Financed means an institution does not receiving any government aid. They are to build their own infrastructure, which includes a large, self-sufficient infrastructure, equipped with modern technology.
2. **Infrastructure Facilities**: Infrastructure facilities mean essential facilities, services, and structures for smooth functioning of the institution.
3. **Learning Resources**: Learning resources means the resources which helps in transacting the curriculum and it includes human resources i.e. Principal, Teacher Educators, Technical and Support staff; Library resources i.e. availability of Reference Books, Journals, Books, E-resources, Encyclopedia, Periodicals and Information services i.e. educational technology: education related CD –ROMs, Education related audio-cassettes, LCD, OHP, Television, VCR, CD player
4. **Curriculum Designing**: A curriculum is the whole set of influences and events which is planned and impinge upon students during their period of education and which will, sooner or later, affect their ability to understand and achieve the aims of the course/ programme and, indeed, of the wider arena for which they are being educated.
5. **Curriculum Transaction**: Curriculum transaction means transacting the pre-decided curriculum of the institution and it includes transaction of theory papers, practice teaching and use of information and communication technology.
6. **Curriculum Evaluation**: Curriculum evaluation means Assessment and evaluation methodology adopted by the institution.
7. **Organization and Management:** Organization and management means the way institution is organized and managed and it includes internal quality management, leadership, academic planning and management, human resource management and resource mobilization and financial management.
8. **Research development:** Research development means the research initiative taken by the institution.
9. **Extension services:** Extension services mean community engagement and consultancy services provided by the institution.
10. **Student support and progression**: Student support and progression means the steps taken by the institution towards student support, progression and students activities and placement services.

Research Design

The present study is a survey. It undertakes the study of the Self financed English Medium Teacher Education Institutions of Gujarat with reference to various components.

Delimitation of the Study

The present study is delimited to the Self Financed Pre-service Teacher Training Institutions i.e. B. Ed. Only.

Population

The population for the present study comprises of all the self Financed English medium teacher education institutions of Gujarat State.

Sample of the Study

All the five Self Financed English medium teacher education institutions of Gujarat constituted the sample for the study. All the principals, office staff, Teacher Educators and student teachers in these Colleges comprised the sample of the study.

These institutions are: (1) Waymade College of Education, Vallabh Vidyanagar (2) Navrachna College of Education, Vadodara (3) R.H. Patel College of Education, Gandhinagar (4) J.G. College of Education, Ahmedabad, and (5) H.R. Gajwani College of Education, Gandhidham.

Tools and Techniques for Data Collection

For the present study, the investigator has opted for self constructed tools. After analyzing the available related literature the investigator constructed the following tools for the present study.

Sr. No.	Tools and Techniques employed
1	Information Schedule and Field Visit
2	Documentary Survey
3	Questionnaire
4	Check List

The characteristics of all these tools were established by seeking the suggestions of the experts.

Procedure for Data Collection

The investigator himself collected the data through personal visits to all the five selected Teacher Education Institutions. The investigator contacted the related persons from the sample institutes, administered the tools and collected data.

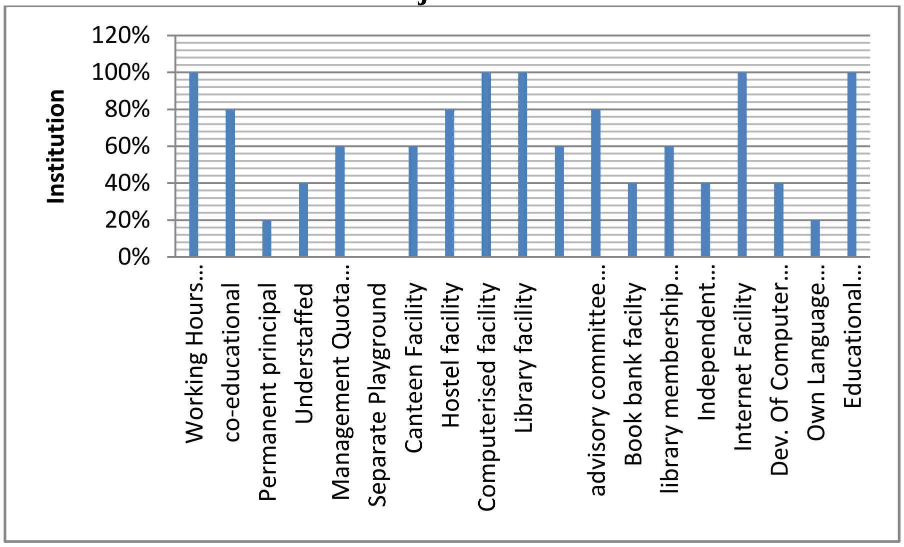
Statistical Techniques Used

The collected data were analysed by using quantitative, as well as, qualitative techniques. Quantitative data were analysed through frequency and percentages, whereas, the qualitative data were analysed through content analysis.

Findings

The findings of the study have been presented objective-wise as follows:

Objective 1



- Two of the five Colleges of Education under study have been found understaffed and four of the five Colleges of Education run under an in-charge principal.
- Library of all the Colleges of Education are computerized and they all have sufficient number of resources.
- Three of the five Colleges of Education are providing the language laboratory facilities to their student-teachers to develop their communication skills.
- Two of the five Colleges of Education are having an independent computer laboratory, but all Colleges of Education are providing computer laboratory facilities.
- Two of the five Colleges of Education develop computer aided learning packages in different subjects.
- Two of the five Colleges of Education have separate curriculum/syllabus for their Colleges and the Teacher Educators of these Colleges have freedom in designing their curriculum for the B. Ed. Programme.
- Four of the five Colleges of Education do not collect feedback on the curriculum of the Colleges from any stakeholders and they are also lacking in incorporating innovative practices in the curriculum.
- All Colleges of Education prepare their academic calendar annually.

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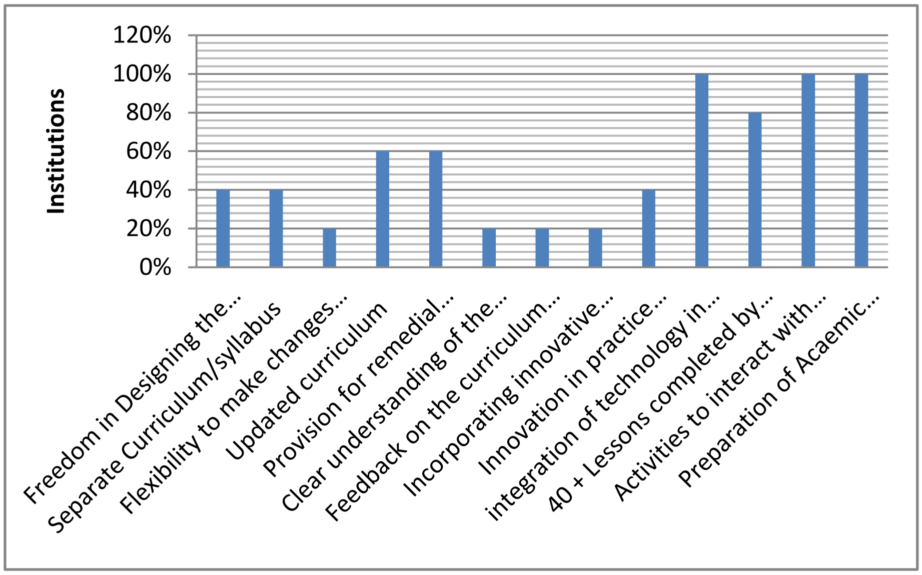
Objective 2



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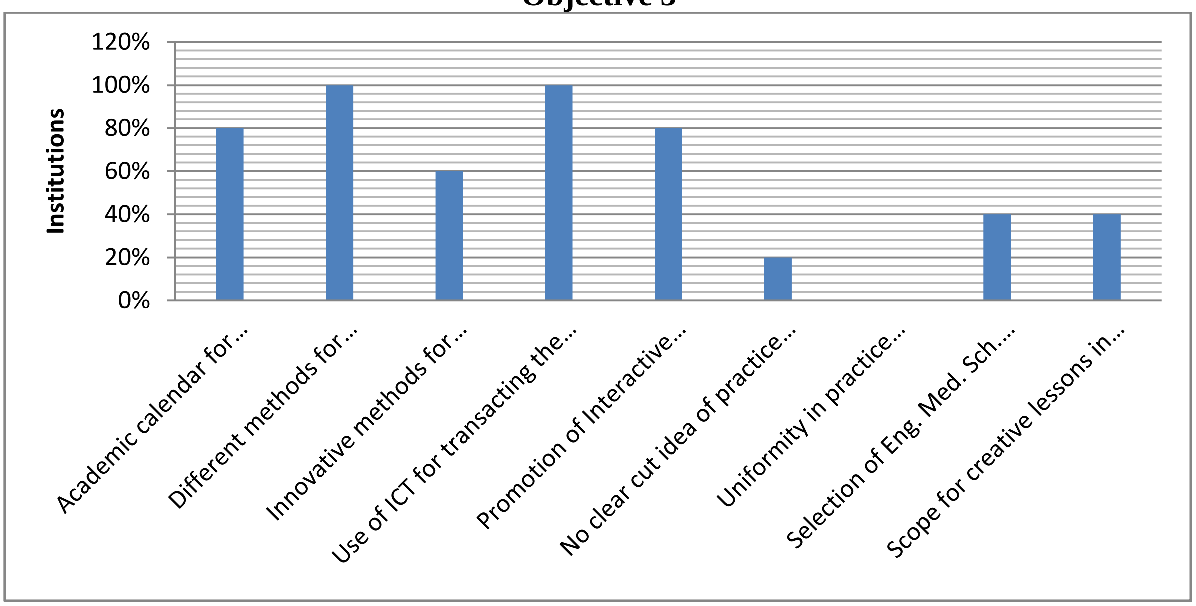
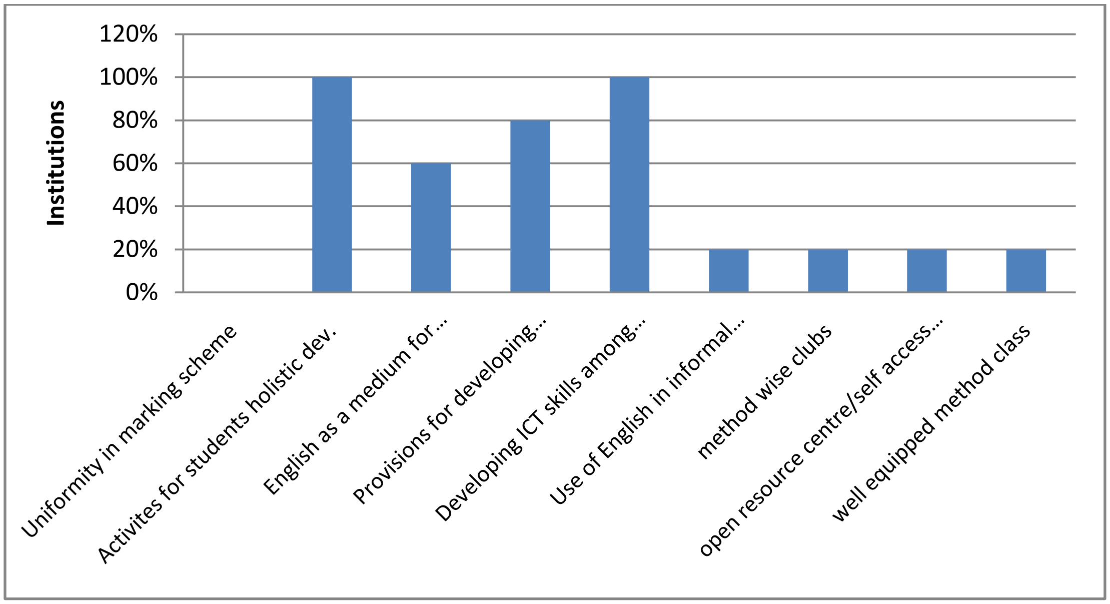
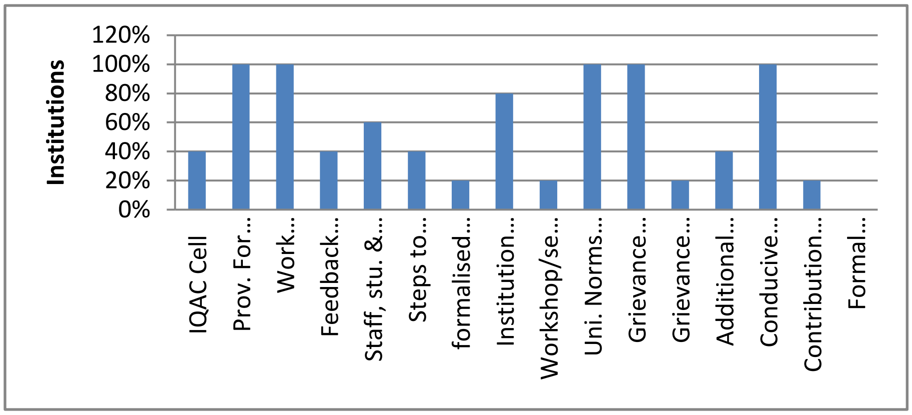


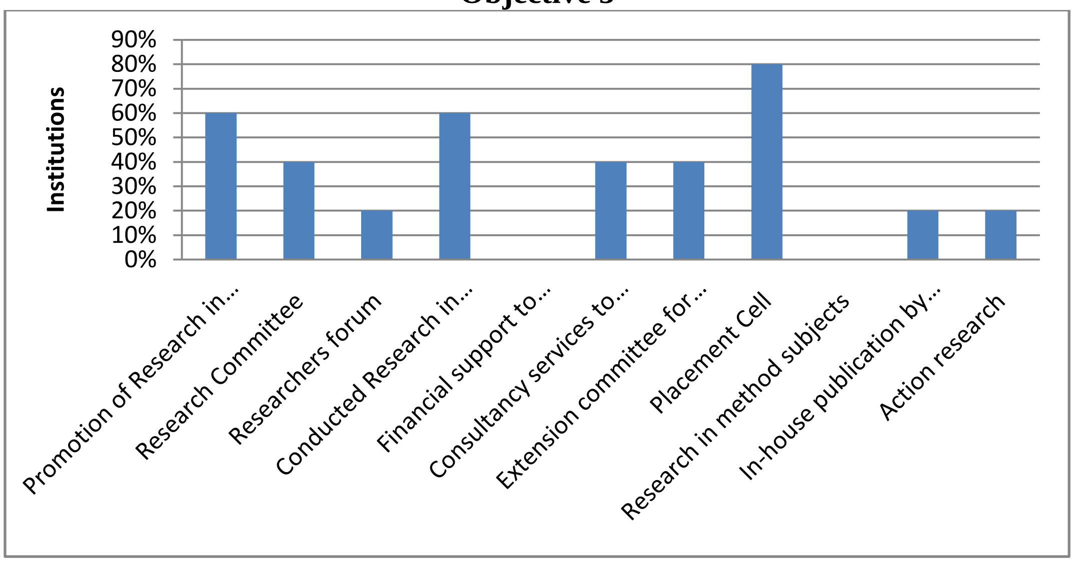


- Four of the five Colleges of Education promote interactive teaching-learning in the CR.
- Teacher Educators of all Colleges of Education transact their curriculum by adopting different methods and techniques and they all use ICT for transacting the core and method courses.
- Two of the five Colleges of Education do not follow any innovative method for transacting the curriculum.
- Two of the five Colleges of Education select only English medium schools for practice teaching purpose , whereas, other Colleges of Educations go with the ease of access by the student-teachers for selection of the schools.
- Only one College of Education has been found to have open resource centre and method wise clubs for all their methods and they also conduct various activities.
- For evaluation, all Colleges of Education follow the norms of the University with which they are affiliated.
- Two of the five Colleges of Education are having Internal Quality Assurance Cell.
- Four of the five Colleges of Education do not have grievance redressal mechanism to deal with the grievances of the employees.
- Four of the five Colleges of Education do not organize any workshop/seminar/training programme/courses for their non-teaching staff.
- Teacher Educators of four of the five Colleges of Education do not generate or contribute in generating funds for the College.

Objective 4



Objective 5



- Three of the five Colleges of Education promote research in education.
- Two of the five Colleges of Education are having research committees.
- Four of the five Colleges of Education do not have any forum to promote research.
- Four of the five Colleges of Education are lacking in research in the field of education.
- Two of the five Colleges of Education have been found to have extension department and provide consultancy services to various schools and colleges.
- Method groups of one of the Colleges of Education have been found to have an in-house publication in the form of Newsletter.

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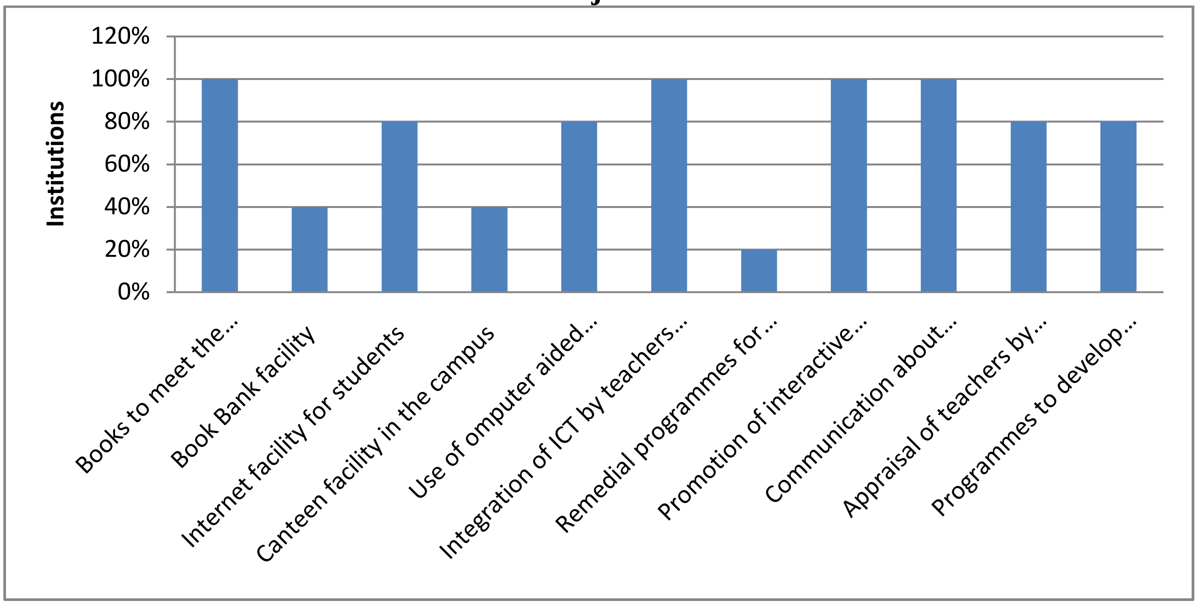
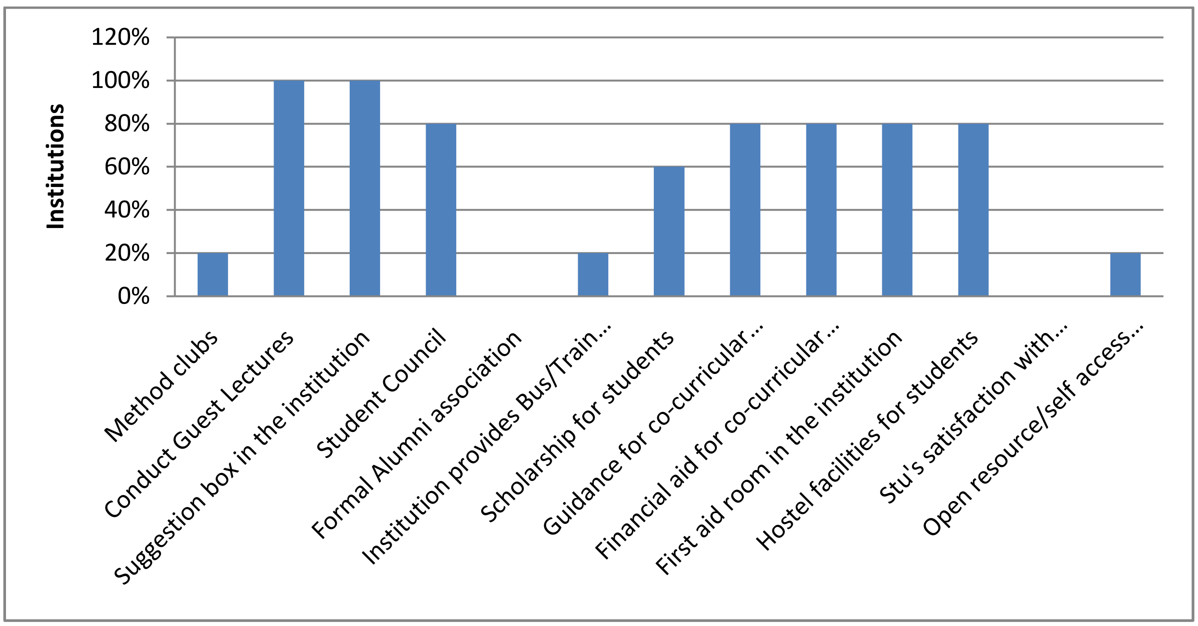
Objective 6





- Library of Two College of Educations are providing the Book Bank facilities to their student-teachers.
- Four of the five Colleges of Education are allowing their student-teachers to avail the internet facilities regularly.
- Two of the five Colleges of Education have canteen facility for their student-teachers in the campus.
- Four of the five Colleges of Education do not conduct remedial programmes for underachievers for all subjects and even they don’t have well equipped method classes.
- Three of the five Colleges of Education offer scholarship to their student-teachers.

- Four of the five Colleges of Education have been found to have first aid room/facility in the campus and hostel facility for their student-teachers.

CONCLUSION

Four of the five Institutions have been found to have adequate infrastructural facilities, whereas, these need to be enhanced in one of the institutions, namely, H. R. Gajjwani B. Ed. College. Four of the five institutions are running with in-charge principals.

The curriculum designing freedom which is available in two of the five institutions, namely, Waymade College of Education and R. H. Patel English Medium B. Ed. College if made available to the rest of the three institutions then it is likely to strengthen curricula at the B. Ed. Level. The modes of transaction of curricula are appealing in all the five institutions.

The research component needs to be further strengthened in all the five institutions.

The consultancy services need to be strengthened in all the five institutions. There is a wide scope for extending the extension services. All the five institutions need to have more of collaboration with the other teacher education institutions in India and abroad.

As a whole all the five teacher education institutions have been found to have healthy organizational climate. The management of all the five institutions has been found to be based on participatory approach.

Either the Internal Quality Assurance Cells are not there in the institutions, or if there then not fully functional. There is a need to strengthen the Internal Quality Assurance Cell.

There is a need to strengthen student support and progression in almost all the five institutions in terms of book bank facility, sports facility, canteen facility, scholarship and remedial programmes for underachievers

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USE OF THE KAZAKH LANGUAGE IN KARAKALPAKSTAN

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ABSTRACT

The article examines the social functions of languages which functioning in the Republic of Karakalpakstan, including the Kazakh language. In the Constitution, Uzbek and Karakalpak languages are marked as the state. But there are no restrictions for the use of non-state languages in the republic as a means of communication, application in the education system. The presence of the Kazakh language in the region indicates that it has been preserved as a written form of the literary language and the dialect language. In Karakalpakstan, the written form of the Kazakh language is mainly used in the education system. In the field of secondary and higher education, the media analyzed the social functions of the Kazakh language. Languages in the territory of Karakalpakstan are divided into two large sociolinguistic zones - the southern Uzbek-speaking and the northern Karakalpak-speaking. The character, composition of the population, linguistic and psychological aspects, traditions and customs, attitude to languages, national peculiarities, peculiar features of Kazakh dialects in the zones are indicated. The article, to a certain extent, gives an idea of the social functions of the Kazakh language in Karakalpakstan.

KEYWORDS: *Social Function, Language Acquisition, Social-Linguistic Zone, Bilingualism, Multilingualism.*

INTRODUCTION

The Republic of Karakalpakstan is one of the regions that are part of the Republic of Uzbekistan, distinguished by its socio-political, economic, administrative-territorial, state structures, geographical location and demographic characteristics, which has a peculiar status.

The Republic of Karakalpakstan is located in the north-west of the Republic of Uzbekistan, with a total area of 166.6 thousand km2, that is, 37% of the territory of Uzbekistan. The population is 1,923,700 people, the average population density is 11.2 people per 1 km2.

The territory of Karakalpakstan consists of 15 districts, 12 cities, 16 urban-type settlements. The Republic of Karakalpakstan borders on the northern, north-western, western and eastern sides with the Mangishlak, Aktobe and Kyzylorda regions of Kazakhstan, on the southern and western sides of the Navoi, Bukhara and Khorezm regions of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Tashauz, Balkan regions of the Republic of Turkmenistan. [1: 7].

Kazakh is the native language of the Kazakh population living in Karakalpakstan. This people accounted for almost 3/1 of the population of Karakalpakstan. But, as a result of migration processes, their number has slightly decreased in recent years. Today they are 16%.

Kazakhs in the republic are considered the indigenous population of Karakalpakstan. According to the Kazakh linguist B. Beketov, the Kazakhs moved to Karakalpakstan in the 1700s. Kazakhs and Karakalpaks who came from Turkestan settled around Kuuanyshdarya and Zhanadarya.

Information about the residence of the Kazakhs of the small zhuz under the patronage of the Khiva Khanate is indicated in the archival materials of 1851. During the period of Khiva Khan Muhammad Rakhimkhan, 27,000 Kazakh families belonged to him [2: 8-9], today most of the Kazakhs live very densely in the city of Nukus, as well as in the Beruniy, Kungrad, Takhtakupyr, Muynak, Khodjeyly and Takhiatash regions. In such places, separate schools are open for their children, and classes with Kazakh languages are open in schools with mixed languages. A cultural center of Kazakhs functions in Nukus. Most of the Kazakhs live in cities. There are some kind of cultural monuments. [3: 286.]

Despite the fact that Uzbek and Karakalpak languages are considered state in Karakalpakstan, due to the fair policy of our state, the languages of any small peoples are not humiliated. In society, the social functions of a given language are supported and all conditions are created for the development of the language. Since, in Article 4 of the Law “On the State Language” it is said: “In the Republic of Uzbekistan, for the study of the state language, all citizens are provided with all conditions and respect for the languages of all nationalities and peoples living on its territory, for the development of these languages, all conditions." And also, Article 6 of this law states: “Persons living in the Republic of Uzbekistan are given the right to free choice of language for education.

The Republic of Uzbekistan provides for the acquisition of general education, vocational, secondary specialized and higher education ”[4: 12-13].

The Kazakh language is preserved on the territory and operates in the following forms: a) written form of the literary language; b) as a dialect language. In Karakalpakstan, the written form of the Kazakh literary language is mainly used in the field of education. The number of schools with pure Kazakh language is 61, the number of schools with Kazakh and mixed languages - 205. If in the 2018-2019 academic year 20906 students studied in Kazakh schools, then in the 2020-2021 academic year 21419 students receive knowledge. It follows from this that in two years the number of students increased by 513, which is 6.4% of the total number of students. There are no Kazakh groups in academic lyceums and professional colleges. The Kazakh language is actively used in the field of higher education. If before the period of independence there were only faculties of Kazakh philology, now there are Kazakh departments of directions of physical education, exact, social and humanitarian disciplines. In the 2018-2019 academic year, only 295 students studied in the Kazakh groups of the Karakalpak State University named after Berdakh, the Nukus State Pedagogical Institute named after Azhiniyaz, then in the 2020-2021 academic year there are 488 students in the undergraduate and 16 in the magistracy. This indicator underlines the slowing down of the migration process and the increase in the number of university students.

At this time, Karakalpak TV is regularly broadcasting programs in the amount of 18 hours. All programs are broadcast in the Karakalpak language. The ten-minute information programs “Khabar” are presented in Russian and Uzbek languages. The programs “Oltin Oston”, “My Favorite Land”, “Altyn Aimak” are broadcasted in Uzbek, Russian and Kazakh languages.

In the analysis of languages in Karakalpakstan, the concepts of the communicative environment and the sociolinguistic zone from the sociolinguistic aspect are of absolute importance. Since the possession of the natural, economic, cultural, psychological characteristics of the territories of the distribution of peoples living in this region and languages makes it possible to represent them as a kind of sociolinguistic area. Based on this, languages on the territory of Karakalpakstan can be divided into two large ethnolinguistic zones: 1) southern - Uzbek-speaking zone; 2) northern - Karakalpak-speaking zone.

These two sociolinguistic zones differ from each other in their character, population composition, linguo-psychological aspects, traditions and customs, attitudes towards languages, national characteristics, economic development, attitudes towards cultural values. In these zones, the spread of languages is also peculiar. They include the degree of distribution, composition, nature of such phenomena as bilingualism (ikkitillik), polylinguism (kuptililik), diglossia (different pictures of one language).

The northern - Karakalpak-speaking zone is a zone covering the northern regions of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, this zone borders on the western and north-eastern, north-southern sides with the republics of Kazakhstan and Turkmenistan, and on the southern side with the Amu Darya and Beruni districts. This zone includes the Muinak, Kungradsky, Shumanaysky, Kanlykul, Khodjeili, Takhiatash, Nukus, Kegeili, Karauzyak, Chimbai, Takhtakupyr districts, from the large cities of Nukus, Khojeyli, Kungrad and regional centers, small-type towns. And the population living in these regions belongs to different nations and nationalities.

The complexity of the linguistic situation in Karakalpakstan is that all peoples living in this region have their own language. Some languages, although they have a range of applications, social functions and tasks of an absolutely narrow degree, they also have their own social functions.

In the linguistic position of Karakalpakstan, the Uzbek-speaking southern zone is considered the largest sociolinguistic zone. Most of the Uzbeks live in Turtkul, Ellikkala, Beruniy, Amu Darya, Khodjeyli districts. Representatives of other nations living in the region are also considered the local population.

In the northern sociolinguistic zone, Kazakh-Karakalpak bilingualism is widespread. This region has long been a region where the Kazakh and Karakalpak peoples live in a mixed manner, they work together in the political, economic, and cultural fields. The Kazakh and Karakalpak peoples have not only similar languages, but also lifestyles, traditions and customs, national characters, cultures. This similarity is a factor that ensures the mutual influence of their languages; mutual enrichment. Such factors cannot be ignored, since in the coverage of the phenomena of multilingualism and diglossia it is necessary to take into account: 1) socio-cultural and psychological relationships of languages; 2) structural and psychological factors of the relationship of languages; 3) the results of the mutual influence of languages. [5: 325].

There are a lot of Kazakhs in the Muynak, Kungrad, Takhtakupyr districts of this region. They very densely populate many places in these regions and dialect variants of the Kazakh language are widely used in such regions. In other areas of the zone, they live mixed with the Karakalpak people. In such mixed areas - cities like Khojeyli, Nukus, Chimbay, Takhiatash, wide ways are open for the development of Kazakh-Karakalpak bilingualism and the mutual influence of their languages. In addition, the functioning of the media (radio, television, press) in Karakalpakstan in the Karakalpak language, the coexistence of Karakalpak and Kazakh classes in schools, the parallel use of the languages of these two peoples further accelerates their mutual influence.

The dialectal form of the Kazakh language is widely used in the family and everyday life. If a family appeared as a result of a mixture of representatives of the Kazakh and Karakalpak nationalities, then in such families the Kazakh and Karakalpak languages are used mixed. The dialectal form of the Kazakh language is found in places of dense settlement of Kazakhs, sometimes in cities. In their urban variants (in cities located in the northern regions of Karakalpakstan), the influence of the Karakalpak language is very strong. They are on the eve of assimilation into the Karakalpak language.

There is no oral version of the Kazakh literary language in Karakalpakstan. Since the great remoteness of the territory of Karakalpakstan from the territory of Kazakhstan and the rupture of the connection between the dialects of the Karakalpakstan Kazakhs with the dialects that became the basis of the Kazakh literary language, the weakness, and recently the absence of economic, cultural, linguistic ties at all, indicate the distance of the language of the Karakalpakstan Kazakhs from their origins the influence of the literary language. This gives them the ability to preserve only in a dialectal state. Also, for this reason, their social functions are gradually decreasing and in the future they will continue to merge with the composition of the Karakalpak language.

In some areas, Kazakh dialects differ from each other. Linguist Y. Kuttymuratova investigated the phonetic, lexical and morphological differences of dialects in the monographic aspect [6: 53.].

The professional language of the Kazakh language is not found in its pure form. It also lost its independence as a professional argo, merging with the language of the professional profile of the Karakalpak language.

In the southern sociolinguistic zone, people of Kazakh nationality are found in several places in the Turtkul region, much more in the Beruniy region, and to an average extent in the Ellikkala regions. The region with their largest location is the Beruniy district. Although they study in schools in their native language, they know the Uzbek language well and the older generation of all strata of the population, serving in the social sphere, speak Uzbek. The Kazakh-speaking diaspora is absolutely strongly influenced by the Uzbek-speaking environment around it. B. Beketov's Ph.D. thesis broadly covers the influence of the Uzbek dialects on the Kazakh-speaking population of the region. [7:17].

Kazakh-Uzbek bilingualism also exists on the left side of the Amu Darya. The Kazakh-speaking population of the Amudarya region lives in the collective farms “Ok oltin”, “Dustlik”, but due to their random residence, they mixed with the Uzbek-speaking population and their language changed to such an extent that they have no reason to name them even with any dialect of Kazakh language. The population of this group speaks Uzbek and the family also speaks Uzbek, education and upbringing are also conducted in Uzbek.

The language of the densely populated Kazakhs in the southern regions of Karakalpakstan exists as a dialect language and the influence of the Uzbek language is very strong in them. And in these regions, too, the Kazakh dialects are on the eve of merging with the dialects of the Uzbek language. The dialect variant of the Kazakh language in this region serves as a family local language. The Kazakh-speaking population of this region, going beyond the territory of a densely populated agricultural or collective farm, communicate in the Uzbek language. The owners of this language are bilingual. In general, the Kazakh language, in whatever region of Karakalpakstan is found, as a dialect language that has been strongly influenced by other languages, performs the function of a local language with a limited range of use. Its dialectal features were studied by B. Beketov, N. Zhunusov. [eight.].

In conclusion, we can say that in Karakalpakstan there are no obstacles to the functioning of the Kazakh language, becoming a means of communication, and its development. The Kazakh language is used in the social sphere, mainly in the field of education, partly in the field of mass media. For the Kazakh-speaking population living in the republic, all conditions have been created for obtaining secondary and higher education in their native language.

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EUPHEMISMS USED IN "HAMSAT UL- MUTAHAYYIRIN" BY ALISHER NAVOI

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ABSTRACT

This article highlights the terms dealing with the death of Jomiy in "Khamsat ul- mutahayyirin" by Alisher Navoi by euphemistic units. For example, a) terms dealing with a man's death; b) the process of placing a corpse in a tomb; c) a ceremony held after burying a corpse. The article was investigated in a diachronic aspect by historical-etymological, linguistic point of view. Social-political lexis is a changeable part of a vocabulary content which reflexes an event of social-political character by the aspect of usage, stylistic feature and origin. Due to the comments given by Navoi, there was a sign of a disease under the influence of autumn weather in the body of Hazrati Nuran (one of the nicknames of Jomiy) and in a day the patient had to stay in bed. Getting to know about this, Navoi got information about his health from time to time.

KEYWORDS: *Euphemism, Phoneme, Mavt, Maftan, Marhum, Corpse.*

INTRODUCTION

Language and society are connected tightly, a language changes under the influence of verbal and nonverbal means and this process influences on the lexical layer of the language directly. Particularly, social-political atmosphere, time and changes in a society reflex in social-political lexis which expresses the above mentioned process. Social-political lexis is a changeable part of a vocabulary content which reflexes an event of social-political character by the aspect of usage, stylistic feature and origin. We should regard that, the lexis investigation of Alisher Navoi's memoirs play a great importance in analysis of lexical features of Uzbek literary language of the beginning of XV century, semantic opportunities of lexical units; identifying the scientific-practical value of the works.

Analysis of literature referring to the theme. A number of works dealing with euphemism have been carried out by scientist. For instance: such scientific works as "Gender characteristics of euphemisms of Uzbek language" by Sh.Gulyamova, "Lingua cultural investigation of household euphemisms in Chinese and Uzbek languages" by Sh.Shamsiyeva, "Euphemics of professional speech" by A.Omonturdiev dealing with euphemism have been accomplished.

When there is inconvenience when naming something by its own name and you name it with something close to it and which gives favorable, pleasant sense or replacing it with a word or lexical unit which eliminates unfavorable feeling when hearing the exact name is called euphemism [Mirtojiev, 2000:17]. As S.P.Korneychuk regards, euphemisms are such linguistic phenomena which helps to analyze the nature of different nations that this exact lexical layer has an important role in the society in "mitigating the situation" by noticing pleasant and unpleasant things. [Gulyamova, 2020: 25].

Investigation methodology. The terms dealing with euphemisms in Navoi's "Hamsat ul-mutahayyirin" were explained by historical-etymological point of view. The terms referring to mourning were analyzed on the basis of the methodology from generality to particularity. The article also discusses the ceremony concerning burying a dead body.

Alisher Navoi wrote about the life and creativity of his master and close friend Abdurakhman Jomiy in "Hamsat ul-mutahayyirin" ("Five wonders") and in the "Hotima" (Final) part he truly wrote about the events concerning his death. In this work Navoi expressed the terms dealing with death by euphemistic units. Jomiy hazratlari vafoti bayoni ul zotning kasalga chalinishi bilan boshlanadi. Due to the comments given by Navoi, there was a sign of a disease under the influence of autumn weather in the body of Hazrati Nuran (one of the nicknames of Jomiy) and in a day the patient had to stay in bed. Getting to know about this, Navoi got information about his health from time to time. Not sleeping until midnight by thinking about his teacher's health, Navoi gets ready to go at midnight on Friday and goes to the Teacher's house in order to know about his health [Dadaboyev, 2020: 302].

Appearance of euphemisms is initially connected with *taboo*. The word *"taboo"* is derived from the words *tapu<ta* – "to mark", "to separate" and *pu* –"wholly" in Tonga [Shamsieva, 2020:11].

However, its dialectal synonyms as *taru, karu, tambu* used in Polynesia and Melanesia dialects mean " harmful; things that can harm or damage) along with meaning "to forbid, to prohibit" [Omonturdiev, 2006:11].

Navoi skillfully applied euphemistic units dealing with the death of Jomiy in "Hotima" (Final) part of "Hamsat ul-mutahayyirin".

For example, *mayyit*- "dead body, dead man"; *mavt* – "death, ending"; *mazor*- "burial ground, cemetery"; *madfan* – "cemetery, mausoleum"; *marqad* –"tomb"; *motam*- "mourning, grief"; *motamzada*- "mournful, sorrowful"; *motamzodalig'//motamzodaliq*-"mourn for, grieve"; *ta'ziyatshior* -"mournful, sorrowful"; *go'r* –"tomb, funereal"; *badan*-"body, scorps"; *jism*-"body, figure, frame;, *azo*-"mourning, sorrowing"; "wailing, weeping"; *navha*-"keening, wailing, weeping"; *na'sh*- "coffin"; "dead body" *naz'* –"the time when the soul leaves the body".

Alisher Navoi fully figured out the character of Abdurakhman Jomiy in his book. At the end of "Hamsat ul-mutahayyirin" he wrote a 140 line-poem- "marsiya" in Persian language devoted to the memory of Jomiy. This poem was read by Husayn Voiz Koshifiy on the podium by the order of Husayn Boyqaro on Jomiy's death anniversary. If we take into consideration that "Hamsat ul-mutahayyirin" was written in two years after Jomiy's death, we will know that this poem was attached to the book [Olimov, 2018:15].

"Marsiya" is one of the literary genres of poetics of Far and Near East. It is a funereal genre of folk poetics and musical creativity expressing sorrow and sadness in the honor of the death of some well-known person or an old member of the family. Marsiya is told or sang as a song with sorrow or weeping by men in the ceremony of burial by remembering the man's good qualities, working activities and relations in a crying tone [Uzbek national encyclopedia, 251].

The term *Marsiya* has an Arabic form **maršiyat (un)** [ARS, 286]; in Uzbek it was derived by changing **se** consonant into **s** consonant, and **t** at the end of the word was omitted: **maršiyat→marsiya (marsiya)** was formed from the verb **raša** which means "to cry honoring someone" (ARS, 286) [UAYA, 238] and expresses "a poem written in honor of someone" [O'TIL, I, 449] [Rakhmatullaev. II, 2003: 238].

Ul jumladin huruf roqimi bu ***marsiya*** *bila ta'rixni aytib, yil oshi tortarda Sultoni sohibqiron oliy majlislarida o'tkardi va hukm bo'ldikim, Mavlono Husayn Voiz minbar ustida o'qudi* (792).

The term ***mozor*** was given in form of *mazor* in Persian Russian Dictionary (486) and Tajik Russian Dictionary (211), ***a*** vowel was taken as ***o*** vowel in Uzbek language; it means "a place where dead are buried" [O'TIL, I, 469], [Rakhmatullaev Sh. III, 2009: 140].

Andin so'ngro Xiyobon boshida hazrati pir maxdum Mavlono sa'dul millati vad din Sa'duddin Koshg'ariy ***mazori*** *boshida iqomat rasmin zohir qildilar* (XM,740).

The term ***go'r*** is originally a Persian word, it means "a large vault for a corpse to bury, an underground place where a dead is buried; grave or tomb" [Explanatory dictionary of Uzbek language, I, 532].

Bir kun xayolg'a keldikim, umrg'a e'timod yoqtur, bo'lmag'aykim, bu orzuni ***go'r****ga eltgaysen, avlo uldurkim, alarg'a arz qilg'aysen* (767).

There is a special ceremony dealing with burial i.e. placing a dead body into the ground. For example, a corpse is washed thoroughly; his jaw is tied tightly and is the whole body is wrapped into a light cotton cloth. Then he is placed in a coffin and taken to a cemetery for burial.

The term ***motam*** is derived from Arabic and means " sorrowful state appeared due to the loss of a close or dear person; the state of mourning and customs and traditions concerning this situation" [Explanatory Dictionary of Uzbek language, II, 617].

Bir yilg'acha olam ahlig'a umuman va Xurosonu Hirot ahlig'a xususan, motam erdi (792).

In the memoir "Hamsat ul-mutahayyirin" the following words which are close by meaning were expressed as the following:

1) *mazor*- "cemetery", "graveyard", "burial ground", "mausoleum", *madfan*–"tomb", "grave", *marqad* –"tomb", "crypt", "grave", *go'r* –"tomb", "vault", "crypt".

Podshohzodalar yasovulluq qilib, elni qo'rub, yo'l ochib, na'sh madfang'a yetti va hazrati qutb ul avliyo Mavlono Sa'duddin Koshg'ariy yonidaki zohiran tariqat odobida alarning piridur dafn qildilar (791).

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Yil bo'lg'ondin so'ngra Hazrati Sultoni Sohibqiron alarning yil oshin base e'zoz va ehtirom bila podshohona berib, muxlislaridin ba'zi ul hazratning mutahhar marqadi boshida oliy imorat solib, huffozu imom va muqri-yu xuddom tayin qildi (792).

Bir kun xayolg'a keldikim, umrg'a e'timod yoqtur, bo'lmag'aykim, bu orzuni go'rga eltgaysen, avlo uldurkim, alarg'a arz qilg'aysen (767).

2) *motam*- "mourning, crape, sorrow", *motamzada*- "mournful, sorrowful, funereal", *motamzodalig'//motamzodaliq*-"mourning, grief".

Chun bu motamda majruh ko'ngul ozori va mahzun xotir iztirobu iztirori haddin oshti (736).

Ko'kka *motamzadalar* navhasi gar yovushti,

Men *motamzadag'a,* lek qatig' ish tushti (791).

Va hazaroti oliyot mahdi ulyo Bikabegimki, soyir abnoyi jinsdin fazlu kamol va aqlu hamida xisol bila mumtozdurlar va alarg'a irodat va ixloslari benihoyatdur, ham so'gvorlig' va motamzadalig' tavrida kelib, azo so'rar qoidasin bajo kelturdilar (791).

In the dictionary "Farhangi zaboni toҷikӣ" the term ***azo*** was expressed by "ranj(offence), aziyat(damage), ozor(harm), maloli xotir(loss of memory)", "zarar(harm), ziyon(damage), musibat(sorrow), motam(mourning)". In the "vocabulary" of Alisher Navoi's works this lexeme expressed such meanings as "mourning, sorrow, crying, weeping, wailing, pain, sobbing".

In the memoir some lexemes were applied as mutual poly semantic words:

For example: the term ***azo*** was used to mean "mourning, sorrow", "sobbing, weeping", "grief, sadness, distress".

In the first sentence it expressed "sorrow" and in the second sentence it was explained as "mourning".

Sulton Badiuzzamon Mirzo kim Mozandaron mulkidi kishi yibarib alar azosi uchun ba'ziga liboslar iltifot kilib erdilar (792).

Mavlono Ziyovuddin Yusufni shafqat yuzidin quchub, muddate boshin qo'ynida asrab yig'lab, soyir ashobg'a ko'ngul berib, bu faqirni sohib azo tutub (791)...

The term ***na'sh*** is an Arabic word has such meanings as "coffin, corpse". In the following sentence the term ***na'sh*** was applied to mean "corpse, dead body".

Podshohzodalar yasovulluq qilib, elni qo'rub, yo'l ochib, na'sh madfang'a yetti va hazrati qutb ul avliyo Mavlono Sa'duddin Koshg'ariy yonidaki zohiran tariqat odobida alarning piridur dafn qildilar (791).

The author expressed the negative process dealing with the death of his teacher and close friend-Abdurakhman Jomiy not with the term "o'ldi"(died) which has a negative shadow but with euphemistic units as "passed away and went to a place without anyone, to the God by closed eyes".

Pass away of Abdurakhman Jomiy to an eternal life caused a grief sorrow of not only Alisher Navoi, but also a whole nation.

Xoja Hofiz G'iyosiddin Muhammad Dehdor kelib, alarning boshida Qur'on xatmig'a mashg'ul bo'ldi, to ul zamonkim, hanuz el namozdin forig' bo'lmaydur erdilarkim, alar kasrat anjumanidin ko'z yumub, vahdat xilvatxonasig'a nuzul qildilar (791).

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Navoi figured out the events referring to the death of Abdurakhman Jomiy in his work "Hamsat ul-mutahayyirin". The death of his teacher was expressed by the help of favorable words and expressions i.e. euphemistic units. In this work the author used euphemistic units skillfully to describe the terms referring to mourning.

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BREATHING OF GRAIN DURING STORAGE AND FACTORS AFFECTING THE INTENSITY OF RESPIRATION

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ABSTRACT

The Food Program emphasizes that accelerated and sustained increases in grain production are a key issue in agriculture. The task is to meet the growing needs of the country in high-quality food and feed grain, to have the necessary state reserves of grain and its resources for export. Grain storage is a dynamic process during which it can change its properties. Maintaining the quality of the grain mass is the main goal of grain storage technology. The technology is chosen depending on the condition of the raw materials and the type of grain storage.Compliance with it allows you to reduce the amount of natural product losses and keep it in a healthy environment.

KEYWORDS: *Grain, Storage, Quality Indicators, Biochemical Processes, Energy, Respiration Of Grain, Sugar, Process Ssy Of Vital Activity.*

INTRODUCTION

Grain is the most important strategic product that determines the stable functioning of the agricultural market and food security of the country.

Grain production is the main and decisive basis for the development of all branches of agriculture, as well as many processing industries.

The national economic importance of grain increases enormously due to such exceptional qualities of grain products as the ability under certain conditions to long-term storage without significant changes in their properties and nutritional value, as well as high transportability. Grain and food products obtained from it are the cheapest in comparison with other food products. All this has historically determined the significance and place of grain and its processed products in the diet - they have become products of mass and daily human consumption.

Wheat in our country is the main food crop. At one time, the Institute of Nutrition of the Academy of Medical Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan.developed scientifically based consumption rates. According to these standards, in the total volume of grain production allocated for food purposes, wheat should occupy about 75%, rye - 14, cereals (rice, buckwheat, peas, beans, lentils) - 9%. The remaining 2% is accounted for by oats, barley, corn.

The enormous importance of grain crops is determined by the fact that products obtained from grain (bread, cereals, pasta) are the basis of human nutrition.

Directly at the expense of processed grain products (bread, flour, cereals) provides about 40% of the total caloric intake, almost 50% of the need for proteins, 60% of the need for carbohydrates. If we also take into account the share of grain fodder used for the production of livestock products consumed by the population, then the share of grain and products of its processing in the caloric content of food increases to 56%, and in consumed protein - up to 90%, in carbohydrates - up to 62%. Bread takes the first place among the food products obtained from grain. Bread is such an essential part of the diet that it is almost impossible to do without it. He is the main food of the vast majority of people.

Increasing grain production is of decisive importance for the development of all branches of agriculture. Grain farming is the basis of crop production and all agricultural production. This is determined by the multilateral ties of grain production with other sectors of agriculture and industry. Without developed grain production, it is impossible to specialize the production of livestock products, to develop the production of industrial crops and other branches of agriculture. Grain is not only a food product for the population, but also an irreplaceable feed for livestock and poultry, it serves as an important source of raw materials for the brewing, alcohol, feed industry,

By increasing grain production, it is possible to successfully solve the grain problem, provide the population with diversified food, increase the productivity of animal husbandry, create the necessary state reserve of grain and ensure the food security of the country.

Grain as an agricultural product in economic terms has a number of advantages. It is well stored dry, easily transported over long distances, and has a high degree of flowability. All these features are taken into account in the construction of elevators, granaries, as well as in the transportation and creation of state supplies of food and feed. Due to the high level of mechanization and low costs of living labor, grain production is less dependent on the availability of labor resources and thus compares favorably with other crops.Cereals blend well in rotation with most crops, and by-products (straw) are widely used as feed, bedding and as an important source of humus.

This year the country has gathered a high harvest of grain crops. In the context of import substitution, this will make it possible to better take into account the market conditions. The ban on the supply of agricultural products in the context of a global pandemic opens up wide opportunities for domestic producers and we need to take full advantage of them.

If we manage competently, with a scientific, economically sound approach, then the task of saturating our market with domestic products is quite solvable. In terms of quality, they are in many ways not inferior to imported ones, and in some respects they are superior. Our grain grown in natural conditions is appreciated both in the country and abroad, and can serve as quality raw materials for food production, to the table of our compatriots.

It is also extremely important to ensure the high-quality preservation of the harvest losses during storage of grain, it is necessary to create conditions that ensure its safety for a certain period. The duration of safe storage primarily depends on the weediness, moisture and temperature of the grain.

The grain is a living organism with its inherent biochemical processes, which continue after harvest. Breathing is a normal life process that occurs during storage.

Breathing of grain masses during storage and processing is essential. The solid components of the grain mass are represented mainly by living organisms.Even dry grain is in a state of incomplete suspended animation. The grain mass is breathing a little. In the process of breathing, oxygen is absorbed, carbon dioxide, water and heat are released. If the grain is dry, then this process proceeds gradually, the released heat and moisture are dispersed in the environment and the quality of the grain mass practically does not change. When storing grain in a large layer in the central and lower layers of the grain mass, carbon dioxide can slowly accumulate and the oxygen content decreases.

During respiration, dry substances are oxidized and converted into gaseous substances. Therefore, the grain mass decreases. An increase in respiration intensity signals the activation of physiological processes in the grain.

At a grain moisture content of up to 12%, the respiration rate of the grain mass is close to zero. As the humidity rises, the respiration rate gradually increases. When the moisture content of the grain reaches 14.5-15.5%, the respiration rate increases sharply. The humidity value at which the respiration rate in the grain mass increases sharply is called critical humidity. The value of the critical moisture content is the lower, the more lipids are contained.

The intensity of respiration largely depends on the state of the grain. Unripe, frosty and dry grain breathes very actively.

The intensity of respiration also depends on the type and amount of impurities. Weed seeds usually have a higher moisture content than the main grain, they are more heavily seeded with microorganisms. Mineral dust, lumps of earth also contain many microorganisms, and microorganisms with grain moisture, which slightly exceeds the critical value, breathe very actively. Broken grains have an increased respiration rate.

If the grain is soaked at the stage of harvesting or transportation, this leads to the beginning of its germination and an increase in the number of microorganisms. The germination of grain very strongly activates respiration.

At high respiration rate, the released heat and moisture do not have time to dissipate into the environment, they accumulate in the grain mass and lead to an increase in temperature and humidity. This causes an even greater intensification of respiration and can cause self-heating.

The carbon dioxide that is released can accumulate in the grain mass and inhibit respiration. In this case, oppression and even death of pests and aerobic microflora occurs. The grain itself switches to anaerobic respiration. The grain mass acquires the smell of a barn, ethyl alcohol accumulates in the grain, which can cause loss of germination.

If external air is supplied to such a grain mass, the respiration rate will increase sharply, the amount of heat and moisture will increase.If there is not enough air to cool the grain mass, then this will lead to the rapid development of self-heating. Grain, which is heated for this reason, should not be shovel.

Freshly harvested grain has an increased content of low molecular weight substances, high enzyme activity, respiration rate, and low germination. During storage, there is a gradual decrease in the activity of enzymes and the intensity of respiration, the synthesis of high-molecular substances due to low-molecular ones, an increase in germination and germination energy. This process is called post-harvest maturation and takes one and a half to two months.

Post-harvest maturation can be slowed down or accelerated. This process absolutely does not take place in grain with high moisture content; it is greatly slowed down when freshly harvested grain is cooled. In this case, irreversible processes take place in the grain. To accelerate post-harvest ripening, it is recommended to dry the grain at a drying agent temperature of 45 ° C or subject it to active ventilation with dry air.

Having reached full physiological maturity, the respiration rate decreases, and the germination rate increases to the maximum value. Such grain is well stored.

Therefore, freshly harvested seed grain that has not passed post-harvest maturation should not be strongly cooled.

The grain receives energy by breaking down stored nutrients contained in the endosperm.

The result oxidation of fats or hydrolysis of starch become sugars, mainly glucose. As a result of its dissimilation, the necessary energy is released.

All work with grain is aimed at reducing the intensity of this process.It should be kept dormant with no signs of germination. This contributes to the preservation of seed germination, and also reduces production losses. At the same time, valuable nutritional indicators - the amount of proteins, vitamins, fats and carbohydrates - are not lost.

We have studied the effect of respiration on the quality of grain masses. In this case, different types of process have different effects on the state of the stored batches:

1. Aerobic respiration is the oxidation of glucose with the release of carbon dioxide and water in the presence of oxygen. It proceeds under normal storage conditions:

2. Anaerobic respiration is the oxidation of sugars by the type of alcoholic fermentation without the presence of oxygen. This produces ethyl alcohol. This type of breathing is adaptive. It occurs during storage under unfavorable conditions with a lack or absence of O2 in the intergranular space.

If there is a sufficient supply of air to the stored batches, then respiration proceeds predominantly according to the aerobic type.

Aerobic respiration in the grain leads to the following consequences:

- loss of dry matter;
- increase in humidity;
- self-heating;
- change in the air composition between grains.

As a result, the oxygen in the stored batch between the grains is replaced by carbon dioxide. this leads to a transition to anaerobic respiration, which is accompanied by the release of ethanol. At the beginning of the process, it inhibits the physiological processes in cells. With a gradual increase in the concentration of ethyl alcohol, the embryos die, the grain loses its germination. Thus, in order to preserve the germination of consumer qualities of grain, it is necessary to store it in conditions under which only aerobic respiration is possible.

For grain intended for processing, it is not so much the type of respiration that is important as its intensity. The higher it is, the more difficult it is to preserve the grain. Breathing intensity depends on the following main factors:

- humidity;
- temperature;
- degree of aeration.

The more moist the grain, the more actively it breathes. With a wheat moisture content of 11-12% (very dry), respiration is practically absent. There is no loss in mass. Grains of medium dryness breathe 2-4 times more intensively, wet up to 8 times more active, wet 20-30 times more intense than dry. Raw grain with a moisture content of 25-35% with air access and in an uncooled state loses up to 0.2% of dry matter daily.

During active respiration, the grain not only loses mass, but also self-warms0 as heat is released. This is accompanied by a loss of consumer qualities in part or in full. To prevent this, the grain is stored with a moisture content below critical. This is the indicator at which free moisture is found in the grain. With its increase, the intensity of respiration increases significantly.

Critical moisture content of grain of various crops:

- cereals - 14.5-15.5%;
- oilseeds - 7-8%;

Legumes - 15, 5-16.5%;

The respiration of grain masses increases with increasing temperature. With a rise for every 10 C, the grain breathes more actively 2-3 times. The maximum appears at 45 C, then the process stops due to the onset of denaturation of proteins. Therefore, to reduce the intensity of respiration, storage should be carried out at low temperatures.

For long-term and proper storage, grain lots are blown with air and periodically moved. This prevents self-heating of the grain and maintains moisture at an optimal level.

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THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE DEVELOPMENT OF INNOVATIVE THINKING AND ARGUMENTATIVE COMPETENCE

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ABSTRACT

This article examines the need to develop the skills of students to be able to justify their position, to prove and make sound decisions, and to implicitly incorporate the principles of argumentative theory and practice into many subjects taught in higher education. In addition, the rapid development of new areas of public life, in particular the need to train more professionals to influence people's beliefs in areas such as education, politics, jurisprudence, philosophy, religion and psychology, highlights the need for special research on ways to influence beliefs.

KEYWORDS: *Higher Education System, Argumentative Speech,Thinking, Debate, Argumentation, Argumentative Competence, Technology, Culture Of Logical Thinking, Proof And Denial, Foundation.*

INTRODUCTION

Achieving free thinking and independent decision-making in different situations is an important tool for young people around the world to develop self-awareness, self-respect, and successful socialization. Accordingly, the ongoing reforms in the education system of Uzbekistan have also raised the issue of improving the quality of education, in response to which "legal guarantees and mechanisms for the functioning and development of the education system in the country have been improved" [1. B.2]. In particular, as a result of the effective use of modern educational technologies in higher education today, the traditional education system has been forced to modify its content.

One of such modified educational technologies, which is increasingly offered to students in higher education, is the introduction of innovative mechanisms for the development of argumentative competence. Because learning argument theory is the fastest and most effective way to develop a culture of logical thinking. After all, argumentative competence is the most important factor in shaping the personality of a future specialist and his success in professional activity. "Argumentation" means the communicative activity of the subject, which aims to convince the addressee by substantiating the correctness of his position.«Argumentation is a method of reasoning that involves proving and refuting, in which process the truth of the thesis and the error of the antithesis are convinced in both the proponent and his opponents". [2. r. 443]Argumentation is an intellectual activity that consists of comprehending controversial situations, advancing theses, selecting evidence to substantiate, prove, and refute them. In addition to being a rational method of substantiating reasoning, argumentation is also a method of substantiation that has a verbal and emotional-psychological impact on belief, and includes not only formal-logical but also pedagogical, epistemological, and psychological operations. A number of distinctive different aspects of this activity can be distinguished, such as factual and logical, rhetorical and axiological, ethical and aesthetic.The argumentation process also involves a number of psychological and pragmatic factors, such as a person's worldview, his system of knowledge and values, personal moral criteria, socio-political views, individual tendencies, feelings, common sense, habits, communication and logical skills, and so on.Rational proof and emotional trust are two sides of the argumentation process. Since argumentative activity is interdisciplinary in nature, it is no coincidence that there are a variety of research and approaches to it. Because argumentation is directly related to various aspects of a person's social life, it is measured by theoretical and practical criteria.

Today, for various reasons, there is a growing interest in different forms of communication. All this implies that the study of argumentation is not only of practical importance, but also of theoretical necessity. Unfortunately, evidence problems related to sciences such as pedagogy, psychology, and logic have long been largely unexplored. It is worth noting that the emergence of a significant interest in the issue of argumentative competence is due to the processes of democratization of social life, which created favorable conditions for the exchange of views between representatives of different social movements. At the same time, the rapid development of new areas of public life, as well as the need to train more professionals to influence people's beliefs in areas such as education, politics, law, philosophy, religion and psychology, also require special research on ways to influence beliefs updated the need. Indeed, it is precisely the argumentation that deals with changing the position of the other party by giving grounds, exploring different ways of persuading the audience under the influence of speech.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

It is well known that belief is a process that encompasses not only existing perceptions of real reality, but also values, ideas, norms, and goals. By influencing them, it will be possible to change people's behavior. This is attracting a lot of attention, especially in modern society, where electronic media play a huge role. It is no coincidence, therefore, that the higher education system of most countries in the world has included "Theory and Practice of Argumentation" as a subject in the curriculum. In particular, argumentative components can be seen implicitly included in the composition of many disciplines taught in universities in the United States and Western countries. Also, in a number of universities in these countries, argumentative speech is accepted as a means of communication and it is also recognized as a mandatory component in all curricula. This is because success in politics, government, and the judiciary in these countries is directly related to how well argumentative speaking skills are developed. In addition, the social needs of the modern world are leading to the fact that the theory of argumentation is becoming a subject of scientific research and is studied not only in certain courses, but also as a separate discipline in higher education.

Although the need to develop skills such as the ability of young people to justify their position, prove and make informed decisions requires a scientific study of the principles of argumentation theory and practice, we observe the curriculum of higher education in Uzbekistan does not pay enough attention to argumentation theory and practice.Of course, it should be rightly acknowledged here that first of all, in order for a particular subject to be included in the curriculum of higher education as a subject, it must have a sufficient theoretical basis and have passed practical approbation.In addition, the subject must be sufficiently scientifically developed and have adequate methodological support in order to be converted into a course of study. That is, textbooks should be written in this area, teaching and methodological manuals, methodological guidelines and recommendations should be developed. However, the situation with the theory of argumentation in the higher education system of Uzbekistan, in contrast to the education system of a number of other countries, is completely different. That is, although in the history of the development of the thinking of the peoples of the East, the art of dialectics (Farobi [3. r. 405], Ibn Sina [4. r. 144], Moturudi, Nasafi [5. r. 536]) has long been a means of searching for the truth. Despite the fact that the art of debate (At-Termizi [6]), Jurjani [6]), the art of oratory (Kashifi, Nizami property) have left us a rich scientific legacy, Uzbekistan has not yet developed a single accepted theory of modern proof. In this regard, the teaching of the subject called “Theory and Practice of Evidence” in our universities is also complicated by the fact that today there is no solid scientific theory.

It should be noted that the problems of the rational-logical factors of convincing speech, which form the basis of the theory of proof, are more or less studied to some extent in speech courses. But in the art of public speaking, only the psychological, moral, emotional, stylistic, and aesthetic aspects of speech are considered. Of course, despite the fact that the simple-looking components of argumentative competence have long existed, requirements are being put forward for new, comprehensively improved convincing forms of speech. As a result, more new and clear methods of confidence-building speech analysis are being developed. All this requires the improvement of modern argumentative theory, which is important for the development of thinking.

CONCLUSSION

The purpose of studying the problem of argumentative competence in the context of research is to develop people's ability to consciously respond to speech, to understand the speech of others and to build their own speech, to conduct debates competently, to distinguish logical and psychological traps. To achieve this goal, students need to be given knowledge of the basics of modern argumentation, its conceptual apparatus, features of demonstrative and non-demonstrative thinking, their application in various argumentative speeches. Familiarization of students with the basic concepts of argumentation helps to shed light on various aspects of argumentative speech. As a result of such work, the student consciously relies on the norms of rational speech and develops the ability to demand from his opponents to follow these norms in the process of discussion. Mastering the norms of rational speech and the rules of debate will help students master the ability to articulate ideas clearly, substantiate the theses put forward, and defend their positions and interests with evidence and proof. As a result, they develop the ability to think critically independently. It is important to develop students' ability to use their knowledge of evidence in future careers, business negotiations and conversations. “A person with the ability to think logically can distinguish between creative ideas and destructive ideas. No destructive idea, not even an ideology, can withstand the power of logic”[8. r.1094].

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THE ROLE OF SMALL BUSINESS AND PRIVATE ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN ENSURING ECONOMIC GROWTH IN UZBEKISTAN

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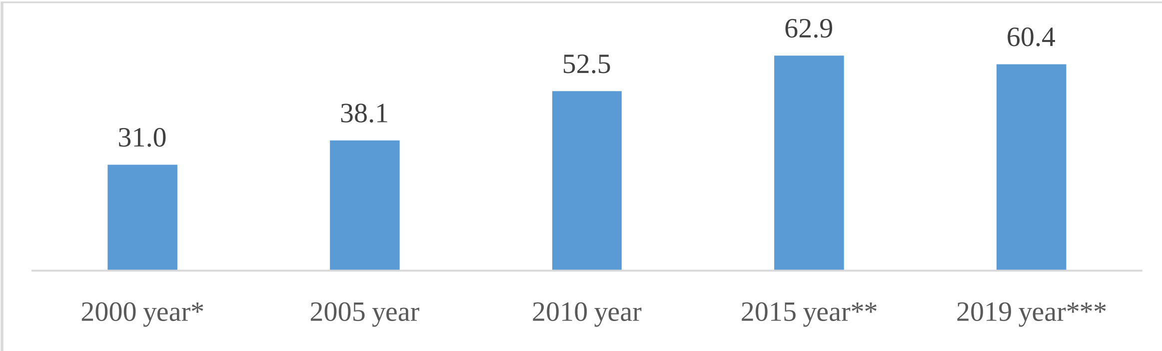
ABSTRACT

The article examines the features of the development of small business and private entrepreneurship in Uzbekistan, the directions of innovative activities of small businesses. Also, in the context of the Covid-19 pandemic, the state support for small business in our country has been studied. During 2014-2019, the growth in the volume of investments in fixed assets by small businesses in some sectors was significant: 23.5 times in education, 22.5 times in industry, 22.1 times in agriculture, forestry and fisheries, 21.1 times in arts, entertainment and recreation, 19.6 times in accommodation and catering services. The analysis of the above data shows that in recent years in our country it is expedient to develop a new system aimed at full use of their potential in the development of small business, to encourage the introduction of innovations in small businesses.

KEYWORDS: *Small Business And Private Entrepreneurship, Small Innovative Business, Medium Business, Innovative Activity, Innovative Product, Structural Changes, Investment.*

INTRODUCTION

The world experience of small business and private entrepreneurship development shows that the representatives of this sector are characterized by immediate adaptability to sharp changes in the socio-economic, innovative, competitive environment that arises in the system of market relations. During the years of independence, our country has been implementing targeted programs aimed at further improving the business environment, the rapid development of small business and private entrepreneurship. The effectiveness of these targeted state programs is reflected in the fact that today the share of small business and private entrepreneurship in the country's GDP has reached 56.5%. It is worth noting that this figure was 31.0% in 2000 and 52.5% in 2010. During the analyzed period, the share of small business and private entrepreneurship in the country's GDP increased by 29.4% in points (see Figure 1).



Note*: * - small and medium business*

*** - Data for 2015-2018 are provided taking into account the data that have been accurately included (revalued)*

**** - initial data*

Figure 1. Share of small business and private entrepreneurship in GDP in Uzbekistan (as a percentage of total)[2]

Programs aimed at creating a favorable business environment, expanding the system of freedoms granted to business entities and strengthening their role in the country's foreign economic activity are also being implemented in our country. In particular, the share of small business and private entrepreneurship in Uzbekistan's exports in 2000 was 10.2%, and by 2019 this figure will reach 27.0%. During the analyzed period, the share of small business and private entrepreneurship in imports increased from 22.8% to 61.6%. The analysis shows that the role of this sector in the foreign economic activity of our country is growing. In particular, a large share of products imported from foreign markets is made by the industry. It should be noted that the country has the opportunity to significantly increase its share in the country's exports through the transition to innovative development of small business and private entrepreneurship.

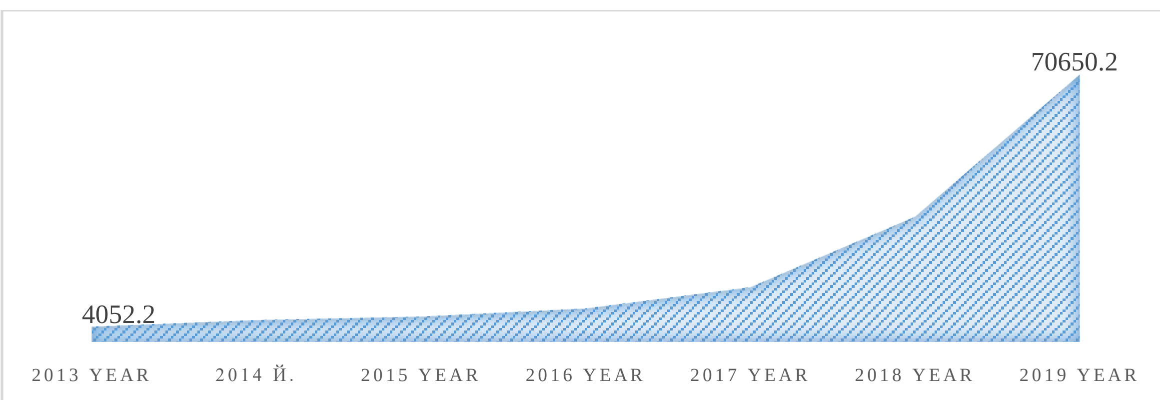


Figure 4. The volume of investments in fixed assets in small businesses in Uzbekistan is one billion soums[2]

In recent years, the volume of investments in fixed assets in small businesses operating in the country is also growing. In particular, in 2013-2019, the volume of investments in fixed assets in small businesses increased by 17.4 times. This growth was particularly significant in recent years, reaching a total of 70,650.2 billion soums in 2019, which is 2.1 times more than the previous year (see Figure 2). It will be possible to assess the use of investment resources of small business by analyzing its composition in terms of technology and sources of financing.

Table 1 shows that in the analyzed period, an average of 72-76% of investments in fixed assets accounted for investments in the purchase of machinery, equipment and household appliances, and 20-26% for construction and installation work. The analysis of the share of small businesses in the sources of financing their investments in fixed assets shows that the largest share in this regard belongs to the funds of foreign investors, which increased from 7.7% in 2013 to 47.6% in 2019. The next source in terms of the importance of its share is the company's own funds, which decreased from 55.9% in 2013 to 19.3% in 2019. The share of foreign loans increased from almost zero to 15.1%, respectively, while bank loans fell from 30.5% to 14.7%. It can be seen that among the sources of financing the investments of small businesses in fixed assets in the period under study, there is a growing trend in the share of foreign investors' funds (including their reinvestments) and foreign loans.

TABLE 1 THE SITUATION WITH THE USE OF INVESTMENT RESOURCES OF SMALL BUSINESSES IN UZBEKISTAN, BILLIONS OF SOUMS[2]

Indicators	2013 year	2014 year	2015 year	2016 year	2017 year	2018 year	2019 year
Investments in fixed assets	4 052,2	5 797,5	6 722,4	8 874,1	14 486,5	33 111,9	70 650,2
Hence, in terms of technological composition							
investments in the purchase of machinery, equipment and farm equipment	3 034,7	4 430,2	4 849,4	6 707,9	10 728,0	24 483,1	52 543,0
construction and installation works	873,4	1 185,2	1 753,0	2 040,9	3 401,3	7 304,4	15 063,8
other expenses	144,0	182,1	120,0	125,3	357,2	1 324,4	3 043,4
Including sources of funding							
own funds of the enterprise	2 264,0	2 942,7	3 624,7	4 702,7	7 358,5	13 358,8	13 663,0
funds of foreign investors, including their reinvestments	310,9	564,5	329,8	862,4	886,1	3 940,8	33 613,9
foreign loans	1,3	27,6	509,9	185,1	497,2	1 657,8	10 669,7
bank loans	1 236,1	1 786,2	1 712,0	2 159,1	4 699,2	11 342,0	10 412,7
others	239,9	476,5	546,0	964,8	1 045,5	2 812,5	2 290,9

There are significant differences in the share of fixed capital investment in small businesses across regions of the country. In particular, in 2019, 21.5% of all investments fell to small businesses in Tashkent and 9.9% in Tashkent region. There is also a lack of stability in the growth of investment in some regions. During 2014-2019, the growth in the volume of investments in fixed assets by small businesses in some sectors was significant: 23.5 times in education, 22.5 times in industry, 22.1 times in agriculture, forestry and fisheries, 21.1 times in arts, entertainment and recreation, 19.6 times in accommodation and catering services. [2]

It is possible to analyze the level of capacity utilization in this area by assessing the performance of innovative activities in small businesses in Uzbekistan. The analysis of data in Table 2 shows that in 2013-2019, the number of innovations introduced by small businesses in the country increased by 6.1 times, the cost of innovative goods, works and services produced by 18.6 times, the cost of technological, marketing and organizational innovations increased by 10 , Increased by 7 times. The largest share in the sources of financing of expenditures falls on the company's own funds (55.7% in 2019), loans from commercial banks (30.7%).

TABLE 2 THE SITUATION WITH THE USE OF INNOVATIVE RESOURCES BY SMALL BUSINESSES IN UZBEKISTAN [2]

Indicators	2013 year	2014 year	2015 year	2016 year	2017 year	2018 year	2019 year
Introduced innovations, unit	624	808	884	818	1 180	1 267	3 807
Produced innovative goods, works and services, billion soums	409,8	1 160,7	1 681,8	1 671,9	2 320,3	6 780,6	7 635,7
Expenditures on technological, marketing and organizational innovations, billion soums	181,2	351,4	354,8	211,4	717,2	1 156,8	1 939,9
Including sources of funding							
own funds of the enterprise	163,1	331,2	318,2	181,0	491,7	771,7	1 077,6
foreign investment	8,2	5,7	6,2	6,1	144,7	26,3	191,2
loans from commercial banks	9,8	13,8	24,9	23,6	36,6	345,3	596,5
other funds	0,1	0,7	5,5	0,7	44,3	13,5	74,6

In recent years, systemic measures aimed at increasing the utilization of the economic potential of small business are bearing fruit. “Small business provides about 60 percent of the country's GDP, a third of industrial output, 98 percent of agricultural output and half of investments. In many regions, 70-90 percent of exports come from small businesses” [1]. In particular, to evaluate and encourage the activities of local authorities based on the number of newly established or revived small businesses in the region and the number of jobs created in them, to develop proposals for small business development based on the potential of each district. the introduction of a new system of assistance in all matters, such as their implementation, credit, land and building allocation, connection to infrastructure, has a positive impact on the rapid development of the industry.

During the period of the coronavirus pandemic, which began in 2020, the programs aimed at the development of small business and private entrepreneurship in the country, their clear and targeted support by the state have been consistently continued. In particular, a total of 70,251 new small enterprises and micro-firms have been established in the country this year. In particular, in terms of regions, the largest number of newly established small enterprises and micro-firms was in Tashkent, which numbered 10,786 or 15.4% of the total. This figure was 6,558 or 9.3% in Samarkand region and 6,395 or 9.1% in Surkhandarya region.

In terms of economic activity, 37.0% of small enterprises and micro-firms established this year were in trade, 20.7% in industry, 16.9% in agriculture, forestry and fisheries, and 6.7% in construction [2].

By the end of 2020, the most important “growth point” for the economy in Uzbekistan is the support and development of small businesses and entrepreneurship affected by the pandemic. By the end of this year, the following measures are planned to be implemented:

- support of small business and private entrepreneurship by ensuring timely refund of overpaid income tax, value added tax;

- expanding the allocation of working capital in retail trade and services at a reasonable interest rate for business;

- revision of the adopted legislation and other normative documents in order to determine the norms restricting the freedom of entrepreneurial activity and the competitive environment.

CONCLUSION

The analysis of the above data shows that in recent years in our country it is expedient to develop a new system aimed at full use of their potential in the development of small business, to encourage the introduction of innovations in small businesses. Priority in this type of reform programs will lay the groundwork for achieving macroeconomic stability through the development of small innovative businesses in our country.

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THE ROLE OF THE DIGITAL ECONOMY IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION IN UZBEKISTAN

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ABSTRACT

The article deals with the concept of "digital economy" and its relationship with information technologies, as well as details the content and composition of the digital economy, the motor base and the content of information. The article analyzes the experience of advanced countries in using of the digital economy in the field of production and social activities. Within the framework of the strategy of Uzbekistan, the possibilities of digitizing industrial and managing the daily life of the population are analyzed. The article deals with theuse of the digital economy in Uzbekistan. Examples of specific objects which characterize the advantages of digital economy of Uzbekistan are given.

KEYWORDS: *Digitalization, Digital Economy, Digitizing Industrial, State And Social Services, The Digital Company, Digital Technologies, Automotization, Innovation, Digital Skills.*

INTRODUCTION

The Term "digital economy" has moved from scientific journalism to the media relatively recently, in the last 5-6 years. But now this name has become common, including in the field of public administration. In particular, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan declared the year2020 as the "Year of development of science, education and the digital economy", and therefore approved the state development program for this period, which includes a lot of points for digitalization of the economy and other areas of the country. To clarify the goals, objectives and content of the new direction in the development of the domestic economy, let's consider the essence of the basic concepts.

According to Gartner analysts, the digital economy is the creation, consumption, and management of value associated with digital products, services, and assets in organizations. Experts of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) focus on trade: "the digital economy is a market that operates on the basis of digital technologies that facilitate trade in goods and services through e-Commerce". In our domestic environment, the digital economy is the economic activity of the state, the functioning of which is provided by automated management processes at all levels: from production to consumption (E. Gorokhov, Stack Group). Thus, the digital economy, in the broadest sense, means simply the use of information technologies in production, management, communications and entertainment.

Historically, since the beginning of the 21st century, the emergence of the digital economy has led to the widespread of broadband Internet access, the development of mobile technologies, high speed of information transmission in telecommunication networks, and the introduction of digital signatures. But not only that. We are talking about providing consumers with goods and services in electronic form, as well as wide automation of industry, agriculture and other sectors of the economy. Digitalization and globalization are inseparable. The smaller the borders, the faster the digital economy will develop and the countries that form a single economic space will benefit. The digital economy only reflects the trends we see today: it-companies outperform commodity corporations in terms of market capitalization.

Services are easier to digitalize, and its impact in trade, the financial sector, public administration, and education is more noticeable. The digital economy has many advantages. In online mode, the cost of services is lower than in the traditional economy (primarily due to lower promotion costs). In addition, goods and services in the digital world can quickly enter the global market and become available to people anywhere in the world. The proposed product can be almost instantly modified to meet the new expectations or needs of the consumer. The digital economy provides much more diverse content to consumers: information educational, scientific, and entertainment.

The Foundation of the digital economy is a grassroots business unit-a digital company-that seeks to move most business processes online. This is the management, control and analysis of all the main business processes of the company in online mode: agreement approval, accounting, logistics processes, registration of transactions, purchases, personnel training, monitoring of relationships with partners and customers, technical support for solutions, etc. In addition to information systems, it is necessary to implement the appropriate "digital" culture in the company. All this together makes the company "digital", provides its efficiency, productivity, business growth potential, that is, competitive advantages.

The main content of the digital economy is a global network of economic and social activities implemented through platforms such as the Internet, as well as mobile and sensor networks. In 2019, sales in the global ICT market are estimated at 4,46 trillion USD.

We can say that these are electronic business technologies, internal driving forces. But the development of the digital economy depends on the implementation of such "external" advanced science-intensive technology, such as nanotechnology, biotechnology, technologies energy systems, quantum technologies, etc. And Vice versa, the further development of ICTs, including cloud computing, big data technology, mobile technology, technology, the Internet of things, geolocation technology, technology of distributed networks, gives stimulus to the development of high technologies in the real economy. Let's explain these new concepts.

Cloud computing technologies - provision of services: resource and infrastructure; platforms for application development; use of software for specific customer requests. The development of cloud services in the EU is determined by the strategy of the EU single digital market, i.e. the

"European cloud", which should combine all digitized information stored in European databases in order to ensure access to it by all interested parties. Cloud creation is provided by public and private investments, which are estimated at 6.7 billion euros over 5 years.

The expected growth of digitized information in the digital economy and the development of cloud technologies require modern Data Processing Centers (data centers) that provide reliable storage of big data and implementation of various clouds, including public, hybrid and private ones. The data center is a key component of the unified technological infrastructure of e-government.

Geolocation technologies have opened up new opportunities for providing information services based on the location of the client (user), for example, satellite tracking services for transport and people: GPS, GLONASS. Business application satellite tracking makes it possible to determine deviations from routes, unauthorized stops and non-intended use of transport, control of fuel consumption, etc. high-precision Mapping software products are used for indoor use: airports, stadiums, train stations, etc.

Distributed communication network technologies are the basis of the data center business model: capacity consolidation and creation of mega-data Centers combined in a distributed network connected by high-bandwidth channels. Due to the scale effect, maximum reliability, information security, fault tolerance, high standards of service agreements and attractive cost of services are provided.

Ecosystem-combines data Centers, backbone network infrastructure, traffic exchange points, and its own import-independent cloud platform.

Infrastructure of the digital economy - elements of external support for digitalization: management, legislative and regulatory acts;supplies organizations: energy, communication, educational, utilities, etc.

The effectiveness of the transition to the digital economy is determined by the availability and possibility of using information created in one area of people's lives, in other areas and industries. Taking this into account, the key condition is to ensure compatibility of elements of its ecosystem: application implementation platforms and services, elements of telecommunication networks, and software applications themselves. The solution to this problem is the result of the coordinated work of the entire infrastructure of the digital economy, the creation of which is a function of the state.

Experience of developed countries in implementing digital strategies

The US Department of Commerce proposed criteria for classifying "digital economy companies" in 2016:

- Companies use technologies such as mobile apps to bring together transaction participants;

- Manager relies on a rating system of user ratings to control the quality of services;

- Companies offer service providers flexibility in determining their working hours;

- Manager trusts performers to use their own tools and assets.

According to these strict criteria, only about 100 organizations (for example, Uber, Airbnb) have been identified in the United States). Of course, no country in the world today has achieved full digitalization of the economy. According to experts, Japan, Singapore, and the United States are ahead. The share of the digital economy in the GDP of developed countries increased from 4.3% (2010) to 5.5% (2016). In developing countries over the same period - from 3.6% to 4.9%.In recent years, state programs (strategies, concepts) for the development of this area have been adopted and implemented in countries that are at the forefront of digitalization of the economy:

- USA: “Cloud strategy”. The main goal is to reduce costs and improve the efficiency of management of organizations and enterprises in the public and private sector.

- China: Internet plus concept (2015). Directions of the concept: Internet + Manufacturing industry; Internet + Finance; Internet + Medicine; Internet + Government; Internet + agriculture.

- Germany: industry 4.0 program.

- European Union: Digital Europe 2020 strategy.

This index takes into account five major groups of indicators: development of ICT infrastructure (telecommunications); human capital (share of population with Internet skills); activity (use the Internet); integration of digital technologies business; digital public services (volume of services in the form of ICT) [11]. According to the 2017 DESI rating, the most advanced digital economies are Denmark, Finland, Sweden, and the Netherlands. At the end of the rating - Romania, Bulgaria, Greece and Italy.

Prospects for the development of the digital economy of Uzbekistan

Strategic planning for the digitalization of the economy of Uzbekistan is reflected in the State Program for 2020. The program assumes the fulfillment of tasks and achievement of goals in the following key areas:

• State regulation;

• Information infrastructure;

• Development and research;

• Education and human resources;

• Information security;

• State leadership.

For the successful implementation of the Strategy, it is necessary to provide, as a priority, that:

* Development of online services (public services, socially significant services);

* Transition to digital technologies of state bodies and departments;

* Development of the Internet of things in the individual consumer sector and in the industry;

* Creating domestic ICT software products to replace foreign ones.

These tasks are already being partially solved today, within the framework of various Federal and regional programs. The digital economy is incapable without digitalization of society, business and government at the same time, so its development consists in accelerating the penetration of digital relations at all levels of interaction of its participants - from state to personal.

CONCLUSIONS

Digital economy - the interaction (relationship) of all participants in economic processes, based on the use of modern channels of electronic document management. Digitalization of production, as the basis of the digital economy, is a set of tools for optimizing the workflow, through software and hardware solutions. This process requires not only the replacement of production tools but also the introduction of analytical systems that make production cost-effective as much as possible. Key indicators of a good level of digitalization are decision-making based on objective business analysis data and the use of technological tools to increase productivity.

This is a new stage in the development of society, with the widespread use of technologies such as artificial intelligence, the Internet of things, and machine learning. There is a serious shortage of qualified personnel in the ICT sector in Uzbekistan. This problem must be solved at the level of schools and companies (corporate training), and at the state level (state programme of support for the development of education in ICT).

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IMPROVING PHYSICAL FITNESS AND TRAINING PROCESS IN YOUNG VOLLEYBALL PLAYERS

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ABSTRACT

The article discusses the possibilities for young volleyball players to perform actions that determine the effectiveness of offensive and defensive actions in optimizing the process of physical training and training in youth volleyball. During the game, situations and their immediate impact are constantly changing. During the competition, the volleyball player performs a variety of actions, which can be conditionally divided into 3 groups: moving from place to place, transfers - blows and jumps. In addition, they are distinguished by high magnitude of power, fast-power capabilities and speed. Fifth, young volleyball players in the Libero category have good performance, reflecting different coordination skills in all other athletes, and are on an equal footing with others in terms of speed.

KEYWORDS: *Movement Qualities, Morpho-Force Factor, Speed-Strength Endurance, Complex Exercises, Quality And Quantity Parameters, Dynamic Characteristics, Differential*

INTRODUCTION

Implementing specific programs in the field of physical culture and sports to strengthen the health of the population, attracting young people to sports and selecting talented athletes from among them, training national teams with skilled athletes who will achieve high results in sports. there is a need to create and create additional conditions for coaches.

The level of physical fitness of an athlete is of great importance in achieving high sports results in any sport. Therefore, the problem of developing the physical qualities of the athlete in each specific sport is currently one of the most pressing issues. Physical training is also very important in volleyball, where the qualities of movement are nurtured, high techniques and effective tactics of movement are implemented. The level of physical fitness of volleyball players is largely determined by the results of the team in competitions.

Now, this issue is not considered secondary in the process of sports training of a young volleyball player. At the same time, an analysis of the literature shows that there is no single view on the proposed list of physical qualities required for young volleyball players and no single interpretation in the definition of physical qualities. In many cases, the authors did not fully disclose the content of the physical attributes they proposed, although a large list of such recommendations was obtained from here (A.V. Dukalskaya, 1995).

The literature lists a very large variety of physical qualities required for young volleyball players. Special literature focuses on the need to develop one or another physical quality, discusses the importance of this or that quality, and suggests exercises or methods to develop this quality without fully disclosing the structure of physical quality (BAPodlivaev, OK Tarnopolskaya, 1979).

It is emphasized that in volleyball, the level of development plays an important role in determining the effectiveness of the players' offensive and defensive movements. At the same time, the most important factor in the development of special endurance in volleyball players is the high level of lactate anaerobic energy, which is accompanied by an increase in aerobic efficiency.

In addition, the ability to move in conditions of oxygen deficiency, which is evident in the accumulation of lactic acid, is also important (N.A. Belyaev, 1975).

The speed-strength endurance of a young volleyball player differs in its various types: running, kicking and jumping endurance, each of which, in turn, allows the athlete to successfully perform a variety of and many movement activities during the game. helps. The main quality that the training process should be subject to development is the agility and endurance of the young volleyball player.

It is emphasized that the endurance of young volleyball players is not the sum of strength, quick endurance, which is due to the fact that each specific movement is performed during the activity in a certain order or proportion. is a complex “complex”, integral quality, which is concentrated from the manifestation (for 2-3 hours), the basis of which is durability.

The performance of young volleyball players is positively correlated with their level of physical development, in particular:

a) Special speed with the long dimensions of the body and its parts, the height of the inner part and the raised part of the toes;

b) special force with absolute and relative muscle components of body weight, length and circumference of the body and its parts, the inner part and the raised part of the legs; negative with the ‘fat’ part of body mass;

c) total (maximum) force - the circumference, transverse and total dimensions of the body, with the length of the upper and lower parts of the body (except for 11-15 years) (AG Taripov, 1990).
Based on the analysis of correlation models, the main indicators of speed-strength training of young volleyball players of all age groups were identified: jumping up to the mark of maximum height in running, throwing the ball with the right hand, flexing the paws and the strength of the muscles that record the body. In addition, general physical training in the strength of the muscles of the arms, legs and torso is typical for all age groups (AT Garilov, 1990).

During the game, young volleyball players perform very complex movement activities: various movements from place to place to put the ball into play or to receive a flying ball after an attack kick, performing a hurdle or blockers, and very diverse transfers, ball throws, attack shots, etc. to provide the attackers with a header.

However, the place and sequence of such activities are not known to young volleyball players. During the game, situations and their immediate impact are constantly changing. During the competition, the volleyball player performs a variety of actions, which can be conditionally divided into 3 groups: moving from place to place, transfers - blows and jumps. The volleyball player must be able to successfully complete all possible passes, such as kicks and jumps. From here, we can conditionally distinguish three types of volleyball endurance according to the types of movement that underlie each of the three groups listed above.

At the heart of the separated groups of movement activities are movements with their environment, time and dynamic characteristics, quantitative and qualitative parameters, which differ from other groups and are always performed in their own order, specific to this particular physical activity group.

The results of special training tests for young volleyball players of different game levels are presented. In special tests, the leaders were distinguished sufficiently clearly. In the test "IU 3-4""passer" and "libero" showed good results, in the test "TOK 1-6-5""forwards" showed good results, in the test "TQ-6-3" and the "libero" took the lead.

It was in this test that the "forwards" showed relatively high results. The difference in the results of special tests is probably due to the usual functional commitment of volleyball players in the game. Analysis of the correlation of the parameters of physical development, physical fitness, physical activity and autonomic functions of young volleyball players of different game specialties showed significant differences in their structure.

Special training indicators for volleyball players of different specialties. The structure of physical training of young volleyball players of different game scales showed its similarity in the main components and images. At the same time, the specific structural features of physical training in each game specialty were identified. Forwards have a broad and close relationship to many parameters that reflect physical development, physical fitness, work ability, autonomic functions, and special training. In the "passers" the density and number of these connections decreases, while in the "liberos" they decrease even more.

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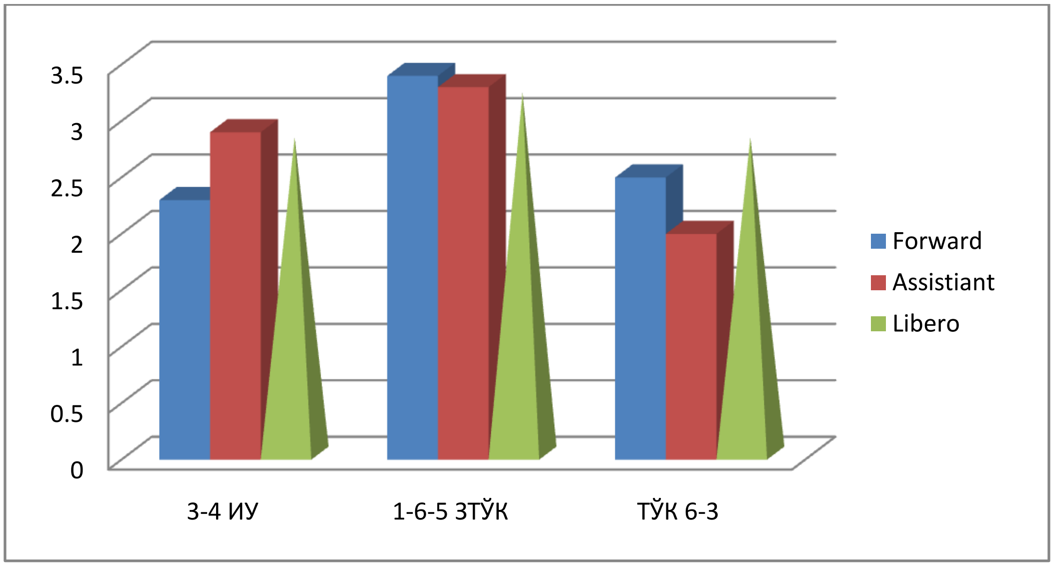

Thus, the data allowed to conclude that the young volleyball players have a moderate level of physical fitness and its specificity is based on the specialization of the game. This, in turn, leads young volleyball players to conclude that it is necessary to increase the effectiveness of physical training processes and to differentiate it based on the amplitude of the game in general.

A comparative analysis of the level of physical fitness of volleyball players of different ages allowed to draw the following conclusions.

First, it was observed that the physical level of young volleyball players increased rapidly as they got older. This applies to all the parameters studied - physical development, physical fitness, work ability and autonomic transmission of the organism, which, in turn, is fully explained by the laws of youth development.

Second, the analysis of the level of physical development and physical fitness of young girls volleyball players in different game specialties allowed to distinguish the distinctive features of each game.

Thirdly, it was found that the "Forwards" differ from other athletes with a much higher level of physical development. They have relatively high performance in terms of speed and strength, and relatively good performance in terms of strength and endurance.

Fourth, the Passers-by have a much higher level of flexibility and reliability. In addition, they are distinguished by high magnitude of power, fast-power capabilities and speed. Fifth, young volleyball players in the Libero category have good performance, reflecting different coordination skills in all other athletes, and are on an equal footing with others in terms of speed. Testing the condition of the vegetative systems of the body of young volleyball players of different specialties shows that relatively good results were observed in the "attackers", which is probably due to the predominance of physical activity and aerobic productivity, although they are not reliable.

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THE HISTORY OF THE EMERGENCE OF SARDOB AND THEIR TOMORROW ON THE TERRITORY OF UZBEKISTAN

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ABSTRACT

This article covers the issues of the emergence of the SARDOB - man-made reservoirs - reservoirs, representing a stable form of the design of special medieval hydraulic structures over the centuries, which are monuments of architecture and material culture of the past, as well as their restoration-reconstruction and modern use of them as objects of tourist sites.

KEYWORDS: *Sardoba, Hydraulic Structure, Dome, Water, Cystic, Tank, Reservoir, Reservoir.*

INTRODUCTION

The history of the sardob

The fact that water is hardly the most valuable resource providing the vital activity of all living organisms on our planet know everything. Not only travelers and those people whose professional activities are familiar with drinking water with drinking water are familiar with travel, agriculture, etc.

The name "Sardoba" has two roots: "SARD" - cold raw, wet, and "about" - water. In the word "Sardob" - in the meaning of the spacing, the coolness is called "Items", "cellar", "basement" and other facilities.

As scientific literature testifies, the study of old tanks - Sardoba, scattered through the deserted territories of Central Asian states, began to engage in 1933.

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Surgeons - man-made reservoirs representing the form of a stable form of the design of special medieval hydraulic structures that are monuments of architecture and material culture of the past. Their accounting helped to reconstruct the direction of the ancient trade routes, which are often silent writing historical sources.

The shortest roads in the conditions of Central Asian landscapes often ran between oases in hard-to-reach steppe and deserted. Along the caravan trail necessarily, every 15-25 km, comfortable inert courtyards - the caravan of sheds.

Many of them, if not all, were equipped with baths and toilets, garbage yams - Budabami, system of sewage and water supply systems from ceramic or lead pipes, as well as wells or sardoba's (covered dips with reservoirs). And they were built not just dozens, but hundreds. This is evidenced by written sources, archaeological excavations and architectural monuments.

The idea of creating a Sardob could arise from observational travelers, merchants and cattle breeders when traveling to areas of dense tactics in the rain season or spring. There, rain and snow waters accumulate in fairly significant quantities in natural steppe puddles. In such places, the person developed his skills in the device of in-depth artificial holes, in which the water was delayed somewhat longer.

Fenced with a low clay dowl (wall) in order not to give water to the large surface, reduce the area of evaporation and block access to cattle, such "kaki" keep water until the end of April - the beginning of May.

In the process of improving the pit, the pit was increasingly deepened, and, to fasten its walls, a lining of a burnt brick was used. So first created an open tank, and after the rachises of its dome it turned out the complete hydro technical structure "Sardoba".

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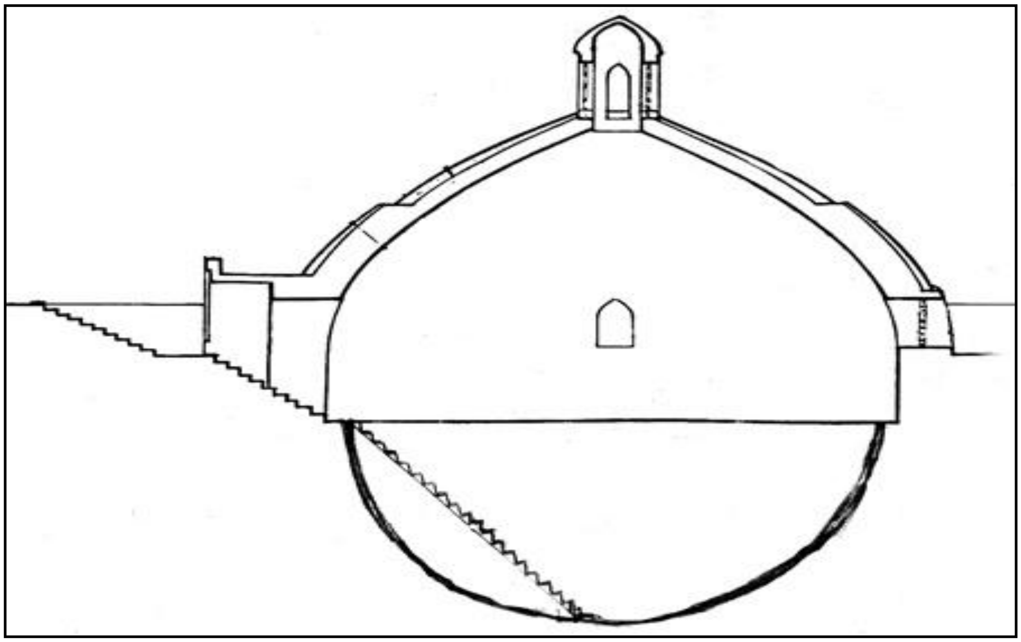

Sources of nutrition

By the power source, the sahard is divided into several groups. Some are designed for thawed and rainwater. When they are constructed, places were chosen in the middle of the flat-bottomed plain depressions with an extensive catchment.

Others - get flow water through the channels derived from the river bed or major trunk canals, sometimes from Kyarizov (Sardoba near Sauran) in places with a high level of groundwater.

In cases of insufficiency of favorable natural conditions for the flow of water to the tank, water-activated dams were built and artificially in-depth beds. Yusuf sardoba in the Karshin steppe to the tank is suitable somewhat long (1-4 km) and narrow water-driven strokes-canal, with a weakly cracked taking-out surface and traces of ketma. Sometimes one catchment was used near two or more sardobes (like Abdullakhan Surrounds).

Among the pairs are allocated by Soszardoba and Sardoba Buzachi. When connecting them to the channel, the first could serve as a filter, where the water arrived from the Kashkarya rod. These reservoirs of different sizes are usually a cylindrical shape with a tank diameter of up to 16 meters and a depth of 10-15 meters. The exception is a tank use, which has a cross-shaped in the plan.

Many sardobas had one hatch for the passage of water, similar Bukhara structures were distinguished by the presence of two hatches, and in the sardoba of Abdullakhan, many hatches were arranged around the circumference of the cistern, communicating with each other along an annular trough. Air vents were also installed in the upper parts of the domes. The domes of the floors are flat and elevated. Some sardobas do not have them.

Often, the entrance begins with an arched portal, from which a staircase with brick steps, enclosed in a brick corridor, descends to the bottom of the cistern. Above the latter, premises were sometimes arranged for persons serving and guarding the sardobas, where they climbed up spiral staircases.

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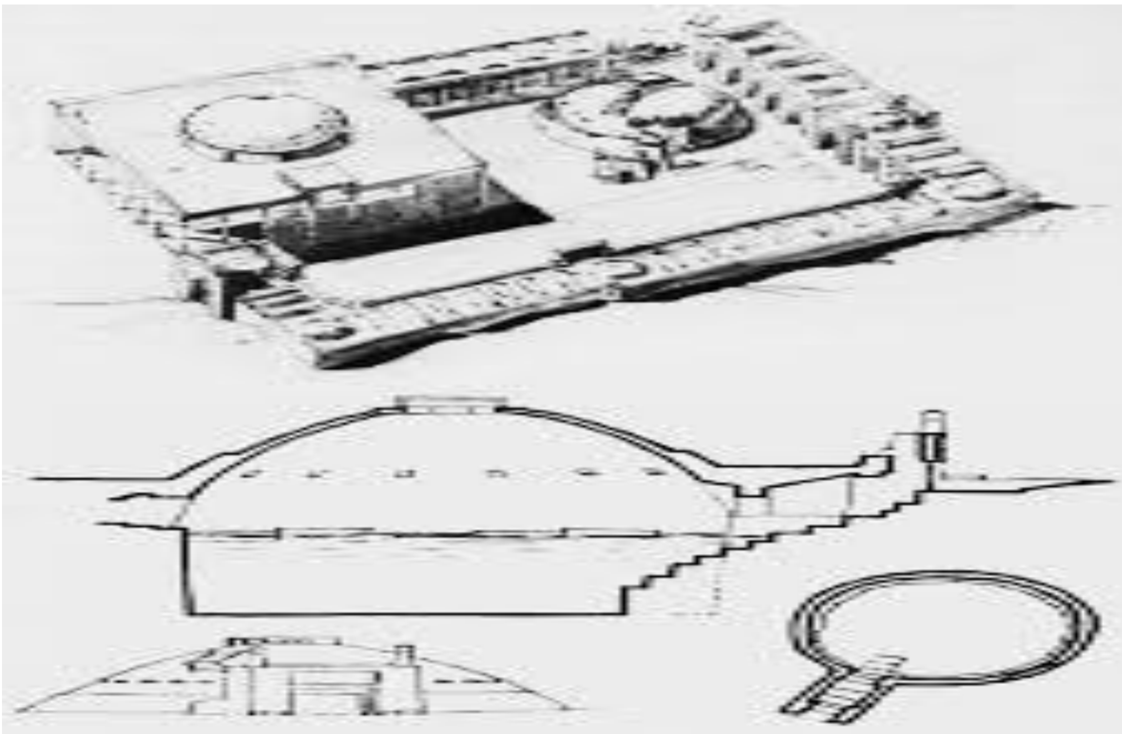
Protection of water sources from pollution

To block the access of animals to the cistern, in order to avoid clogging the water with manure, urine and their fall, at some distance from the sardoba or in front of its entrance, an adobe duval was built, for which horses, camels, and rams were not supposed to be brought in. Occasionally this fence was made of stone, as, for example, at the sardoba of Isfantuda. In small sardobas, like in "what", a flat open reservoir "obkhan" adjacent to the cistern was arranged, surrounded on three sides by an adobe duval, along which a trough-shaped spoon was located on the outside - a small reservoir. Water from the "obkhan" entered it through holes in the duval, plugged with gags, and already from this "trough" the cattle drank water.



Construction quality and cleanliness come first.

The main building material for sardobas in Uzbekistan is flat square baked bricks of high firing quality and strength. Sometimes a stone was laid in the foundation. Also praised are the alabaster mortars on which they are piled, and over the centuries turned into "completely petrified cement".

Among the ruins of the ancient cities of Central Asia, there are domed "ice storages" made of mud bricks, some of which are also sardobas. through the hatches and windows, the water in sardobas was cool and remained usable until late autumn. When the tank was kept clean, the water did not bloom, without showing any signs of deterioration perceptible to the taste.

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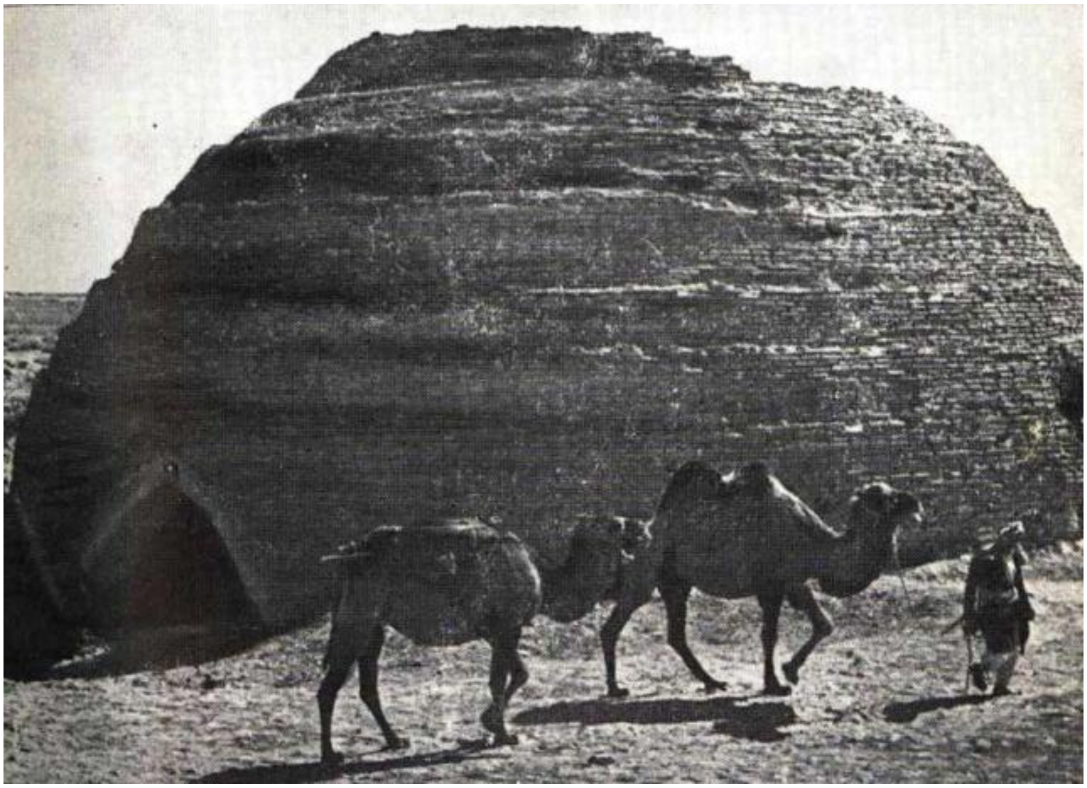

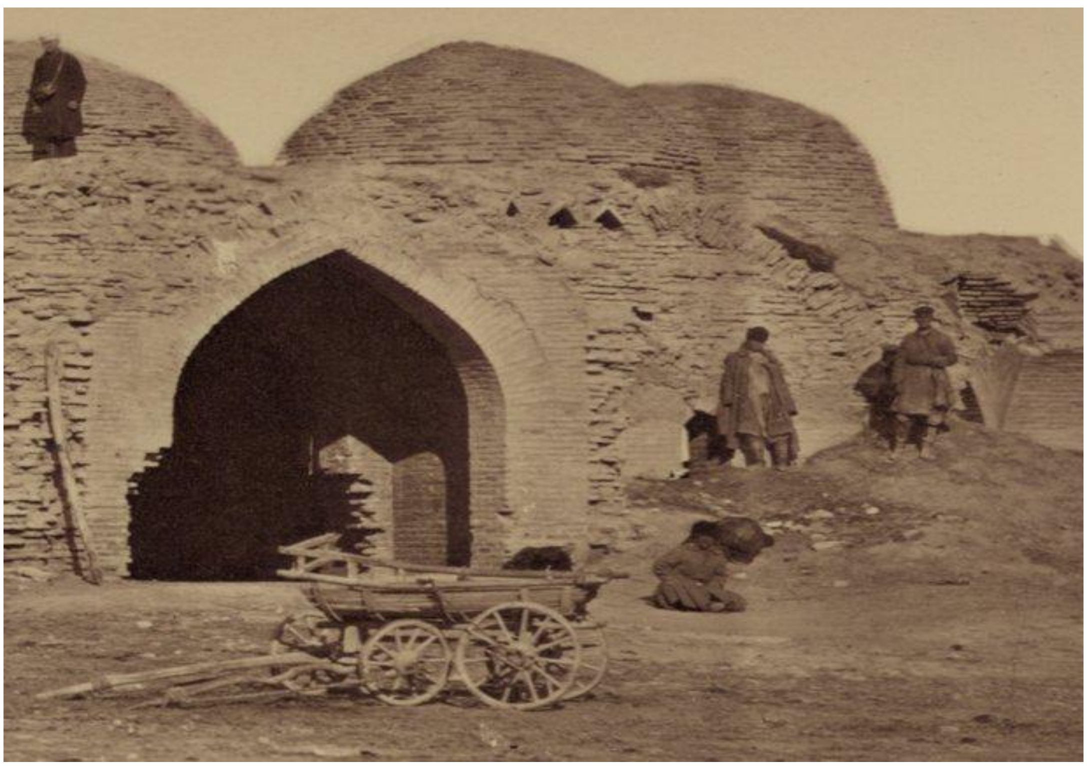

These monuments of ancient and medieval architecture testify to the ingenious solution of our ancestors to the problems of harmonizing the relationship between man and nature, sanitary hygiene and waste disposal. Reliable witnesses of these facts are the monuments preserved or excavated by archaeologists, the demonstration and visiting of which, along with competent information, can cause a certain interest both among representatives of the foreign scientific community and among ordinary tourists.

In this regard, one of the most attractive routes may be the eco-tour "In the footsteps of Alexander the Great (Macedonian) and Amir Temur", whose troops also moved along the caravan paths with roadside structures already available at that time with all the services of that time. It is noteworthy that the baths and inns in the states of Central Asia in the Middle Ages were much more comfortable and the service in them, including the sanitary requirements, as well as medical care, were higher than the European standards of those times..

Improvement of the roads of the Silk Road

Improved roads are the most important factor in the progress of states and improving the well-being of peoples, as the entire history of the development of mankind and civilizations testifies. The roads, equipped with roadside and hydraulic structures, served the flourishing of states through the development of trade relations along the Great Silk Road. The predecessors and heirs of this transcontinental Eurasian highway were caravan roads, the routes of which also ran through the Bukhara and Kashkadarya oasis.

Their improvement was not always limited to a high-quality and well-groomed road surface, on which the speed of movement depended ... It was not possible to do this everywhere, especially in steppe or desert terrain, where there were no stones and rocks, like in the mountains. In such cases, in deserted and waterless areas, the improvement consisted, first of all: - in the construction of sound buildings of inns (hotels, caravanserais); - other points of temporary rest and overnight stay - with baths and sanitary facilities; - provision of removable horse-drawn and riding animals (camels, horses, mules, donkeys ...).

In ancient times, these factors were important components of a well-organized antique and medieval service.

Often, inns were located near natural water sources - springs, streams, waterfalls, at the places of crossings (boat, ferry, etc.) across rivers and lakes. Bridges were erected near them, if necessary.

Or they were built near artificial canals, irrigation ditches, water dividers, water pipelines and other irrigation structures were brought to them.

In the steppe and desert areas - their obligatory accessory, in order to ensure life, were wells and kyariz systems built in them or near them, connected by an underground gallery, or reservoirs, houses, seasons etc.

Such hydraulic structures have become a clear evidence of our ancestors' possession of the secrets of skillful water use and water conservation in a desert and hot climate. A special role in the development of agriculture and the creation of oases belonged to the construction of irrigation systems for artificial irrigation (irrigation canals, canals), as well as reservoirs, houses, wells - including in cities and towns, in inns. Their construction has always been considered a godly deed.

They tried to use the ancient sardobas registered in those years for their intended purpose, as reservoirs of melt and rainwater, especially important in the desert karakul regions. The study of sardobas helped to restore the building techniques of old architects, making it possible to use the centuries-old experience of previous generations in modern construction. The researchers noted that when combined with the principle of capturing water from the air, a new type of more rational sardoba could be developed. The solution to this problem is especially relevant today, especially in the waterless steppe and desert regions of different regions of our country. And when solving it, you can use the centuries-old experience of the ancestors of the Uzbek and other Asian peoples.

So, sardobas and other medieval hydraulic structures, as architectural monuments of the Bukhara and Kashkadarya regions, make up the history of architecture of Central Asia with interesting links in the development of creations of the genius logic of medieval architects, preserving the flavor of antiquity and an example of harmonious, ecological relationships between man and nature.

CONCLUSION: This region attracts not only specialists, but also everyone who is interested in the history of the material culture of Uzbekistan. In this regard, we believe that it is necessary to add the above objects to the list of newly created tourist routes in the Bukhara and Kashkadarya

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regions, it is necessary to improve them, partially restore them, create the necessary services around and near these objects and increase their attractiveness.

This will allow us to attract the attention of foreign tourist guests, help our compatriots learn the history of our region closer and with their own eyes, this would help in raising our children and youth in the spirit of respect for our history and pay tribute to the genius of our ancestors. Additionally, earn money on this and create new jobs in the tourism industry. Perhaps part of the proceeds will be spent on the restoration and restoration of these ancient monuments, this would ensure their longevity.

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THE UNIQUENESS OF LITERARY DISCOURSE

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this article is to study literary discourse and its peculiar features from the position of cognitive linguistics. In this regard, it seems necessary to consider theoretical issues related to the concept of discourse, its relationship with the text, as well as the typology of discourse, as well as the originality of literary discourse.

KEYWORDS: *discourse, text, extra-linguistic factors, literary discourse, aesthetic value, conceptual relevance.*

INTRODUCTION

For the first time the concept of discourse was used by Harris Z.S., in 1957 in the article "Discourse analysis". The linguist defined discourse as "the sentences spoken or written in succession by one or more persons in a single situation"[1]. In 1960, in the dictionary of the German language by Jacob Wilhelm Grimm, this term had two meanings: "dialogue or conversation" and "speech or lecture." The notion of discourse was studied by such famous linguists as Harris Z.S., T.A. van Dijk, Karasik V.I., Alefirenko N.F., StepanovYu.S., KaraulovYu.N., Petrov V.V., Kibrik A.A., Arutyunova N.D., Popova Z.D., Sternin I.A., and others. In Uzbekistan the notion of discourse is being studied by SafarovSh.S., Ashurova D.U., Makhmudov N.M., Khudoyberganova D.S., Normurodova N.Z., and others.

Discourse in the 60-70s of the 20thcentury was understood as a connected sequence of sentences or speech acts. In this sense, it can be interpreted as being close to the concept of the text. In the late 80s of the twentieth century discourse is beginning to be understood as a complex communicative phenomenon, a complex system of knowledge hierarchy, including, in addition to the text, also extra-linguistic factors (knowledge about the world, opinions, attitudes, goals of the addressee, etc.) necessary for a more complete understanding of the text. At the end of the 20thcentury, within the framework of an interdisciplinary approach to the study of phenomena, the term discourse began to be considered not only from the position of semantics and syntax, but also from the perspective of pragmatics, studying the following relationship: addressee-text-addressee.

MAIN PART

At present, discourse researchers are interested in the mechanisms of their complex influence on a person's personality, on public consciousness as a whole. There are many definitions of the concept of discourse. Karasik V.I., defines discourse as "culturally situational speech education" [2]. According to Alefirenko N.F., discourse is a subjective verbal and mental reflection in our minds of a picture of the world, the most important means of verbal representation of which is the verbal text. Stepanov Y.S., understands the discourse more broadly. He argues that discourse is a collection of texts, behind which there is a special grammar, a special lexicon, special rules of word use and syntax, and a special semantics. According to Kibrik A.A., it is preferable to understand the term discourse in such a way that it includes two components at the same time: the dynamic process of linguistic activity and its result. Arutyunova N.D.,argues that discourse should be understood as a coherent text in conjunction with extra-linguistic, pragmatic, socio-cultural, psychological and other factors. We will adhere to the opinion of T.A. van Dijk, Karaulov Yu.N., and Petrov V.V. According to them, discourse is a complex communicative-cognitive phenomenon, which includes not only the text, but also various extra-linguistic factors necessary for understanding and interpreting the text.

One of the important problems of discourse theory is to determine the correlation between text and discourse. There are different points of view regarding this problem. Some researchers consider these concepts to be equivalent. Others see the text as the linguistic part of the discourse, where the focus is only on linguistic factors.We adhere to the point of view that the concepts of text and discourse are related to each other, but not equivalent.

Analysis of the literature allowed us to identify the following significant differences between text and discourse: 1) text analysis involves consideration of linguistic factors, discourse analysis involves consideration of both linguistic and extra-linguistic factors; 2) discourse is a process, text is a result; 3) the discourse can be unlimited in volume, the text is finite in volume; 4) verbal and non-verbal communication components are inherent in discourse, only verbal components are inherent in the text.

It should be noted that another problem in discourse theory is the typology of discourse. The well-known typology of discourse is the typology presented by Karasik V.I. The linguist distinguishes large groups of discourse: personal or personality-oriented and institutional. He refers to the personal type of discourse two types of discourse - everyday (colloquial) and everyday (artistic) discourses. He classifies the following types of discourse as institutional type: political, administrative, legal, military, pedagogical, religious, mystical, medical, business, advertising, sports, scientific, scenic, mass information

The object of our research is literary discourse. Gafarova A.S., (2001) defines artistic discourse as ″social and cultural interaction between the writer and the reader, involving cultural, aesthetic, social values, personal knowledge, knowledge of the world and attitude to reality, a system of beliefs, ideas, beliefs, feelings and which is an attempt to change the spiritual space of a person and cause him a certain emotional reaction" [3].

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According to Normurodova N.Z., artistic discourse should be understood as "a coherent text in its aggregate with extra-linguistic - pragmatic, socio-cultural, psycholinguistic and other factors, as a purposeful social action, as a component involved in the relationship of people and the mechanisms of their consciousness (cognitive processes) "[4].The peculiarity of literary discourse as a communicatively directed verbal work with aesthetic value lies in its anthropocentricity, conceptuality, modality, cultural and axiological significance and the ability to embody in a figurative form a special artistic picture of the world modeled by the author.

Summarizing existing works on the problem of literary discourse and relying on our own observations, the following essential features of artistic discourse can be noted: anthropocentrism, intentionality, the image of the author, character and reader, modality, stylistic marking, linguistic creativity, conceptuality, implicitness, imagery, intertextuality, emotiveness, aesthetic and axiological significance. All of these features have received a fairly detailed coverage in the linguistic literature.So, it is necessary to pay attention to the aesthetic function of literary discourse, since this function is the determining factor in distinguishing literary discourse from all other types of discourse.

Aesthetic value: The aesthetic function is the influence of the addressee with the help of an artistic text on the spiritual world of a person, his consciousness, worldview. Thus, the significance of the aesthetic function lies in the formation and development of a personality.How effective will be the effect of the artistic text depends on the linguistic and extra-linguistic means chosen by the addressee to express their ideas and thoughts. Consequently, the aesthetic function of literary discourse is formed by the entire semantic-syntactic structure of the language. Meanwhile, as AshurovaD.U., notices, the process of perception is indirectly caused by all components of the communicative-pragmatic situation[5].

Conceptual relevance: Conceptual information is one of the most significant problems of perception and interpretation of a literary text. Consequently, one of the important tasks of communicative and cognitive linguistics is to identify conceptual information in the text, as well as to determine the linguistic means through which this information is expressed. Ashurova D.U. emphasizes that conceptual information is discrete and is a hierarchical system of conceptual units of different importance. In this regard, it is customary to distinguish between a super-concept, a macro-concept and a micro-concept [5].

The super-concept is the highest unit of conceptual information, being the focus of the entire literary text. A macro concept represents the meaning of a separate part, a fragment of a literary text. Micro-concept is the meaning of a single linguistic unit.A peculiar feature of literary discourse is its complex multidimensional and multidimensional structure. So, there are various approaches to the analysis of an artistic test: structural-semantic, semantic-stylistic, communicative-pragmatic, cognitive and linguocultural. For the purposes of our research, we will consider some aspects of the cognitive approach to a literary text. The cognitive approach to a literary text involves the study of a number of problematic issues:

-Problems of conceptualization, interpretation and categorization of knowledge about the "imagined" world of the author;

- Cognitive principles of information distribution in the text;

-Consideration of the linguistic creativity of a literary text in terms of its conceptual significance;

- The problem of conceptual metaphor in the text;
- Cognitive mechanism of conceptual integration in a literary text;
- Cognitive-conceptual significance of a literary text.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, it should be noted that the cognitive approach to the study of the concept of literary discourse involves understanding and interpretation, that is, a cognitive procedure aimed at revealing deep semantics of the text. Consequently, the perception of discourse, its understanding and interpretation is a complex cognitive process, cognitive processing of textual information, involving conceptualization, categorization and interpretation of the information reflected in the text.

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LEXICAL-SEMANTIC PECULIARITIES OF THE PREPOSITION "NACH" AND THEIR EXPRESSION IN RUSSIAN LANGUAGE

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ABSTRACT

This article is devoted to the analysis of explaining lexical-semantical peculiarities from the german language into Russian as the students of Russian groups often feel difficulties in practice of translating of prepositions in the German language.

KEYWORDS: *Source, Preposition, Comparison, Figurative Meaning, Notion, Practice And Others.*

INTRODUCTION

The preposition nach is one of the prepositions in German language that the Dative case requires. The preposition nachis used first as a preposition, and then as a derivational affix, more precisely as a prefix.In this article, we think about its initial use as a pretext for its specific lexical and semantic features and their expression in Russian language.

The originality of this preposition to a number of auxiliary groups of words has long been emphasized. Its lexical and semantic peculiarities are analyzed in detail by V.N.Syedin. Vocabularies also givesome information about this preposition and two different uses for it. Nach requires dative conjugation as a preposition and expresses different meanings, is combined with different groups of words and forms certain stable free phrases.

The preposition nach is translated into Russian *"после, сначала"*,and then into a lexeme, as in the process of finishing work or reading.

For example: *nachdem Essen – послееды*

nachdem Krieg - послевойны

nachlangenWarten – последлительногоожидания.

nach der Arbeit – послеработы

When the preposition nach expresses the meaning of time, it is translated into Russian such as after, then.

For example: *ZehnMinutennachzwölf – 10 минутдвенадцатого.*

Moreover, the preposition nach is used in the past tense setting and denotes through.*ErkehrtenachzweiTagen – он вернулся через два дня.*

The preposition nach is translated into Russian as the preposition *''в,на''* when expressing the name of the place of residence.

nachDeutschland – в Германию

nachHeimat – на родину

nachHause – домой

nachoben – вверх

nachunten – вниз

nachrechts – направо

nach links – налево

Also, the preposition nach is often used after a noun in Dative, which is required. At such a time in the Russian language will be *''по, судяпо, согласно''*.It demonstrates conformity or adherence.

For example: *nachmeinerMeinungmeinerMeinungnach – помоемумнению.*

derReihenach – попорядку

nachVorschrift – попредписанию

nachihremWunsch – по вашему желание

j-n nurdemNamennachkennen – знать кого – либо только по имени.

NehmenSieTropfennachärztlicherVorschrift – Принимайте капли по предписанию врача.

Also managing many verbs requires the use of nach.

For example:*fragennachetw – спрашиватьочём – либо*

suchennachetw – искать что- либо

Nach is used as a form of adverb, it serves to form words and phrases with different meanings.

For example:*nachwievor – попрежнему*

nach und nach – постепенно

Die Schuldennach und nachabbezahlen – Постепенворасплатитьсясдолгами.

As a separate prefix, nach tends to express two different meanings:

1. An event is an action that occurs or continues in the event of an incident. *For example: j-m nachgehen- преследоватького- либо*.

2. Used as a meaning to follow someone, to repeat something.

For example: j-m in etwasnachahmen- вчем-топодражать.

The use of the nach as a preposition, as well as software and functions that we get from the context, we will develop based on the work of the linguist V.N.Syedin's "Preposition of the German language". This book goes into detail about the 8 functions of the preposition nach. The results of scientific and analytical observations of 43 features of the preposition nach are carried out, in which the expression of the specific meaning of each function is analyzed. In this article, we examined some of the functions of the preposition nach and provided information on their expression in Russian.

The expression of the case function of the preposition nach aims to show that the object is directed to a fixed and definite place and object in the process of action. The expression of the preposition nach in its pure form then appears in its combination with nouns such as Osten, Westen, Süden, Norden, which show the four cardinal directions on the right.

For example: *nachOsten- навосток*

nachWesten – назапад

nachSüden – кюгу

nachNorden – насевер

This phenomenon occurs when the preposition nach is combined with the forms denoting place.

For example: *nachoben – вверх*

unten– вниз

vorn – вперёд

hinten – сзади

links – налево

rechts – направо

The examples cited have argued that in expressions formed with the preposition nach, the preposition nach represents a direction leading to a specific goal and space.The possibilities of the preposition nach are not limited to this. They are also often used in the form of phrases and expressions with no specific purpose.At such times, it is combined with verbs belonging to different semantic groups to form phrases and expressions through the mixed forms of these verbs.

For example: *suchen – искать что – либо, с глаголом suchenможеть быть применена его форма Suche.*

For example: *auf der Suchenach – впоиске.*

DieseLeutewandertenalle auf der SuchenacheinenbesserenLeben in dieses Land ein- Всеэтилюдиприехаливстранувпоискахлучшейжизни.

NachWortensuchen – подыскиватьслова, nacheinerAusredesuchen – искатьотговорку.

Siesuchen die LagerhäusermitHundennachFlüchtlingen ab. (A.S). – Они обыскивали дома лагеря с собаками, чтобы найти беженцев.

Targeted relationships, expressed through the preposition nach, often serve as the basis for expressing concepts that express a strong desire, intense interaction with something, an extreme need for something, desire and want.

For example: *Die KühebrüllennachWasser – Коровымычать – просятводы.*

In diesemBezirkwirdnochimmernach Gold gegraben. – Вэтомрайонедосихпорведётсядобычазолота.

IhreLippenzittertennacheinemWort – Еёгубыдрожали, чтобысказатьслово.

One of the differentiative features of the preposition nach is manifested in the expression of the action taking place, which ends before the moment of his speech. In such cases, it is rarely replaced by the preposition in.

For example:*Nach den erstenWortenerkannte, sieseinenalten Freund - Онузналсвоегодругапослепервыхнесколькихслов.*

Expression of a sequence of actions occurs when a work is performed according to a certain pattern, copied, named as a person or an event on behalf of someone else, and acts in accordance with established norms, rules and laws.

For example:*kopieren – копировать, machen – делать, nennen – назвать, zittieren-цитировать, сослаться, gruppieren – группировать, сгруппировать, organisieren – организовать.*

The preposition nach is also often used with nouns with different semantic properties. As part of phrases, the preposition nach reveals its different meanings. These phrases are translated into Russian by, with.

For example: *nachSkizze – почертежу, nachEntwurf – попроекту, nachBild* - *покартины, nach der Natur – снатуры, nachSonne – посолнцу, nachTarif – потарифу.*

The extent of this preposition is very wide. This preposition is often associated not only with concrete and abstract nouns, but also with human names.

For example: *nachMarx – по (согласно) Марксу; nachPuschkin – встилеПушкина, nachRepin – встилеРепина.*

Sometimes the preposition nach can be used after a noun.

For example: *der Reihenach – поочереди*

Der Reihenacherzählteich von demTelegramm, der Fahrt und von Mutter, von ihrenKoffern und wiesie Vera zurückgerufenhatte.-

In order, I told about the telegram, the trip and my mother, about her suitcases and how she called Vera back.

Although the compound stem contains the preposition nach. In translation, it is rare.

For example: *genaudemWortlautnach – буквально, дословно.*

We have considered only two features andpeculiarities of the preposition nach. We plan to provide information on this in future articles.Of course, we hope that our feedback will be more scientific and methodological in nature than scientific and theoretical analysis, and will help our expert colleagues in conducting practical exercises.

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FORMATION OF LINGUISTIC COMPETENCIES IN THE UZBEK LANGUAGE IN FUTURE TEACHERS

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of the subject "Uzbek language" is to form the skills of students to apply the knowledge and skills acquired in the subject in the process of communication and work, based on the communicative-speech principle of teaching for daily, scientific and professional activities. In order to express the professional needs of future teachers in the Uzbek language, it is necessary, first of all, to improve the content of education on the basis of a systematic analysis of the educational process.

KEYWORDS: *Uzbek Language, State Language, Digital Technologies, Interactive Exercises, Interactive Dictation, Methods, Speech Competence, Questionnaire, Gadgets.*

INTRODUCTION

The law "On the state language" is based on the principles of democracy and humanity, including the development of the state language and the protection of the language of all nationalities and ethnic groups in the country, the protection of the state by all citizens, regardless of language, religion and nationality. the issues of guaranteeing their rights, such as education, information and necessary information in their mother tongue, were clearly defined. Indeed, in our country, which is building a democratic society, a just state governed by the rule of law, a language law has been adopted that does not infringe on the honor and pride of all nations and peoples, does not violate their human and constitutional rights. Therefore, as more than 130 nationalities and ethnic groups live in the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan, it is recognized from the rostrums that “declaring Uzbek as the state language, its compulsory introduction or artificially creating a special prestige for it does not mean reducing its capabilities. On the contrary, for the first time in the history of Uzbekistan, this historic event serves as a legal basis for its modern language policy. ” Granting the status of the state language to the Uzbek language became the basis for its teaching as a subject in all educational institutions.

The Uzbek language is taught as a state language in the majority of Russian groups in higher educational institutions of Uzbekistan, and in the Republic of Karakalpakstan in both Russian-speaking and Turkic-speaking classrooms - bachelor's degree programs in Karakalpak, Kazakh and Turkmen. Referring to the Constitution of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, Article 4 states that "Karakalpak and Uzbek are the state languages of the Republic of Karakalpakstan," which once again demonstrates that language policy in our country is based on democratic and humane principles. The study of the Uzbek language is entrusted with the teaching of "knowing one's own state language, learning it is a sign of high spirituality, devotion to the Motherland and its people." The concept of development of the higher education system of the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030 sets tasks for the priority areas of development of the higher education system on "introduction of digital technologies and modern methods in the educational process." Decree PF-5850 "On measures to radically increase the prestige and status of the Uzbek language as the state language" provides for further improvement of the system of teaching the state language in educational institutions and assessment of its knowledge, creation of computer programs of the Uzbek language. The task is to develop and widely distribute Uzbek language textbooks and electronic programs for foreigners wishing to learn the language.

In this regard, it should be noted that there is a great need to improve the existing methodology to strengthen the respect of other nationalities studying the Uzbek language as the state language. It is known that students can be interested in the science of the Uzbek language if they know that their knowledge, skills and abilities are important in their professional activities. Senior students understand the importance of science in reading and understanding most of the literature in Uzbek, communicating with peers at national forums and conferences, as well as writing the results of their research in the Uzbek language and in Uzbek. However, the task of teaching the Uzbek language in the first stage is to instill in young people who have just entered the student period a deep respect for the Uzbek language, to make them aware of the great need for the Uzbek language in the future. Therefore, emphasizing the importance of the Uzbek language in strengthening the competitiveness of higher education institutions, it is necessary to identify effective ways to address the issue of theoretical and practical training of future teachers in the

Uzbek language in everyday, scientific and professional fields. This chapter analyzes the current situation to help modernize the teaching of the Uzbek language, the readiness of teachers and students for reforms, to determine the motivation of students to the Uzbek language, the current state of formation of linguistic competencies: analysis of teaching aids.

The goals and objectives of the Uzbek language in higher education are defined as follows:

The purpose of the subject "Uzbek language" is to form the skills of students to apply the knowledge and skills acquired in the subject in the process of communication and work, based on the communicative-speech principle of teaching for daily, scientific and professional activities.

Tasks of Science:

Development of speech competence;

Develop skills in the effective use of industry terms in oral and written speech;

to develop the skills of composing, editing and analyzing a text related to the specialty;

Formation of skills in compiling sectoral documents, including electronic documents;

In order to express the professional needs of future teachers in the Uzbek language, first of all, it is necessary to improve the content of education on the basis of a systematic analysis of the educational process. In research, the effectiveness of teaching a particular subject is determined by analyzing the learning process. In our work, the process of teaching the Uzbek language, the participants of the process, the content of education, the existing methodological support, the current educational and regulatory documents were studied in the same way. Observations and interviews were conducted; questionnaires were taken from Uzbek language teachers and students. Students will be taught the knowledge, skills and abilities acquired in the Uzbek language at the lower levels, interest in the future profession, attitude and evaluation of electronic literature used in learning foreign languages, readiness to use e-learning publications and mobile applications, etc. The questions were addressed (questionnaire and the answers given to it in the case

Reflected in Chapter 3

Observations, interviews, and surveys revealed students' motivation to learn Uzbek and foreign languages, and their views on the need for knowledge of Uzbek (as a state language) and foreign languages in their future careers. It was found that the requirements for future professional activity depend on the level of knowledge of the Uzbek language (37%) were less than those who considered the level of knowledge of foreign languages important (63%). Observations and surveys on students' access to printed literature, e-learning publications, e-resources, and mobile applications revealed that students used more science teacher instructional materials (about 65 percent) than printed literature (35 percent). It should be noted that more than half of the respondents (54%) considered that they were less likely to use the presentations prepared by the science teacher for the lessons. Therefore, in response to a question on improving the teaching of science, the majority of participants expressed a high need for electronic dictionaries, mobile applications. This shows that there are enough problems in the equipment of science classrooms in educational institutions; there is a high need to create educational tools suitable for students' personal devices. Most of the 188 first-year students who took part in our interviews use telegram messengers to search for and transmit necessary information from computers and other gadgets. They have difficulty using the Internet on a computer, especially when processing information.

Preliminary interviews, surveys and observations with teachers and students revealed that the following situations hinder the motivation of future professionals in the field of Uzbek language in universities and the formation of adequate competencies in science:

1. Problems related to the teaching of the Uzbek language: a) problems with the curriculum; b) some inconsistencies in the purpose of education and the content of education; c) the question of the relevance of speech topics to the competencies of the XXI century; d) problems with teaching Uzbek grammar; d) the issue of teacher competence; e) spelling problems.

2. Problems with students: a) lack of basic knowledge, skills and abilities of students in the Uzbek language; b) giving priority to learning foreign languages over the mother tongue or the state language.

3. Problems of teaching the Uzbek language and teaching materials: a) lack of modern educational literature; b) problems with support with computer technology, etc.

Based on the scope of our study, we will focus on some of them. Although the curriculum of undergraduate education, especially in the curricula of Karakalpak and Kazakh groups, includes 90 hours of classroom hours, in the working curriculum these subjects are taught as 2 subjects in both Uzbek and Russian languages (universities in the Republic of Karakalpakstan). the topics identified in the program are reduced to almost equal halves. This is shown in Table 1.2.1. It should be noted that Uzbek is not taught as a state language in the Turkic-speaking groups of Tashkent State Pedagogical University named after Nizami (language of instruction - Kazakh), Gulistan State University (language of instruction - Kazakh), Chirchik State Pedagogical Institute (language of instruction - Kazakh). The so-called Uzbek (Russian) language, which is part of the general professional sciences, is reserved for the Russian language.

TABLE 1.2.1 THE STATE OF TEACHING UZBEK LANGUAGE IN THE TURKISH-SPEAKING AUDIENCE

T.p.	Universities stage	semester	language of language of	Соат		Education
				Hour Note	Aud must.	
1	Nukus DPI	Phase 1, 1st or 2nd semester	Karakalpak, Kazakh, Turkmen	54	36	Curriculum 90/60
2	QDU	Phase 1, 1-2 semesters	Karakalpak, Kazakh, Turkmen	54	36	
3	Navoi DPI	Phase 1, 1-2 semesters	Karakalpak, Kazakh	90	60	

According to the science program developed by the National University of Uzbekistan, it is planned to teach students 45 speech topics. This program (the same applies to previous programs) is used for both Russian groups and Turkish-speaking audiences. In fact, given that

Uzbek, Karakalpak, Kazakh, and Turkmen are related languages, the teaching of Uzbek requires a specific curriculum and textbooks. It is noteworthy that "the Uzbek language is taught only for oral communication, although a citizen of Uzbekistan, regardless of nationality, was born and raised in this area, has equal rights and has the right to work equally in various fields in the future." It is easy and, worst of all, less important for them to speak Uzbek as a foreign language, not as a "second language", but as a state language. The question of whether science programs and teaching methods allow to be treated as a non-science has caused a great deal of controversy. Our observations show that in most cases, the emphasis is on the speech topic, and little attention is paid to guiding methods for students to master the phonetic, lexical, grammatical features of the Uzbek language in accordance with the speech topic. In particular, there are problems with additional literature, reference to dictionaries, working on the semantic aspects of words. Experts rightly point out that although a number of textbooks, bilingual and trilingual dictionaries, speakers have been created in Uzbekistan to date, their partial consideration of linguistic competencies and modern methods does not allow for full or continuous, as well as independent study of the Uzbek language. Thus, little attention is paid to the formation of linguistic competencies, which are the most important basis for the use of language opportunities.
At the beginning of each academic year, written works (dictation, essays) are taken from 1st year students. The results show that the level of literacy of the majority of students in the Uzbek language is below the norm (see the experimental results in Chapter 3 of the case). This hinders the fulfillment of the requirements for the knowledge, skills and abilities of students in the teaching of the Uzbek language in higher education.

It is no secret that in today's era of globalization, the rapid flow of information, especially in various spheres of life, as well as the growing status of the language of science, is increasing the interest of students in English. In most cases, this is considered a negative situation by Uzbek language teachers. In our opinion, this is not a negative, but a positive situation, and this interest should be used in the formation of knowledge, skills and competencies in the Uzbek language. It is no coincidence that the education system of neighboring Kazakhstan pursues a policy of trilingualism, that is, it is necessary to keep pace with developing countries, without losing its history and spirituality. In fact, interdisciplinary integration, comparison of the native language of the learner of Uzbek and foreign languages becomes a factor that strengthens the motivation of students.

It is no secret that there are many problems in the methodological support of the Uzbek language, the lack of educational tools for the subject, which consists mainly of practical training. In most cases, teachers have used outdated sets of exercises for practical training in the subject "Uzbek language", and in recent years the situation is changing for the better. If we compare the curriculum of this subject approved in 2011 and the list of recommended literature in the curriculum, which was introduced in 2017, the picture becomes clearer. The new science program recommended the use of the latest literature published in our country and abroad. The creation of educational tools - textbooks, didactic materials - suitable for Karakalpak groups, although not intensive, continues. In fact, for many years, special textbooks have not been created for the Turkic-speaking audience, so educational and methodological complexes have been used.

The textbook for higher education was first published in 2012. Although this literature did not fully comply with the curriculum, it was warmly received by science teachers. In 2013, the textbook "Uzbek language" was published for groups with Karakalpak language of instruction, which fully covers the language and speech material specified in the curriculum. The manual, designed to study 24 speech topics, aims to strengthen the knowledge, skills and abilities of students in the Uzbek language at the lower levels, to help them to master the state language in their chosen specialty, to enrich their speech with professional terms. This textbook was republished in 2016 with revisions as it was completed. This manual is recommended as the main literature in the current science program "Uzbek language". The textbook contains the main text on each topic of conversation, and includes additional text, that is, a textbook that serves to strengthen and deepen the described teaching material, to develop practical skills and competencies. Theoretical information on the grammatical rules that need to be studied is stated in clear, simple language. Along with theoretical information, there are comments, applications, basic phrases, explanations, dictionaries. Assignments, problematic and interesting questions were presented on each topic. The provision of such materials will help students to apply the theoretical knowledge they have acquired in practice. It is worth noting that special attention is paid to the homework, taking into account the capabilities of students. Emphasizing that adherence to the norms of the Uzbek literary language and mastering the culture of literacy are the main criteria; they recommended a number of ways to improve written speech, especially the skills and abilities to work independently on official papers and office documents.

Of course, these guides are used effectively in the educational process. However, scientific news, innovations in science teaching requires continuous enrichment of the content of science. At the same time, it should be noted that the advantages of electronic publications are growing along with printed publications. Recommendations of Methodist scholars on the positive aspects of computer technology used in language teaching in the world, the application of tested methods in the teaching of Uzbek language, the acceleration of the creation of teaching aids: step-by-step teaching materials, training programs, spelling and punctuation rules Electronic tutors, a catalog of Uzbek spelling rules and a short electronic spelling dictionary, "Tutor-dictation" or interactive dictations in Uzbek, test programs, spreadsheets in Uzbek, electronic dictionaries in Uzbek, instructions for creating instructional audio programs are very relevant. Indeed, the transition to a new format of educational tools has become a requirement of the times.

Although research has begun on the development of curricula, modern textbooks and manuals, multimedia applications, and the transfer of textbooks to a new format, there are no final conclusions on the choice of language and speech material. According to a survey of professors and teachers of higher education, the fact that the Uzbek language is taught in practice in Russian and Turkish-speaking classrooms on the basis of a single curriculum causes problems in the field. According to surveys and conversations among students, most of them have difficulty reading and listening to Uzbek texts of professional and scientific style, violating the rules of Uzbek orthography in their native languages or under the influence of Qarluq dialects, especially in debates. there are cases of communication in a mixed language, which cannot be called either Karakalpak or Kazakh. Therefore, in contrast to the teaching of Uzbek in Russian groups, it is expedient to formulate a concept for the creation of a unique methodology of teaching in the Turkic-speaking audience, the creation of alternative curricula, printed literature and multimedia applications, the organization of experiments to develop appropriate content.

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IMPORTANCE AND DEVELOPMENT OF TOURIST CLUSTERS IN UZBEKISTAN

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ABSTRACT

This article analysis the development and importance tourist clusters in hospitality business. As currently it is very important to develop tourist cluster in region economy. Also the purpose of article is to study the theoretical and practical methods of applying the "clustering" process in the field of tourism, to adapt the tourist clusters created for each type of tourism based on world experience, using the existing tourism opportunities. The main goal of article is to determine the stages of formation of the tourist cluster and the system of interests of the participants of the tourist cluster. Main relevance of the research is to eliminate problems in the clustering process, to determine the direct role of the state in clustering, to create opportunities for cluster members to operate in a geographically close environment determined by the research requires the study of tourism clusters used by developed countries around the world, as well as the possibility of their introduction in our country.

KEYWORDS: *Cluster economy of region, touristic resources, services, hospitality, tourism industry, innovative products.*

INTRODUCTION

Currently the funds of foreign and domestic investors, loans from commercial banks, extra-budgetary funds of local executive authorities for the establishment of tourist and recreational areas and clusters, the construction of separate tourist facilities and the implementation of other image projects. The implementation of major investment projects in the field of tourism and the development of industry-related infrastructure is becoming a pressing issue due to the involvement of

According to statistics, the number of foreign tourists visiting Uzbekistan is growing rapidly. According to experts, clusters cover 50 percent of the economies of the world's leading countries. For example, today more than half of the organizations operating in the US economy are covered by clusters, which account for almost 60 percent of the country's GDP. In the European Union, there are about 2,000 clusters, which account for 38% of the world's working age population. Today, cluster technologies are widely used in the world economy: forestry cluster in Finland, marine technology in Norway, biotechnology cluster in the UK, footwear cluster in Italy, chemical cluster in Germany and Belgium and others. Thus, a cluster approach to the development of the region's economy can serve as a key organizational and economic mechanism that provides an integral link between the private sector, large organizations, government agencies and educational institutions. At the same time, the main task of the government is to identify the necessary clusters based on the socio-economic capabilities of the regions, develop a strategic plan for their formation and development, create a regulatory framework and integrate existing intellectual, scientific, material and technical resources.

Analyzing the foreign experience in the formation of tourist and recreational clusters (TRC), we can conclude that the main factors in their formation are as follows.

- Availability of network communication strategy in the cluster.

- Creation of an appropriate management mechanism, socio-economic development of the region, including its organizational, managerial and financial-economic components;

- Effective policy of government agencies. Only if there is a well-thought-out state policy in the region, the investment climate in the tourism and recreation complex can be significantly improved which will increase the number of its facilities, increase the flow of tourists and improve the region's tourism and health. Helps increase the number of jobs.

METHODS AND RESULTS

The methods of the research are to study the effective ways of using tourism clusters based on world experience in the research process and to highlight the essence of the tourism cluster and its impact on the economy on the example of the same country.

Objectives of the research work - to determine the features of the application of the cluster approach in Uzbekistan. To achieve the goal, the following tasks are set:

1. To clarify the concepts of cluster, tourist cluster, cluster approach in tourism;

2. To study the application of clustering in the field of tourism;

3. Analysis of foreign experience in the cluster approach in tourism;

4. Review of the quality and international standards of clustering in tourism;

5. Analysis of measures taken in Uzbekistan to create tourism clusters;

6. To study the prospects of creating tourist clusters in Bukhara region.

The creation of a tourism cluster is based on the principles of competition and cooperation. The competitive advantages of the region in the tourism market are created by combining innovative enterprises and organizations, new directions of industrial development, which contribute to the location of the region and shape the region's reputation, determine its sustainable development at the regional and national levels. Competitiveness of tourism clusters in a market economy is formed by socio-economic conditions, labour and investment potential. Competitive relationships are formed both within the cluster and in the external environment.

In this regard, the author suggests emphasizing the following advantages in the creation of tourism clusters.

1. Cooperation at the cluster level has a positive impact on expanding the specialization opportunities of tourism market entities in the same region and at the interregional level, primarily due to additional competitive advantages and increased potential for cooperation;

2. Opportunity to formulate a single strategy for the implementation of competitive advantages, which is especially important in the context of increased risk of doing business in the field of tourism and hospitality;

3. The cluster structure of the organization of commercial activity in the tourism market will allow each of its subjects to use the sources of financing and expand the opportunities for the growth of projected revenues;

4. Clustering as a continuous process can increase efficiency in various areas of tourism and related areas. These include the creation of common tourism products, improvement of transport infrastructure, public safety, search for investors to implement innovative ideas, activation of management staff of tourism cluster entities in order to increase the level of authority, etc;

5. Clusters help disseminate knowledge, innovations and best tourism practices. All this leads to the strengthening of the competitive position of each of the subjects of the tourism cluster, which seems very difficult for an individual company or enterprise;

6. Cooperation with educational and scientific institutions provides access to the results of practical study of the tourism market and its development trends, taking into account the changing needs and requirements of potential customers, regardless of geographical location;

7. Clustering allows more efficient use of existing factors of production, which in turn leads to a reduction in the total cost of production and allows the use of a large-scale economy in the context of the tourist market;

8. The existence of cluster education will further contribute to the economic development of the region, improving the living conditions and living conditions of the local population by creating additional jobs and improving the system of social guarantees by employers;

9. The subjects of the tourism cluster can have a significant impact on the external environment, supporting their interests not individually, but through joint efforts.

DISCUSSIONS

A free tourist zone is compared to a free financial zone. The arrangements of the enactment on free monetary zones, including the advantages and inclinations accommodated free financial zones and their members, will apply to a free traveller zone and business substances enrolled as members in a free tourist zone. The little traveller zone is likened to a little modern zone. The arrangements of the enactment on little mechanical zones apply to little traveller zones. An uncommon traveller zone is an assigned exceptional region, which contains vacationer assets and objects of the travel industry, which offer types of assistance to sightseers through the arrangement of a particular vacationer item around here. While setting up an uncommon traveller zone, conditions, advantages and inclinations might be set up for the members of this zone.

A tourist cluster is a bunch of autonomous associations and individual business visionaries giving complex traveller services and other extra services expected to address the issues of sightseers and adventurers.

Tourism clusters structure, advance and sell the travel industry items to give far reaching the travel industry services, increment the seriousness and nature of the travel industry exercises.

Tourist zones are situated inside specific limits, where at least one traveller assets (regular, authentic, socio-social, clinical and sporting offices, too as different offices that can address the issues of sightseers and adventurers), inbound the travel industry and home-grown the travel industry, the territory made for the improvement of the travel industry, assurance and level-headed utilization of vacationer assets is a tourist zone. Tourist zones are coordinated at the idea of government offices and different associations, just as lawful substances and people occupied with business exercises. Traveller zones are coordinated at the public or nearby level.

A free tourist zone is likened to a free economy zone. The arrangements of the enactment on free financial zones, including the advantages and inclinations accommodated free economy zones and their members, will apply to a free traveller zone and business substances enrolled as members in a free vacationer zone. The little traveller zone is compared to a little mechanical zone. The arrangements of the enactment on little mechanical zones apply to little vacationer zones. An uncommon traveller zone is an assigned exceptional region, which contains vacationer assets and objects of the travel industry, which offer types of assistance to sightseers through the development of a particular vacationer item around here. While setting up an extraordinary vacationer zone, conditions, advantages and inclinations might be set up for the members of this zone.

CONCLUSION

The competitive advantages of the region in the tourism market are created by combining innovative enterprises and organizations, new directions of industrial development, which contribute to the location of the region and shape the region's reputation, determine its sustainable development at the regional and national levels. Competitiveness of tourism clusters in a market economy is formed by socio-economic conditions, labour and investment potential. Competitive relationships are formed both within the cluster and in the external environment.

In this regard, it is proposed to emphasize the following advantages in the creation of tourism clusters.

- Cluster-level cooperation has a positive impact on expanding the specialization opportunities of tourism market entities in the same region and at the interregional level, primarily due to additional competitive advantages and increased potential for cooperation;
- Opportunity to formulate a single strategy for the implementation of competitive advantages, which is especially important in the context of increased risk of doing business in the field of tourism and hospitality;

- The cluster structure of the organization of commercial activity in the tourism market allows each of its subjects to use the sources of financing and expand the opportunities for projected revenue growth;
- Clustering as a continuous process can increase efficiency in various areas of tourism and related industries. These include the creation of common tourism products, improvement of transport infrastructure, public safety, search for investors to implement innovative ideas, activation of management staff of tourism cluster entities in order to increase the level of authority, etc .;

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BRANDING AS A KEY FACTOR OF IMPROVING TOURISM AND HOTEL MARKETING

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ABSTRACT

Brands assume a significant part in getting sorted out the hotel industry; brand makes it simpler for costumers to stick out and for buyers to all the more likely comprehend the advantages of every particular great, consequently assisting them with deciding. Significance of visitor maintenance turns into an important issue. Brands give the chance to empower the formation of visitor reliability so ensure that hotel image is solid by remembering these. Each accommodation needs to have a solid face and, regularly, branding turns into the face that draws in your possible crowd, delights them at each touch point of their travel and at last procure their trust. Building brand character is seemingly quite possibly the best methods of getting out the great word about hotel and tourism business [26].

KEYWORDS: *Branding, Marketing, Tourism, Hotel Industry, 4P, Income, Products, Customers.*

INTRODUCTION

In such manner, numerous of hotels need to rehash the quality and fundamental attributes of the best hotel networks - world pioneers in the hotel business, which definitely prompts a specific closeness of the hotel services advertised. In these conditions, to tackle the issue and decide the uniqueness of the hotel business ventures should utilize uncommon imaginative techniques for advancement focused on the cognizant plan of the brand and its arrangement, communicating the uniqueness and worth of the delivered hotel items.

The irritation of the opposition between the undertakings of the hospitality business strengthens the issue of discovering successful techniques and methods of making upper hands, permitting them to situate themselves all the more unmistakably in the market of the travel industry and hotel services. With regards to the present status of the hospitality services market, an economical upper hand ought to be in accomplishing a distinction from a contender that is significant for the purchaser through the arrangement of a bunch of measures pointed toward improving the nature of administrations and the organization's picture, fortifying its own image, and applying a client situated way to deal with serving shoppers.

These days, numerous hospitality ventures are confronted with the way that contenders look for in their services to develop the quality and attributes of the best hotel networks - world pioneers, which unavoidably prompts an extraordinary closeness of the hotel services offered and somewhat confounds the selection of buyers. This requires cordiality endeavors to apply extraordinary advancement strategies focused on cognizant brand building and brand development that mirrors the uniqueness and worth of their own hotel items and administrations.

METHODS AND RESULTS

Brands, as the main elusive resources of undertakings, have effectively demonstrated their capacity not exclusively to furnish endeavors with solid upper hands, yet in addition to fundamentally expand their reasonable worth.

At present, a significant errand is to build up a logical reason for the utilization of marking in homegrown ventures of the accommodation business, since there is nobody by and large acknowledged strategy for making long haul shopper inclinations for a specific brand. Marking at homegrown ventures of the friendliness business is simply starting to create.

Regardless of a critical number of distributions committed to the issue of brand the board of labor and products, it ought to be noticed that various issues controlled by the particulars of the hospitality business have not yet been explored. This applies to such angles as techniques and advances of whimsical administration, present day patterns in brand arrangement, methods of utilizing new types of brand advancement, strategies for planning their mix into the general advancement framework, just as the issues of methodological help of brand the executives at ventures of the hospitality business.

Hotel companies are guided in their work, of course, on their customers: real or potential, looking for various ways to attract them, they stop looking for such advantages that would satisfy a wide range of customer needs. Especially when the target segment of the consumer has a fairly high income, and the hospitality company is ready to offer something interesting and unique and respectable for this market segment. For consumers, in turn, it is important that offers from the hotel industry, of course, pay maximum attention to their needs, and the quality of services meets or even exceeds the requested price. This is what consumers are returning to quality and a desire to exceed expectations. [27].

The purpose of branding is to create a clear brand image and a clear formation of the direction of communication. Branding includes work on market research, positioning services, creating a brand name, descriptor, slogan, visual and verbal identification systems (trademark, corporate identity, packaging, special sounds, etc.), the use of identification and communication carriers reflecting and broadcasting the brand idea.

The main stages of branding:

- Analysis of the market situation, target audience (current state of the brand, if it has already been created);

- Planning (formulation of the essence of the brand, positioning; development of a brand management strategy);

- Brand building (creating a system of visual and verbal identification; developing a brand image; creating a set of brand documents);

- Brand promotion (using integrated marketing communications to create strong relationships between consumers and the brand);

- Brand monitoring and assessment of the effectiveness of actions [28].

DISCUSSION

The final stage of brand development is the creation of a single set of documents that unites all the verbal and visual elements of the brand, regulates further work with it, facilitates the implementation of its verbal and visual standards in the daily activities of the company, as well as understanding the philosophy, values and essence of the brand, primarily by ourselves. Employees of the company

Usually the set of documents includes:

-Brand book;

-Guideline.

A brand book is a description of the main elements of identity and brand attributes (essence, position, mission, philosophy, values, and individuality). The purpose of this document is to systematize all ideological elements of the brand, create a comprehensive formed brand picture, as well as detailed recommendations for its use in order to form a holistic brand perception by consumers.

The brand book describes the channels and methods of reaching the target audience, as well as how to use the brand in various communications.

A guideline (passport of standards or logo book) is a guide that describes the basic principles of the correct use of visual brand identifiers on various media in various communications. This document allows you to control the use of the brand, regulate the size of the logo, corporate colors, fonts and other elements that create a corporate identity.

As a rule, the guideline includes a set of rules describing the correct and unacceptable use of brand constants:

- Brand name,

- Logo and block,

- Schemes for constructing a brand name and logo,

- Corporate colors and fonts,

- The location of the brand block,

- Sign (and / or logo) on business documents and advertising media,

- Etc.

All of the above allows us to emphasize the complex nature of the brand and assume that brand formation is a process aimed at its creation and development. In turn, this process in special marketing terminology is defined as branding.

Branding refers to the process of brand management, including brand creation, brand promotion to the market, and brand adaptation to the changing conditions of the external and internal environment.

The process of forming and developing a brand is very significant, as it contributes to the accelerated development of the business. The concept of branding fully conveys the characteristics of the brand as a kind of image formed in the minds of consumers. In this regard, branding can be defined as an integrated technological complex of methods and techniques aimed at creating and promoting branded services, as well as activities to form long-term loyalty programs for certain segments of the consumer market. Such programs are created on the basis of special incentive campaigns and events to create a company's image, highlighting the set of its unique advantages among competitors [3].

A brand in the hospitality industry has three main functions:

1) The function of differentiation, since it is the brand that gives the client a clear idea of the main values of the company, makes it possible to convey to the client the uniqueness of the hotel, its dissimilarity from competitors, the material and intangible benefits of living in it, thus positioning the hotel on the market;

2) Acts as a promotion tool, creating additional investments in marketing, which pay off due to an increase in demand for hotel services;

3) Creates a complex of emotional and rational prerequisites for repeat and multiple clients. It is the presence of a constant, loyal audience that guarantees

Sustainable development of the hotel [3]

CONCLUSION

In brief, present day branding is pointed toward overseeing customer connections and is an instrument for the viable turn of events and presence of undertakings in the travel industry and accommodation industry. Based on explicit information and input from the two purchasers and different organizations in the business, certain ends can be drawn. Today is as of now unquestionable that a brand can be viewed as an astounding benefit in the approach of any organization, marking assists ventures with getting a name, win a customer, and draw them to purchase certain products.

The possibilities for utilizing this technique can be anticipated as great, in light of the fact that the brand is significant for purchasers today, it fulfills one of the essential human necessities - the requirement for self-articulation. Moreover, brand inns today offer customers a greater of services, in such manner, consumer decision is unsurprising. In this way, we can presume that branding would now be able to be utilized by hotel endeavors as a strategy for managing contenders. This strategy works everywhere on the world, and the act of utilizing it is without a doubt effective.

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PROSPECTS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF GASTRONOMIC TOURISM IN UZBEKISTAN

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ABSTRACT

This article defines the importance and prospects for the development gastronomic tourism in Uzbekistan regions. As we know in competitive tourism market it is important to create new and special types of tourism. For this reason, authors have analyzed the economic and social importance of gastronomic tourism in hospitality industry in Uzbekistan regions. Gastronomic travel industry is a making trip and gastronomic visits to become more acquainted with the country through its gastronomy, local food and culinary expert classes. Uzbekistan is the most reasonable country for gastronomic the travel industry. Without a doubt, the Uzbek public food is perhaps the most beautiful and wealthy in the East. Some Uzbek dishes have a centuries-old history. A gastronomic excursion around Uzbekistan, regardless of whether in any piece of the nation, will have new sentiments and impressions.

KEYWORDS: *Gastronomy, Culinary, Gastronomic Tourism, Gastro Tourist, Types Of Food, Uzbek Culinary, Culture, Tourism Products.*

INTRODUCTION

Gastronomic tourism industry is a visit through nations and landmasses, the reason for which is to get to know the highlights of local cooking and offer vacationers the chance to taste old fashioned food and items. The gastronomic visit isn't just an excursion as a help, yet additionally a bunch of exercises pointed toward tasting dishes that are extraordinary to a specific area, comprising of fixings that are interesting and have a one of a kind taste elsewhere on the planet.

Nowadays, the main purpose of gastronomic tours is to get acquainted with the features of the national cuisine of any country, to taste a variety of unique and delicious dishes, and not to eat them to satiety. As we have mentioned, it is about enjoying national dishes that incorporate their ingredients and traditions with local cooking methods that have not been lost and preserved over the years, and about getting to know the culture of cooking them.

Gastronomic travel - in which each visitor learns about the tourist resources of a country, as well as the culture of the people of this tourist country through the concept of national cuisine.Thus, gastronomic tourism is a tour of countries and continents, the purpose of which is to get acquainted deeply with the features of local cuisine and allow guests to taste antique-special dishes and products. The gastronomic tour is not only a traveling around the country to see historical monuments, but also a set of activities aimed at tasting foods that are unique to a particular region, consisting of special ingredients that are unique and have a unique taste anywhere else in the world [31].

METHODS AND RESULTS

Cooking mirrors the traditions, verifiable customs and characteristics of every country. It is this uniqueness that makes public cooking extraordinary and differed. The variety of horticultural items filled in our bright land assumes a significant part in raising the degree of taste and kind of the entirety of our dishes. One of the components that completely mirror the uniqueness of our table is the assortment of our dishes. For instance, meat-and-milk and yogurt are devoured more in cows reproducing zones, while vegetables are more predominant in farming zones. There are dishes that are ready for the visitors, not for regular utilization, but rather for the occasion table. These are incorporate halim, sumalak, plov, postdumba wrapping, shashlik, somsa, tandir kebab, narin, fatir, hasip

Interest in the kind of gastronomic the travel industry is developing from one year to another. This interest is more pervasive in the Spain, Italy and Asian countries, and the quantity of nations creating gastronomic agendas is developing step by step. This developing interest is making the reason for the advancement of different kinds of the travel industry. This kind of amusement can likewise be perceived as the craving to taste the food you need in its unique structure in the wake of being enticed to eat semi-completed items. Gastronomic the travel industry is particularly appealing for experts, who are keen on flavorful food, which isn't just food, yet additionally snapshots of cheerful dispositions. Second, gastronomic travel pulls in experts whose exercises are straightforwardly identified with cooking and eating, like eatery chiefs, testers, and café pundits. These individuals go on visits to improve their expert abilities, information and abilities. Thus, there are ace classes in gastronomic visits with the best culinary experts, where they are glad to share their expert privileged insights. At long last, in gastronomic visits, delegates of the movement organization additionally go on culinary outings to extend their business.

There are two sorts of gastronomy: provincial (called "green") and metropolitan. The thing that matters is that travelers making a trip to the wide open are centered on tasting eco-accommodating items. For instance, the "green" species offers an assortment of wild organic products filling in the forested areas, an assortment of leafy foods filled in the fields, and an excursion along chasing and wine creation courses where allowed. City visits incorporate an outing to the ice cream parlor manufacturing plant or a little frankfurter shop, an eatery situated close to the shop and the results of the exquisite cuisine shop. It likewise acquaints us with various cooking styles of the very area and the way that a similar food is set up in various nations. It is an exceptionally well known kind of Italian and Moldavian wines that welcomes sightseers to go around the grape plantations, pick grapes and taste the wines.

DISCUSSIONS

Including the Republic of Uzbekistan has the potential for the development of gastro-tourism, with its unique national cuisine, its tradition of hospitality. Uzbek cuisine is perhaps one of the richest in the East. Located on the trade caravan routes of the Great Silk Road, for many centuries Uzbekistan has absorbed the most interesting and unusual dishes from various countries. Merchants exchanged the most intimate secrets of certain recipes. Thus, the dishes of other peoples penetrated into the Uzbek cuisine and practically became national. Each dish has its own traditional rituals and preparation methods. Of course, the most famous and favorite dish of Uzbekistan, as everyone knows, is pilaf. In addition to this dish, there is a huge list of other, no less exotic dishes.

By developing gastronomic tourism on the territory of Uzbekistan, it is possible to attract many tourists from different countries of the world. Uzbekistan can also share its national cuisine, winemaking, products, melons, and honey with guests from different countries of the world.

It should be noted that each region of the Republic of Uzbekistan has its own peculiarity of cooking national dishes, for example, pilaf, which is considered the most exquisite dish. Pilaf is the most famous dish in Uzbekistan. It is considered an ordinary and at the same times a festive dish. Not a single wedding, party or birthday takes place without it. The main components of pilaf are rice, meat, carrots, onions, etc [1].

A gastronomic tour as a service is more than just a trip, it is a well-organized and well-thought-out complex of events for tasting traditional dishes in a certain area, as well as individual ingredients that are not found anywhere else in the world, which have a special taste.

Specific features of gastronomic tourism:

1. Gastronomic travel has a key personality that not only every country, but every region has the resources to develop such travel.

2. Also, gastronomic tourism does not have the character of a seasonal holiday; for any time of the year, you can choose a suitable tour.

3. Gastronomic tourism, to one degree or another, is considered an element of the constituent of all tourist trips. But in contrast to other forms of tourism, acquaintance with the national cuisine becomes a key motive, goal and component of a gastronomic journey.

4. Promotion of local farms and food producers is an integral part of any gastronomic tour [5].

Our country can be proud of the fact that we have qualified cooks of national cuisine, masters of their craft. The only obstacle is the organization of a gastronomic tour. If you interest tourists from different countries of the world with your cuisine, your traditions, attract bloggers, make films about national cuisine, then gastronomic tourism will not differ much from other popular tours.

Of course, it is necessary to work with catering establishments: restaurants, teahouses, improve service, attract professional chefs, and give the enterprise a national flavor, not a European one. To increase the range of national dishes and drinks.Use national live music on POP.

And also when visiting enterprises in the production of winemaking, carefully prepare all the premises, improve roads, observe all the rules of sanitation and hygiene.

Currently, this topic is modern and relevant. The development of gastronomic tourism in the world is gaining momentum every year. This type of tourism is suitable for tourists who want to add something new, amazing to their trip, in order to see and feel the culture of the country, people through the food they eat [5].

The degree of study of this topic is not significant yet. Since, now gastronomic tourism is going through a stage of formation: the development of interesting directions and the selection of services offered in such tours. For the study of gastronomic tourism, one of the most advanced, sufficiently developed in terms of tourism country, Uzbekistan, was chosen.

CONCLUSION

Today, one of the significant moments and element of the tourism industry is the catering of guests. Getting acquainted with the sights of the city, sightseers at the same time want to know about the peculiarities of the national cuisine of that country. Local cuisine can be considered as an important tourist resource of the territories, it is important to maintain and promote various food options, which allows you to preserve the regional peculiarity of the territory and increase its attractiveness and attractiveness for tourists.

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STUDENTS ' SPEECH DEVELOPMENT BY TEACHING PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS

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ABSTRACT

In this article, the lexical-phrase logical works on the cultivation of speech of Primary School students, work on vocabulary, the methods of lexical-phrase logical analysis, the specific role and importance of teaching phrase logical combinations to junior students are highlighted. Base words and phrases: Phrase logical combinations, lexical-phrase logical analysis, stable combinations, aphorisms, speech-growing techniques. In accordance with the laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan "on the state language", "on education" and "national program of training of personnel", the educational system of the Republic of Uzbekistan sets new requirements for continuous education. In particular, the main purpose of teaching native language in primary education is aimed at the development of a person who can freely and effectively express his / her opinion in written and oral form, consciously mastering the rules of the Uzbek language, as well as making appropriate and correct use of theoretical knowledge, developed speech culture.

KEYWORDS: *Influence, Punctuation Marks, Compatibility, Manifested, Figurative Expressions.*

INTRODUCTION

At the same time, in the update of the educational content, the principle of "the active participant of the educational process of the pupil" is passed, so it is necessary to organize the lesson process in an unconventional way using modern pedagogical technologies, to increase the free creativity and independent search for students. It stands primarily speech integrations based on requirements. In the first place, the task of primary school teachers is the cultivation of the speech of students of small age, which is carried out mainly on the basis of the teaching of the subjects "native language" and "reading".

In the first place, the teacher should teach the pupils to speak, taking into account the Prevention of defects in speech, cleaning their speech from the influence of dialect, the influence of various vulgar words and following the norms of the literary language.

With the help of speech, a person expresses his thoughts, feelings, desires and expresses the thoughts, feelings, desires of others. Speech is verbal and written according to the form of expression. Oral speech is an ordinary colloquial speech; this speech is more sonorous and refers to different spelling. In it, complex grammatical devices, compound sentences practically do not apply. And the conclusion of written speech is a more complicated process, which requires the reader to build a correct sentence in terms of spelling and meaning, to correctly apply each word in its place, to adhere to spelling and punctuation marks. First of all, it should be noted that all the Educational Sciences that are taught in the school will be aimed at working on the speech of the student. And the science of mother tongue is the most basic and important among them.

As the knowledge, worldview of the student develops; his speech and thinking also grow steadily. Fluent, compact, effective speech gives the listener a rest. One of the main tasks of the school is to teach its students such vocabulary.

The following are the DTS requirements to be put into the students ' speech:

1. Compatibility of speech to speech conditions. When speaking, the circumstances of the speaker and the listener are understood when the speech is being created. For example, if the speaker is one, the listener is many, the speaker is required to follow the loud stops (pauses) and explain the thought consistently and in relation to each other. The specific appearance of such a speech is reflected in the answers of the reader in the process of highlighting theoretical issues or performing homework, in his speech revealing a particular topic in a class, in a heap. One of the important components of speech conditions is also the fact that the speaker takes into account the level of the audience.

2. The meaning of speech. The reader's speech is meaningful only if it corresponds to the conditions of speech, and if it describes the events that he or she knows and is aware of in verbal and written forms. Clear evidence, the thoughts of the reader on the basis of personal observation or impressions, feelings attract the attention of others. It is also important to use lexical-phraseological units in their place, in the norm, the most basic tool that ensures the content of speech.

3. Logical mountain of speech, to be precise and consistent: As each thought in speech is logically based, its impressiveness increases. This requires every schoolboy to look closely at the thing, the incident, to be able to give each of them a worthy assessment, in this way to regularly and consistently build a speech, to be able to prove it. The reader should be able to logically connect one thought with the other when describing the idea, distinguish the main thoughts that relate to the subject from the secondary thoughts, avoid repeated thoughts.

4. The fact that the speech is rich and colorful. Rich and diverse speech is manifested primarily in the use of lexical possibilities of the Uzbek language in the description of thought: a wide and appropriate use of figurative words, figurative expressions and expressions, proverbs and fairy tales, portable meaningful words, artistic language tools such as analogy, adjectives, etc.

5. The fact that the speech is constructed correctly from the grammatically. The reader is obliged to have such qualifications and skills as to connect words, combinations of words and sentences,

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to apply conciliatory and possessive suffixes appropriately, to be able to adapt the possessive and transitive part of the sentence.

6. The tone of speech. The tone is considered a means of increasing the sensitivity of the reader's speech. The reader must read each poetic or prose work, adhering to the syntagms, correctly supporting the logical accent.

The following practical activities are used in the cultivation of students ' speech:

1. To teach literary pronunciation by linking the rules learned in each lesson.

2. Also pay attention to speech cultivation in teaching other subjects.

3. Understand the facts that are not characteristic of the literary language in the reader's speech.

4. In teaching phonetics, pay attention to the pronunciation of sounds, which differ in writing by their pronunciation.

5. Lessons on strengthening orthographic skills.

6. To ensure the productive use of lexical-phraseological units in speech.

7. Work on dictionaries.

8. Encourage students to speak out at various events and gatherings.

9. Excerpts from poetic and prose works go to memorize.

The role and importance of lexical-phraseological works in the system of students 'speech development is considered important.General education (in particular, primary education) is formed on the basis of lexical-phraseological works of elements of speech competence in students, proceeding from the requirements of the DTS and the curriculum. That is, during the analysis of texts given in textbooks 1-4 class"native language" and "reading", the following lexical-phraseological works should be planned:

1. Mutual differentiation of lexical-phraseological units.

2. Work on the dictionary.

3. Lexical-phraseological analysis.

In the mutual differentiation of lexical-phraseological units, the main attention is paid to the teaching of phraseological units (FB). In the texts given in the textbooks of the mother tongue and reading in primary education, phraseological units are also actively used, and the special study of these units is important in the development of students ' speech, increasing vocabulary, the development of artistic thinking.

There are also the following important aspects of training FB:

- Students will be introduced to the characteristics of the FB;

- Learns to distinguish FBS from compound words and other lexical units;

- Learns to distinguish FBS from syntactic units (word combination, sentence);

- Learns the meaning and function of FB in the text (artistic and scientific-popular text);

- Students ' speech develops on the basis of FBS.

Although a separate theoretical (or practical)hour (lesson) has not been allocated in school textbooks for the study of phraseological units, which have been widely used in our language for many centuries, with a figurative expression of thought, it is possible to formulate the ability to learn FB and use it in speech as early as 1-4 classes, and if not, to work.

Phraseological units and more are considered a unit of language, formed from a mutually stable combination of words, the meaning of which is equal to one word, always applied in a portable sense. In Uzbek linguistics,research work on phraseological units began in the 50-ies of the XX century, and until today it has been studied as a phraseology, phraseology, phrase, stable combination, stable combination.The first study in this area was conducted by prof. Sh. Thanks went to Abdullayev. In his scientific research, he studied the features of phraseological compounds similar and different from language phenomena, their grammatical nature, for the first time compiled an Explanatory Dictionary of Uzbek phraseology.

This is what he explained in the dictionary the meaning of the phrase.After that, various scientific research work on the research of FB was carried out. Especially in the following years, attention was paid to the study of FB on the basis of artistic texts, various variants of special phraseological dictionaries were created. In particular, the school also created an “educational dictionary” on the study of FB, but for primary schoolchildren it is problematic to draw up a special “educational phraseological dictionary”. Therefore, even primary school teachers do not attach so much importance to phraseological units. However, in the texts given in the textbooks 1-4 class “mother tongue”, “reading”, FBS are widely used, teaching them to small children requires serious attention.

The teacher of the Tashkent State Pedagogical University Mukhtorkhon Rakhimova also emphasized the need to formulate the skills of correct and productive use of these compounds in the period of primary education, since the semantic nature of phraseological units in the Uzbek language has not been sufficiently studied in her scientific and methodological article titled” Teaching the use of phraseological units in.

In fact,it is of great importance for students to be able to use FBS in their speech in the development of their creative thinking and speech, it is possible to use various exercises in the lessons of mother tongue and reading in order to strengthen their knowledge gained on this subject and create the ability to use them correctly and appropriately.Hereof should first of all be able to understand the lexical-semantic, stylistic features of the FB, the types of active and nouns according to their application, similar and different aspects to the lexical and syntactic units, and apply new pedagogical technologies, teaching methods of teaching them.

Training of phraseological units is carried out in stages:

At the first stage, initial concepts are formed about the peculiarities of FB,in particular, their lexical-semantic meanings.This is done mainly through practical assignments and, in part, theoretical questions and answers.

At the main stage, it is studied the differentiation of the FB from such stable combinations as vocabulary, compound word, as well as Proverbs, fairy tales, aphorisms, pictorial expressions.According to the interpretation of A.A Yuldoshev, it is worthwhile to teach the system of exercises on the basis of similar and different aspects of the interaction of dictionary units and phraseological units.

Prof. A.A.Yuldoshev quot; phraseological units with some features of the studied phraseological units, in particular, converge to compound words. The difference between phraseological units and compound words is not only structurally, but also semantically-functional, that is, stylistically obvious. The lexical meaning of a compound word is expressed not by an image, but directly, and in the FB the meaning is expressed by a figurine (figurine), but by the nominative - own (to name) meanings of these portable parts of meaning in the phraseology.

Indeed, if the words (joint words)have the Right (own) meaning leader, then in the FB the figurative-nominative meaning is the leader, in which the figurative meaning has a global feature.

Junior schoolchildren should be taught the differences and differences between these units, taking into account their age characteristics and level. In this, each unit-word, joint word, proverb, the ability to distinguish aphorisms on the basis of special signs inherent in it is formed.

As a dictionary unit:

– Word-a predicate, expressing consciousness, one and many meaningful units;

– A joint word - two or more substantive, concept-expressing, one and many meaningful units;

- Proverb, fairy tales – a combination of several words, units that express a holistic (correct and portable) meaning;

- Dice - a combination of several words, clearly pronounced by the author, representing a holistic (correct and portable) meaning, units;

- Phraseological units are units that are formed from a mutual combination of more than one word, equivalent in meaning to a word, meaning in integrity, portable.

Well, it is possible to distinguish FB from simple words “consisting of more than one word”, from compound words “in shape, equivalent to a sentence”, from correctly meaningful stable combination (proverb, fairy talesand aphorism), in which the word combination “represents a mobile meaning in integrity”, on the basis of systematic exercises step-by-step instruction can be taught.

At the final stage, the skill of separating FBS from syntactic units – word combinations, sentence differentiation, separation of FBS used in texts is formed, in speech, in a clearly connected speech, the role and functions of their application are partially taught theoretically, without benefit.

A.A.Yuldoshev emphasizes that phraseological units are only structurally close in terms of origin from syntactic units.

Prof. S.N. Muratov distinguishes FBS from free word combinations according to the following signs: 1)semantic integrity; 2)figurability; 3)Portable spirituality .

Work on the dictionary is considered one of the main directions of speech cultivation in primary classes. In connection with this study, recounting of the artistic work, study of the material, preparation of the statement and essay, students will be able to work on the stable combinations used in the texts of the 1-4 class native language and reading textbooks in the dictionary study, use of dictionaries in the study of the meaning of words and FBS that are unfamiliar to, it is possible to carry out the work of determining the level of skills of mutual differentiation of vocabulary with FB (phrase) in students.

Since the 60-ies of the XX century began to deal directly with the scientific and theoretical problems of compiling phraseological dictionaries, to this day several types of phraseological dictionaries have been created in Uzbek phraseology:

1) One-language phraseological dictionary;

2) Phraseological Dictionary of writer's works;

3) Uzbek-Russian phraseological dictionaries;

4) Multilingual phraseological dictionaries;

5) Phraseological Dictionary of folk works;

6) Frequency annotated phraseological dictionary;

7) Study phraseological dictionary.

Due to the requirements of the national program of Personnel Training and the ”state national program for the development of school education in 2004-2009”, more than 10 educational dictionaries were created for schools in Karshi city in 2007-2008. Among them is the "Uzbek language teaching dictionary". This educational dictionary is written in the Latin Uzbek Alphabet about a thousand of the FB's given in ”explanatory phraseological Dictionary of the Uzbek language” by Rakhmatullaev were analyzed.Since this educational phraseological dictionary is a preliminary work in Uzbek phraseology, it is free from a number of shortcomings, along with the fact that it has achievements.

Also, this dictionary was created specifically for schoolchildren, but it was not so adapted to teach FB to small children. Therefore, it is necessary to collect FB on the basis of text materials given in the textbooks 1-4 class ”Reading”, ”native language” and create a special ”explanatory educational Dictionary of Phraseological units”for pupils of primary classes.

The cultivation of the speech of primary schoolchildren by means of lexical-phraseological analysis depends on the following three main factors: first, being in a relationship with attention to the separation of words and FB from the text, the correct and expressive speech of children, that is, the conditions of speech; secondly, how the children's speech experience is organized; third, speech

Well, in the teaching of FB to primary schoolchildren, we can say that the appropriate use of FB in the speech of students, the formation of skills for the correct interpretation of their meanings;teaching FB to be able to interpret the difference between the word, joint word and word combinations by means of concrete examples; we can say that it will be a solution.

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SOCIO- PEDAGOGICAL BASES OF STUDENTS FOR PEDAGOGICAL ACTIVITY PREPARATION

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ABSTRACT

The article provides feedback on the preparation of students for teaching and the development of their creative abilities in the process. In the current situation, it is the responsibility of the student to achieve the goals of education, to organize a variety of activities of teachers, to raise them to be knowledgeable, faithful, hardworking, well-rounded people. The future of our people, the future of independent Uzbekistan depends in many ways on the educators, their skills, readiness, dedication, attitude to the work of teaching and educating the younger generation.

KEYWORDS: *Modern Requirements, Action Strategy, Pedagogical Activity, Priority, Creative Thinking and Others.*

INTRODUCTION

The ongoing socio-economic, political, cultural and educational reforms in our country are aimed at radically modernizing the education system and raising it to the level of modern requirements - is one of today’s priorities. Nowadays, as a result of radical reforms aimed at improving the education system in line with modern requirements, the scope of professional activities of future professionals is expanding through the introduction of a vocational education system.

Without changing the education system, it is impossible to bring up a generation with intellectual potential and high spiritual development. After all, the training of specialists with deep and solid knowledge and intellectual abilities, broad outlook, spiritual and moral maturity are one of the important factors for the future development of our country among the developed countries.

The Action Strategy for the Further Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan states that “education of physically healthy, mentally and intellectually developed, independent-minded, patriotic, strong-minded young people, deepening democratic reforms and increasing their social activity in the development of civil society” priorities have been identified.The fulfillment of the tasks set by the Government of the Republic in the field of education largely depends on teachers.

In the current situation, it is the responsibility of the student to achieve the goals of education, to organize a variety of activities of teachers, to raise them to be knowledgeable, faithful, hardworking, well-rounded people. The future of our people, the future of independent Uzbekistan depends in many ways on the educators, their skills, readiness, dedication, attitude to the work of teaching and educating the younger generation. We know that today, the idea of continuous pedagogical education is being implemented in our country. In this regard, the training and retraining of teachers has been the focus of state and public attention.

There is no denying that pedagogy is an honorable but very complex profession. Because, to be a good teacher, it is not enough to have a pedagogical theory.In pedagogical theory the general rules of teaching and upbringing of children are generalized, methodological ideas are stated, emphasis is taken on taking into account the individual characteristics of young students.The practical pedagogical process is very diverse. Even, there are situations that do not correspond to pedagogical theory. This requires a teacher with extensive knowledge, thorough practical training, high pedagogical skills and creativity. Therefore, it is essential to train and adapt teachers to pedagogical activities, starting from higher education institutions.

Indeed, changes in living conditions and the education system, its purpose, content, types, which have changed dramatically in recent years, or a new look at the spiritual upbringing of the younger generation, its study, evaluation and it requires the purposeful use of the rich cultural heritage of our people. In carrying out the set asks:

- Development of educational work, forms, methods and tools in accordance with the requirements of world standards;
- Education of a spiritually and physically healthy generation;
- Decision of a culture of healthy lifestyle at a young age;
- Education of young people and their spiritual development creates a need to create a system of cooperation between the community, family and non-governmental organizations.
- In the training of qualified personnel, it is important to change the methods of practical training and develop the skills to apply the acquired theoretical knowledge in practice through independent work.

Simultaneously, in the process of preparing students of pedagogical higher educational institutions for pedagogical activity and developing their creative abilities, it is necessary to find solutions to professional problems in their activities and it is important to train professionals who can use interactive teaching methods in their implementation, who are active creative thinkers in higher education institutions, who are inquisitive, who seek information independently, and who can apply it in their practice. It is also vital to pay special attention to their didactic competencies in the effective organization of the process of independent work in the educational process in higher education.

Our great ancestors, scholars, educators, and genius have made a number of comments about the field of pedagogy, how responsible it is, and the requirements for this profession. For example, according to Farabi, “the educational process should be organized, managed and directed by an experienced educator, because not everyone can know happiness and things on their own. He needs a teacher to do that.” Moreover, IbnSina stated, “Whoever is able to correct his mistake can take care of the upbringing of others. An educator who wants to educate another person and correct his morals must first study him well and be well aware of all his shortcomings. Otherwise, the educator will not be able to fulfill the task set before him”. A.Navai praised a hard-working, creative person who has mastered his profession, who has benefited himself and others with his hard work and intelligence.

K.D.Ushinsky, a foreign educator, stated, “If pedagogy wants to educate a person in one way, he must first know how to study a person in a comprehensive way”. Fulfilling this requirement, Ushinsky wrote a two-volume capital work, “Man as a Subject of Education” and he collected and prepared materials to write 3rd volumes. As a result of individual work, A.S.Makarenko brought up new people from lazy children to great talents. Along with them, he rose to the level of a famous pedagogical writer.

In conclusion, the preparation of students of higher education institutions for pedagogical activity should be one of the main goals of all professional teachers. ladi. At the same time, it would be useful to provide them with all the guidance, advice, knowledge and skills on the effective organization of pedagogical activities, to make them aware of the responsibilities and requirements of today’s pedagogical activity and the teachers themselves.

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ANALYSIS OF THE MARKETING ENVIRONMENT AND COMMUNICATION IN TOURISM BUSINESS

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ABSTRACT

Numerous organizations are continually checking their marketing condition, distinguishing changes in the marketing environment in an opportune way and attempting to adjust to them as fast as could really be expected. The marketing environment is a bunch of variables that influence the marketing exercises of an undertaking, the turn of events and accomplishment of its deals to customers in the objective market. The marketing environment comprises of the interior climate and the outer condition of the venture. The external environment itself comprises of miniature and large scale conditions. A few organizations themselves attempt to impact the promoting environment, shift it in the bearing they need, or possibly forestall any undesirable changes that may happen.

KEYWORDS: *Tourism, Marketing, Hotel Industry, Hospitality, Advertising, 4P, Economy, Innovative Services.*

INTRODUCTION

Investigation of the marketing environment in the tourism industry permits the organization to recognize the upsides of the travel industry market emerging from the conditions where it works, and to foster dependent on these benefits. So while a few elements in the outside environment set out positive open doors for an undertaking, others make extra difficulties and restrictions.

While analyzing the outer environment, it is important to distinguish every one of the chances and dangers in it, and, if vital, to anticipate their event. In any case, it isn't sufficient to distinguish these to work effectively on the lookout. This is on the grounds that once an accommodation is looked for, the undertaking might not have adequate ability to utilize it or openings may not be found to forestall the recognized risk.Once more, fostering an extraordinary arrangement that will consider development sooner rather than later can transform into a bad dream because of the absence of assets to carry out it. In this manner, it is important to contemplate both the qualities and shortcomings of the inside environment of the tourism organizations [1].

Marketing not just gives a total and far reaching investigation of consumer interest yet in addition an answer for the issue of expanding circulation, expanding the productivity and dissemination of activities in the market to shape interest and increment deals. A bunch of marketing connections is intended to fill this need.

The environment wherein the travel industry (hierarchical) firm works in a mind boggling arrangement of interchanges.The firm keeps up associations with its clients, banks, insurance agencies, travel service producers and a wide scope of firms [2].

These associations have various directions and crossing characters. The movement firm (issue) should resolve the issue of detailing and conveyance of the suggested items.

Communications can be viewed as an interaction of data trade. It is feasible to make individual and non-individual associations with people. Relational correspondence is between at least two people who discuss straightforwardly with one another using a method for correspondence (phone, web, and etc.) Theoretical connections are the interaction of non-individual connections between people.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

In any case, conducting a study of the marketing environment on the basis of a well-developed program will allow you to achieve the set goal. This program should be implemented in several stages:

1) The zones (parts of the environment) to be studied are identified;

2) the sources of information, methods of information collection, who will be involved in the collection of information, the number of times the information will be collected, the need to re-collect information at any time;

3) A plan for the collection of this information;

4) The obtained data are analyzed and the obtained results are used for marketing purposes.

The investigation of the marketing environment should start with the investigation of the inward environment in the undertaking. The inside environment of the venture comprises of elements that can be overseen by it, which ought to be concentrated in the accompanying regions:

- Personnel (representatives, their abilities and capacities, the arrangement of determination in their work, the arrangement of preparing and advancement of representatives, the arrangement of execution assessment and motivators, the connection among representatives and the improvement of these connections, and so on);
- Association of the executives (hierarchical construction, inward collaboration, current guidelines and cycles, dispersion of rights and obligations, effectiveness, and so forth);
- Finance (liquidity of assets, level of productivity, and so forth);

- Marketing (item valuing, deals methodology, publicizing and outer relations framework).

When analyzing the external environment, it is necessary to identify all the opportunities and risks in it, and, if necessary, to predict their occurrence. However, it is not enough to identify these in order to operate successfully in the market. This is because once a convenience is sought, the enterprise may not have sufficient capacity to use it, or opportunities may not be found to prevent the identified risk. Again, developing a great plan that will allow for development in the near future can turn into a nightmare due to the lack of funds to implement it.

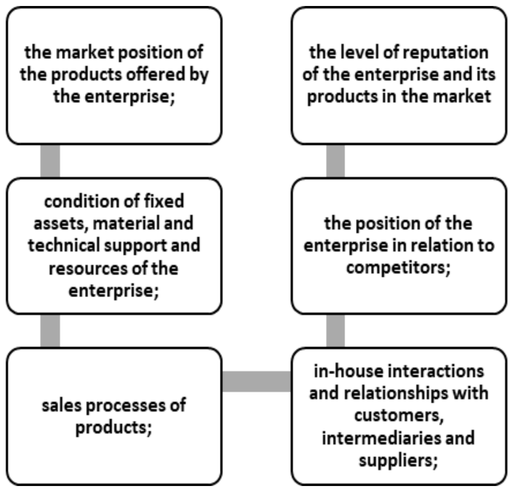

Figure-1 Analysis of the internal environment of the tourist enterprise [2]

This allows the enterprise to identify internal strengths that it can use in a competitive struggle and to identify and address internal issues that may hinder it from fighting effectively.

It will be possible to start exploring the external environment only after studying the internal environment of the enterprise. The study of the external environment of the enterprise should begin with the analysis of macro-environmental factors. The macro environment is a larger force that influences the microenvironment of an enterprise and can only be adapted to it. Macro environmental factors include demographic factors, general economic situation, forces of nature, technological environment, political situation and cultural factors. Based on the information obtained about the macro-environment, the enterprise solves the problem of its suitability to this environment, tries to take advantage of the positive situations as much as possible and minimize the impact of negative situations.

After the macro environment examination, the go goes to the microenvironment. The microenvironment of the endeavor implies the variables that are straightforwardly identified with it and influence its deals. These incorporate the actual organization, market delegates, buyers, providers, and the overall population on the lookout. The organization will actually want to impact the microenvironment in any capacity, straightforwardly set out open doors for themselves and effectively kill hazard factors. By considering the data about the microenvironment, the organization will actually want to make and offer an item that will be alluring to shoppers on the market **[2]**.

DISCUSSION

Communications assume a significant part in the exercises of a vacationer association, as they structure a functioning piece of the showcasing blend. The correspondence complex comprises of 4 fundamental components:

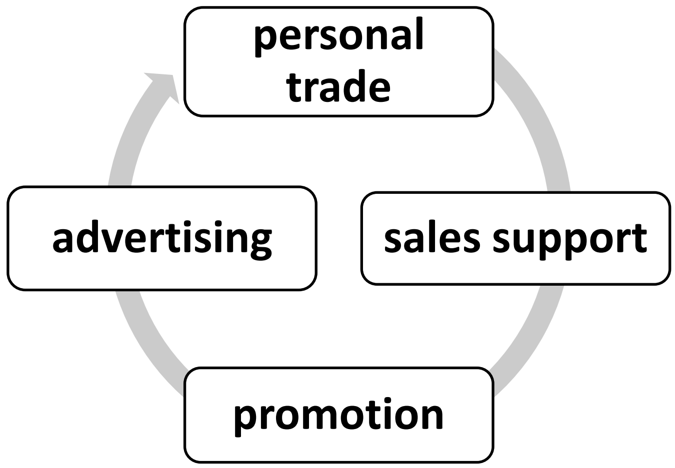

Figure-2 Main **elements of the communication complex**

Personal Trade implies that an organization agent sets up direct contact with a few purchasers to show and exchange a traveler item.

Short-term incentives for the purchase of tourism products are the essence of **sales support**.

Promotion implies activities pointed toward setting up and supporting common agreement and great relations with the travel industry association and the population.

Advertising is a type of non-individual demonstration focused on the introduction of a tourist product, the arrangement of interest for it and the making of the picture of the traveler association.

Every component of the communication complex has its own style and strategies. In any case, they all attempt to help tackle vital and strategic issues in the execution of a solitary objective, specifically the idea of marketing. Appropriately joined and utilized, the components of the complex are guaranteed to enter the market. Communication complex components are once in a while alluded to as communication channels. It ought to likewise be noticed that if the travel service doesn't focus on different components that make up the marketing mix, at that point the communication issues of marketing are considered insufficient. Also, the components of the complex are associated with the formation of a particularly manufactured strategy and strategies where the firm partakes in different shows and fairs [2].

CONCLUSION

Numerous organizations are continually observing their marketing environment, distinguishing changes in the marketing environment in an ideal way and attempting to adjust to them as fast as could really be expected. The marketing environment, as indicated by Kotler, is a bunch of elements that influence the marketing activities of a venture, the turn of events and accomplishment of its deals to customers in the target market. The marketing environment comprises of the interior climate and the outer climate of the endeavor. The marketing environment itself comprises of miniature and large scale conditions. A few organizations themselves attempt to impact the marketing environment, shift it in the course they need, or if nothing else forestall any undesirable changes that may happen.

Regardless, directing an investigation of the marketing environment based on a very much created program will permit you to accomplish the put out objective.

The way toward contemplating the marketing environment of endeavors ought to be done in an orderly and target way, with regular and complete redundancy, just as per the guidelines of sound rivalry.

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DIFFERENT VIEWS ON THE ESSENCE OF SEPARATION AND ACCESSION

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ABSTRACT

The article is devoted to the analysis of existing linguistic literature. The problem of separating the main and secondary members of the proposal is considered and a number of questions are highlighted, from which the study creates the general picture of this syntactico-stylistic phenomenon, namely: the essence of syntactico-stylistic isolation.

KEYWORDS: *Separated Parts, Complex Sentences, Syntax, Logical Emphasis, Communicative Functions, Semantic Partners, Structural Groups, Syntactic Constructions.*

INTRODUCTION

Separation is a special technique of organizing combinations of words and means of communication of them in a proposal based on the break of coordination, management, and abutment.Moreover, the rupture of subordinate communication is not a separation of the separate members of the proposal. Semantically separate members of the proposal are always associated with the dominant word of the proposal. The connection of separation is characteristic only for proposals (I.I. Revzin, 1955, p. 163).

Is isolation really a kind of syntax connection? What is a syntax bond? The words in the sentence are organized in a certain way and are in a semantic relationship with each other. The relationship between the words of the sentence allows us to talk about the existence of connections. However, "syntax relationship" and "syntax relationship" are not identical concepts. For example, attribute relationships can be established between the components of substantive phrases, and they are connected to each other either by the way of alignment or by the way of management. We judge the nature of the relationship between the members of the phrase primarily on the syntax role of the dependent compote. For example, alignment is usually expressed by the fellable forms of words, sometimes by the word disposition, and management is expressed by various flexions and pretexts. Thus, any syntax connection has its own universal forms of expression.

In isolation, the subordinate form of communication remains, as the separate members of the proposal are subordinate to the most dominant word (in other words, the anthecedent, in the words of J.S. Morar) and depend on it, that is, consistent with the dominant word, managed by it, or adjacent to it.

The subordinatin link between the dominant word and the isolated members of the proposal is somewhat transformed. Separate members of the proposal receive additional predicativeness, known semantic independence. There is a special syntactical pause between the dominant word and the isolated members of the sentence. This pause is caused by a certain punctuation, denoted in the written speech by a comma, colon and dash. Thus, the intonation of the separate members of the proposal serves only to emphasize, to single out separate members of the proposal. They are separated from the dominant word by a comma, colon and dash. These are punctuation. With give the intonation of the detached members of the proposal a distinctive character. The syntax connection of the separate members of the proposal with the dominant word is formalized in various ways. Only some isolated members of the proposal (unions *also*, *and*, *then*, and others) have union indicators of communication. Syntax is universal for all model supply structures. Writing and subjucent communication unites not only members of the proposal, but also simple, complex sentences, and complex syntax whole. They are expressed by writing and subordinate unions, cases, personal and ancestral endings. The syntax connection of the separate members of the proposal is not universal in comparison with the traditional syntax connection, as the isolation covers only some typical structures, the means of its design are the same.

Separation is as if the result of a syntagmatic membership of the proposal (L.R. Sinder, T.V. Stroeva, 1957, p. 278). Separate members of the proposal, according to E.V. Krotevich, are the most pronounced syntagms (explainable, clarifying or additional) (E.V. Krotevich, 1941, p. 6). But syntagma, as V.M. Medvedkin rightly observes, is not equivalent to a member of the proposal, the syntagmatic membership "sets the ground for the selection of one of the parts of the "speech whole" as a separate consignment. However, the orientation to syntagmatic membership cannot be a universal factor of isolation" (V.M. Medvedkin, 1965, p. 8-9); In order to clarify the relationship of the member to the rest of the proposal and their role in the proposal structure, it is necessary to determine the essence of the separation itself and the known autonomy of the separate members of the proposals.

Separation - a phenomenon communicative - syntagmatic level of the language system, the level at which the proposals of a certain composition are subjected to additional processing in accordance with the author's plan. According to I.P. Raspopov, the reason for the separation of secondary members "lies entirely in the communicative plane" (I.P. Raspopov, 1967, p. 103) Separate members of the proposal are singled out intentionally and gain a special semantic weight in their utterance, their functions and connections remain unchanged. As a result of the isolation, the communication loads between the separate members and other components of the proposal are redistributed.

Separation is seen by individual linguists as likening a member to a proposal on technique and rhythm, as well as syntactico-semantic connections with the surrounding members of the proposal. The external sign of isolation is not enough to reveal the inner content of this syntactico-stylistic unity.

Linguists sometimes draw an analogy between separate members of the proposal and appendage proposals. Such an analogy is true only, in general. It is persuasive about the relevant and infinite revolutions, but it is questionable with regard to the applications and definitions expressed by the adjectives. Not all structural types of isolation can be replaced by some appendage. Sometimes the connection of a separate member of the proposal with the well-known is denied at all. Therefore, it is appropriate here to cite the following statement by E.V. Krotevich. In particular, he writes: "They cannot be considered as true members of the proposal, as the functional equivalents of the members of the proposal, namely the secondary" (E.V. Krotevich, 1941, p. 36).

Separation of the members of the proposal is possible only within the boundaries of the already constructed pre-existing pre-existing. In other words, the isolation takes place within both a simple and complex proposal, that is, the separate members of the proposal do not go beyond the proposal. Separate members, who are not responsible for the known semantic independence, do not receive complete isolation.

As for the attached elements, they join the finished, structure-designed, structure-designed or framed and intonationally completed main statement. The elements attached are always post-positive in relation to the main statement, or to a specific component of it, which cannot be said about separate turnovers.

The elements you join are not only an integral, dependent part of a simple or complex sentence, but often components of a complex syntax whole. As well as writing and submission, joining is a special kind of syntax connection because it covers all model sentence structures. In other words, not only all members of the proposal can join, but all types of complex proposal (complex and complex subordinated). Separation, on the other hand, does not have such versatility. The main and secondary members of the proposal are separated:

Subject: They were firm in faith in the Redeemer, these Galilean men (L.Feuchtwanger. The Jewish War, p. 126).

Verb: But the palace was rightly famous, the most beautiful building of Galilee (L.Feuchtwanger. The Jewish War, p.138).

Definition: Because on BelnitzerStraße there are two rows of blue yellow and rose houses, two-storey, fun (A.Seghers. Trust, p. 122).

Addition: She visited Martin's wife, the citizen Jeanne Catrou (L. Feuchtwanger. The Fools Wisdom, p. 407).

Circumstance: Dozens of his people stood there, soaked and miserable (B.Brecht. Dreigroschenroman, p.458)

An analysis of the above examples shows that almost all members of the proposal are isolated. However, as our obsesses over the artistic source show, the degree of the disparate members of the proposal is not the same. Some are more isolated, and others are less frequent. There are differing views on the frequency and infrequentness of the separate members of the proposal. Here is what E.V. Krotevich writes about it: "Only secondary members of the proposal (definition, annex, circumstances) are separated; Yes, and that's not all. There are no indisputable cases of separation of the supplement. Turnovers with except, except, instead, wrongly considered separate additions" (E.V. Krotevich, 1941, p. 37). We find a similar statement in L.R. Sinder, and T.V. Stroeva. In particular, they argue that less often than other minor members, the supplement is isolated, both indirect and direct" (L.R. Sinder, T.V. Stroeva, 1957, p. 291) However, as our observations have shown, additions, both indirect and direct, are isolated at least as often as other secondary members of the proposal. The prevalence or non-proliferation of members of the proposal seems to us to be determined not by the syntax, as is the case in a number of works, but only by stylistic means. Separation is, first of all, a purely stylistic phenomenon and therefore its representation and unrepresentation is conditioned only by the individual style of a writer.

Both the main and second-degree members of the proposal, simple and complex proposals, and complex syntax wholes join.

To be: They saw his weaknesses abundantly, they did not forgive them. Anna Tirschenreuth. Kate (L.Feuchtwanger. The Lautensack brothers, p. 198)

Verb: She called Oskar. She told him her decision___mit (L.Feuchtwanger. The Lautensack brothers, p.196)

Addition: She desperately wants to have three children. Two girls and a boy (H. Otto.For example, Joseph, p. 162)

Circumstance: But I was with her in Berlin.In East Berlin and West Berlin (A. Seghers.Trust, p.250).

Definition: No, that was human hair. Long, chestnut-brown (L. Feuchtwanger, The ugly Duchess MargareteMaultasch. p. 101)

Writing style offer: The emperor was there, Agrippa, Berenike, the chief of staff of Titus, Fiber Alexander. Josef and Dorion were also invited (L. Feuchtwanger. The Jewish War, p.329).

Suggestion of a subordinate nature: Lord of Schenna dodged. By chance, from a maid, she learned the reason. Because they were ashamed of their ugliness (L.Feuchtwanger.The ugly Duchess MargareteMaultash.p.42)

If you compare the separate members of the proposals with the elements attached, you will notice that they have different educational conditions. Joining is possible even when the attachment is complicated, and when it is uncomplicated. The separation of members is influenced by the prevalence of the sentence. Offer members or entire proposals can join. Only members of the proposal can be separated. Therefore, it is necessary to strictly differentiate: joining ties within one sentence; connections created within a complex syntax whole. Only the postposition of the attached elements is possible in the joining structures. But this postposition is of a special kind. It is irreversible because it cannot be replaced by a preposition. Separate members of the proposal, on the other hand, may occupy a dominant word, pre-, inter- and postposition.

Preliminary observations we have made on syntactico-stylistic phenomena, both over isolation and accession, will allow us to formulate the following conclusions:

1. Separation and accession are different syntactico-stylistic phenomena. They are close to each other functionally, but not identical. Separation is the reception of the organization of words in the pre-ance. If separated, the subordinate bond will remain. Joining is a special kind of syntax connection, universal for all members of the proposal, and for all types of offer. The intonation of isolation is a distinctive character, and the intonation of accession is intermittent.

2. Separation is only possible within the boundaries of the proposal. The elements that are joined are formed by singling out words, phrases and sentences into an independent communicative unit.

3. All members of the proposal can be separated. Not only all members of the proposal can join, but all types of offers can be joined.

4. Separation and accession are stylistic phenomena, so the degree of their prevalence in artistic texts is due only to the individual style of a writer.

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DEVELOPMENT AND ORGANIZATION CATERING SERVICE IN HOSPITALITY

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ABSTRACT

The article analyzes organization and development of catering service in tourism and hospitality business. Currently catering service is important and developing in many countries. For this reason, author pay attention to this service deeply also for pandemic period as many guest using catering service for the safety in hospitality enterprises. Catering includes the conveyance of pre-arranged food, yet in addition client support: delivery, serving, cleaning and comparable services. A significant benefit of catering from the arrangement of fixed catering services is versatility, when the service is given at the area of the customer.

KEYWORDS: *Catering, Tourism, Services, Products, Organization, Marketing, Hotel Industry, Economy.*

INTRODUCTION

The world market for the catering business started to foster quickly in the United States toward the start of the twentieth century, during the huge scope development of high rises, to give taking into account various specialists. Simultaneously, the thought immediately spread as an approach to give food to representatives of huge modern undertakings and office laborers in business communities in the United States and Europe to sort out the functioning day all the more productively.

Irregularity is a trait of the business. During the year, the configuration and topic of the occasions held change and to a great extent rely upon the special times of year praised during this period, just as climate conditions. Irregularity in catering is described by projected net revenues that remain almost steady for each season from one year to another.

The primary dynamic season falls on December, in which the quantity of orders arrives at its greatest in the second 50% of the month, and the earliest reference point of January. This is because of the festival of the New Year. The most famous organization of the period's occasions is feasts and smorgasbords (buffets). All in all, December - early January represents around 25-30% of orders from the absolute yearly amount.

The subsequent season covers May, midyear months, particularly June, and incompletely September. Occasions identified with proms, weddings, corporate occasions held in the outdoors win. Group building occasions are likewise famous during this period. Providing food service design - cookout, grill, (buffet). It is essential to consider the climate conditions, temperature changes, geology and length of the occasion to get ready appropriate sets.

METHODS AND RESULTS

It is important to examine with the client every one of the subtleties to bar short-lived food varieties and added substances (on hot days), natural products that draw in bugs (if an outing is coordinated by the waterway), and so forth

The subsequent season represents about half of requests from the complete yearly amount.

The third pinnacle is portrayed by business movement and falls in the second 50% of February, March, April, September and October. Essentially, the administrations of catering organizations are sought after at introductions, shows, business trainings, classes, question and answer sessions.

The fundamental arrangements of occasions are short break, mixed drink, buffet. This period brings the proprietors of catering organizations around 20-25% of the all out yearly number of requests.

The most inefficient months for catering organizations are January and November. This season, the interest is basically for suppers, mixed drinks and private occasions. They represent under 10% of the absolute number of requests.

Nonetheless, there are exemptions when the season doesn't make any difference. For instance, if enormous scope global gatherings and sports rivalries occur at some time, which include countless members (vacationers, fans), including high ranking representatives of states, designations from various nations of the world.

Different types of cooking are recognized by place, technique for offering types of assistance and their expense: holiday catering (catering for visitors at a private gathering or a retail outlet at a citywide event), catering in transport (counting flight providing food or on-board dinners), social dinners (instructive and clinical establishments, corporate catering, remedial organizations, the military, and so on)

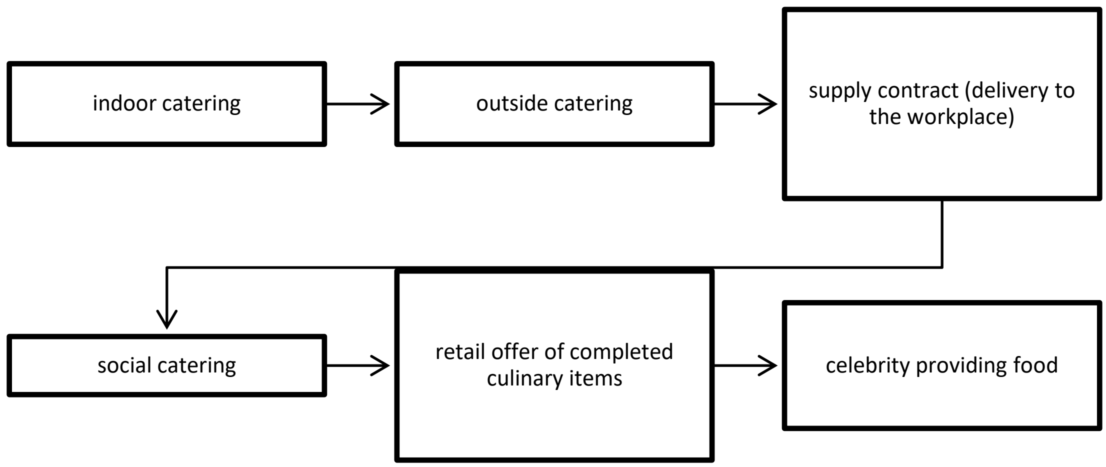

Chart-1 Types of catering [34]

When leading a free catering quality evaluation in the hospitality business, the controller appraiser considers the accompanying variables:

- The scope of culinary items, flour sweet shop and bread kitchen items, their assortment and intricacy of creation;

- Specialized equipment (material base, office and hardware designing, creation or the premises, compositional arranging, and so on);

- Strategies and types of service;

- Client care time (holding up time, arrangement and utilization);

- Professional preparing and ability level of the staff;

- Service conditions (lobby solace, furniture, staff morals, plan style, inside, and so forth);

- guaranteeing the safety of customer life and wellbeing, the security of their property and consistence with existing public standards for the arrangement of public providing catering services;

- Access accommodation and passerby admittance to the passageway of the eatery, accessibility of important reference and data markers;

- Improvement of the region nearby the eatery and outside lighting;

- Design and arranging arrangements and underlying components of café structures;

- Emergency exits accessibility, stepping stools, directions on activities in a crisis circumstance;

- Accessibility of all around stamped data signs that give free direction to shoppers, both in the customary and in a crisis circumstance;

- accessibility (if essential) of offices for the incapacitated (slanted inclines at the passageway entryways for wheelchairs, lifts, wheelchair inversion zones in the lobbies, uncommonly prepared latrine rooms as per the current building regulations and guidelines, and so forth);

- Style solidarity of the inside of the lobby, furniture and table design (topical or public direction) [35].

DISCUSSIONS

Occasion the board, from planning to association, is likewise the obligation of the catering service. Hence, the help is so valued. It is advantageous for clients that the providing food organization "conveys the restaurant" to a helpful spot for them, and the quantity of hierarchical issues and receipts for installment is diminished essentially.

Industry experts give extraordinary consideration to the subtleties of the application. The more data the customer gives, the simpler it is for the providing catering company to anticipate the forthcoming expenses. What information is significant?

- Demonstrative spending plan;
- The quantity of invitees;
- Date and season of the festival;
- Organization of the occasion;
- Exceptional food inclinations.

Draw a representation of the occasion, and your single man gathering, wedding or commemoration will be recollected. It is cooking that will add appeal and cheerful to it.

Catering Benefits: Adaptability and portability are viewed as the key qualities that make catering significant. Offsite eateries and catering services see no obstructions on the off chance that you need to hold a meal not in an agreeable lobby, but rather outside the city or on the top of an elevated structure.

More space to move and pick principle suppers, bites and beverages. Experts are not restricted by exacting time periods and an unmistakable rundown of required services. This is on the grounds that catering is about distinction and inventiveness.

Essentially, the assistance of catering organizations is depended on when the undertaking is to coordinate an enormous occasion and outfit it with grandeur. In any case, even private occasions of a business and individual nature require proficient providing food [36]. Then, we will advise you in what cases and how precisely off-site meals, buffets, short breathers and mixed drinks are held.

CONCLUSION

Catering is an off-site catering service given by an expert providing food organization or restaurant. The primary catering designs are food conveyance, buffet gathering, feast, occasion supper, short breather, liveliness station, off-site mixed drink bar and multi-design occasions.

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SYNTACTIC STRUCTURE OF SPEECH AND TEACHING PARTS OF SPEECH ABOUT THE NEED TO GO TO A PEAK THEORY

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ABSTRACT

The article draws attention to the fact that in the system of continuing education the syntactic structure of speech, the principles of coherence and consistency are violated in the teaching of parts of speech. Thought about the consequences and as a solution to the problem, the need for a decisive transition to a single - point syntax at all stages of the system of continuing education has been put forward, and its advantages have been demonstrated.

KEYWORDS: *Syntactic Structure Of The Sentence, Part Of Speech, "Parts Of Speech" That Are Not Part Of Speech, Subordination, Two-Point Doctrine, Tener's Theory, One-Point Doctrine, Predicative, Cut Category.*

INTRODUCTION

It is known to many experts in the field that not only world or Turkic studies, but also Uzbek linguistics has written volumes of books, many pamphlets, hundreds of articles on the syntactic structure of speech, parts of speech. However, some aspects of this multifaceted issue, including the problem of teaching passages, have not yet been resolved. There are also some questions and doubts about the solutions and so, linguists A. Nurmonov and Sh. As Shahobiddinova rightly points out, "it is too early to say that a complete, universally acceptable solution has been reached"[1].Research is ongoing[2]. Our article is also one of the researches in this regard. We thought about the syntactic structure of the sentence, the two-point interpretation of the parts of speech, its advantages and disadvantages, the one-point doctrine developed as a result of new research to eliminate existing problems and shortcomings, the teaching of parts of speech, reacting to both doctrines-interpretations. We have expressed our views on the need to move from a cross-sectional two-point doctrine to a single-point syntactic theory centered on a cut-off point, having only all levels of continuing education, not only in higher and secondary special education or a limited level, directions.

It is known that from the second half of the 90s of the last century the syntactic structure of our language was taught in higher education, in particular, in the bachelor's degree in philology and language teaching and in the master's degree in linguistics (Uzbek) on the basis of L. Tenersyntactic concept. By the 2000s, this doctrine had also entered the system of secondary special and, to some extent, general secondary education. There are many reasons for this, of course.

Summarizing, analyzing and editing the work done in Uzbek linguistics since the second half of the 80s, especially in the 90s, especially in connection with the growing sense of national identity and independence, summarizing the achievements and shortcomings, summarizing the results achieved. On the basis of which the movement to raise science to a new level in the spirit of independence was intensified.

Many of the leading linguists, together with their colleagues, have been active in this noble cause, mobilizing many of their students for it. There were serious, responsible tasks ahead, such as shaping, developing, perfecting, streamlining, announcing the results, and defending this complex process. The most interesting and difficult thing is that they interpret it as a single object, a single object, a dialectical unit that separates language from its linguistic and speech state - a system, a whole process, a whole. It can be seen that the goals and objectives set according to the current situation require it.

However, it was not possible to positively solve such a complex theoretical problem with the methodology, principles and methods of practical-analytical linguistics[1]. which prevailed at that time and were based on the rules of formal logic. Because they were “research tools” for analyzing speech units given in direct observation, rather than describing their visible aspects, the way to discover the essence of language units based on the study of their interrelationships was not sufficient for cognitive cognition.

Accordingly, linguists with a new worldview were forced to change the principles and methods of research, which are the main tools of traditional-analytical linguistics. In this regard, they were introduced to linguistics by W. von Humboldt, developed by B. de Courtenay, and in F. de Saussure's work, which rose to the level of a complete linguistic doctrine (language) and speech conflict - a system of views based on differentiation and developed under their influence. Ivanov’s morphological[1], L. Tener’s syntactic; V. Gak’s semantic concept[1] came to the fore and served as an ideological-methodological, scientific-methodological basis. Thus, the whole approach of the creators of the new approach was aimed at developing an interpretation of the system-structure-tour (so-called), which clearly distinguishes between language and speech.

The large-scale research process, systematically organized on the basis of research principles developed in consistent compliance with the laws of dialectics, has yielded good results. In a relatively short period of time, new system-structural (theoretical-synthetic[1]) interpretations[1] were developed based on the results of the current traditional-analytical analysis of the modern Uzbek language, and from the second half of the 90s onwards. Applied to the secondary education system;

Such radical changes in our linguistics were also reflected in the interpretation of the syntactic structure of the Uzbek language, of course, and this was done, first of all, on the syntactic structure of the sentence. The point is that by this time the weaknesses of the current two-point doctrine, developed on the basis of the rules of formal logic, had become apparent, but it was not possible to overcome them by the doctrine itself. After all, the main problem was at the very top of the two peaks, when it was time to radically change itself. At the same time, it became clear that

Tener's theory of the apex was widespread in Europe, and that the cut was considered the sole grammatical basis, the center of the sentence, and was given the status of an absolute authority - a purposeful way to solve the problem. The point was that even in the Uzbek language, the cut is a multifaceted semantic-syntactic element with a system of grammatical meanings and forms that express the main grammatical feature of the sentence - predicative. For this reason, the semantic-syntactic structure of the sentence - the ability to provide information about the parts of speech, including the possessive, in accordance with the meaning of the person-number[1]. For this reason, if necessary, the possessor is not used in the sentence, but the judgment is still expressed - the idea is understood. The section of the sentence, the category of the section that is embodied in the grammar and semantics of the language unit that comes in the function of the section[2], gives it such an opportunity. Therefore, in the speech, a single sentence can be expressed in agreement with the sentence itself, and it is, without exception, a complete sentence[3]. So, the main and important for the grammatical-semantic-intonational formation of the sentence is the existence of the cut, the performance of this or that language unit as a cut, the existence of a lexical-grammatical unit in the cut function, if it is the opposite, that is, if there is no cut, there is no speech, no expression, no completeness of tone, regardless of whether it is possessed or not. Interestingly, in such cases, the absence or absence of the owner of the main part, which is the absolute ruler in the two-pronged syntactic doctrine, does not adversely affect the grammatical or semantic aspects of the sentences, they are considered perfect sentences in all respects. For example: Allah is approached through the Qur'an. Read, read and read again! We will build our great future together with our brave and noble people. He must fight against ignorance through enlightenment.and h.

In this sense, L., who was known in Europe as a peak theory and made a radical turn in the interpretation of speech syntax. It can be said that the successful application of Tener's doctrine to the syntax of Uzbek speech was also an event in Uzbek linguistics. After all, the two-pronged syntactic structure of the sentence, the part of speech, their types, levels, which has ruled so far, has been enriched with serious innovations, changes, and has risen to a new level. We believe that the following provides a good basis for such a conclusion:

It is known that the sentence is an absolute dominant fragment with two vertex interpretations developed in accordance with the logical sentence structure, forming a predicative minimum[1] and forming a sentence, while changing the cut. For example, Spring has come. Everything is blue. The flowers are open. People are happy. At a glance, there is no need for a climax here: both the sentence and the predicative are expressed in a proper-proportional possessive-cut relation. But most of the utterances in the speech do not form an isomorphic-proportionality as above with logical judgment. Here logical judgment, thought, and grammatical expression are two different phenomena that show their power.

The point is that one of the manifestations of objective reality is a linguistic reality in which the sentence given in direct observation is closely related to the logical judgment, although it is a speech unit that expresses it, but also has its own characteristics that are radically different from it. Speech, which is composed of a sequence of different sentences, can be expressed in the texts, in addition to the sentence, elements that are not related to it, or even contradict it, cited as part of the sentence or sentence, embodied as a semantic-methodological element. In such statements, possession may or may not be used. But the cut will definitely be expressed, applied. Even sentences that are not expressed in some cut form are actually cut. Its function is assumed by the previous logically stressed part, which means that the implicit expression of the cut has taken place. Or the cut expressed in the first sentence will also apply to the second or remaining sentences - it will be common to both or all of them. For example: Happy New Year! It will rain in time, it will snow in time. One whip for a good horse, a thousand whips for a bad horse. Birniki – mingga, mingniki – tumanga. To the horses! And etc.

We know that in attributive logic, which is the ideological basis of two peaks, judgment always consists of a subject and a predicate, one interdependent in the dominant-subordinate relation. Because it is a logical essence consisting of a dialectical unity of these elements, but it is not always necessary to express this logical essence in full in the sentence - it is possible to express or not to express. The types of sentences called monosyllabic sentences[5], verbs[6], and vocative sentences[4] are determined by observing the direct speech, the syntactic structure of the various sentences in it, most of which do not have, but have a cut, all of which are cut-based and the sentence will be expressed.

The results of the syntactic analysis of the mentioned types of speech and other types of speech in the speech showed that most of the sentences in the Uzbek speech have both possessive and participle, but the possessive case is not observed in all of them. The peculiarity of almost all forms of simple speech in our speech is that they all have a cut and its other parts of speech, including the possessive, forming a whole, unified semantic-syntactic structure, or without any of them. one to form a complete sentence on one's own. In the latter case the possessive is not expressed differently from the possessive participle, and may even be formed entirely without the possessive, possessive compound. It is impossible to identify, find, or even make assumptions about the meaning of such statements[7] (M.: Why do you cry? Don't cry! You can't cover the moon with a skirt. These thoughts need to be considered.). But all of them, without exception, are a definite opinion, a statement of judgment.

It is clear that, as the theorists of a clause state[2], the most important thing for the origin of a sentence and the expression of a sentence is the presence of a predicative base, a grammatical center, a clause, represented by a noun unit formed by a grammatically or semantically cut category. Without a cut, neither a sentence nor a sentence is formed. Both the fact that the sentence has a complete thought tone and the formation of a complete syntactic integrity are due to the cut. Without a cut, none of them acquire a predicative. For this, all of them need a cut, there must be a cut. Because the content in our minds requires a predicate, a unit that acts as a predicate, for the thought to be born as a speech and the cut is the same unit - the equivalent of the predicate in the sentence, the predicate. Just as there is no sentence without a predicate, there is no sentence without a cut (but there can be a sentence without an owner). The place of the cut in the speech is a very important; the decisive "sound" belongs to the cut. What he points out, what he points to, what he means, and what he follows, constitutes the explicit or implicit content of the sentence. The task entrusted to him is so important, so multifaceted, that when it comes down to it, he represents the sentence alone, without any other part, it is a collective statement. This is the case when the cut is usually expressed in a prepositional verb. Therefore, any personal verb spoken in a complete tone of speech becomes a syntactic whole-sentence expressing an idea and one of the founders of the Uzbek speech syntax A. This definition of Fitrat confirms once again that the grammatical basis of a sentence is the central part, and this status belongs to him, to the part itself: It is a word that comes at the end of words in a sentence and turns a word into a sentence "(Fitrat, Nahv "1930, p. 6).

Thus, in real speech, the analysis of the sentences in it shows that the basic rule of attributive logic is that a sentence always consists of a subject + predicate structure. Their existence, and their particularly active use in their interaction, also demonstrated the truth that the two main divisions are not an absolute priority reality. In particular, among the one-sentence sentences there are sentences in which not only the owner is not expressed, but the person (owner) is clear or hidden, but impersonal - the owner is completely absent, even unpredictable, the owner can't be found, and the speech situation requires more active use both the peaks and the main factor that gave rise to it - the sign of the absolute authority of the owner - were greatly questioned. He questioned the correctness of the theory. It caused scientific problems, around which the debate became heated, and the idea arose to reconsider it and, if necessary, to create a new theory.

In our view, these and the above-mentioned circumstances are the main objective factors that led to the need to move from a two-peak theory to a one-peak theory. At this point, it is worth noting that words without an owner or without an owner are present in all languages and are widely and actively used in speech, especially in the simple colloquial style, in the language of the living people. This shows that the formation, occurrence, birth and functioning of a sentence is conditioned by a cut, not by the possessor (was not the universe also created by a compound sentence meaning "Wound" in the form of a verb in the cut function ?!). So without a cut, there is no speech, no judgment and no thought. It is more important to have a cut than to have a cut. Because speech is a predicative unit, regardless of its structure or form, the fact that it is called such a unit is due to the fact that it expresses the pre-sentence of the sentence. The owner is often a known subject to both the speaker and the listener. The most important thing for the listener, the reader, the reader is the news, news and information, the sentence is represented by this esapre-dikat - grammatical cut, cut composition.

So, all the mystery-industry, the reason is that the necessary, distinguishing feature of the sentence - it does not have a predicative sign; it is conditioned by a cut. In other words, the possessor, the representative, the representative of the predicative sign is not a possessive, but a participle. The possessor is the equivalent of the subject, the functional unit in the function of the subject of judgment. Accordingly, possessive is a non-predicative participle, not a predicative. Can a non-predicative part without a predicative sign bet he grammatical basis of a sentence, the predicative center? Absolutely not, for this, the part is, of course, a substitute for the predicate of the sentence in the sentence, an alternative, and a condition. Such a feature occurs only in the part representing the predicate of the logical sentence. Such a piece is definitely a cut.

Accordingly, the predicative sign belongs only to him, to the cut, to the cut. Because, "The most basic grammatical feature of a sentence is predicative, the ability to form a sentence, to express an idea. In this regard, the participle is very important in the sentence: it plays a key role in communication (communication, communication), (A. Gulomov, 1965. p. 95). It is obvious that

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the main feature of a sentence is predicative, and it is realized in the sentence through the cut, on the basis of the cut. This is determined by the fact that it is the grammatical equivalent of the predicate in the logical subject + predicate structure in the sentence, and therefore the predicative sign belongs to the cut. Only a syntactic unit with such a meaning and function can be the grammatical basis of a sentence, the semantic-syntactic center. None of the other parts, including the possessor, are provided with such a status-function in the sentence. The owner indicates who, what person, what, where the talk is about. When what is said is known to the listener, the expression of the possessor is not necessary, and the thought finds expression without the possessor. Accordingly, the owner cannot be given the status of a grammatical basis (an important component of) under any circumstances. In fact, the very fact that the sentence expresses the subject, that the subject has meaning, is an indication that it cannot be the grammatical basis of the possessor. The task of the owner is to express the subject, to express the subject, when it is necessary to apply. This is the meaning and task assigned to him in the sentence. Therefore, it is superfluous to look for the predicate sign from the owner, and to “glue” this sign to it. So far, there is no new two-point theory capable of denying this. Some of the statements in this regard do not have the power to take the existing two-peak theory to a qualitatively new level[2]. Because for this it is necessary to deny the methodological bases, the ideological foundations of a peak theory and therefore, whether we like it or not, L, We consider it expedient to adopt a cut-based syntactic doctrine developed on the basis of Tener’s one-point theory and to organize the teaching of parts of speech on this basis.

The quality and effectiveness of syntactic education, its membership, depends on this today. However, unfortunately, at some stages of continuing education, including primary education and undergraduate education, the modern Uzbek literary language, the syntactic structure of speech, especially parts of speech, is still taught on the basis of two-point theory. In this case, it is clear that the goal will not be achieved, the principle of membership, consistency will be violated, and the long-standing negative consequences will continue. It is, of course, difficult to give up the practical-analytical linguistics that has permeated our consciousness, especially its two-pronged syntactic doctrine. But if the leader of the two-peak doctrine himself has begun to move to a one-peak theory, and his subsequent views are almost indistinguishable from the two-peak and one-peak of the stone, our syntactic doctrine will be left in the middle if we do not want to change it! Well-known linguist A. for proof of opinion and we would like to quote Nurmanov’s comments: “Ayyub Ghulam Emphasizing that predicative is the main distinguishing feature of a sentence, in the second edition of the book predicative is expressed by adding words (section with owner) (p. 42), in the third edition it is expressed by cut, predicative forms are added to the cut (p. 37), the concept of speech is closely related to the concept of cut (p. 84).In this scholar's syntactic doctrine, the transition from two-peak theory (possessive and cut) to one-peak theory (Emphasis added-A.J.)”[3]. We understand the sentence that the core of a sentence is a cut, and that if the other parts are its extensions, the cut itself retains the sign of the sentence, even if the extensions are removed. Such a judgment is that the idea that the cut still leads to the possessive in the syntax has not spread among the scientific community, and that the verbs of the type I read by A. Gulom are the smallest sentences; he argued that the cut was equal to the smallest sentence”[4].

In this regard, we believe that the following opinion of academician G. Abdurahmanov also helps us to understand the issue: “While conducting an in-depth analysis of the owner and the cut

(Simply put, pp. 24-28, 1948), he said", the owner. Is the name of the element (p. 24)? However, in the section of the work, the most basic grammatical feature of a sentence is predicative. In this sense, the cut is the main part of the sentence (p. 29)[5].

In our opinion, the quality and effectiveness of any education is ensured only when it is taught on the basis of a single ideological concept, a specific language unit, and a phenomenon of the same basic scientific and theoretical point of view. Otherwise, just as polytheism or dualism leads society to disintegration, teaching on the basis of two different syntactic doctrines makes it difficult for millions of learners to understand speech as a multi-syntagmatic-syntactic structure expressing thought. However, speech is just such a unit of speech. So, not only the development of science, but also the syntactic essence of speech requires that it be taught on the basis of a cutting-edge doctrine. We believe that the bureaucrats will take steps to positively address this pressing issue.

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IT AND INFORMATION SECURITY

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ABSTRACT

Internet has come to stay in all activities of most of the people who carry out transactions such as reservation for journey, payment of bills, bank transactions, medical prescriptions and so on and so forth in their everyday life. Such activities involve handling of storage and retrieval of information. When computers became popular in public use, the devices were of standalone nature. Therefore there was no problem for individuals or organisations in ensuring the security of information stored in the computers. However, with the connectivity of computers with outside world through Internet the information held privately in computer became accessible to unknown persons who could play mischief by hacking, phising, etc. That is, information stored in computers fallen prey to unscrupulous and unauthorised persons for manipulations by them. Sometime ago, strangers entered the house of a owner of private company running the business of employment exchange at mid of night, opened his computer and attempted to steal the data of prospective candidates who had applied for job. On hearing the commotion the owner woke up and the thieves ran away. The number of such cyber crimes have increased recently thus putting at grave risk the business of corporations. Of late, there have been a large number of cases of abuse of computer information. In this modern age of widespread internet use for various business activities of an organization, it has unwittingly exposed the confidential information of these organizations to hackers and antisocial elements. This has endangered the security of information of the organizations to very high level of risks. Classified information at the hands of anti-social elements could jeopardize the security of the country too. Information Security

(IS) is the most important aspect of IT and its risk management helps the organizations to identify and manage the potential risks associated with information and information technology in a cost-effective way.

KEYWORDS: *Widespread, Anti-Social, Jeopardize, Unwittingly*

INTRODUCTION

In human life information plays a key role. An organisation requires information about its employees, a doctor requires information about his patients, etc. If a person visits a new place he/she requires information about it. Therefore information and human activities are inseparable. In essence people depend on information to manage inputs, transformation processes and output (Boddy et al, 2008). With the computerisation it has become a practice to store information in soft copy forms. With the connectivity of computers within an organisation as well as outside such as intranet and Internet have come into existence and has now become a practice to exchange information between individuals and organisations. One can also gather information from different web sites available through Internet connectivity. In the present world we cannot imagine life without Internet. From bank transactions to reservation of tickets for our travel and entertainment, and from purchases of goods and commodities to payment of bills, Internet has come in handy for all of us. Internet handles stored information and retrieves it whenever required by anybody. The revolution in business caused by the Internet and its related technologies demonstrates that information systems and information technology are essential ingredients for the success of today's inter-networked business enterprise. Information technology can help all kinds of businesses improve efficiency and effectiveness of business processes, managerial decision making, and workgroup collaboration and thus strengthen their competitive positions in a rapidly changing marketplace.

CASE STUDIES OF CYBER CRIMES

A few of the cases of cyber crimes are described below to highlight the importance of securing the information of an organisation.

US Cyber Security Research Lab Hacked

The Oak Ridge National Laboratory was forced to disconnect Internet access for workers after the federal facility was hacked, and administrators discovered data being siphoned from a server. The lab's science and technology research includes work on nuclear non-proliferation and isotope production. The lab, ironically, also does cyber security research focusing on, among other things, researching malware and vulnerabilities in software and hardware as well as phishing attacks. "One of our core competencies at the lab is cyber security research," Zacharia, deputy director of the lab, said. The attacker used an Internet Explorer zero-day vulnerability that Microsoft patched on April 12, 2011 to breach the lab's network. The vulnerability, described as a critical remote-code execution vulnerability, allows an attacker to install malware on a user's machine if he or she visits a malicious web site.

According to Zacharia, the intrusion came in the form of a spear-phishing email sent to lab employees on April 7, 2011. The e-mail, purportedly sent from the human resources department, discussed employee benefits and included a link to a malicious web page, where malware exploited the information vulnerability to download additional code to users' machines. The attackers cast their net wide in the company, but hooked only two computers in the phishing scheme, Zacharia said. About 530 employees received the e-mail — out of about 5,000 workers — but only 57 people clicked on the malicious link in the correspondence. Out of this, only two machines got infected with the malware (Guido, 2011).

Dutch Police Closes Websites from 2 Escort Agencies

Dutch police has closed 2 websites which are supposed to be related with illegal human traffic. About 1300 clients of the sites zuzana.com and pleasure-escort.nl have received an SMS from Dutch police with the message (translated from Dutch): "this phone number had a contact with the websites www.zuzana.com or www.pleasure-escort.nl. These sites offer victims of illegal human traffic. The police requests your assistance: Info: www.politie.nl/klpd/mh". Through both websites mostly Eastern European woman were offered to the clients as prostitutes for amounts of 200 Euro/hour. In the case a 32-year old male has been arrested. Another person, 37 year of age, is also wanted by French police but remains currently on the run. An international warrant has been emitted for his arrest (**Bisaerts, 2011)**.

ABN-Amro Looses 5.6 million Euro in Cyber theft

Cyber criminals have lifted 5.6 million Euro from Dutch bank ABN-AMRO. This has been reported by the Dutch police and the Dutch paper Telegraaf (both links contain Dutch language references). Their actions did not involve cooperation from bank employees. Bank officials state that this was the first time that money was stolen in a digital form from the bank without inside cooperation. Apparently the robbery already dates from March 2010, but has been made public after a 26 year old was apprehended by the Dutch police. According to the Telegraaf, this person transferred the money from his account to foreign accounts particularly in Belgium and Hungary. Currently, the affair takes on a certain proportion as in total 13 persons, between the ages of 26 and 62 years have been arrested by Dutch police (**Bisaerts, 2010)**.

Red Cross Fund Siphoned off Fraudulently

A former Red Cross worker Mr. Samuel Kristofer Bunner of West Virginia is accused of embezzling more than $30,000/- from its Eastern Panhandle chapter by fraudulent use of credit card. He is charged with 87 felony counts of fraudulent use of a credit card, according to an arrest warrant issued by Magistrate W. Randy Smith (Umstead, 2010). A complaint filed in magistrate court by West Virginia State Police Corporal J.M. Walker alleges Bunner "cashed out" prepaid debit cards between August 2009 and February 2010 that were supposed to be given to disaster victims.

The incidents were concealed with fictitious documentation of victims who did not exist and natural disasters that did not occur, according to court records. The alleged theft was discovered after Bunner was let go from his job, according court records.

Bunner, who was the director of emergency services for the agency, told police he worked for the Red Cross for more than three years, according to court records. When questioned, Bunner told police that he stole the money because he had a gambling problem, according to court records. "Mr. Bunner stated he would prepare a (client assistant card) authorization form under a random identity" and then sign the form, authorizing the card's activation, Walker said in his complaint filed with the court. After activating the card, he would cash the card out, according to court records.

Most of the $30,233.71 in illicit transactions documented in Walker's complaint, are ATM cash withdrawals, with several amounting to $400 or more, according to court records. They include Martinsburg-area locations of M&T Bank, Central Bank, Susquehanna and Summit Community Bank, and 7-Eleven and Sheetz convenience stores, according to court records. Walmart stores in Spring Mills and Martinsburg, Food Lion at Old Courthouse Square and the Martinsburg Mall were among locations where debit card purchases were made with the Red Cross' money, according to court records.

Fraudulent Use of Canada Post Money Orders

Canada Post has provided the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), USA with information that its Money Orders are being counterfeited and sent to unsuspecting U.S. citizens in lieu of payment for services or products purchased through the Internet, or as part of the Nigerian and other fraudulent scams. As part of the scam, the U.S. victims are instructed to cash the fraudulent Canada Post Money Order, and then send or deliver all, or part of the proceeds from the Canada Post Money Order, to the scam artists. Legitimate Canada Post Money Orders range in amounts $999.99 and less. All of the counterfeit Canada Post Money Orders, reported by Canada Post, range in amounts much larger than the $999.99 limitation, usually in the tens of thousands. The computer generated counterfeit money orders do not contain the beaver watermark on the top half of the money orders. The counterfeit money orders also contain fraudulent telephone numbers printed on the backside for verification purposes (FinCen, 2003).

Fake Website and Fake Employment

Two engineering graduates created a website that resembled the original website of an information technology company at an Internet browsing centre where they gave false identity particulars. A security guard of the genuine company provided the duo the database of job applicants. The duo asked a few candidates to appear for an interview. They used a prepaid SIM card that had a fake address. When three candidates responded, the accused asked a few questions and said that the outcome of the interview would be communicated online. A couple of days later, the three received e-mails which stated that they had been selected for the job and they had to deposit Rs. 30,000 in the company's account. Believing this, the trio deposited money in the account of a nationalized bank which was actually that of a person in Assam. The duo had stolen his debit card for transacting through ATM located in remote areas. Like this the duo had cheated to the tune of Rs. 2.4 lakh. The police have stated that the method adopted was new (Vijay Kumar, 2010).

Stolen Emails

At Climate Summit at Copenhagen, Denmark held in 2009 several thousand files and email messages stolen from one of the world's foremost climate research institutes were circulated. This action set off a debate and led some who oppose limits on greenhouse gas emissions, and at least one influential country, Saudi Arabia, to question the scientific basis for the Copenhagen talks (Revkin and Broder, 2009).

Digits on Thumbs and Index Finger Changed

Lin Rong, a Chinese woman initially entered Japan with a fake passport and overstayed there illegally. So, she was deported to China in 2007. Now she has managed to sneak back into Japan after surgery to change the skin on her thumbs and index fingers. However, she was arrested for illegal entry. The skin patches from the digits on her right and left hands were removed and then regrafted onto the matching digits of the opposite hand. Her main objective was to fool the biometric security system at the airport because Japan's airport security system matches the finger prints of incoming foreigners to a database of wanted criminals and past deportees. Police noticed that her fingers had unnatural scars when Lin was arrested sometime ago for faking a marriage with a Japanese man. The woman had told the police that she had paid some 100,000 yuan ($16,000) for the surgery, leading investigators to believe Chinese brokers are arranging such fingerprints changes.

Film Piracy

Samantha Tumpach, a 22-year old female film fan from Chicago, Illinois during her surprise sister's birthday celebration at a movie theatre captured for three minutes a pivotal segment of the film *The Twilight Saga: New Moon* on her video camera while taping a part of the party. On a complaint from the theatre bosses the police arrested Tumpach and put her behind bars for two days. Now she faces serious piracy charges.

VoIP Misused by Terrorists

It has now come to light that terrorists including the 26/11 attackers, increasingly use popular global VoIP (Voice over Internet Protocol) engine provided by operator Skype. In this system analog voice signals are converted to digital format, compressed into Internet Protocol packets and transmitted over NET. For this, VoIP systems employ audio codecs (programs) which encode speech as digital audio. VoIp thus turns a standard Internet connection into a way to place free calls, bypassing phone networks. Because Skype has not shared its encryption code with India, it has become difficult for the Indian Intelligence agencies are not able to intercept conversation of suspected terrorists (Chatterjee, 2009).

Fake Credit Cards

Central Crime Branch (CCB) of the city police has launched a hunt for the kingpin of a gang whose members acquired credit/debit card details of customers of some petrol bunks in the city and used them to make fake cards (Peter, 2010). According to police, the culprits had cheated 13 motorists of over Rs. 8 lakh in four months. Sources with the CCB said the gang members who operated at three petrol bunks in Anna Nagar, Kodambakkam and Madhavaram used skimmer devices to capture the card details of those who made payment for fuel with their cards. "The culprits who worked at the concerned petrol stations used compact skimmers and swiped the cards of the victims by diverting their attention or moving away from the direct eye contact of the victim," said an investigating officer. The details pertaining to the credit/debit cards of the 13 victims obtained from November 2009 using the skimmer was used to make fake cards which in turn were used by the gang members to make purchases to the tune of over Rs. 8 lakh, he added.

Following police complaints by victims, a CCB team investigated and arrested Amaresan, a Sri Lankan national working in a petrol bunk in Anna Nagar. A skimmer was also recovered from him. When questioned, he confessed to the crime and revealed that Thirumurgan, also a Sri Lankan national, was his accomplice. "Thirumurgan was the agent who used to visit Amaresan on a weekly basis to collect the data obtained by the latter using the skimmer. Amaresan used to get paid from Rs. 500 to Rs. 2,000 according to the credit value of the card whose information he had illegally obtained. The data was transferred to the kingpin who along with his aides is suspected to have made the fake credit card in Chennai," the officer said.

Goof up by BA

British Airways (BA) offered in October 2009 a $40 round trip fare which includes taxes, fees, and surcharge, from any city in the US to any destination in India. Scores of eager beaver flyers snagged the tickets in the two-hour window on October 2. Later BA said it was a systems' glitch. The airline claimed that it was actually filing for a $40 increase in fares between the US and India and somewhere down the line the plus sign got knocked off (Rajghatta, 2009).

INFORMATION SECURITY

Information security means protecting information and information systems from unauthorized access, use, disclosure, disruption, modification, perusal, inspection, recording or destruction. The terms information security, computer security and information assurance are frequently incorrectly used interchangeably. These fields are interrelated often and share the common goals of protecting the confidentiality, integrity and availability of information; however, there are some subtle differences between them. These differences lie primarily in the approach to the subject, the methodologies used, and the areas of concentration. Information security is concerned with the confidentiality, integrity and availability of data regardless of the form the data may take: electronic, print, or other forms.

Computer security can focus on ensuring the availability and correct operation of a computer system without concern for the information stored or processed by the computer. Governments, military, corporations, financial institutions, hospitals, and private businesses amass a great deal of confidential information about their employees, customers, products, research, and financial status. Most of this information is now collected, processed and stored on electronic computers and transmitted across networks to other computers.

Should confidential information about a business' customers or finances or new product line fall into the hands of a competitor, such a breach of security could lead to lost business, law suits or even bankruptcy of the business. Protecting confidential information is a business requirement, and in many cases also an ethical and legal requirement.

For the individual, information security has a significant effect on privacy, which is viewed very differently in different cultures.

The field of information security has grown and evolved significantly in recent years. There are many ways of gaining entry into the field as a career. It offers many areas for specialization including: securing network(s) and allied infrastructure, securing applications and databases, security testing, information systems auditing, business continuity planning and digital forensics science, etc.

CLASSIFICATION OF SECURITY IN RESPECT OF INFORMATION

An important aspect of information security and risk management is recognizing the value of information and defining appropriate procedures and protection requirements for the information. Not all information is equal and so not all information requires the same degree of protection. This requires information to be assigned a security classification.

The first step in information classification is to identify a member of senior management as the owner of the particular information to be classified. Next, develop a classification policy. The policy should describe the different classification labels, define the criteria for information to be assigned a particular label, and list the required security controls for each classification.

Some factors that influence which classification information should be assigned include how much value that information has to the organization, how old the information is and whether or not the information has become obsolete. Laws and other regulatory requirements are also important considerations when classifying information.

The type of information security classification labels selected and used will depend on the nature of the organization, with examples being:

- In the business sector, labels such as: **Public, Sensitive, Private, Confidential**.
- In the government sector, labels such as: **Unclassified**, **Sensitive But Unclassified**, **Restricted**, **Confidential**, **Secret**, **Top Secret** and their non-English equivalents.
- In cross-sectoral formations, the Traffic Light Protocol, which consists of: **White, Green, Amber** and **Red**.

All employees in the organization, as well as business partners, must be trained on the classification schemes and understand the required security controls and handling procedures for each classification. The classification of a particular information asset has been assigned should be reviewed periodically to ensure the classification is still appropriate for the information and to ensure the security controls required by the classification are in place.

CONCLUDING REMARKS

In this modern age of widespread internet use for various business activities of an organization, it has unwittingly exposed the confidential information of these organizations to hackers and antisocial elements. This has endangered the security of information of the organizations to very high level of risks. The number of cyber crimes have increased recently thus putting at grave risk the business of corporations. An important aspect of information security and risk management is recognizing the value of information and defining appropriate procedures and protection requirements for the information. Not all information is equal and so not all information requires the same degree of protection. This requires information to be assigned a security classification. The research, therefore, intends to identify various risks associated with information security and to develop a model to deal with such risks and to make the information security tamper-proof.

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METHODS OF MICROSCOPIC EVALUATION OF SPERM OBTAINED FROM BULLS FOR SCIENTIFIC WORK AND IN PRODUCTION

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ABSTRACT

In this article, researchers and methods of assessing the quality of sperm from agricultural animals in production, microscopic examination, sperm count, determination of sperm count using a melange, sperm concentration photoelectric electrohemo-meter and standards-assisted determination, determination of sperm concentration using optical standards. G. V. Partushin et al. V. Rumyantseva methods are mentioned.

KEYWORDS: *Asperm, sperm, ejaculate, Goryaev count type, melange, V.A. Morozov method, pathological forms of sperm.*

INTRODUCTION

The results of the examination of sperm obtained from them are crucial in determining the quality of the bull. If aspermia is detected in pedigree animals or if the sperm are not complete, its high external indicators also lose their value. The use of high quality sperm is an important condition for increasing the level of fertility. Therefore, the quality of sperm must be checked by macroscopic (visual) and microscopic methods before each fertilization.

MAIN PART

In the newly obtained (thick) sperm of a bull, a very active motility of sperm is observed, which is a wavy (wavy) movement.The final evaluation of sperm is based on two indicators, namely density and motility. For example, 3-10 - sperm dense, close to 100% sperm have a forward motion along a straight line; O'-9 sperm are of medium density, 90% of sperm are straight line

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has a forward motion across. Ram sperm 3-10, 9 for use, dilution, and storage; bull sperm - z and O'-10, 9, 8; the sperm of a stallion and a male pig should have a score of O'-10, 9, 8, 7 points.

Determination of sperm concentration: Sperm concentration is the amount of sperm cells in a sperm, and the number of sperm in 1 ml of sperm is measured in billions.

Sperm concentrations are determined with the help of Goryaev, Tom, Burler, Broker counting chambers, Photoelectrocolorimeter (FEK-M), Photoelectric electrohemo-meter and standards.

If it takes 10-15 minutes to determine the concentration of sperm using the Goryaev count type, it is possible to determine the accuracy of the results with FEK-M in 1-2 minutes, but the accuracy of the results with FEK-M must be determined by the results obtained in Goryaev count compared.

Determination of sperm concentration in Goryaev counting net is carried out in the following order: 1. Preparation of counting chamber. 2 Dilute the sperm in the melange. 3. Transfusion of diluted sperm into the counting net. 4. Count the sperm. 5. Calculate the concentration of sperm in the test semen.

The counting chamber is wiped dry with alcohol-ether. The edges of the counting net are covered with polished shutter glass and rubbed until a rainbow forms on the side. Sperm are diluted in 3% sodium chloride solution in melange. To count the erythrocytes (red mixer) melange will be 0.5, 1, 101 marks.

Erythrocytes are obtained from the sperm of bulls up to 1 mark of the counting melange and on top of 101 and 11 marks of 3% sodium chloride solution. Cover both sides of the melange and shake for 2 -3 minutes, pour 3-4 drops and wipe the tip of the melange with a cotton swab. The next DROP is poured into the counting chamber. There are two types in the intermediate plastic of the counting type, so the mixture is poured on both sides and the counting begins after the sperm have settled for 2-3 minutes. First a round is found in a small lens, then seen in a large lens (one large cell must fit into the field of view). Of the 225 large cells of the Goryaev type, 25 are divided into 16 smaller cells. Sperm diagonallyare counted in five large (80 small) cells. Only the heads of sperm located inside the small cells and above their left and upper lines (G-shaped) are taken into account. The number of sperm counted in each large cell is multiplied and the sperm concentration is calculated using the following formula:

Hx D x 4000 x 1000

K=----------------

In this case, K- is the concentration of sperm in 1 ml of sperm (billion account);

H-80 is the number of sperm counted in small cells;

D-dilution rate;

4000-millimeter cube conversion number;

1000 is the conversion factor for milliliters (ml) or cubic centimeters (cm3)

In order to speed up the work, the number of sperm counted in 80 small cells is not calculated according to the formula, the bull sperm is divided by 200, and the number of sperm in 1 ml of sperm is determined in billions. For example, if 240 sperm are counted in 5 large cells, then the concentration in 1 ml of sperm are 240: 200 = 1.2 ml / billion will be.

The data obtained to determine the concentration of sperm in the semen, the average values of sperm of male animals of this type (ram - 2-3; bull - 0.8-1; stallion - 0.1-0.25; male pig - 0.1-0.2; dog - 0.1; rabbit - 0.1; rooster and turkey - 2-4; goose - 0.3-1 ml. billion).

Determination of sperm concentration using FEK-M.The principle of operation of this device is based on the fact that a bunch of light of a certain power, passed through a cuvette filled with sperm, falls on the photocell Selenium and turns the arrow of the galvanometer. Its DEPENDENCE depends on the strength of the electric current passing through the galvanometer, and the concentration of sperm is inversely proportional to the turbidity of the solution.

Before work, a calibration curve is drawn, after which a table is drawn, which determines the concentration of sperm, depending on the performance of the equipment. This curve or table determines the concentration of sperm in the sperm.

Fill the vial with 10 ml of a 3.5% solution of sodium citrate and pour 0.1 ml of bull semen using a micro-tube. In this case, the sperm is diluted in a ratio of 1: 100. The sperm of the ram is diluted 1: 400 (10 ml of sodium citrate + 0.025 ml of sperm). After mixing, the solution is poured into a 10 mm thick cuvette of FEK and placed in a slot away from the photocell on the right side of the apparatus. A sperm-free solution of sodium citrate is placed in a similar cuvette in the left slot of the device. The optical density calculation scale of the left drum is then set to zero and the galvanometer needle is adjusted to zero with a rough adjuster (ol1 rectifier) and then a thematic adjuster (№2 rectifier) by rotating the photometric panel, then the sperm cuvette is removed from the right cell and replaced with sodium. a cuvette filled with citrate solution is set. The galvanometer needle rotates and the left drum is rotated by setting it to zero. The density is read on the optical line on the red arrow of this drum.

A №4 red filter of the equipment is used to determine the sperm concentration in the bull sperm.

Determination of sperm concentration using optical standards. G.v. Partushin and 3. c. Rumyantseva recommended an optical standard for determining the concentration of sperm in a bull.

G. V. Partushin and V. Rumyantseva's standards consist of six welded test tubes, the clarity (opacity) of the solutions in them means that 0.4-0.6, - 0.8 - 1.0, -1.5 - 2.0 billion per 1 ml of bull semen. Prior to detection, bull semen is diluted 1: 5 with 1% sodium chloride solution (0.3 ml semen + 1 ml sodium chloride) using a micropipette with a 7% glucose solution when the stallion semen concentration is more than 500 million ml.

Checked in an empty test tube attached to the standardssperm are added and compared to the standards. If the opacity level of the test sperm corresponds to the color of the control solution, then the sperm concentration is equal to the concentration specified in the standard. To facilitate the work, a glass rod or pen is placed close to the back of the test tubes to be compared.

Determination of the amount of dead sperm in the sperm (V. A. Morozov method).With a pipette or glass rod, drop one drop of sperm and 2-3 drops of 5% aqueous solution of eosin (eosin solution is prepared in 3% solution of sodium citrate) on the edge of the degreased glass, mix immediately with a stick (2-4 seconds) and remove from it. a thin grease is prepared on the glass of another piece. The grease is then examined under a microscope at a magnification of 400-600 times. A number of unstained (live) and pink-stained (dead) sperm are counted as 500. A keyboard apparatus can be used to count leukocytes to make the calculation quick and easy. The letters T (alive) and O (dead) are attached to one of the keys. Once the percentage of dead and living sperm is determined, sperm motility is assessed in points. For example, if 400 live and 100 dead sperm are counted, the value of sperm is 8 points, while dead sperm is 20%.

CONCLUSION

Counting of sperm in pathological form: Exceeding the allowable amount of pathological forms of sperm (defective, disabled) in the sperm is called teratospermia. Their high percentage leads to a decrease in fatherhood.

There are pathological forms of sperm, such as giant or deaf, deformed head, broken neck, only heads or tail, twisted or crooked tail, with drops in the cytoplasm or thickened, one, two, three and four tails.

The increase in the percentage of pathological forms of sperm may be due to disruption of spermogenesis, adverse effects of extra glandular fluids on sperm, as well as adverse effects of sperm extraction and storage environment on sperm.

It is allowed to use for artificial insemination if the amount of pathological sperm in bulls does not exceed 18%.

Pathologicals perm functional in the output invalid found and removed from experiments and use.

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THE POSSIBILITIES OF USING TEXTBOOKS DURING MOTHER TONGUE CLASSES

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ABSTRACT

The main goal of Mother tongue education is to teach children to be creative, to think independently, to form and develop the ability to express the product of creative thought in oral and written forms in accordance with the conditions of speech. Thus, the main goal of mother tongue education is to sow the seeds of "thinking, creativity, independent thinking" and to express the product of creative thinking in oral and written forms in accordance with the conditions of speech.

KEYWORDS: *Creativity, Independent Thinking, Vocabulary, Dictionary Textbook, Education, Language, Skills and Experience*

INTRODUCTION

The methods and opportunities of using academic dictionaries during Native language lessons at school are analyzed in the article.

In the "State educational standards of general secondary education" the subject "Mother tongue" (or “Native language”) is defined as the purpose of education in connection with the formation and development of creative thinking: The main goal of Mother tongue education is to teach children to be creative, to think independently, to form and develop the ability to express the product of creative thought in oral and written forms in accordance with the conditions of speech. Thus, the main goal of mother tongue education is to sow the seeds of "thinking, creativity, independent thinking" and to express the product of creative thinking in oral and written forms in accordance with the conditions of speech. When it comes to training to succeed, we need to focus on three aspects of this goal:

1) To teach students to be creative, to think independently;

2) To teach the student to speak correctly, fluently, reasonably and logically.

3) To teach the student to write correctly, fluently, reasonably and logically.

In order to achieve the main goal of mother tongue education, the Mother Tongue program outlines a series of “essential knowledge that 5th graders need to acquire” as follows:

The importance of language in the life of a human society.Uzbek linguistics, Uzbek literary language, Uzbek folk dialects, belonging to the Turkic language family, language and writing, origin of language, relations between languages, world languages, written literary speech, oral literary speech: Uzbek linguistics: fundamental sections.

Historical and social significance of the law: "Concerning the state language".

Syntax: A phrase, a sentence, a type of sentence according to the purpose of expression (verb, interrogative sentence, imperative sentence, and emotional sentence) is a part of speech. The main parts of speech are: yes, cut.

Simple sentence: Secondary parts of speech: complement, determiner, case. Punctuation, quotation marks. Cohesive sentences;

Phonetics: Correct pronunciation (orthoepy). Graphics, spelling, Speakers, Speech sounds and letters, letter combinations, Vowels and consonants, Loud and unvoiced consonants, The exchange of sounds in a word: Spelling of vowels and consonants;

Open and closed syllables. Syllable transfer rules. Divide the word into syllables. Word stress and logical stress;

Graph: alphabet, word ending, capital letter, punctuation mark, copy mark, combination of letters, consonant letters of the same line, basic principles of Uzbek spelling, spelling rules.

Vocabulary of Uzbek language: The main sources of enrichment of the dictionary. The meaning of a word, a lexical meaning, is one word.

The main meaning of the word: The literal and figurative meaning of the word: The use of the word itself and its meaning as a means of expressing being clearly and symbolically. Synonyms, synonyms, antonyms, homonyms and paronyms: Phrases, their lexical meaning, methodological place and function in speech.

Glossary, spelling dictionary, dictionary of synonyms, Dictionary and types of dictionaries,

Uzbek spelling dictionary: Annotated dictionary of the Uzbek language. Dictionary of synonyms of the Uzbek language, Anonymous dictionary of Uzbek language, Phrases in Uzbek.

Morphology, Word structure, the core, Word formation, the building block, Parts of speech, related words, Types of suffixes: word-forming, word-forming, word-modifying suffixes.

Criteria for categorizing words, Independent word groups (noun, adjective, number, rhyme, verb, form)

Auxiliary word types (connective, auxiliary, loading, pronouns, modal words, imitation words).

Noun, its lexical meaning, morphological features and syntactic function, Types of meaning of the noun, Methodical use of widespread nouns, Categories of number of nouns, Plural suffix, Variation, Agreements. Ownership attachments, Structural types of nouns (simple, paired, combined and abbreviated nouns)

Verb, its lexical meaning, morphological features and syntactic function;

Possession of letters with speech sounds, vowels and consonants, voiced and unvoiced consonants, words with limited scope of use with common words, biblical lexicon with spoken vocabulary, possession of words with variation and conjugation of words change of nouns, lexical and grammatical meanings of words, artificial words with primitive words: simple, compound and double words; be able to differentiate between word groups, independent auxiliaries, word combinations, types of simple sentences, parts of speech, simple sentences and compound sentences.

Ability to analyze phonetically, lexically, lexically, morphologically and partially syntactically;

To be able to remember a grammatical term and rule based on a grammatical term, a grammatical term and rule based on a grammatical term.

Ability to compose sentences at the level of text creation, to connect independent sentences, to determine the correct word structure in a sentence;

Be able to use punctuation marks (in motivated sentences) in cohesive parts, in separate parts of speech, in motivations and in connecting parts of speech, in quotations, in dialogue.

Be able to use grammatical terms and concepts, rules and definitions in the process of composing a text. Use a variety of dictionaries. Create text that matches learned sentence structures.

Expressive reading of adverbs, interrogative pronouns, compound sentences, separate explanatory sentences, compound and quotation sentences;

Proper pronunciation of vowels and consonants according to the rules of orthoepy;

Appropriate use of synonyms, homonyms, antonyms, and consonants in speech;

Use spelling dictionary and bilingual dictionaries, annotated and other dictionaries;

Be able to give examples of related words.

Distinguish between words and style of words, to tell the spiritual differences between them.

The SST requirements state that a Grade 5 student must be able to “use a variety of dictionaries,” such as a spelling dictionary and bilingual dictionaries, glossaries, and other dictionaries. By the end, the teacher should form and develop pupils’ skills and abilities by means of the appropriate and effective using textbooks at every native language lesson of secondary schools. The teaching the mother tongue discipline serves as a foundation in ensuring the realization of the described above goal.

So how do you use dictionaries at 5th grade native language lessons?

Usually, our teachers use textbooks in their native language classes. The textbook is a textbook based on the curriculum, which reflects the content of education, its methods of mastering by the student, the analysis necessary for the student, the material for generalization, the laws that harmonize the content of teaching materials. 'Includes. A textbook is a resource designed to help a learner acquire a certain amount of knowledge, skills, and habits. However, working with a textbook alone hinders the formation and development of creative thinking.

The assignments in the textbook can only be relevant to the purpose of education when they provide guidance for the student's independent research, meet their constant need for information banks, and encourage creative activity. Therefore, the textbook should not be confused with the system of tasks to be performed by the student during the lesson and the necessary learning material. By textbook, we mean a set of interpretations of a topic, teaching material, a system of exercises, problems, and assignments that a student must complete. A textbook designed to shape and develop a true creative thinker should be different from the textbooks available today. This means that a new type of textbook is needed to achieve the new goal of education. In order to develop creative thinking, the teaching material needs to be much wider than the textbook materials.

In particular, textbooks in the native language provide students with information from a variety of dictionaries (information banks), encyclopedias, reference books, knowledge and information on other subjects taught at school, experienced people. (relatives of students) to achieve additional goals, which can be achieved only if you design a system of creative work on the material not given in the textbook.

The teacher should design the learning process by expanding the teaching materials in each lesson at the expense of the materials not provided in the textbook. Achieving a new educational goal requires a new type of textbook. With the help of such textbooks, the entrepreneur will be able to gain a deep knowledge of the sources of information, from which he will be able to quickly find the information he needs.

Sample-1

Synonyms

1. What do you mean by synonyms? Give examples.

2. Find synonyms in the given passage and try to say what is unique about each word.

3. Try to replace each of the words in the passage with synonyms. Does it make a difference?

4. ………….. Find synonyms of the word, make sentences using them, and tell the subtleties of meaning.

5. What are the synonyms for polysemous words?

Sample of handout

He lived in the old courtyard of the old street in the ancient city,

He spent the rest of his life on the path of the language that Davron had crippled.

(Samandar Vohid)

Sample of handout

Any high tower starts from the ground, from the first bend.

(Amir Temur)

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Sample of handout

The Monument of Independence and Humanism, erected on Independence Square, is a witness to each of our holidays and ceremonies.

The field fascinated many,

How many narrations have been narrated here?

One day the mother and child came in

It finally found its owner.

(A.Oripov)

Sample of handout

One corner is water, one corner is hills,

How many countries have I seen, how many destinies,

Wherever I go, lean forward and keep your head upright,

Your mountains follow me.

(Muhammad Yusuf)

Sample of handout

Every day I spend with you,

I feel sorry for you for a moment without you.

I bow to those who know you,

I feel sorry for those who don't know you.

(Muhammad Yusuf)

In order to organize lessons in such a situation, of course, the child must have in front of him a dictionary for schoolchildren, a glossary and a dictionary of synonyms.

Imagine that if there are 25-30 students in a class, and each student is working with an independent dictionary, reference books and encyclopedias, it will take at least 20 minutes to discover the essence of the topic. the bird is ready and the children enrich and expand each other's pronunciation.

Sample-2

Antonyms

1. What do you mean by antonyms? Give examples.

2. Find words in the given passage that have an antonymic pair and try to say what is unique about each antonymic pair.

3. Find the antonyms for each of the words in the passage. Explain the difference between antonyms and simple negations.

4. ………… Find the antonyms of the word, make sentences using them, tell the subtleties of meaning.

5. What are the antonyms of polysemous words?

Sample of handout

You smile and I'm a poor nightingale,

So, I'm a bandit.

Let me tell you - it was a scary place.

Shohmen elga, vale senga robber;

(Z.M. Bobur)

Sample of handout

Who in the way of truth has taught you a letter with resentment?

It's impossible to turn around; it's worth a hundred ganch.

(Alisher Navoi)

Sample of handout

The golden cap of the living hour

It's time to go.

The universe is out of control right now

A new world can be created

(G. Gulom)

The student will find the following words in the Dictionary of Contradictory Words:

1) Poor - rich, rich, state, statesman (p. 12)

2) The word "Shula" is not given in the dictionary "Contradictory words", in this case the student is helped by "OTIL": finds light, light, clarity, etc., and looks for one of them in the dictionary “Contradictory words”: light-darkness (p. 33);

3) Slave-king, king, king, hagan, elig;

4) No, there is, and b.

The teacher can prepare the handout individually for each student or have the class work in small groups. In this case, the student becomes accustomed to working as a team. Naturally, children are required to have an encyclopedia, a glossary, and a dictionary of antonyms for schoolchildren.

The main thing is that the child will be able to work independently, to find, to sort, to distinguish between similarities and differences, to apply them in practice.

Or in this class “Phonetics. The use of dictionaries is also appropriate and useful in teaching the "Graphics" level.

Sample-3

Pronunciation and spelling of vowels

The class is divided into six subgroups, and each subgroup is given a separate assignment. That is,

Up to group 1 - work on / i / unlisi (comparing the pronunciation of this toush with other sounds, coming in different circles and pronunciation features in this circle, finding examples of words pronounced / u / as / u /, in the first syllable / o '/, pronunciation and spelling of li / i / vowels in the second syllable./ i / - / e /, / i / - / u /, / i / - / a / zlar find vh),

Up to group 2 - / e / on flour,

Up to group 3 - / a / on flour,

Up to 4 groups - / u / on flour,

Up to group 5 - / o ’/ on flour,

Group 6 will be given a task to work on / o / unli. Students use a spelling dictionary. It is a good idea to set aside 7-8 minutes for students to complete the assignment.

Students will find and pronounce almost all the words that start with a vowel in the spelling dictionary as they complete the task. When they find an alphabetical representation of the sound of the speech they are looking for, they will definitely try to pronounce them, and their spelling and pronunciation will be able to distinguish other words.

Of course, in order to complete such assignments, the student must have spelling and explanatory dictionaries.

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THE EFFECT OF GRAIN MOISTURE ON GRAIN GERMINATION DURING GRAIN STORAGE

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ABSTRACT

In this article, the quality indicators of seed materials in the preparation for planting autumn seeds were analysed. The importance of sorting seeds according to state standards for moisture, purity, fertility and other indicators, a serious approach to the storage of seed materials and timely qualitative preparation has been studied.

KEYWORDS: *Quality Grain Seeds, Grain Moisture Level, Seed Sorting And Preparation, Legumes, Grain Quality Indicators.*

INTRODUCTION

Satisfying the demand of the population for grain and grain products in our country, the supply of quality grain seeds to farmers and farms is a guarantee of a rich harvest.Proper organization of quality processing and storage of grain in accordance with the requirements of state standards, timely delivery to farms and dehkan farms will further increase the attention to the quality of this seed.

In view of the above, after harvesting the seed wheat, it is necessary to store and process it in accordance with the requirements of the state standard before giving it to farms and dehkan farms for planting.A standard is a normative and technical document on standardization approved by a special organization that sets a set of rules, procedures and norms for standardization objects [1].

THE MAIN PART

Seeds intended for sowing must meet the requirements of state standards. The seeds to be sown must be large, flat, well-ripened, free from weed seeds, free from disease, and in good condition for germination and cleanliness. Class I and II seeds must be obtained for seeding. The weight of 1000 grains of seeds should be 40-45 g and the growth rate of seeds should not be less than 90-92%.When quality seeds are sown, they have high germination, number of bushes and winter hardiness. Grain sorting and treatment equipment is very important in the production of quality seed material. Seed sorting and preparation in the seed shops of the republic is carried out with the help of Petkus K547A equipment created on the basis of advanced German technology. Petkus K547A is a high-efficiency air sieve separator for pre-, primary and secondary cleaning of grain, rice, corn, buckwheat, oilseeds and legumes. The machine has a sieve system and two air separators, which are connected to the central pump or to the cyclone together. Together with Petkus K236, it is designed to process the seeds of cereals, oilseeds and legumes. According to state standards, the processed seed must meet the requirements of varietal purity, seed generation, etc.

For example, the purity of wheat seeds is required to be at least 95%.This requirement is due to the fact that good zoning of the variety is an important factor in the production of hybrids and high yields. Generally, the higher the varietal purity of the seed, the better the yield characteristics of the variety or hybrid; the sowing quality of a seed is the sum of its characteristics that characterize its suitability for sowing.

These quality indicators include the purity of the seed from various wastes, germination, germination capacity, purity from diseases and pests, growth strength, weight of 1000 seeds, etc.

The sown seed should not only have high sowing qualities and variety, but also high yields. The productivity of a seed is its ability to produce a certain amount under certain production conditions. This feature is not only an internal (hereditary) trait of the variety (hybrid), but also depends on the growing conditions of the plant, methods of care, processing and storage, as well as the quality of seeds and sowing.

The seeds combine the biological and economic characteristics of the plant, which are passed on to future generations. Therefore, the quantity and quality of the product obtained when sowing seeds depends on the seed [2].

In determining the quality indicators of seeds (germination, purity, moisture, weight of 1000 grains, etc.) for analysis separately from the seeds prepared for sowing on farms, seed production organizations, each batch average samples (from dried, cleaned, sorted seeds treated against disease and pests) are taken. Laboratory analyzes were conducted in 2018-2020 to determine the effect of moisture of seeds stored in warehouses on germination. The winter wheat varieties Krasnodar-99, Semrug, Alekseich were studied (Table 1).

TABLE 1. EFFECT OF SEED MOISTURE ON GERMINATION DURING STORAGE OF WINTER WHEAT VARIETIES

№	Selection variety	Years of analysis											
		2018				2019				2020			
		Humidity,%		germination of seeds, %		Humidity,%		germination of seeds, %		Humidity,%		germination of seeds, %	
		In fact	Standard requirement	In fact	Standard requirement	In fact	Standard requirement	In fact	Standard requirement	In fact	Standard requirement	In fact	Standard requirement
1	Krasnodar-99	14,2	14	94	95	14,5	14	93	95	15,1	14	90	95
2	Semrug‘	14,3	14	93	95	14,6	14	94	95	15,2	14	89	95
3	Alekseich	14,2	14	95	95	14,7	14	94	95	15,4	14	91	95

Experiments have shown that the moisture content and germination of grains depend on the variety.In 2018, the moisture content of the varieties was actually 14.2-14.5-15.1% in the Krasnadar-99 variety, while the yield in those years was 94-93-90%.Semrug variety was 14.3-14.6-15.2%, and its yield in these years was 93-94-89%.In the Alekseich variety it was found that the difference between the varieties changed significantly, with a yield of 14.2-14.7-15.4%, and the yield in these years was 95-94-91%.

CONCLUSION

Based on the data obtained, it can be noted that during the storage of winter wheat varieties, the degree of germination decreased with increasing moisture content of the grain.It has been found that during the storage of seed grains, its moisture content should not be allowed to increase.It is recommended that the moisture content of winter wheat varieties should not exceed 14% during storage of seed materials.Therefore, it is recommended to follow the following when obtaining high and quality yields from crops.

- Sown seeds should be large, flat, well-ripened, free from weed seeds, free from disease, meet the standard requirements in terms of fertility and cleanliness.

- High productivity and variability of grain quality.

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FINANCIAL GLOBALIZATION AS A FACTOR OF ECONOMIC INFLUENCE ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE GLOBAL FINANCIAL MARKET

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ABSTRACT

In this article, is considered the origin and scope of globalization processes in the financial sphere and is noted the contradictory and polysemantic nature of the process of financial globalization. The main features of the development of world finance at the present stage are singled out.

KEYWORDS: *The Global Economy, Financial Globalization, the Process Of Globalization, The Global Market, The World Financial Market.*

INTRODUCTION

The emergence of the global financial market was the result of the internationalization of economic and the development of international corporate activity. Both these processes have been particularly intensive since the early 1970s. Thanks to the liberalization of financial relations, national and regional markets that promote the development of the global capital market are growing at a rapid pace. Factors that contributed to the formation of the global financial market and the expansion of its geographical boundaries include:

The growing interconnections between national and foreign sectors of the economy as a consequence of the increasing importance of foreign trade;

Reducing degree of the regulation's by the state of cash and capital flows, exchange rates, and in some cases, labor migration;

Introduction of innovations in trading with securities, increasing the role and importance of international trade and stock exchanges, improving payment settlements;

Development of interbank telecommunications, electronic transfer of financial assets;

The influence of globalization on our way of life is very great, it changes not only the world, but the whole of mankind. The globalization of the modern world economy and the strengthening of the interdependence of the national economy are among the most characteristic features. The most powerful factor of globalization is economic, manifested in the presence of transnational corporations operating simultaneously in many countries and using new historical conditions in their own interests. But it is not necessary to believe that globalization is a kind of gigantization or a mixture of dissimilar processes. Globalization is an objective process that determines qualitative changes in the global space, an increase in the interconnectedness and uniqueness of individuals or civilizations in general [2].

The world financial market is a mechanism of accumulation and redistribution of financial resources on a competitive basis between countries, regions, sectors, and economic agents under the control of states and world financial centers. The world financial market performs the following functions:

Redistribution and transfer of capital;

Saving of distribution costs;

Promoting the concentration and centralization of capital;

Ensuring the continuity of production;

The formation of the world financial market is connected with the scientific and technological revolution, its gigantic capital-intensive projects, for the implementation of which powerful sources of financial resources are needed. The objective basis for the development of the world financial market is the cycle of functioning capital. In some areas, the capital is temporarily released, on others there is a demand for them. The inaction of capital contradicts its nature and the laws of a market economy. The world financial market solves this contradiction at the level of the world economy. With the help of the market mechanism, temporarily free funds are involved in the circuit, ensuring the continuity of reproduction and profit to business entities.

According to its institutional structure, the world financial market is noted a set of various financial institutions through which capital flows in the world economy. These include transnational corporations and banks, stock exchanges, government agencies, various financial intermediaries (broker-dealer organizations), banking and non-banking institutions (insurance companies, pension funds), etc. About 90% of operations on the world financial market are in developed countries and only 10% - in developing. The main countries - exporters of capital (the USA, Japan, Germany, China, Switzerland), the main capital importing countries (USA, Great Britain, Australia, Spain)

As a result of financial globalization, capital has acquired considerable mobility, flowing around the world to the most attractive and more profitable application possibilities. And the nature of operations of participants in the global market with the diversification of assets and liabilities by countries and regions, the presence of a wide network of representative offices, branches and subsidiaries abroad does not allow us to identify them only with the country of nationality.

The volumes of international financial transactions are rapidly increasing. It is the international financial sphere through the credit system that provides a sufficiently high flexibility of the mechanism of convergence of national economies at the current stage of internationalization.

The financial policies of individual countries have a tangible impact on the domestic economy of other countries and on the world economy as a whole.

This process has been going on for a long time in the context of the liberalization of capital flows, which predetermines the objective necessity of coordinating the main directions of the financial policies of various states at the international level. Developing common approaches to the use of financial instruments in the investment mechanism, minimizing financial risks. Financial operations are becoming less and less under the control of national authorities. This is the result of the expansion of the international financial market, as well as the strengthening of transnational corporations and banks. Therefore, an important role in the system of institutional structures for the regulation of the international financial market is assigned to international economic organizations.

The economic basis for creating a single regulatory body for the financial market is a high degree of intertwining of functions and operations in this market, accompanied by a tendency to universalize financial institutions. Among the main factors that stimulate the transition to the system of integrated financial regulation, we can note:

Mutual penetration of various areas of the financial business as a result of new financial instruments, emergence is in which the combined provision of financial services becomes the dominant trend;

Increasing the role of non-banking financial institutions and increasing their cooperation with the banking sector, thereby acquiring common features of the licensing, supervision and regulation procedure for various financial companies;

Changing the qualitative and quantitative characteristics of risks taken in financial markets;

Consolidation of business through mergers and acquisitions procedures, creation of mega-banking and mega-financial structures on this basis;

It is estimated that the annual cost of solving global problems was at least $ 1 trillion. If they are solved in the future, it seems that relatively equal conditions for the development of human potential in all countries and regions of our planet will be created.

While stocks of foreign investment remain very concentrated among several advanced economies, more countries are participating in them. The rating of financial connectivity shows the total stock of foreign investment assets and liabilities for 100 countries, as well as their composition and growth. Advanced economies and international financial centers are the most integrated into the global system. USA, Luxembourg, Great Britain, the Netherlands and Germany rank first in the rating.

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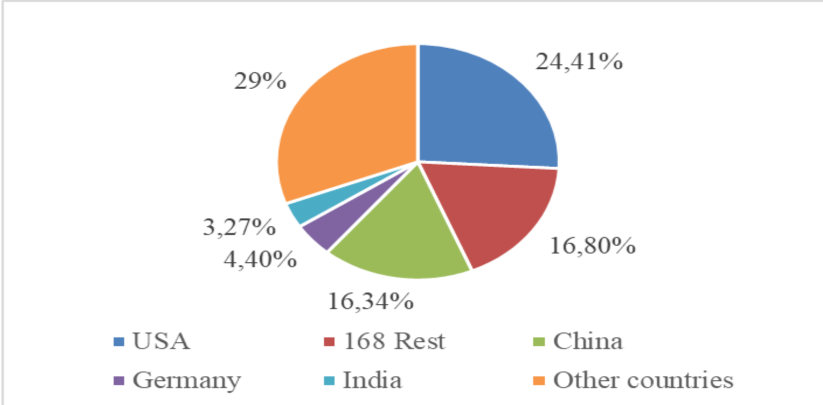

168 Rest* The 168 countries outside the top 25 make up less than a fifth of the total global economy.

Figure 1 Share of the Global Economy in 2019, %

The United States' economy is the largest in the world as measured by nominal GDP. The biggest contributor to that GDP is the economy's service sector which includes finance, real estate, insurance, professional and business services, and healthcare. The U.S. has a relatively open economy, facilitating flexible business investment and foreign direct investment in the country. It is the world's dominant geopolitical power and is able to maintain a large external national debt as the producer of the world's primary reserve currency. The U.S. economy is at the forefront of technology in many industries, but it faces rising threats in the form of economic inequality, rising healthcare and social safety net costs, and deteriorating infrastructure [4].

Globalization, ensuring the unity of all revolutionary changes in the technical-technological and financial-economic bass, opens new opportunities for economic development. Thus, the transfer by transnational corporations of industries to developing countries in order to reduce labor and resource costs leads to a rapid spread of new technologies from the highly developed core of the world economy to the periphery. In addition, the increase in the scale of cross-border flows of loan capital with the help of new information technologies ensures the expansion of credit resources and access to them anywhere in the world economic space.

All this creates real opportunities for accelerating economic growth not only in developed countries, but also in the developing countries of the world [2].

Along with this, there are disadvantages in the processes of globalization. For example:

- Globalization enhances the unevenness and volatility of national and world economic development. This is due to the division of national economic complexes into export-oriented production chains and to those links that are not able to function effectively in a global market. As a result, previously unified internal national markets are being destroyed, which leads to an increase in the proportion of the population engaged in inefficient sectors of the economy that are ineffective from a global market point of view. In turn, this generates an increase in the population with low incomes and a sharp property stratification for those who enjoy the material fruits of globalization and those who are deprived of them;

- If until recently the national state had mechanisms for redistributing the benefits from exports to the population, the emergence of new non-state actors in the world economy that are not under the control of the state (TNC, TNB, non-governmental organizations) severely limits its redistribution and social opportunities. As a result, the benefits of globalization are concentrated in those economic entities who have managed to integrate into the global economy;

- the unevenness of national and world economic development is one of the factors of increasing social tensions in the world, which increases investment and entrepreneurial risks and hinders the sustainable development of the world economy;

- Globalization causes a massive spread of negative externalities in the sphere of production and consumption.

Thus, the aggravation of competition for access to the global economic market and the benefits of globalization lead to the fact that TNCs often win. In this struggle, socially dangerous activities, such as polluting production or creating transgenic products, harmful to health, etc., are used.

High degree of economic interdependence of countries, giant unregulated flows of hot speculative capital made the global economy vulnerable. And the financial collapse in Southeast Asia, and then the Brazilian and Argentine crises, confirmed the reality of the threat of a destructive chain reaction.

One of the main consequences of globalization is that, in fact, most of the benefits are received by rich countries or individuals. In the process, its rapidly developing countries are among the rich countries, and poor countries are increasingly lagging behind them. The growing gap in incomes causes discontent on their part, fraught with international conflicts. The issue of the distribution of benefits is one of the most important in the globalization of the world economy.

The third problem created by globalization is caused by the fear that control over the economies of individual countries can move from sovereign governments to other hands, including the most powerful states, multinational or global corporations and international organizations. Because of this, some see in globalization an attempt to undermine national sovereignty.

At the same time, in the era of globalization, the strengthening of the state and its institutions is an indispensable condition not only for its survival, but also for the development of the entire nation. In the context of globalization, the state not only can, but also must assume the strategic functions of participating in globalization processes in order to effectively use their advantages and minimize their negative impact.

Some aspects of the impact of globalization on the national economy should be considered separately. First of all, these are extremely high rates of growth in foreign direct investment, far exceeding the growth rates of world trade. They play a key role in the transfer of technology, industrial restructuring, and the formation of global enterprises, which has a direct impact on the national economy.

The next aspect is the impact on technological innovation, which is one of the driving forces of globalization, but it, in turn, strengthening competition, stimulates their further development and distribution among countries.

Sometimes unemployment is classified as the cost of globalization. But this claim is refuted by the low rate of unemployment in many economically developed countries, actively participating in globalization and at the expense of its advantages providing a high level of wages, as opposed to countries that have little participation in the processes of globalization and who have high unemployment and low wages.

It should be noted that some states can protect themselves from participation in the globalization process, but no state has the ability to stop this process throughout the world: there will always be countries interested in international cooperation to strengthen their economic positions.

And in this regard, the state faces a choice: either to support the process of globalization, to help it and to try to benefit from it for its country, or to resist and thereby limit its participation in international cooperation and division of labor, to create barriers to the inflow of new technologies and investments.

It is not difficult to foresee that the main problem of the future will be the problem of the relationship between the process of globalization and states, those national institutions that exist and will continue to exist.

Despite all the advantages of globalization, this process causes new foci of conflicts and contradictions in the world economy and finance:

There is a dramatically increasing gap between weak and strong countries;

It is on the basis of globalization that the financial and market mechanisms are deformed;

Competition degenerates, turning into its opposite. It no longer spurs the laggards, does not encourage them to build up their competitive advantages, but destroys many of those who would otherwise have a chance to survive. And this applies not only to business entities, but also whole countries;

Serious threats to the stable development of the economy come from the agitated expansion of global capital, especially speculative capital.

Powerful waves, generated by speculative attacks, destabilize the economy not only weak, but also strong countries. The very nature of production of world GNP is changing. In it, the share of science-intensive products is rapidly increasing.

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First of all, these are extremely high rates of growth in foreign direct investment, far exceeding the growth rates of world trade. They play a key role in the transfer of technology, industrial restructuring, and the formation of global enterprises, which has a direct impact on the national economy.

Thus, it can be concluded that financial globalization is a consequence of the economic development of individual companies and states that grow outside the framework of their own state. They begin to use the world's financial resources to further develop their activities thereby influencing the functioning of the world economy.

Globalization has both a number of positive prerequisites for the development of the world, as well as negative ones. What consequences it will lead our world to say is impossible.

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DEVELOPMENT OF BRANDING STRATEGY IN THE SYSTEM OF MARKETING OF CHILDREN'S GOODS

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ABSTRACT

The relevance of the research is predetermined by the important role that the concepts "child" and "childhood" play in the value system of a person as a person in general and as a consumer and buyer in particular. The level of socio-economic development of Uzbekistan allows us to assert a significant share of expenditures in the household budget for goods for children. In 2020, more than a third of the volume of the children's goods market was accounted for by domestically produced brands. Digital marketing tools are becoming essential in the process of brand formation and promotion in the market. Under the conditions of the negative impact of the demographic situation on the market of goods for children and an increase in the share of domestic products for children in the market, the role of branding of children's goods is increasing.

KEYWORDS: *Brand Insight, Children's Product Market, Children's Product Marketing, Design of Potential Children's Brands.*

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of the dissertation research is theoretical and methodological substantiation and development of practical tools for branding in the system of marketing goods for children in the context of the digitalization of the economy. To achieve this goal, the following tasks were solved within the framework of the dissertation research:

1. Development of the theoretical and methodological foundations of branding in the marketing system of children's products and the formation of a methodology for building a potential children's brand.

2. Determination of the characteristics of the children's goods market and global markets for goods for children based on a complex of secondary studies, taking into account the interrelationships of the subjects of the children's goods market.

3. Determination of the directions of marketing and communication impact the process of buying children's brands based on field marketing research.

4. Development of an integrated approach "6i-marketing of children's brands", based on the analysis of the practices of domestic and foreign branding of goods for children.

5. Justification of the author's model of marketing for children's brands in the context of digitalization of the economy within the author's integrated approach to the development of brands of children's goods.

The object of the dissertation research is branding in the system of marketing of goods for children in the national market of children's goods. The subject of the research is the economic and managerial relations of participants in the market of goods for children in the process of formation, development of branding of children's goods as a marketing subsystem in the context of the digitalization of the economy [1-3].

LITERATURE REVIEW

The theoretical and methodological basis of the dissertation was the work in the field of marketing by domestic and foreign authors Aaker D., Ambler T., Bondarenko V., Borden N., Ged T., Domnin D., Mirgorodskaya O., Fedko V., etc., which describes the specifics of the structure, design and promotion of brands.

Astashova Y., Afanasyeva E., Berkutova T., Domareva E., Drazhan D., Ivanchenko O., Ketova N., Meshcheryakova E., Naurazbaeva Y., Novenko A., Omshina N., Rudina K., Strachkova E ., Sysolyatin A., Ulyansky O. and others are engaged in the study of the problem of marketing of children's goods (hereinafter - MCG). The study of communication aspects of MCG is presented in the works of the following authors: I. Akhnovskaya, M. Karpova, A. Kasyanov, A. Krylova, N. Martynova, I. Pankratova, E. Rogov, etc.

MATERIALS AMD METHODS

The theoretical and methodological basis of the work is formed based on the works of local and foreign scientists devoted to the study of such state institutions as family, motherhood, childhood, in the context of studying the marketing aspects of these phenomena. The instrumental and methodological apparatus of the research is formed based on the use of complex methods and techniques. When solving the problem of developing a branding strategy in the marketing of goods for children, descriptive-analytical and comparative methods, methods of semantic and structural analysis, methods of controlling the content of the terminology of theoretical and practical work were used. In the study of the author, a technique developed by the author was used that combines qualitative and quantitative research methods: the associative experiment method, the rating method, the survey method, the incomplete sentence method, the sign, the quantitative scale method, the obtained graphic data, the interpretation method. Consider the problem of designing potential children's brands. When developing a brand, it is important to define the brand building blocks, the design stages, and the distribution of the brand-building blocks according to the brand building stages [3-5]. The paragraph contains a study of the content and structure of branding models (the time of the study was May 2017) and the development of a methodology for designing brands of goods for children, Kid branding (May-September, 2017). In the scientific and practical literature on this issue, these kinds of techniques are called brand models. Some communication-marketing agencies patent such models, and they become the agency's promotion tool. The most famous models include the “brand wheel” (Bates Worldwide), the “4D branding” model by Gad T., the JWT-groups brand model, the brand essence pyramid from the Alliance Media educational project, etc. Analysis of models, pyramids, techniques, brand building technologies, as well as brand books of various brands shows that their elements, structural components, design stages can be the following components: brand concept, brand insight, brand mission, brand purpose, brand positioning, essence (essence) brand, brand style, brand architecture (brand system), brand vision, brand values, brand benefits, brand benefits, brand image, brand identity, brand personality, brand character, brand dimension, brand benefit, brand model, brand wheel, brand -code, trademark, service mark, the mark of origin of goods, trademark, brand identity, brand identity, brand management, brand book, a guide line, brand strength, brand value, etc. Many of these concepts, including the concept of "brand", are interpreted in different ways by both practitioners who specialize in building and promoting brands, and scientists dealing with theoretical aspects of branding. Terminological contradictions in branding discourse are often destructive, hinder quality interaction between advertisers and branding agencies, and impede the development of theoretical research in the field of branding.

This is unlikely to change any time soon, as there are several theoretical schools of branding. Within each of them, there are scientists inclined to use their terminology. In addition, as a rule, practices in the field of branding, branding agencies create their own branding technologies with special terminology, patent and register them as trademarks, trademarks, know-how, using to promote their services, which also does not contribute to the formation of a single terminological discourse branding [6-9]. Within the framework of this work, we will try to clarify some of the important concepts of the sphere of branding in relation to children's branding, to show their specificity in relation to children's brands.

Features of the description of brand elements are predetermined by the fact that it is global, responsible, innovative, creative, and leading. A specific feature of describing brand promises is that they are divided into four groups following the target audiences of brand communications - consumers, society, partners and own employees. Note that, perhaps, it would be advisable to differentiate the “consumers” group into children and adults, formulating separate brand promises for each of them. Here is an example of a mission statement and a goal formulated by a large Russian retailer “Detsky Mir”, which specializes in children's products and is at the stage of brand building, which has now merged with the ELC (Early Learning Center) retail chain: “We see our mission in creating a national a trading network designed to provide society with civilized conditions for the highest quality, safest and most promising investments in the younger generation.

The goal of “Detsky Mir” is to become a national benchmark for a store with the widest range of quality goods for children and adolescents. We are building a socially responsible business, which, together with the state and public organizations, will always oppose the penetration of goods into the domestic market that can damage the moral and ethical foundations, mental health of our children". Thus, the “Detsky Mir” brand declares its concern for children and their future, social responsibility and intention to fight low-quality goods.

At the same time, these elements of the brand completely lack the focus on such a target audience as children. In such a formulation, the mission and purpose of the brand cannot become the basis for communications with children and adolescents. Analysis of the information broadcast by children's brands on corporate websites, in brand books, as well as an analysis of the developments of agencies that specialize in brand design, including children's brands, shows that currently there are no generally accepted standards for building brands and at least a minimum mandatory set of conceptual the brand elements to be modelled. As a rule, when developing a brand in practice, all efforts are concentrated around material elements - corporate identity, packaging design, points of sale, promotion strategies, which are based on a minimal set of conceptual elements, for example, a developed creative concept and positioning of a potential brand. At the same time, the thoroughness and thoughtfulness of the conceptual part largely predetermine the design quality of a potential brand as a whole. Thus, the task of determining the minimum set of conceptual and formal components required in the development of a potential children's brand can be called urgent. In addition, an important task is to develop standards for building a brand book - a document in which all the formal and substantial components of a potential brand are recorded.

Brand book development should be a mandatory part of planning a potential children's brand. We will present a set of conceptually ideal, meaningful components of a children's brand, their formal, material representatives, as well as an approximate recommended sequence of stages of their design. Reference information, which is the basis for making decisions in the process of building a brand, is the results of market research, brands of competitors, buyers, consumers and target audiences of brand communications.

The branding launch process can be carried out at different stages, for example, a brand can be formed even when a product with its ingredients, recipe, taste, colour, smell, for example, the formula for feeding babies, already exists. Another option: the product development process can become part of the branding; a marketer and brand manager can participate in the decision-making process about the recipe, taste, smell, colour of the milk formula.

Regardless of the implemented brand design option, the branding specialist must develop and capture the following conceptual elements of a potential brand: Brand properties - material, physical, technological properties of a brand that can potentially be attractive to a consumer, buyer, and target audience of brand communications [7-9]. Brand insight is a problem related to the realization of consumer desires, which can be solved by a children's brand. The mission of the brand is to describe the meaning of the existence of a children's brand. The goal of the brand

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is a complex of socio-economic coordinates, towards which the children's brand aspires. A brand concept is a limited set of material, physical, technological properties of a brand that can potentially be attractive to a consumer, buyer, and target audience of brand communications. Identity (individuality) of a children's brand is the unchanging essence (essence) of a children's brand, its peculiarity, uniqueness, characteristic, an idea that allows the consumer/buyer/target audience to distinguish it from other brands, the driving force behind the purchase of a children's brand. Personality (brand character) - a personified description of a child's brand (a technique that uses the description of a potential child's brand as if it were a person). Brand image (image) is a limited set of semantic features/associations that will be associated with a product for a consumer/buyer.

Brand promise (benefit, advantage, benefit, value) is a limited set of functional, emotional, psychological and social benefits of a children's brand that will potentially be important / claimed by buyers/consumers.

Brand attributes are a set of consumer associations planned for a children's brand that should be associated with a branded product. Brand positioning - determining the position of the children's brand in relation to competing brands within the product category, differentiating the brand in relation to competitors within the framework of the marketing mix system. Only after that, you can start designing the material shell of a potential brand. The elements of the material shell of the children's brand include the following elements: Brand architecture (brand system) is a set of children's brands ordered among themselves and in relation to the manufacturer.

Identity (corporate identity) of a children's brand is a set of material constants that represent a children's brand in communications and in the process of purchase and consumption (brand name, logo, trademark, service mark, origin of goods, slogan, colour, font, block, character, constant communicant, elements of children's media standards, standards and communication standards). Children's brand retail clothing - packaging, exteriors and interiors of points of sale, merchandising. Brand model (brand wheel, brand pyramid, brand code, etc.) - the components and stages of building a children's brand. Brand book, guideline - the main document used in brand management, which fixes the ideal and material components of a children's brand, serves as a guide for their use, contributes to the formation of a children's brand, ensures its integrity, sustainability and development. The main elements of the stage of developing a system for promoting a potential brand and, in fact, launching a children's brand on the market and promoting it are the promotion strategy and brand management of a children's brand. A strategy for promoting a children's brand is a set of solutions that combines the concept of a children's brand, communication and creative strategies aimed at transforming a potential brand into a real children's brand.

Brand management is a management system for the design and promotion of children's brands using marketing principles and methods. The tool that we offer for use in the field of brand management of children's brands is the "Kid branding" method.

CONCLUSION

1. Marketing and branding of children's products, and described the conceptual and conceptual field of Marketing and branding of children's products, which made it possible to identify the main areas of research in the framework of Marketing and branding of children's products and

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describe the basic scientific ideas and achievements, highlight the main approaches to defining the essence of the concept of "MCG".

2. The definitions of the concepts "MCG", "marketing of children's goods", "children's goods", "children's brand", "children's branding" are formulated, their conceptual content is described.

3. The functions of children's brands and branding have been described and a functional matrix of brand elements has been developed, classified according to the components “ideal / material” (“form” and “content”).

4. A typology of children's brands has been developed, including classifications by scale (covered territory), by the branded object, by characteristics of the target audience, by brand representation in communications, by place in brand architecture, by market share/brand strength, by the degree of change over time / in different markets, at a price.

5. A detailed description and definitions are given within the framework of the classification of brands according to their place in the architecture of brands, or a portfolio of brands.

6. Based on a comparison of existing branding models, a methodology for designing a potential children's brand Kidbranding has been developed, including a description of the sequence of stages in planning, building and managing a children's brand.

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SPECIES COMPOSITION AND DISTRIBUTION OF BIRDS IN THE ORNITHOFAUNA OF UZBEKISTAN

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ABSTRACT

Occurrence of 81 species out of 104 species of birds admitted to hunting in Uzbekistan in the Bukhara region. In particular, for the first time in the Bukhara region, 81 species of birds that are allowed to hunt have been analyzed, belonging to 7 genera and 14 families.

KEYWORDS: *Phalacrocorax Carbo, Anser Anser, Anas Platyrhynchos, Anas Crecca, Netta Rufina, Aythya Ferina, Fulica Atra, Pterocles Orientalis.*

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of the study: to determine the species composition, number and ecological characteristics of birds hunted in Bukhara region, to develop recommendations for sustainable use.

Object of research: Information on the species of birds of prey in Bukhara region, as well as the biology and ecology of the population dynamics of birds found in the regions. The subject of the research is to improve the fauna of species of birds hunted in Bukhara region, their distribution, number, bioecological features, the impact of anthropogenic factors on wildlife, measures to protect the species and sustainable use. Mankind has long been engaged in hunting hunted species in a variety of ways by studying their behavior and habitat. The development of society has led to the improvement of hunting methods and the expansion of the purpose of hunting. This, in turn, led to the conduct of the hunting industry on the basis of certain rules and the conduct of scientific research in the field. In our country, special attention is paid to the improvement of normative and legal documents aimed at the conservation of biological diversity, protection and rational use of wildlife, as well as the implementation of program measures. In particular, as a result of the work carried out in this direction, the status of endangered species has been given, the area of protected natural areas is being expanded, opportunities for public control over the protection of wildlife have been created and hunting tourism has been introduced. The Action Strategy for the further development of the Republic of Uzbekistan sets the task of "ensuring the comprehensive and effective use of natural, mineral, industrial, agricultural, tourist and labor potential of each region to accelerate socio-economic development." Based on these tasks, scientific research aimed at studying and substantiating the fauna, bioecological properties of game animals in Bukhara region, their sustainable use, identification and assessment of the impact of anthropogenic factors on hunting objects and their habitats is of great importance. [1;2;3;4]. The use of wildlife is very multifaceted, and in Uzbekistan this activity is carried out mainly by hunting animals for amateur, partly for sports and other (scientific, medical) purposes. The order of the State Committee of Ecology and Environmental Protection of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated March 22, 2006 No. 27 "On approval of the rules of hunting and fishing in the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan" states that some animals allowed for sport, amateur and industrial hunting in Uzbekistan. presented in the form of. Taxonomic analysis of this list revealed that only 104 species of birds are allowed to be hunted in Uzbekistan (Table 1).

TABLE 1 OCCURRENCE AND HUNTING OF BIRD SPECIES ALLOWED HUNTING IN UZBEKISTAN IN BUKHARA REGION

№	Species allowed to hunt in Uzbekistan	Species officially hunted in Uzbekistan	Occurrence and hunting of permitted species in Bukhara region
1	Phalacrocorax carbo (Linnaeus,1758)	O	O
2	Anser anser(Linnaeus,1758)	O	O
3	Anser albifrons(Scopoli,1769)	OH	OH
4	Anser fabalis(Latham,1787)	OH	H
5	Eulabeia indica(Latham,1790)	OH	H
6	Cygnus bewickii(Yarrell,1830)	OH	OH
7	Tadorna ferruginea(Pallas,1764)	OH	OH
8	Tadorna tadorna (Linnaeus,1758)	OH	OH
9	Anas platyrhynchos(Linnaeus,1758)	O	O
10	Anas poecilorhyncha (Foater,1781)	OH	H
11	Anas crecca(Linnaeus,1758)	O	O
12	Anas falcata (Georgi,1775)	OH	H
13	Anas strepera (Linnaeus,1758)	OH	OH
14	Anas penelope (Linnaeus,1758)	OH	OH
15	Anas acuta (Linnaeus,1758)	OH	OH
16	Anas querquedula (Linnaeus,1758)	OH	OH
17	Anas clypeata (Linnaeus,1758)	OH	OH

18	Netta rufina(Pallas,1773)	O	O
19	Aythya ferina(Linnaeus,1758)	O	O
20	Aythya fuligula (Linnaeus,1758)	OH	OH
21	Aythya marila (Linnaeus,1761)	OH	OH
22	Clangula hyemalis (Linnaeus,1758)	OH	H
23	Bucephala clangula (Linnaeus,1758)	OH	OH
24	Melanitta nigra (Linnaeus,1758)	OH	H
25	Melanitta fusca (Linnaeus,1758)	OH	H
26	Mergellus albellus (Linnaeus,1758)	OH	OH
27	Mergus serrator (Linnaeus,1758)	OH	H
28	Mergus merganser (Linnaeus,1758)	OH	OH
29	Tetraogallus himalayensis (G.R.Gray,1843)	HO	H
30	Alectoris chikar (J.E.Gray,1830)	O	HO
31	Ammoperdix griseogularis (Brandt,1843)	HO	HO
32	Perdix perdix (Linnaeus,1758)	HO	H
33	Perdix dauuricae (Pallas,1811)	HO	H
34	Coturnix coturnix (Linnaeus,1758)	HO	HO
35	Phasianus colchicus (Linnaeus,1758)	O	OH
36	Rallus aquaticus(Linnaeus,1758)	HO	HO
37	Gallinula chloropus(Linnaeus,1758)	HO	HO
38	Fulica tra(Linnaeus,1758)	O	O
39	Burhinus oedicnemus(Linnaeus,1758)	HO	HO
40	Pluvialis squatarola(Linnaeus,1758)	HO	HO
41	Pluvialis fulva(Linnaeus,1758)	HO	HO
42	Pluvialis apricaria(Linnaeus,1758)	HO	HO
43	Charadrius hiaticula(Linnaeus,1758)	HO	HO
44	Charadrius dubius(Scopoli,1786)	HO	HO
45	Charadrius leschenaultia (Lesson,1826)	HO	HO
46	Charadrius asiaticus(Pallas,1773)	HO	HO
47	Charadrius veredus(Gould,1848)	HO	HO
48	Charadrius alexandrinus (Linnaeus,1758)	HO	HO
49	Eudromias morinellus(Linnaeus,1758)	HO	HO
50	Vanellus vanellus(Linnaeus,1758)	HO	HO
51	Vanellochettusia leucuraus (Lichtenstein,1823)	HO	HO
52	Lobivanellus indicus(Boddaert,1783)	HO	H
53	Arenaria interpres (Linnaeus,1758)	HO	HO
54	Himantopus himantopus (Linnaeus,1758)	HO	HO
55	Recurvirostra avosetta(Linnaeus,1758)	HO	HO
56	Haematopus ostralegus (Linnaeus,1758)	HO	HO
57	Tringa ochropus(Linnaeus,1758)	HO	HO
58	Tringa glareola(Linnaeus,1758)	HO	HO
59	Tringa nebularia(Gunnerus,1767)	HO	HO

60	Tringa totanus(Linnaeus,1758)	HO	HO
61	Tringa erythropus(Pallas,1764)	HO	HO
62	Tringa stagnatilis(Bechstein,1803)	HO	HO
63	Actitis hypoleucos (Linnaeus,1758)	HO	HO
64	Xenus cinereus (Guldenstadt,1775)	HO	HO
65	Phalaropus lobatus (Linnaeus,1758)	HO	HO
66	Phalaropus fulicarius (Linnaeus,1758)	HO	H
67	Philomachus pugnax (Linnaeus,1758)	HO	HO
68	Calidris minuta (Leisler,1812)	HO	HO
69	Calidris subminuta (Middendorff,1851)	HO	H
70	Calidris temminckii (Leisler,1812)	HO	HO
71	Calidris ferruginea (Pontoppidan,1763)	HO	HO
72	Calidris alpine (Linnaeus,1758)	HO	HO
73	Calidris alba (Pallas,1764)	HO	HO
74	Limicola falcinellus (Pontoppidan,1763)	HO	HO
75	Lymnocryptes minimus (Brunnich,1764)	HO	H
76	Gallinago gallinago (Linnaeus,1758)	HO	HO
77	Gallinago megala (Swinhoe,1861)	HO	H
78	Gallinago stenura (Bonaparte,1830)	HO	HO
79	Gallinago solitaria (Hodgson,1831)	HO	H
80	Gallinago media (Latham,1787)	HO	HO
81	Scolopax rusticola (Linnaeus,1758)	HO	H
82	Numenius phaeopus (Linnaeus,1758)	HO	HO
83	Limosa lapponica (Linnaeus,1758)	HO	HO
84	Cursorius cursor (Latham,1787)	HO	HO
85	Glareola pratincola (Linnaeus,1758)	HO	HO
86	Glareola maldivarum (J.R.Forster,1795)	HO	H
87	Pterocles orientalis(Linnaeus,1758)	O	O
88	Columba livia (Gmelin,1719)	O	OH
89	Streptopelia decaocto (Frivaldszky,1838)	HO	HO
90	Streptopelia orientalis(Latham,1790)	HO	H
91	Streptopelia senegalensis (Linnaeus,1766)	HO	HO
92	Sturnus vulgaris (Linnaeus,1758)	HO	HO
93	Sturnus roseus(Linnaeus,1758)	HO	HO
94	Acridotheres tristis (Linnaeus,1766)	HO	HO
95	Pica pica (Linnaeus,1758)	HO	HO
96	Podoces panderi (Fischer,1821)	HO	HO
97	Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax (Linnaeus,1758)	HO	H
98	Pyrrhocorax graculus (Linnaeus,1766)	HO	H
99	Corvus monedula (Linnaeus,1758)	HO	HO
100	Corvus dauricus (Pallas,1776)	HO	H
101	Corvus frugilegus (Linnaeus,1758)	HO	HO
102	Corvus corone (Linnaeus,1758)	HO	HO
103	Corvus cornix (Linnaeus,1758)	HO	HO

104	Corvus ruficollis (Lesson,1830)	НО	НО

Note: O - officially hunted species; NO - occurs, non-hunted species; ON - occurs, not officially hunted species; N – a rare species in Bukhara region.

As a result of the taxonomic analysis, it was found that the data on the number of geese and ducks from the species hunted in practice today, the amount of quotas allocated for their hunting and the volume of hunting are presented in general rather than at the species level. As a result, the figures for each round in this category remain uncertain. In particular, according to the 7 th Statistics Committee of the State Statistics Committee, in 2014, 7,471 geese and 39,937 ducks were hunted in the country, but there is no data on the volume of hunting of geese and ducks by species. [5;6;7;8;9]. There are 81 species of 104 species of birds allowed to be hunted in Uzbekistan in Bukhara region, including 7 species of birds of prey in Bukhara region, 81 species of 14 families were analyzed for the first time (Table 2).

TABLE 2 TAXONOMIC ANALYSES OF GAME BIRDS IN BUKHARA REGION

№	**Class**	**Category**	**Family**	**Number of species**
1	***Aves***	**Pelecaniformes**	**Phalacrocoracidae**	**1**
		Anseriformes	**Anatidae**	**19**
		Galliformes	**Phasianidae**	**4**
		Gruiformes	**Rallidae**	**3**
		Charadriiformes	**Burhinidae**	**1**
			Charadriidae	**13**
			Recurvirostridae	**2**
			Haematopodidae	**1**
			Scolopacidae	**21**
			Glareolidae	**2**
		Columbiformes	**Pteroclididae**	**1**
			Columbidae	**3**
		Passeriformes	**Sturnidae**	**3**
			Corvidae	**7**
Жами	**1**	**7**	**14**	**81**

The three goals of the International Convention on Biodiversity to which the Republic of Uzbekistan has acceded, namely the protection of biodiversity, including the protection, use and equitable distribution of benefits, require in-depth theoretical and practical study of game species. The research is aimed at improving the organization of hunting, optimization of hunting management, sustainable use of hunting grounds and the system of quotas and permits for hunting animals, as well as other issues in the field of hunting on a scientific basis through the study of hunting farms and their species. serves as a solution.

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DEVELOPMENT OF AN INTELLIGENT GAS ANALYZER BASEDON THE IR-SPECTROMETRY METHOD

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ABSTRACT

The paper considers the process of obtaining the measurement result using an intelligent IR gas analyzer. The unclear intelligence of "Adjusters" and "operators" is excluded, which reduces the probability of measurement errors. Making devices smart improves their metrological characteristics and reduces the likelihood of errors during operation. There are various approaches to designing intelligent measuring equipment. One of them is considered on the example of an automatic gas analyzer that uses infrared spectrometry for analysis.

KEYWORDS: *Spectrophotometer, IR Gas Analyzer, Intelligence, Probability, Error, Devices, Procedure, Properties, Beam Splitter, Compensator, Detector, Interferometer*

INTRODUCTION

The main purpose of IR spectrophotometers is to obtain the vibrational spectrum of the compound under study. Various designs of spectral instruments have been developed. IR spectrophotometers, in which information about the spectral intervals cut out by the slit is recorded sequentially in time, are called scanning. As each such spectral interval is scanned, the widthof which is determined by the spectral width of the slit, the radiation energy is perceivedby a single-channel receiver. Devices with spatial separation usingmultichannel receivers are practically not used in the middle IR region, as opposed to the visibleone. An example of a multichannel instrument for the visible region is a spectrographthat registers the radiation spectrum on a photographic plate. Multichannel spectrometers are devices in which the receiver simultaneously receives many signals correspondingto different parts of the spectrum. These signals are decrypted in such a way that they provide information abouteach individual spectral element. Since the IR region is characterized by low energy, thedesign of IR spectrophotometers is aimed at maximizing the energy passingthrough the device and reaching the receiver. For his part, the user must remember this limitation and choose, especially in the case of quantitative measurements, the optimal operating modes and methods of sample preparation from an energy point of view.

In the course of a classical spectroscopic experiment, polychromatic radiation (white light) entering a prism or lattice monochromator is divided into an infinitenumber of monochromatic beams. The spectrum is obtained by spatial separationof beams with different wavelengths coming out of the prism. A diffraction grating worksin the same way, except that the number of beams is equal to the number of bars of the grating and foreach wavelength at the output, more than one maximum is obtained. Different orders of the spectrumthat overlap must be separated. The resolution achieved in the spectrometeris determined by the width of the slit that defines the band of wavelengths that falls on the photodetector andthe order of the spectrum.

One of the rapidly developing areas of computer application is the emulation of human behavior in evaluating information and making decisions. Systems with similar properties that simulate the mechanism of human thinking are considered intelligent, and it is assumed that the presence of these properties gives them a new quality. The division between intelligent and" conventional " devices is unclear, but a computer playing chess with a world champion, an optical device that recognizes shapes, and robotic systems are no longer called a computer or machine, although they work according to certain and understandable algorithms. This is not just a fashion statement. Expanding the requirements to"smartness" of the device allows you to look at problems differently, develop the theoretical base and find new design solutions. This process objectively does not depend on the fact that the standard of "intellectuality" - a person functions according to some complex and poorly formalizedprograms.

MAIN PART

There are many definitions of system intelligence, starting with non-specific ones that appeal to intuitive understanding. In General, the characteristic features of smart devices include the ability to learn, generalize, accumulate knowledge, adapt to changing conditions in the decision process [1]. The intelligent system evaluates the situation based on both previously accumulated data and analysis of the current situation, recognizes the situation, and makes an action plan to achieve the goal based on existing information bases and rules.

At the moment, with the development of the theory of artificial intelligence, with the appearance of applications for creating practical systems, a new point of view on the use of artificial intelligence methods has emerged. It consists in the fact that these methods, designed as special technologies, must be used notonlyat the strategic level, but also at other levels of the system hierarchy. At the same time, the so-called basic intelligent technologies are specifically defined [2]. An intelligent system is one that uses these technologies as a means to combat environmental uncertainty. It is proposed to use a hierarchical gradation of system intelligence by level, i.e. for small-scale intelligence, it is sufficient to have a minimum set of intelligent technologies in the system.

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Based on this approach and considering the existing practice, it can be noted that if, for example, the "capabilities" of an intelligent aspirator (liquid sampling device) [3] are not clear, then other devices more closely correspond to this definition. For example, intelligent electric [4], controlled via the Internet, or smart gas stove, incorporating gas sensors, which, through "education", "summarizing" the data sensors in the process and "analyzing" using fuzzy logic "makes decisions" about the presence of a gas leak from a specific burner. Although in the conventional sense, they are hardly more intelligent than an amoeba. But such plates are more reliable, more convenient, safer than" non-intellectual " plates, and this is already a positive achievement of applying the concept of "intellectuality".

There is no doubt that both the concept of intelligence level and the concept of intelligent basic technologies will be adjusted, but the approach associated with the distribution of intelligence by levels provides new opportunities for device design.

Measuring procedures are an important aspect of human intellectual activity. It is logical to recognize measuring devices as possible objects of application of intelligent technologies [5-8]. Given the difference of views on the problem, it is interesting to consider the specific goals and techniquesof intellectualization of measuring technology.

Here are the considerations underlying the experimental development of an intelligent gas analyzer based on a method for measuring absorption spectra in the infrared region (IR-gas analyzer). The main goal of device intellectualization was not to solve the problem of configuring measuring circuits or self-calibration of the device [5-10], but to exclude human intellectual activity from the measurement process as a potential source of errors. It is assumed that obtaining the measurement result with traditional instruments is provided by at least two specially trained parties — conditionally "Adjuster" and "operator", who work with a specific device design.

"Adjuster" on the basis of the developed plan and programs calibrates the device using reference mixtures and builds a scale model, determines the ranges and accuracy of the device for the measured product. If necessary, it repeats all operations taking into account interfering influences— humidity, temperature, etc. It takes into account the specifics of getting information about them: accuracy and the time delay for getting it. Develops an updated model, taking into account the interfering factors. Since over time there are processes of degradation of the device, after some time the "Adjuster" verifies the device, repeating all these procedures and correcting the scale or changing the scale model. This procedure is repeated with a certain frequency. Note that these procedures can be interpreted as training and experience accumulation.

When performing a measurement, the device displays certain numbers in accordance with the built-in model. The" operator " who performs the measurement decides whether the measurement conditions meet the conditions for developing the instrument scale model, and accepts (or rejects) the result. In case of ambiguity,the "operator" independently decides, based on the developed programs or experience, what the displayedvalues correspond to.

From this brief review, it can be seen, firstof all, that for devices of even one design version, the measurement result depends on the specific intellectual properties of the "Adjuster" and "operator", as well as their error-free operation. Secondly, a number of aspects of the intellectual work of the "Adjuster" and "operator" can be implemented by modern microprocessor technology directly in measuring instruments. Moreover, these methods are classified as intelligent and are used in intelligent systems for analyzing and recognizing figurative information, systems for planning and analyzing experiments, and modeling systems. With this implementation, the device receives all the main signs of intelligence, and since it makes its own decision, its characteristics are standardized and no longer depend on the properties of the "Adjuster" or "operator". As a result, the measurement process of an intelligent gas analyzer based on IR spectrometry is constructeddifferently.

The original procedure for constructing the scale is organized as a training and does not require a special "Adjuster". In the course of training, the consumer presents the gas analyzer with a list of products that need to be measured. The device uses its built-in experimental planning programs and knowledge bases to request the necessary reference mixtures with the necessary influence factors. The user provides the mechanistic side of the gas analyzer training process by feeding the desired gas mixtures to the input. Based on the information received, the device, using known methods, independently develops a multi-factor model of its scale for selected products. If the training was not completed in full — for example, due to the lack of necessary gas mixtures, the inability to create all kinds of interfering influences, or other reasons — the analyzer uses the existing knowledge base, including the spectra of substances, models of the deformation of spectra when they interact in a mixture. The completeness of the set of knowledge determines the qualityof the scale model [6-13].

At the next verification, the device independently suggests its program. Calibration results allow the device to gain experience and build a degradation model, taking into account which increases the measurement accuracy between the verification interval.

When analyzing a multicomponent mixture, the device analyzes the spectrum of the mixture and determines the products and their concentration, using additional information from the sensors. A probabilistic decision about the measurement result is made based on the knowledge base about spectra, training results, and a set of information.

Thus, the unclear intelligence of "Adjusters" and "operators" is eliminated from the process of obtaining the measurement result with the help of an intelligent IR gas analyzer, which reduces the probability of measurement errors.

Having a flexible training procedure allows you to implement it for different products. By transferring programs from one device to another of similar design, we can talk about the exchange of experience. This exchange is possible both as it accumulates, and as a result of the development of planning and modeling methods. In other words, a particular device can continuously improve its consumer properties.

With this approach, all the problems of ensuring the quality of measurements are transferred to the level of designing intelligent measuring devices: the development of programs and algorithms, knowledge bases, the correct choice of a set of sensors, the information from which would be necessary and sufficient to solve the problem. The solution to these problems is left to the device developer.

A schematic diagram of the Michelson interferometer is shown in Fig.1. Following is a brief description of his work.

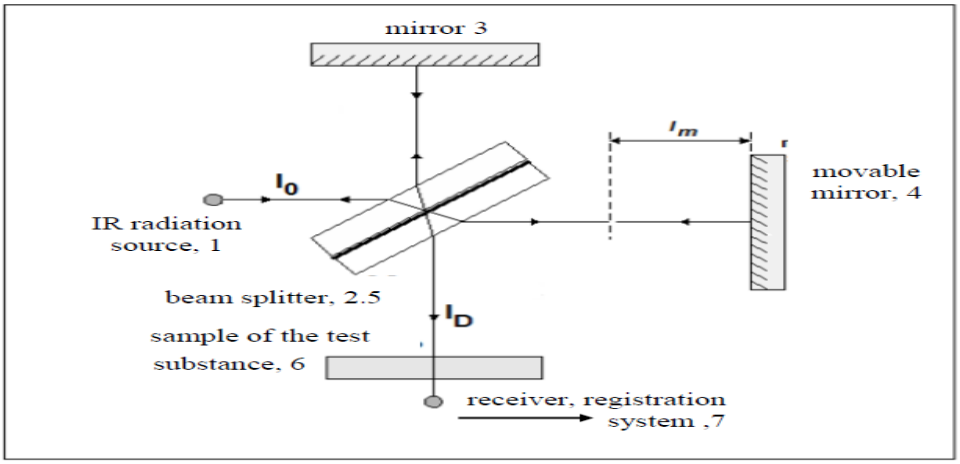

Fig 1 Scheme of the Michelson interferometer

1. The source of infrared radiation,
2. Beam splitter,
3. Fixed mirror,
4. A movable mirror,
5. Compensator,
6. Sample of the test substance,
7. The detector of the infrared radiation.

The light coming from the radiation source 1 (I_0) is divided by a semi – transparent plane-parallel mirror-beam splitter 2 into two coherent beams. The materials used to make the beam splitter (and the compensating plate 5) are selected depending on the studied spectrum region. One beam is directed to the stationary plane mirror 3 and reflected from it to the beam splitter, the other goes to the plane mirror 4 and also returns; on the beam splitter they are connected. These two coherent beams interfere with each other, so that they can either amplify or weaken each other depending on the difference in travel between them. Interference bands appear in the focal plane of the lens, which can be observed visually or recorded in some way (detector 7). Mirror 4 makes a reciprocating movement along the beam. The displacement of this mirror occurs relative to the zero position, in which the optical path difference in the arms of the interferometer is equal to zero. The largest mirror displacements are $\pm l_{m.}$ When moving mirror 4 is shifted by a quarter of the wavelength, the light bands in the interferogram are replaced with dark ones and Vice versa.

Detector 7 registers an interferogram- the dependence of the intensity of the light output from the interferometer on the optical path difference, which can be different – from centimeters to meters. The interferogram contains complete information about the spectral composition of radiation coming from the source.

The interferogram is the result of the interferometer's working cycle - scanning (“scan”) along the l-axis from 0 to lm - one-sided scanning, or from - lm to + lm - two-sided scanning. As the mirror 4 moves, a light beam hits the receiver, the intensity of which in the case of a monochromatic source changes according to the cosine law. If - I (x) is the intensity of the light falling on the receiver, x is the displacement of the mirror 4 in centimeters, B (ν) is the intensity of the source as a function of the wavenumber ν in cm-1, then the signal intensity for a monochromatic source ν1 changes according to the law:

$$I(x) = B(\nu_1)\cos(2\pi\nu_1 x)$$

CONCLUSION

1. The fuzzy intelligence of "adapters" and "operators" in the process of obtaining a measurement result using an intelligent IR gas analyzer has been eliminated, which reduces the likelihood of measurement errors.
2. The flexible learning process made it possible to implement it for a variety of products.

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ARTICLES AND CHAPTERS ABOUT POETS OF KOKAND LITERARY ENVIRONMENT IN “MAJMUAI SHOIRON”

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ABSTRACT

FazliNamangani's "Majmuaishoiron" contains information about the poets and poetesses of the Kokand literary environment. it is sufficient to quote an excerpt from a particular poem by a person, usually with a brief account of that person. Even in some data, this passage is not given. In the "complex" the situation is completely different. Fazli provides information about the creators in a poetic (masnavi) way.

KEYWORDS: *Fazliy Namangani, “Majmuaishoiron”, Tazkira, Darj, Fazl, Amir Umarkhan, Ado, Ghazi.*

INTRODUCTION

Fazli Namangani'stazkira "Majmuaishoiron" is notable for its anthology (collection of poetic samples). Indeed, in the commentaries written before the MajmuaiShoiron, it is sufficient to quote an excerpt from a particular poem by a person, usually with a brief account of that person. Even in some data, this passage is not given. In the "complex" the situation is completely different. Fazli provides information about the creators in a poetic (masnavi) way.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Majmuai Shoiron contains a number of poetic information about Ghazi, one of the poets who lived in the second half of the 18th century and the first quarter of the 19th century. In particular, when talking about his parents, the following masnavi is given:

Father to father land this master,

Appreciate the court of entrepreneurs. [4]

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It is clear from the verse that the poet Ghazi was born in Kokand and that his ancestors were somewhat close to the khanate. It is easy to see that the word "sahibkiran" refers directly to Amir Umarkhan.

Fazli also mentions that Ghazi was a close friend, companion and interlocutor of his contemporary poet Akmal (Maxmur's father):

Аз он баъд Ғозӣ шеър озмо,

Ғазалхои ширини ӯ дилкушо...

Ҳамедо ший суҳбат ба Акмал мудом,

Ба ҳам будаш он муттафиқ дар калом.[6]

Contents:

Then there is Ghazi, tested in poetry,

His sweet poems are close to the heart ...

He was always talking to Akmal

He was verbally allied with her.

In the course of this information, Fazli writes that Ghazi died before Akmal and writes:

Зи ваҳшатгоҳи олами нур хатар,

Сафар кард ӯ ҳам аз ин пиштар.[6]

Contents:

From the horrors of a world full of danger

It also traveled earlier.

These are information about the life of the poet, his relationship with close friends. The following verses give a clear idea of what kind of person and what a poet Ghazi was:

Ба олам буд дар илму фан,

Гузашт аз чаҳон монд аз вай суҳан,

Чу Ғозӣи дар корзори сухан,

Ба тиғи забон буд лашкар шикан.

Сафар кард аз олами бемадор,

Ғазал монд аз ӯ дар чаҳон ёдгор.

Зи файзи сухан гӯраш обод бод,

Ки аз дӯстон руҳи ӯ шод бод. [360]

Contents:

Science was the banner of the world,

He passed away, such a good word.

He was a veteran of the war of words,

And the word was destroying the army with a knife.

He traveled from a sick and evil world,

From him the gazelles became a monument to the world.

May his grave be prosperous by the grace of the word

And let his soul rejoice in his friends.

These notes, on the one hand, serve to provide considerable information about the poet Ghazi, on the other hand, reflect the attitude of Fazli and his contemporaries to the personality and work of the poet Ghazi. Indeed, the records in the Majmu'a indicate that Ghazi was one of the recognized masters of speech of his time and had a sufficient position among the poets and nobles. Thirdly, the Masnavi information about Ghazi shows that Fazli was also an eloquent poet, who spoke with great intelligence and delicacy in the definition and description of a particular person (poet, noble people). In the description of the poets mentioned in Fazli's Majmua, he followed the principle of brevity and accuracy in referring to the qualities of the person mentioned in the information and information about him. Through some bytes it evokes an idea of a particular poet. Or let's look at another piece of information. In "Majmuai shoiron" he gives the following information about Fazliy Haziq:

Зи Ҳозиқ ки ин шеъdisplay мастур шӯд

Уро ном дар садр мазкур шӯд.

Қаландар мизоҷаст девонаи хуст

Вали дар фунун сухан тозагуст.

Хисравманд соҳиби фатонат буд

Ба ҳар ҳол мард ғанимат буд.

Чу Фазлӣ дуогӯи бемуддаост

Ғуломи Амири ҳумойуннавост.

Чу ман ин ғазалро азу хостам

Навиштам дар ин сафҳи оростам.[221]

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Purpose: This poem was written by Haziq, and his name is among the esteemed. He was a brave man like Khisrav, Fazli Amir's prayer for this humorous slave, and I wanted to write one of his ghazals on the page.According to Tazkirai Qayyumi, Amir Nasrullah Khan, who occupied Kokand, was praised by poets, but Haziq did not agree with this humiliation. “The next day, the Amir summoned Haziq at a meeting of the ayans and said that he had not heard a word from you about our victory.

Бӯрида қоматат кони маломат,

Бемонад йн маломат то қиёмат.

Translation: You have measured your neck and cut a ton of blame, and this blame will remain on you until the Day of Judgment. ” This brave poet is thus killed by Amir Nasrullah.

If we give a linguistic translation of Fazli's poems about poets, nobles, artists and statesmen, writers named in Hoqandi Latif, a lot will become clear and it will not be difficult to feel that his information does not differ much from the information in his own sources.

The most important achievement of Fazli is that, unlike similar sources, tazkirs, which he created on his own, he provided information about the poet and his followers in a masnavi (poetic) way. This is especially evident in the introduction to Majmuai Shoiron. The chapters about the author of this poem are also referenced before the examples of the poetic genre given in the main part of the collection.

As mentioned above, in the introduction to the complex, Fazli's names will be mentioned and examples of his poems will be given, sometimes in the form of two, sometimes several bytes. For example, we read the following information about Shaykh al-Islam:

Ҳама фард дар олам маънавӣ,

Ки чун Шайхулислом чун маънавӣ.[5]

Purpose: While all the poets of the spiritual world are one side, Shaykh al-Islam himself is one side. In the following places, information about others is given as follows:

Зи авлоди Ахрор бошад Адо,

Ба боғи сухани булбул хушнаво.[5]

Purpose: Ado, a descendant of Sheikh HojaAhrorWali, is a happy nightingale of the word garden. It is known that the verses given by Fazli about this creator under the pseudonym Ado were somewhat distorted during the Soviet era. When it comes to Ado in the complex, these lines are also noteworthy:

Гар Навоийдин Адо шеърини ўтказса не тонг,

Шоҳ Умар афзалми ё Султон Ҳусайн Бойқаро.[165]

It is obvious that the representatives of the literary circles headed by Umarkhan are proud of this, comparing their time with the literary environment of Hussein Boykaro and Alisher Navoi in Herat. Because in this ghazal quoted by Sultankhantora Ado, he equates himself with Navoi and Amir Umarkhan with Sultan Hussein Boykaro.

In the following sections of the preface, one by one, verses and verses about different regions and poets from Kokand are given. These descriptions and descriptions are sometimes told in the language of the authors of the preface and sometimes in the language of the poets whose names are mentioned. In particular, there is this information about the poet Nola:

Дигар Нола он сайӣд покзод,

Бувад фахри саодати олӣначот.

Purpose: Again, Nola was one of the pure sayyids and was the pride of the highest, happiest salvation. Next bayt:

Ки бузрукводи у солик аст,

Ба амлоки фақиру ғани молик аст.[11]

Purpose: He (Nola) was one of the great Sufis, who owned the property of the poor, that is, he saw both the rich and the poor. He would not separate them, glorify one, or despise the other. Then there is the poet Nola's connection to mysticism:

Бувад он солики он муршиди номдор,

Кароматги у дар жаҳон ошкор.

Бувад насли у Қуддуси авлиё,

Зи маҳдуми Хоразмӣи порсо. [7]

Purpose: He was a murid to the most famous piri murshid. His prophecies revealed the secrets of the world. He was a purebred from Khorezm, a descendant of the saint Jerusalem Mahdum.

The following is information about Mir Assad (Maus):

Дигар зубдаи даҳри Мир Асад,

Ба содоти дил нисбаташ мерасад.

Бувад аз бузургон олӣҷаноб,

Ки дар шеър Маъюс дорад хитоб.

Зарифаст ва ҳушёр равшан замир,

Бувад маснадаш пойтахти Амир. [5]

Meaning: Another was Mir Assad, the cream of the world, who was blessed with the happiness of the heart. Mir Assad was one of the noblest of the nobles, and he had a sad voice in the poetry contest. At its bottom, humor and vigilance were evident, and Amir came to the capital and became his colleague.

CONCLUSION

If it is observed that the ranks and phases of the poets are thus given, it is certain that Fazli has given descriptions of each artist that are fully consistent with their way of life.

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LINGUISTIC DESCRIPTION OF THE WORDS OF PROFESSION AND CRAFT

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ABSTRACT

This article discusses the inclusion of lexemes in the thematic group of occupational names that describe people's work activities, regular occupations, and specific types of work. Within the field of person names in languages, professional names form a separate thematic group.

KEYWORDS: *Profession, Semantic Field, Lexeme, Spiritual Group, Ethnographic.*

INTRODUCTION

Lexical units in a language, including professional names, also form a separate semantic field according to their subject groups. A set of words and phrases that combine on the basis of a particular archisema (general sema) is called a semantic or conceptual field. Within the field of personal names in the Uzbek language, professional names form a separate thematic group. The thematic group of occupational names includes lexemes that describe people's work activities, regular occupations, and a particular type of work. For example, *a farmer, a teacher, an accountant, an educator, a doctor, a carpenter, a carpenter.*

When talking about the names of professions in the Uzbek language, it is necessary to focus on the lexical and semantic features of professions, occupations and crafts, which represent the name of this spiritual group.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The word *"kasb"* (profession) is derived from the Arabic word "*kasab (un)",* which means to earn money by one's own labor, and in Arabic it means "profit", "achievement", "salary". The word "*kasb"* is used in modern Uzbek literary language in the following senses:

1. A type, field of activity that requires certain experience, training; craft. "*Bu kishi o'zlari hosilot, kasblari agronom, kechki maktabda muallimlik ham qiladilar.* (Meaning: This person is a harvester, an agronomist by profession, and an evening school teacher. (Abdulla Qahhor. Koshchinor lights)

2. In general, habitual work; habit. "*Molning tilini bilish ham o'ziga yarasha kasb ekan.* (Meaning: Knowing the language of cattle is also a profession. (Ulmas Umarbekov, "Glorious Generation"). This means that the meaning of the word profession in the Uzbek language has narrowed, and it is a type of human activity, a regular occupation; means knowledge, skills that allow you to perform a particular type of work competently.

Among the occupations, there are specialties that are distinguished by the narrowest area of labor activity. For example, a surgeon, dermatologist, etc. in the medical field.

Profession is the main source of livelihood of an individual.

The word "hunar" (the handicraft) is originally Arabic and is an art; knowledge, skill, trade, mastery; meanings such as profession.

The word "hunar" is derived from the Uzbek form of the Tajik language, which originally means "ability", "art". Later, the profession also began to take on meaning. So the words profession and profession are mutually exclusive.

The word handicraft is used in the old Uzbek literary language in the following senses:

1. Handicraft, job, good job, job that suits everyone.

2. Skill, mastery.

In the old Uzbek literary language, in particular, in the works of Alisher Navoi, such words as hunarvar, hunariy, hunarkor, hunarmand, hunarparvar conveys the meaning "craftsman" are also used.

In modern Uzbek literary language, the craft has the following meanings:

1. Work, occupation, which requires a certain skill, is the main source of livelihood; profession. Hunar, hunardan unar (proverb).

2. Skill in a work, art; work that requires skill, mastery, behavior. *Chekinish uchun ham hunar kerak, bu ham san'at talab qiladi.* (Oybek, "Quyosh qoraymas")

3. Habitual behavior. "Ammo eski hunaringizni qilib, otamga chaqsangiz, mendan shafqat kutmang! *(*if you use to tell to my father, don't expect mercy from me! (Mirmuhsin, "Memor")

4. Indecent, inconsistent behavior, deed, habit. "Abdushukur, ovozini bunchalik boshqacha qilishini kimdan o'rganding? Hunaringga balli-e.. *(Oybek, "Tanlangan asarlar")* (Meaning: Abdushukur, whom did you learn to makes your voice so different? Great job! .. (Oybek, "Selected works")

It can be seen that during the development of language the meaning of the word craft has expanded. When the words profession and profession are used in pairs in the form of profession, a broader concept is understood.

The Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek Language does not contain the word profession. The words "Kasb va hunar" and "Pesha" in our language are also synonymous with the words "profession".

The word " *Kasb-kor*" (professional) in Uzbek is derived from the Arabic word which means "work" in Arabic, and Tadjik work "kor", also has the form of "professional" type of activity ”means“ occupation ”.

The word “pesha” in the old Uzbek literary language, means work, practice, profession, habit, art, and is an obsolete word in the modern Uzbek literary language.

As for the usage features of the above lexical units, although they represent an etymologically identical concept, they now have certain differences in terms of the scope of meaning.

The word "kasb" (profession) is used to refer to highly educated professionals, the lexical unit of the profession refers to people with certain labor skills, in particular, craftsmen, and the word " *kasb-hunar* " (profession and craft) generalizes the meanings of both lexemes. , is represented by the aggregate state. Thus, the meaning of the professional lexical unit is wide, and all types of people represent specialties, specialties related to labor activity.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Social life has always driven the development of language, which is the leading law in the development of language. The lexicon of any language is always in motion, in change.

Language is an evolving and changing phenomenon. As a result of the social development of the society, such phenomena as obsolescence and renewal occur in the structure of professional names of the Uzbek language. It is typical of the professional lexicon of the Uzbek language, in particular, professional names.

Obsolete and historical professional names play an important role in the Uzbek language dictionary. During the historical development of the Uzbek language in the micro-field of professional names there have been semantic changes such as narrowing of meaning, expansion of meaning, change of meaning. For example, in the works of Alisher Navoi, the word “adib” (writer) means “*tarbiyachi, murabbiy, o'qituvchi”* (educator, coach, teacher):

Ey Navoiy, uddekhar dam ko'rarasen go'shmol,

Go'yiyo sen tifli rah, charxi muxolifdur adib.

(“Hazoyin ul-maoniy”, II a-34.)

Ne ayb, telba ko'ngulni qochursa nosihlar,

Bo'lurmu tiflg'a rag'bat adiblar sari.

(“Hazoyin ul-maoniy”, II a-34.)

In modern Uzbek literary language, the above meanings of the word *“adib”* mean a writer. In live communication, the person who writes more literary works is used in the sense of a writer. For example, *Bizga adiblar, shoirlar, haqiqiy jasur kurashchilar lozim* (we need writers, poets, real brave fighters. (Oybek, "In search of light"). *Hozirgi ko'zga ko'ringan yirik adib va shoirlar shu dargoh laboratoriyasidan yetishib chiqqan kishilardir.* (The great writers and poets of the present day are the people who grew up in this laboratory. (H. Yodgorov, "Waves of Life"). It seems that in the modern Uzbek literary language there has been a change in the semantic structure of the word.

The word Bakhshi also means *kotib, mirzo* (secretary, mirzo) in the old Uzbek literary language

...necha navisanda, necha baxshi, necha parvonachi jonlarig'a yetib,

necha hiyla bila qutulurlar. *("Munshaot", 129).*

Sortqa garchi bu borur yaxshilar,

Turk ila ham yaxshi borur baxshilar. ("Hayrat ul-abror", 133-23.)

The lexical unit Bakhshi is actually derived from the Sanskrit word bhikshu, has the lexical meaning of budda ruhoniysi, donishmandi; duoxon; darvish (a Buddhist priest, wise, duoxon, dervish). In modern Uzbek literary language, the word baxshi has many meanings and is used in three senses:

1) A poet, who sings folk songs and epics by heart. Uzbek folk singers. *Dutorsiz baxshi bo'lmas, Yomonsiz - yaxshi.* (Proverb);

2) Ethnographic, a healer who recites prayers and recites prayers. Jinga ishongan baxshini tinglaguncha, Chinga ishongan yaxshini tingla. *(Proverb).* Sotiboldining xotini og'rib qoldi. Baxshi o'qidi. Allaqanday bir xotin kelib, tolning xipchini bilan savaladi. *(*Sotiboldi's wife became ill. Bakhshi sang. A woman came and beat him with a piece of string (A. Qahhor, Patient);

3) Old biblical. An official in charge of the calculation of funds allocated for construction in the Bukhara khanate. In the Bukhara khanate, those who accounted for the construction of administrative buildings were called bakhshi, and in the Turkmen, tribal elders. (National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan).

Hence, in the semantic structure of the word baxshi, there were also phenomena of contraction and expansion.

CONCLUSION

The analysis of the above two professional names shows that the thematic group of professional names of the Uzbek literary language is very rich, it has reached the current level on the basis of the criteria of polishing, standardization in the language system.

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PEDAGOGICAL BASES OF FORMATION OF INNOVATIVE CULTURE OF THE EDUCATOR OF PRESCHOOL EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION

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ABSTRACT

In this article given the formation of an innovative culture of the educator of preschool education, innovative activities, innovative motives, innovative knowledge and innovative skills are described. The concept of innovative activity is closely related to concepts such as innovation, innovation process. It is therefore impossible to understand the content of innovative activity without explaining the content of these concepts. In this sense, culture includes art, science and spiritual systems. Culture is a society, a certain level of historical development of human creative power and abilities. People are represented in various forms of life and activity, as well as in the material and spiritual riches they create.

KEYWORDS: *Preschool Educational Organisation Educator, Innovative Culture, Innovative Activity.*

INTRODUCTION

In every society, educators have the task to bring up and educate children who are the future of the country, to be kind to the Motherland, parents, teachers and all their relatives. To do this requires dedication, dedication, perseverance and high skill from the educator. Today's educator must also have all of the above qualities. The educator must first be armed with modern knowledge.

Everyday training should be fun and using new techniques. Because the child's worldview, taste, potential are of great importance for the future profession.

The pedagogical profession is honorable, but very complex. To be a skilled educator, one must love one's profession. The peculiarity of this profession is that it came into the world of light, will be in contact with a little person who just knows the words, but who needs to know a lot in the future - babies. They are constantly evolving, both mentally and spiritually and physically. One of the most pressing issues today is the formation of innovative activities and culture of educators in the implementation of such a noble work as the comprehensive development of children and their preparation for school.

The formation of an innovative culture of the educator of preschool education is directly related to the organization of his innovative activities.

Innovative activity is a creative approach of a preschool educator to master the existing forms and means of professional development. There are stable and universally accepted scientific ideas and classifications about innovations in preschool education and innovative pedagogical activities. The educator of a preschool educational institution as a subject and organizer of innovative activity is involved in the creation, application and dissemination of innovations. He must be able to analyze the content and essence of professional knowledge, changes in traditions.

It is necessary to create an innovative environment in the educational process to prepare educators for innovative activities, taking into account the modern requirements and needs of the preschool education system. The concept of innovative activity is closely related to concepts such as innovation, innovation process. It is therefore impossible to understand the content of innovative activity without explaining the content of these concepts. Innovation is an important part of practice and theory, a system of action of social actors aimed at improving the qualities of the socio-cultural object.

An Organization of Pre-school education educator with an innovative culture, first of all, it is distinguished by a conscious attitude to the implementation of innovations in professional activities. Culture is a set of symbolic devices and works that define human activity and the importance of this activity. In this sense, culture includes art, science and spiritual systems. Culture is a society, a certain level of historical development of human creative power and abilities. People are represented in various forms of life and activity, as well as in the material and spiritual riches they create. The concept of culture is used to describe a specific society, people, and nation in a particular historical period, as well as specific areas of human activity or life. In the narrow sense, the term culture is used only to refer to the sphere of people’s spiritual life.

The level of innovative culture of an OPE educator is determined by a set of criteria: innovative motives, innovative knowledge and innovative skills. Innovative motives Enrichment of the knowledge system of OPE educator, is reflected in the need to improve their activities through the systematic implementation of pedagogical innovations in professional activities.

Innovative skills include gnostic skills, pedagogical design skills, information skills.

Innovative knowledge includes:

- Mastering the terms that explain the concepts in the field of pedagogical innovation;

- Knowledge of modern pedagogical science and the achievements of advanced pedagogical experience;

- To understand the essence of pedagogical innovation and innovation processes in education, the laws of their passage, the need to manage these processes;

- On the methodological basis and structure of innovative pedagogical activity;

- Methods and content of psychological and pedagogical research and the organization of preschool education in the conditions of the institution;

- On the methods of obtaining and using information in pedagogical activities;

- Innovative skills include a general understanding of gnostic skills, pedagogical design skills, information skills and the process of its implementation.

Also, a number of grounds for the formation of an innovative culture in educators are expressed in the fact that the application of innovations is a key part of professional practice. OPE educators need to have experience in mastering and applying pedagogical innovations in their professional activities in order to implement an innovative culture.

The manifestations of methodological culture and innovative activity of educators of preschool educational institutions include:

- Increased motivation to learn and apply innovations in professional practice, the desire to learn additional material on the organization of innovative activities;

- The emergence of evaluative views on the need to master and apply pedagogical innovations;

- to consider innovative activity not only as a means of improving the quality of education, but also as a factor in its professional development;

- Self-development of the educator and the demonstration of innovative activity.

Obtaining information from various sources about the formation of an innovative culture in educators,

Its analysis testifies to the desire to actively apply new knowledge in pedagogical activity,

An example of this is the fact that in many educators the skills of working on a personal computer are sufficiently formed.

All of the above proves that the formation of an innovative culture of the preschool educator is one of the urgent tasks today.

The evidence found in the study contains the following conditions for the formation of an innovative culture of preschool educators:

- Strengthening the innovative motivations of preschool educators;

- Development of innovative knowledge and innovative skills of preschool educators;

- Carrying out training of preschool educators, including the gradual formation of components of innovative culture;

- Development and implementation of innovative cultural technologies that provide thinking and behavioral activity of preschool educators through active teaching methods;

- Ensuring direct interaction of the professional activity of preschool educators with the content and process of training through theoretical and practical training.

- Creation of an innovative environment, conditions for the formation of an innovative culture of preschool educators.

In conclusion, the formation of an innovative culture of preschool educators is a qualitative change in education and a new approach to achieving high efficiency. The purpose of such a system is the development of the content and characteristics of education, its features, capabilities, tasks, stages of development and mechanisms of development and principles.

Improving the process of creating the qualities that shape the innovative culture in preschool educators,

Achieving high efficiency in this area is directly related to their potential.

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PEDAGOGICAL BASES OF PREPARATION OF PRIMARY SCHOOL TEACHERS FOR INNOVATIVE ACTIVITY

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ABSTRACT

In this article given information about the preparation of primary school teachers for innovative activities, innovations and a number of theoretical and methodological problems related to the creative activity of the teacher. Changes in the organization and content of innovative activities of educational institutions, the training of teachers in innovative areas are inextricably linked with methodological and technological changes. This approach focuses on the individual's ability to make free choices, in which learning activities play a leading role and can be an important, leading tool in personal development and a way to engage the individual in the learning process.

KEYWORDS: *Primary School Teachers, Innovative Activities, Educational Technologies.*

INTRODUCTION

The reforms in education Profound changes democratization of the education system and humanization Modernization of the education management system The objective demand for the quality of education shows the need to prepare teachers for innovative activities.

At present, a teacher who has not studied the nature of innovative movements in education, does not understand the essence of innovative activities in education, does not have a broad knowledge of innovative educational technologies, can not be considered a modern educator, a mature specialist.

Educational innovations are forms, methods and technologies that can be used to solve a problem in the field of education or the learning process on the basis of a new approach and guarantee a more effective result than before.

An innovative process in the field of education is an innovation and change in the concept of education, curricula, methods and techniques, methods of teaching and learning.

At the heart of the word innovative processes in education are two important problems of pedagogy - the problem of learning, generalization and popularization of advanced pedagogical practices, and the problem of applying the achievements of pedagogical sciences in practice. Therefore, the subject of innovation and the structure of innovation processes, the mechanism must be part of a set of interrelated processes. It is that innovative activity not only lays the foundation for competition between higher education institutions in the service market, but also reveals the growth of professional skills, creative research, practical application of the professor-teacher.

Scientific and methodological research in various fields is really necessary and important,

but the question of how to organize and manage the preparation of primary school teachers for innovative activities remains one of the major challenges facing all pedagogical scholars.

Problems and obstacles in the process of preparing primary school teachers for innovative activities can be seen in the following cases:

1. Understanding the need for innovative activities, readiness to engage in creative activities to introduce innovations in the educational institution, confidence in the effectiveness of efforts to introduce innovations.

2. Correspondence and compatibility of personal goals with innovative activities, the ability to overcome creative failure with perseverance.

3. To prepare the teacher to perceive novelty (innovation) and to develop the ability to act in a new way in order to focus on innovative activities.

The development of innovative activities of primary school teachers is one of the strategic directions in education. Improving the content of professional training of primary school teachers, the organization of their innovative activities is one of the urgent tasks today.

Therefore, there is a problem of training teachers for innovative activities in education. The innovative processes taking place have been covered in educational methodology and psychological research. Conceptual approach to innovation in science in methodology (Yu.V.Gromyko, V.I.Slobodchikov, P.G.Shedrovitsky, etc.); in psychology (L.S.Vygotsky, V.V.Davidov, N.F.Talyzina, etc.); described in general pedagogy (M.V.Klarin, M.M.Potashnik, A.I.Prigojin, N.R.Yusbekbekova, K.Angelovsky, Yu.Voglaid, K.Rodgers, etc.).

In the scientific and pedagogical literature, the experience of preparing teachers for innovative activities is generalized by a number of scientists.

Innovations in the study of innovative processes in education and related to the creative activity of the teacher (criteria for evaluating innovation, traditions and innovations, features of the innovation cycle, the teacher's attitude to innovation, etc.) a number of problems of a theoretical and methodological nature are put forward. In their research, scientists often deal with a specific aspect of preparing teachers for innovative activities:

For example:

- Problems of implementation of innovations in the field of education;

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-The role of research components in the innovative activity of the teacher (pedagogue);

-Coverage of socio-cultural problems in the innovative activity of the teacher, the transition of public and private culture, the harmony of individual and community;

-The main motives of the teacher's attitude to the introduced innovations, the teacher's readiness to use new technologies in the learning process and motivational problems;

-The relationship between innovative activity of the teacher and reflection;

- Psychological problems of implementation of pedagogical innovations in the education system;

-Theoretical and methodological basis of the essence, composition and evaluation criteria of pedagogical innovations.

Among the research on the preparation of teachers for innovative activities, the work of M.V.Clarin has a special place. In his work, he connects innovative activities with the need for continuing education, organized through the development and implementation of socio-cultural projects. This approach focuses on the individual’s ability to make free choices, in which learning activities play a leading role and can be an important, leading tool in personal development and a way to engage the individual in the learning process.

Changes in the organization and content of innovative activities of educational institutions, the training of teachers in innovative areas are inextricably linked with methodological and technological changes. However, this process remains spontaneous due to the lack of recommendations for the preparation and improvement of teachers for innovative activities.

The process of preparing primary school teachers for their careers is as follows: to predict the success of the intended innovation as a whole and its individual stages, to compare innovation with other innovations, to choose the most effective of them, to determine their most important and accurate level, examining the success rate of innovation and assessing the ability of the organization implementing the innovation to adopt the innovation.

Preparation of teachers for innovative activities should be carried out in two directions:

-Formation of innovative readiness for perception of innovation;

-To teach to act in a new way.

Innovative activity is an important part of practice and theory, a system of action of social actors aimed at improving the qualities of the socio-cultural object, which is not only the ability to solve a certain range of problems, rather, it is to have a motivational preparation to solve problems in any situation. The central issue of a teacher's innovative activity is the effective organization of the learning process.

Innovative activity is explained by the following main features:

-Conscious analysis of professional activity;

-Critical approach to norms;

-Readiness for professional news;

-To have a creative attitude to the world;

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-To realize their potential, to integrate their lifestyle and aspirations into their professional activities. In innovative activity, the teacher must be an advanced, productive creative person, a wide range of interests, a rich inner world, revenge for pedagogical innovation. Innovative activity consists of motivational, technological and reflective parts. In the organization of innovative activities, the cognitive activity of students and its management is of particular importance.

In order to organize the innovative activity of the teacher in the educational institution, it is necessary to create an "Innovative environment", that is, in the pedagogical team in general, a creative, sincere friendly atmosphere in the educational institution, where the teacher-teacher can feel free and the inner aspiration in the team has a high level of material and spiritual interest. It focuses on the creative thinking and aspiration of primary school teachers in the environment. The result is an innovation process - the introduction of innovations and changes in the conditions that ensure the successful transition of the system to the new conditions.

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THE ROLE OF LOGICAL ISSUES IN TEACHING MATHEMATICS TO PRIMARY SCHOOL PUPILS

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ABSTRACT

In the article pedagogical prerequisites are considered for the performance by younger school students of the system of assignments in mathematics as a method of forming logic acknowledges skills and means of the practical study of logical concepts. At three stages, circular schemes, models of actual things, and verbal representations of logical relationships are used as a tool instead of visual models. Junior high school students believe that the process of learning and cognition is not limited to mathematics lessons and textbooks, but rather pervades their whole lives.

KEYWORDS: *Logical Thinking, Junior Schoolchild, Mathematics Lesson, Problem Situation.*

INTRODUCTION

In the professional training in future teachers of pedagogical educational institutions, logical training is a required and essential component. It is inextricably related to psychological-pedagogical, methodological, and specialized education. According to the findings of the study, it is essential to develop general logical skills in conjunction with the teaching of fundamental disciplines. Because of its characteristics as a science and an academic subject, mathematics is the best discipline for developing logical literacy in students. A list of skills that make up so-called logical literacy defines and represents the content of general logical training for students as a whole. The current practice of logical training primary school age children was validated by an analysis of the existing practice of logical training primary school age children. One of the key goals of our research is to develop methodological principles for the rational training of students in mathematics. In this regard, we will mention the problem-solving methods that have been the focus of special analysis and incorporation into our methodology.

The method of propaedeutic exercises is one of the sources in the primary education process for forming and developing critical thought in younger schoolchildren. These activities, on the other hand, can only become a means of improving critical thought if the students' mental behavior is adequately guided and supervised by an instructor during their execution. General methodological principles of work on formation logical awareness and skills in teaching mathematics at school have been determined in a variety of methodological studies. We developed the following fundamental principles of organization logical training based on the study of these works and taking into account the details of modern elementary school.

Children's logical reasoning methods cannot be developed individually at the stage of cognitive growth until they reach school. The teacher's job is to lay the groundwork for critical thinking and skills. Every action should be carried out in a material and materialized plan, with the obligatory pronunciation of each procedure, taking into account the age opportunities of children. The work on forming logical concepts and behavior is propaedeutic in nature since it requires logical terminology and definitions; additionally, schoolchildren are not expected to know such logical laws. This work aims to develop students' basic logical knowledge and skills, which serve as the foundation for further education. To help junior high school students develop logical knowledge and skills, we can use a range of learning resources that include content at various levels of abstraction. Specific objects appear at the first rank, the lowest, as an indicative basis of action. We may use circular schemes as visual models of operations and relationships.

""Identifying and running object features," "Working with logical terms," "Classification," "Definitions," and "Inferences." We regard junior schoolchildren's completion of the problems system as a method of logical understanding and ability formation as well as a means of their realistic analysis of logical concepts, behavior, and disclosure of their relations. Thus, the work on logical training of junior schoolchildren should be based on the following foundations:

- Organic connection with specific (strictly mathematical) content of the course;
- Continuity between primary and secondary schools;
- Gradual, purposeful and systematic formation of each skill;
- Gradual increase of the abstraction level of the proposed material and the methods of operating it (from actions with real objects to operating their models and verbal descriptions);
- Disclosure the general validity of logical relations and forms by attracting a diverse content (both mathematical and non- mathematical) to formulate the same skills;
- Mastery by logical skills without using special terminology.

Different approaches to classifying issues can be found in pedagogical literature. School mathematical problems can be divided into algorithmic problems, whose solution is uniquely determined by some algorithm, semi-algorithmic and semi-heuristic problems, whose solution is ambiguously determined by some scheme containing both algorithmic and heuristic instructions, and heuristic problems, whose solution is not guaranteed by a finite set of instructions. Not only critical thought, but also intuition, is needed in this situation. To teach schoolchildren how to solve problems involving mathematics material, we primarily use semi-algorithmic and heuristic problems. This helps one to build both formal logical and intuitive thought elements. It is important to teach all students how to solve specific problems on their own in order to teach them how to solve problems.

Methodists stress the importance of "including such an aspect as the formation of methods of pupils' learning activities in the learning process in all components of the methodological framework of teaching mathematics." They classify learning activity methods into four categories: general learning methods, general methods of learning activities in mathematics, special methods of learning activities for specific mathematical disciplines, and private teaching methods. When teaching students how to solve problems with geometric material, it's important to emphasize the importance of looking for a solution.

The key issue that mathematics teachers face when teaching geometry to seventh-grade students is that the students not only have no prior experience with proof construction, but also have no internal need for proof and do not recognize its importance. However, the issue of instilling in students an inner need for evidence should be addressed over time, and this work should begin as early as possible, not only in classes, but also in the solving of specially selected systems of problems. As previously stated, it is critical to begin developing logical thought as early as possible, and on a variety of materials. Since solving problems with geometric material does not necessitate a deep understanding of geometry, they can be solved by a fifth-grade student.

IN THE CONCLUSION

peculiarities of the logical training teachers are: organic relationship of logical training with other areas of professional and pedagogical training of pupils, its integral nature; the bilateral nature of the process of logical training; consideration of development features of junior pupils.The layout of a real lesson does not exclude logical reasoning, but it is important to actively include the subject content of the training material in its creation. Junior schoolchildren's critical thought and educational - logical abilities can be continued outside of the classroom.

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WRITING ART IN UWAYSI POETRY

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ABSTRACT

The article is devoted to the use of literal art in the poetry of the talented Uzbek poet Uvaisi. He analyzes the poet's poems, which are examples of poetic arts such as muvashshah, kitabat, problem, abjad, and draws appropriate scientific conclusions. Having a unique creative potential, Uvaysi gained a great maturity during the difficult path of life full of trials and tribulations, she skillfully imprinted his thoughts in the treasury of his heart and mind on the verses requires a thorough study.

KEYWORDS: *Alphabetic Art, Muvashshah, Abjad, Kitabat.*

INTRODUCTION

Uvaysi is one of the brightest stars shining in the sky of Uzbek classical poetry for centuries with her creative eloquence and perfection. The literary heritage she has created is also beautiful because it is nourished by humanity and compassionate love. Having a unique creative potential, Uvaysi gained a great maturity during the difficult path of life full of trials and tribulations, she skillfully imprinted his thoughts in the treasury of his heart and mind on the verses requires a thorough study. One of the factors that determines the uniqueness of the poet’s lyrics is related to her skill in applying the arts. In Uvaysi's lyricism there are a number of letter arts based on formal predominance, which reveal the author's ideological intention, to which the poet repeatedly refers. For this reason, these arts can be considered as elements that reflect the uniqueness of Uvaysi's creative style. Among such poetic means are muvashshah, kitabat, problema, abjad, which are used repeatedly and in colorful forms in the poetry.

Eastern classical poetry contains a series of works of art based on the use of the shape and numerical value of the letters of the Arabic alphabet. Muvashshah (tavshih) is one of them, and there are several ghazals in Uvaysi's poetry that are an example of this art. The word “muwashshah” or “tavshih” means “to tie a rope around the neck” [1, 213], and the term is a lexical art based on the formation of a word or poem by reading a few letters or words at the beginning or middle of a verse. Scientific literature states that these works of art were widely used in Uzbek poetry in the second half of the nineteenth century and the beginning of the twentieth century, including in the ghazals of poets such as Muqimiy, Zavqiy, Furqat, Muhayyir, dozens of names were hidden in this way [2, 62]. Considering the pre-Uvaysi Uzbek poetry from this point of view, it can be concluded that Uvaysi started the tradition of creating muvashshah poems in our classical poetry with some of his ghazals. One of the poems of the poet is a ghazal named "World", from the first letter of the first five verses of which the following name is formed:

Жаҳонгулзоридахокиқудумингдинетарзийнат,

Хиромингдинтопаржонгулшаниоройишунузҳат.

Ҳаводориқадинозофаринижилватаълиминг

Эруртовусукабкихушхиромутубийижаннат.

ИтибЖамшиднингжоми майи лаълингҳавосидин,

ТопибмиръотиИскандарюзингдин юз туман ҳайрат.

Навосанже, адофаҳме, сухангў, нуктапардозе,

Суманбўйе, чаманрўйе, паритарзесиҳиқомат. [4, 204]

According to the literary critic AmonillloValikhanov, the name of Uvaysi's student Jahon is hidden in this poem [3, 6]. The following verses describe the poetic talent of the character, his words that adorned the spring of wisdom like a flower, the verses in his notebook of wisdom, his graceful poems and pen that give meaning to the bird of soul:

Берибдонишбаҳориғасўзунгоройишутазйин,

Фаросатдафтаримисраълариңгдинтоптижамъият.

Берурשеърималеҳингмурғижоналаззатимаъни,

Найикилкингберуржонтўтисигашаккарушарбат.

If we take these verses as verses with a meaning of honor, we can assume that the name of the poet "Jahon" in the poem refers to the poet himself - JahonatinUvaysi. In support of this view, we can say that in another of Uvaysi'sghazals, the letter-sign to his name is given in the form "Jahan". The peculiarity of the Uvaysimuvashshahs is that at the end of them a reference is made to the hidden name. We see the same thing in the Gazelle below, where the name "Momo" is hidden.

Менижамолинггакўпзорқилмаайланайин,

Қилибкизорянақилмахор, айланайин.

Ўзумўзунггадесамсўзни, боварэтмассан,

Сабонисўзигаинкорқилма, айланайин.

Мудомташналабўттум, валек ғайриға

Висолжоминиизҳорқилма, айланайин.

Юзунгтажаллисибирлакўзумниравшанқил,

Дилимниҳажрарозангорқилма, айланайин.

Тугандиисмиҳуруфи, сен ўтматўртхатдин,

Дилингниқабз ила беморқилма, айланайин.

Олингки, айланайин, мисраибошинҳарфин,

Буисмҳаққимени хор қилма, айланайин. [4, 135]

Uvaysi skillfully used one of the most widely used letter arts in classical poetry, the art of books, and created wonderful lyrical symbols based on the letters of the Arabic alphabet.

Жиму ҳеюалифким, мен кимудардингюкибирлан,

Дилидануқтаюбағримдадоғим, лойиқинунман[4, 125].

In this byte, along with the book, elements of problem art are used, and the name "World" is formed from the addition of the letters "jim" (j), "he" (h), "alif" (o), and "nun" (n). In the first verse, the poet says, "Jimuheyualifkim, men kimudardingyukibirlan" and compares his body with the pain of love to the alif in the word "Jahon". In fact, in this word, the letters “jim” and “he” are combined with each other, and “he” is combined with “alif”, and these two letter forms are reminiscent of a load connected in series to “alif”. In the second verse, the lyrical protagonist is said to resemble the letter "nun" with a bent waist and a spot of love on his chest. It is assumed that the letter (n) is bent and written with a dot in the middle. When the adjectives expressed in the two verses are combined to reflect the inner anguish of the lyrical protagonist, the letters corresponding to these adjectives combine to form his name. Uvaysi masterfully used the alphabetical method in his chistons, which implied the numerical value of the Arabic letters. His chistos called "dutor", "paper", "Falotun" ("Plato") are among them. Uvaysi was able to apply this method logically in accordance with the qualities of the unknown object being described and in harmony with the most artistically beautiful metaphors. Let's take the example of paper as an **Example:**

Улнашаҳридур, йигирмабоб, бирбозорибор,

Булбулимингдур, ажойибетти юз гулзори бор?

ЁнавасфишаҳриРумдур, ҳиндулартутмишватан,

Ташнасўрса, боғиабжаддинчиқаранҳори бор! [4, 206].

The features of what is hidden in the poem are revealed. It was a Greek city with twenty gates, a market, seven thousand chamans with a thousand nightingales, in which the Indians ruled. For the thirsty, it has a stream that flows through its alphabetical garden. "The city of Rome" refers to the whiteness of the paper, in which the "native Indians" refer to the black ink on the paper. "Thirst" which in the sense of, which gave rise to the art of iyham) must drink from the anhar that emerges from the abjad garden of this city. To do this, you need to convert the numbers in the poem into letters in the order given in the verses: 20 - kof (k), 1 - alif (o), 1000 - gayn (g), 700 - zol (z) form the word "paper". In short, in Uvaysi's lyrics, the letter arts were skillfully applied in a variety of forms. By creating masterpieces of these arts, he was able to create poems that could evoke both spiritual and aesthetic pleasure, using delicate and attractive forms to express his ideological intent.

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MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DISTANCE ADVOCACY COURSES FOR THE PROSECUTOR'S OFFICE

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ABSTRACT

The article details the development of teaching materials, methodical recommendations and instructions for the distance advocacy courses for the prosecutor’s office and the minimum requirements for their examination. Unlike traditional advanced training courses, the teaching materials of distance learning courses are methodological recommendations and preparations for the successful implementation of various tests and effective organization of educational activities. Training materials are prepared in video or voice formation in videos, and voice movements are mutually compatible, ensured compliance with formal language rules, is not allowed to use various jars, Teba words.

KEYWORDS: *Remote Advanced Training, Mixed Training, Teaching Materials, Pedagogical Requirements, Ergonomic Requirements;*

INTRODUCTION

In the XXI century, the education in the 21st century is recognized as a key factor in ensuring sustainable development, and in the International Concept of international Education by 20:30, “Creating opportunities for quality education throughout life” has been identified. [1] This advanced system of development has expanded the opportunities to introduce distance learning technologies.

In the process of introducing remote advanced training courses, together with organizational and pedagogical, technical, economic issues, is important [3,4,5]. To do this, it is necessary to develop curricula, educational and methodical materials of distance learning courses, and to choose technologies.

The development of educational and methodical materials for remote advanced training courses is one of the most complex problems, initially needed to study international experiences, to work with international and national specialists. It should be noted that "No national distance learning system may be separated from the world's scientific and educational environment" [2; 283 p.].

Therefore, the prosecutor's offices are first required to identify the requirements of the prosecutor's office, the organization of distance and mixed training courses, the development of methodical materials for a remote course.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

In the course of the study, the study of the professional needs of the prosecutorial needs, the need to identify their professional needs, identify the gaps in the knowledge of employees, and the necessary problems in the practice of employees, and the development of the practice of law enforcement were determined that they need to develop educational and methodological training courses.

One of the main requirements for the development of educational and methodical materials of distance courses is the modular principle. In a distance course, the audience should understand, understand, understand the possibility of moving from its module to the module. Special attention should also be paid to the increase in the volume of modules. Because large-scale modules are considered dangerous by the fact that the audience leads to study [4; 16 p.].

In particular, the following should be taken into account when the curriculum of distance learning courses is:

- Formation of the validity of the curriculum - the content of the curricula for the relevant sectors;

- The curriculum is based on the professional needs - the content of the curriculum based on the study of the professional needs of the audience;

- The curriculum is based on the results of diagnostics - the curriculum modules create to fill in the gaps identified in the results of diagnostic to determine the level of preparation of students;

- The relevance of the curriculum - the content of the curriculum modules consists of current issues of today;

- Curriculum Accuracy - The content of the curriculum modules is to focus on the solution of certain problems in their professional activities.

Based on this, it is advisable to determine the requirements for the formation and content of the teaching materials of distance learning courses. In particular, the remote course can be divided into 3, which consists of key, additional and literature lists [5].

1) The composition of the main teaching materials consists of educational and methodological, methodical manuals and interactive tasks. The main teaching materials are provided to students in the form of modern requirements on the basis of information and communication technologies, compact, in interactive slide, audio and video and media departmental. Complex concepts are displayed in the Glossar list.

2) Additional training materials include recommended normative documents, secondary teaching audio and methodological manuals, audio, video, media and other materials.

Additional training materials are issued as recommending for the audience to work independently in order to deepen the main knowledge and is voluntarily disbursed;

3) List of References (Sources of Information) - a list of literature and other sources of information sources to be used.

In order to ensure the quality development of basic training materials, a rion to pedagogical and ergonomic requirements are required. In particular, the ability of the main teaching materials as pedagogical requirements, are developed in the development of students, and the ability to conduct intelligent, communicative, professional communication and the development of intellectual, personal, business quality.

Clear goals on modules are set on topics. The purpose of the teaching involves the recall, understanding, applying, development of analysis, evaluation skills and other professional competitions. Atakation, attention is paid to the goal that there is no excess that does not provide direct service and distract the attention attention of the listener.

Unlike traditional advanced training courses, the teaching materials of distance learning courses are methodological recommendations and preparations for the successful implementation of various tests and effective organization of educational activities. The training materials will also be developed in visa, imagining illustration, as well as the widespread use of the content, and a scheme, image, map, animation, audio, video, and other multimedia means and in the process of independent study of teaching materials. Required explanations, guidelines, warnings, notifications, sound automatic responses should be available at the time of various assignments.

As ergonomic requirements, a distance course is paid to prevent detergents and saving time, preventing the learning material through the Computer, Tablet, Phone. In particular, training materials are placed on the basis of information and communication technologies, in the educational portal, in the educational portal. In this case, the training materials will be highlighted by the most effective means of objects, words, parts, the objects, words, parts, which are located in the audience easier and quickly in the eye.

Training materials are prepared in video or voice formation in videos, and voice movements are mutually compatible, ensured compliance with formal language rules, is not allowed to use various jars, Teba words. In the preparation of video controversies, special attention will be paid to the division and promotion of knowledge and skills through multiple logically completed parts, conduct tasks.

Special requirements for the development of control work in distance advanced training courses are also set. In particular, current, intermediate, final control works will be developed in order to verify and strengthen the learning of the learning material and strengthen knowledge, skills. Supervisory work should be developed within the framework of the study materials. Together with the test in the control work, creative instructions aimed at the development of problematic, creative, critical, analytical, and intellectual abilities are used. In the process of control, information should be developed in the rapid identification of certain errors and providing guidance on making warning, notifications or amendments.

Various problem-instant and other creative tasks for control work can also be prepared in video form. It is advisable to form several backup options of tasks to ensure the continuity and efficiency of control work.

Methodical recommendations and instructions must be developed for remote advanced training courses. In particular, in distance and mixed advanced training courses, the educational portal for listeners prepared and preparation of methodical recommendations and instructions to facilitate e-learning resources, facilitate the process of independence of control.

Methodical recommendations and instructions The following students will help to facilitate their work in their teaching activities:

Independent mastery of e-learning, to participate in synchronous and contact-session activities in the asylkran regime;

Independent work with the functions, interfaces and other numbered educational institutes;

Independently perform control tasks based on the relevant assessment criteria.

Methodical recommendations and guidelines are placed in text or videos on the learning portal, and from it is the opportunity to effectively use it in the process of independent skills.

Distance-course is required to ensure the quality of educational and methodical materials to ensure the level of demand. In particular, the examination of educational and methodical materials can be carried out in the following areas:

- Development of educational and methodical materials development, without grammatical, style mistakes;

- Compliance of the defined qualifications, professional needs and other requirements for students in the relevant field; - compliance with the content of educational materials;

- Component of educational and methodical materials Main, additional textbooks and full of literature;

- Educational and methodical materials in synchronous and asynchronous regimes and compliance with the rules of general pedagogical and ergonomic requirements.

The examination of the examination will serve to increase the overall efficiency of distance training courses.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Inquiries were conducted to determine the effectiveness of the teaching materials of remote advanced training courses during the study. According to the survey, 69 percent of the audience responded to the high, 28 percents, as 3 percents. Such results show that the quality of educational materials should be reconsidered and discuss and improve relevant specialists.

CONCLUSION

In short, it is possible to make an examination in the prescribed manner of the educational materials of remote advanced training courses and the development of the features of professional development of professional development and demands in the prescribed manner. This will serve to improve the quality of remote advanced training courses.

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THE IMPORTANCE OF ROLE-PLAYING IN ESL TEACHING

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Tell me, I will forget, Teach me, I may remember, Involve me and I learn

ABSTRACT

This article is aimed at discussing the significance of role-playing in the ESL teaching process, presenting some data regarding its history and some positive sides developing productivity in the classroom environment. Some challenges encountered by both teachers and learners are going to be considered and given several suggestions on how to deal with them successfully. Incorporating role-play into the classroom creates a positive language learning atmosphere and arise learners' interest in language learning and makes the learning process a lot of fun.

KEYWORDS: *Real-Life Scenarios, Speaking Skill, Challenges, Expanding Outlook.*

INTRODUCTION

Role play is one of the most effective techniques that is applied to the classroom to develop students' language learning skills. Mostly, it is based on enhancing the speaking skill of the students as a part of practice, yet it is useful to improve other core skills such as writing.

Looking back on its history, Dr. J. L. Moreno designed the first known role-playing technique in 1910. Nevertheless, it was not widely used until 1930. Other researches on the effectiveness of role-playing date back to the early 1970s.

According to Rashid and Qaisar (2017), role-playing activity is useful for students to develop their critical thinking skills and allow them to apply their acquired knowledge in different real-life scenarios.

Role play has the advantage of facilitating peer-to-peer interaction, associated with positive learning outcomes for students as social and motivational benefits (Kodotchigova, 2002).

Role-playing is effective in achieving positive learning outcomes in three major learning domains: affective, cognitive, and behavioral (Rao D and Stupans, Maier HW). By taking the role of another person, students feel empathy and it can lead to express self-reflection. In terms of the cognitive domain, students put the theory they have learned into practice through role-playing.

There are several benefits of using role-playing activity in teaching and now we are going to mention some of them one by one.

Development of four core skills of the language

By incorporating role-playing activities into the classroom, teachers can develop their students' language learning skills. For example, students write the scenarios themselves based on the topic they are given and it surely brings about the development of writing skills. Interaction with their peers while writing the drafts is an efficient way of enhancing speaking skill. If students are given ready-made scenarios, they need to read them thoroughly to comprehend the main idea of that text which is good for the reading skill. While observing other groups' role playing learners need to use their listening and comprehension skill. Therefore, it is said that role-playing is a technique in which students put the gained knowledge into practice.

Improvement of social skills

As role playing activity requires working more than two people, it is widely accepted to work in sub-groups in the classroom. Undoubtedly, students get into communication while working in a group, and they learn how to collaborate, to listen and accept other's opinion. Furthermore, students boost their critical thinking in a group which is an absolutely useful skill in all walks of life.

Based on real-life scenarios

Learning a language can be straightforward when teaching is done connected with real-life situations. For example, if teaching materials are taken from the daily life of people, it is much more memorable for students as they are acting out the familiar situation. Additionally, scenarios based on real-life can help students how to manage harsh situations, how to overcome challenges in their further life, in turn it develops their language skill.

Available in multiple fields

Language learners are able to practice language in various academic contexts by means of role playing activity. To illustrate, there are different scenarios related to medicine, information technology, physics and others. By this way, students learn several useful phrases and collocations in related areas while communicating in English, which can be a good advantage to them in their future careers.

Feeling the culture of another nation

Role play is such a technique that creates a language learning atmosphere. It aids in learning the language with its culture. With distinct scenarios, students gain valuable information regarding the life of other people, interesting customs and traditions and also it is a much more engaging way of learning a language compared to other traditional methods.

Appeal to different learning styles

There are mainly four learning styles, visual learning by different images, and auditory learning by listening, tactile learning by touching and kinesthetic learning by doing. However, role playing activity provides an opportunity to learn by watching, listening, and doing; all of them are included in one technique. Thus, it is much more engaging for all students.

With its advantages, there are also some challenges while applying this technique in the classroom.

Sato (2001) claims that the major challenges in implementing role-play in foreign language classroom are play acting, chaos in the classroom, the lack of grammar work, and lack of chances to participate. Yet, these problems can be solved with the help of the teacher. By way of illustration, the teacher should give enough explanation regarding the grammar rules that can be used in this activity and try to urge them not to make a noise at the beginning of the activity, and encourage them to participate actively by saying them to give incentives to those who take part active. One of the challenges of organizing the role play activity in the classroom is time-consuming. It takes more time in order to make it successful. Dividing the roles and writing the scenarios are the ones that require more time. However, if the teacher chooses the topic correctly, that is to say, proper to the level and age of the students, it will not be a big problem. Moreover, involving the whole class at the same time is tough work for teacher. It is absolutely difficult to achieve the active participation of all students in the class. Nonetheless, it is possible if the teacher divides students into sub-groups in a mixed way. For example, all the active and extrovert students should not be in the same group, otherwise, other groups include only passive and reserved ones and they may not perform well. Therefore, it is teacher's responsibility to create groups rationally.

Tips to implement role playing successfully:

- The topic should be chosen wisely and the roles should be as real to life as possible. In that case, it is highly possible to achieve a successful performance.
- The teacher should create a comfortable environment in which students can feel free.
- Related words and phrases ought to be provided during the process. The teacher may act as a walking dictionary monitoring the class and offering help. In this way, students learn the language in a natural way.
- When it comes to correcting mistakes, it is not recommended to correct errors on the spot as it might result in demotivating and losing their concentration. Instead, taking notes of common mistakes during the performance and dealing with them in the further classes can be accepted as a good way.

To conclude, implementing role play in the classroom enables students to use the language in a natural environment with a lot of fun. Students can learn the language in multiple contexts; they can broaden their horizon and also feel a pinch of the culture of another nation. It is an engaging and efficient way of learning the language.

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THE CONCEPT OF LINGUISTIC EXAMINATION AND ITS PRACTICAL IMPORTANCE

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ABSTRACT

Today in our society there is a growing need for the development of practical areas. We can say that linguistic expertise is one of the branches of applied linguistics and one of the most important issues in Uzbek linguistics. In all developed countries, this field has become one of the leading areas of linguistics. This article provides an overview of the concept of linguistic expertise, its history of origin, object, subject, functions and types. It also discusses the development of the industry in relation to the country's development.

KEYWORDS: *Legal Linguistics, Forensic Linguistics, Problem Text, Linguistic Expertise, Expert ~ Linguist, Phonoscopic Expertise, Authorship Expertise, Nomenclature Expertise, Legal Culture.*

INTRODUCTION

The processes that have taken place in the world in recent decades have radically changed the face of our society, including modern science. Today, science is characterized by an increasing number of practical problems that meet the needs of society and require special research. In linguistics, this includes research in the fields of machine translation, automatic information processing, cognitive and linguistic processes, neurolinguistics, and artificial intelligence modeling. At the same time, linguistics has been a clear applied science since its inception, with its main tasks being to interpret sacred texts first and then to teach the language. The theoretical approach to language emerged much later. Now we are moving in the opposite direction - from theory to practical linguistics. One such area is linguistic expertise, a branch of legal linguistics that is a branch of applied linguistics, formed by the spiritual combination of the words linguistics and expertise. The word "expertise" in French means "expertise", in Latin "expertus"; means tested, and an inspection conducted with the participation of experts to solve and resolve a difficult or confusing problem is a panel of experts conducting such an inspection. A qualified specialist in each field can be hired as an expert.

MAIN PART

Linguistic examination is appointed to determine whether there are cases of speech aggression, verbal or written hooliganism, and the use of speech to infringe on a person's honor, dignity, and legally protected reputation. The object of linguistic examination is the units recorded on any material means, oral, written, electronic texts. The subject of forensic linguistic expertise is the identification of facts and circumstances that can be proven in a particular case by resolving issues that require specialized knowledge in the field of linguistics. Because the practical need for linguistic expertise often arises to identify legitimate evidence in court proceedings and decisions, the term “linguistic expertise” is often used interchangeably with the term “forensic linguistic expertise”.

RESULTS

The concept of linguistic expertise was first used under the term "forensic linguistics" in 1968 by the Swedish linguist Jan Swartwick. This was due to a re-analysis of the 1949 charges against Timothy John Evans of the Notting Hill Police Department in England as the murderer of his wife and children. Evans pleaded guilty under police pressure, wrote two statements and was hanged. The fate of the accused did not leave well-known journalist Louis Kennedy alone. It was Kennedy who decided to return to the investigation materials in the 1960s and invited Swedish linguist Jan Swartwick to help him. From then on, he began collecting and researching large amounts of data. Startwick quickly realized that Timothy John Evans' statements contained two styles: formal and colloquial, and that they were often specific to a register called the police. So, Swartwick wisely used his linguistic knowledge to reveal that Evans did not write the statements, that they were written by a police officer, and was one of the first linguists to conduct a linguistic examination.

Russian linguist ND Golev comments on the relationship between language and law:

- Language acts as an object of legal regulation,

- Language acts as a means of regulation,

- For example, language is the subject of research when a controversial text is considered in a court of law.

The latter approach constitutes linguistic expertise - one of the branches of legal linguistics. Language as a multifaceted complex phenomenon manifests itself in every aspect of society. Through language, we can understand the psychological characteristics of people, their inner world, their actions and their purpose in speech. The language of the law regulates crime in our society, and language exposes many crimes, such as fingerprints. Thus, in linguistic expertise, the oral or written text serves as a "trace" that reflects information of legal significance. In this respect, linguistic expertise does not negate other types of expertise, but complements it. Linguistic expertise is divided into the following types:

1. Complex phonoscopic examination. Phonoscopic examinations of the individualidentifies through vocal speech. Verbal content of the conversation, the speech and psychological characteristics of the speaker (level of intelligence, vocabulary, emotional stability), readiness or

spontaneity of speech - due to painful or age-related changes in the body learns changes in speech. Based on the linguistic knowledge of the specifics of speech, it is possible to draw a “search portrait” of the author of the speech (gender, age, voice characteristics, level of education, ethnic and professional affiliation, accent and dialectal characteristics, etc.).

2. Linguistic examination of information and communication materials.This type of expertise is used when it is necessary to prove that a publication is intended to promote an action.

3. Linguistics of documents and normative-legal documentsexpertise. The main purpose of the linguistic examination of documents and normative legal acts is to clarify the meaning of the text of the normative legal act under study. This goal is to provide a literal understanding of the meaning of the document, to identify language inconsistencies in the text that lead to the emergence of contradictions and misinterpretation of the text of the document, taking into account the specific features of legal texts. to determine compliance with the norms of literary language, to identify logical, methodological, spelling and punctuation errors, to establish the unity of concepts and terms used throughout the text of the document. The object of research can be a variety of documents: decrees and definitions, decisions, instructions, contracts, powers of attorney, orders, etc.

4. Linguistic examination of names (examination of naming).This type of expertise is used when a company's trademark and other means of individualization need to be recognized as new and original. The object of nomenclature examination are proper names: surnames and names of people, names of organizations, trademarks and trademarks, geographical names. Linguistic expertise involves interpreting them, identifying their associative connections, and determining their etymology, novelty, specificity, and correctness in terms of modern language norms. Acceptance of the names of urban and other infrastructure facilities (metro stations, residential complexes) when the names studied in this examination are variants of the same name (Natalya and Natalya) or, conversely, have a different appearance (Elena and Alena) and is held when disputes arise over its accuracy.

5. Linguistic examination of short texts. Linguistic analysis of short texts allows us to determine the true meaning of words, phrases and expressions in modern speech and in the context of their precise use. Linguistic examination determines whether the information in the text degrades the honor and dignity of the citizen, and reduces the business reputation of the legal entity. Linguistic examination of short texts allows the detection of slander and insult, threat and blackmail and other facts of cruelty.

6. Linguistic examination of extremist materials. In cases of extremism, the main task of linguistic expertise is to interpret the meaning of statements. Identification of extremist and terrorist statements in oral and written texts that provoke racial, ethnic, or sectarian strife; and the study of the specifics of comprehension and comprehension of texts by different audiences.

7. Forensic philological examination (authorship). Conducts research to identify the author of several written texts (letters, books). The issue of identifying the author of the text of the document falls within the competence of the forensic authorship examination, and in the conduct of a forensic examination the qualitative features related to its content are formed on the basis of the study of oral speech features. In judicial and investigative practice, it is necessary to identify

the author of anonymous letters, literary and scientific works of unknown authorship (including handwritten texts and sealed documents). Sometimes the perpetrator uses violence or threats to accomplish his goal, forcing the victim to write a letter of a certain content, dictating the content of the text. In this case, although the general and specific characters in the manuscript of the letter reflect his signature, the fact that the content of the text reflects the signs of oral speech in it indicates that the author of the document is different. Verbal cues in a letter determine the author's overall level. These include speech characteristics, vocabulary level, word usage, sentence structure, use of stored dialects and foreign words and phrases, grammatical, spelling, lexical and other features.

8. Linguistic examination of literary works. Linguistic examination of literary works reveals plagiarism in the field of copyright and related rights (plagiarism of someone's work or ideas in it, theft of literary, creative and scientific work) and other violations, similarity of intellectual property or deals with basic tasks such as identification.

It should be noted that the development of linguistic expertise will lead to the formation of a legal culture among our people and will lead to a prosperous life. Finland, one of the poorest countries in the early twentieth century, is now ranked by the world's leading think tanks as "the best country in the world", "the country with equal rights for men and women", "the most stable country in the world", "the safest country in the world". Country. The reason why it has achieved such great results in such a short period of time is that, first of all, the Finnish government has attached great importance to the judicial system in overcoming poverty. The development of the judiciary is directly linked to the development of expertise.

CONCLUSION

The liberalization of public life and the proclamation of freedom of speech have led to many controversies over the use of speech products. These are disputes that arise primarily from verbal insults, slander, and the dissemination of information that discredits honor, dignity, and business reputation. Apparently, this is the basis for the development of a new branch of linguistics - linguistic expertise. Since the offense is committed by linguistic means, the main subject of legal analysis is the linguistic subject - the speech (text) that causes the conflict. In this regard, linguistics has until recently never commented on the possibility of language-related offenses. Linguists have raised the issue, saying that "language is also capable of committing criminal acts." With the addition of the field of linguistic expertise to DNA, fingerprint, blood analysis, and many other types of forensic examinations, investigators will have a much better opportunity to uncover a variety of crimes. Also, today there are only professional associations in this field, such as the International Association of Forensic Linguistics, founded in 1993, and the Association of Legal Linguistics, founded in 2017. In Uzbekistan, the field of forensic linguistics has been operating since 2019 as part of the Republican Center for Forensic Science named after Khadicha Suleymanova.

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EDUCATION OF CHILDREN THROUGH NATIONAL MOBILE GAMES IN PRESCHOOL EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

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ABSTRACT

This article talks about five important initiatives of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan to improve the spirituality and meaningful organization of the free time of young people, as well as their impact on the development of the sphere. In order to strengthen the material and technical base of the preschool education system, to provide qualified teachers, to introduce modern pedagogical technologies in the educational process, to improve the quality of education in preschool education, to increase the coverage of children is extremely important as it focuses on expanding the public and private sector. Establishes the procedure for introducing state standards of preschool education and monitoring compliance with its requirements. The implementation of the state standard consists of the development of the state educational program of preschool education and training, teaching aids, methodical recommendations in the field of preschool education and upbringing of preschool children.

KEYWORDS: *Preschool Educational Institution, Family, Reading Books, Education, Morality, Initiative, National Holidays, Traditions, National Games.*

INTRODUCTION

Thanks to independence, important changes have taken place in the socio-economic, political and legal spheres. Including in the spiritual and educational sphere, on March 20, 2019, it was nominated by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M. Mirziyoev 5 important initiatives to improve the spirituality and meaningful organization of the free time of young people.

The first initiative serves to increase interest in music, painting, literature, theater and other types of art, to identify the talent of young people.

And the second initiative is aimed at creating the necessary conditions for physical conditioning, demonstrating the ability of young people in the field of sports.

The third initiative is aimed at organizing the effective use of computer technologies and the Internet among the population and youth.

The fourth initiative is aimed at increasing spirituality, organizing systematic work to promote reading among young people.

The fifth initiative includes issues of providing women with work.

LITERATURE REVIEW

In a preschool educational institution, children acquire knowledge, skills and abilities based on the "State Requirements", the "First Step" curriculum through five important initiatives. In the formation of the younger generation as a comprehensively developed person, a preschool educational institution is the foundation of primary education. In this regard, a preschool educational institution, in turn, should plan its work in cooperation with parents, neighborhoods, and schools. It is advisable to organize the following forms of cooperation of a preschool educational institution with parents to ensure the comprehensive development of the child:

• taking into account the opinions of parents about the preschool educational institution;

• providing knowledge to parents on issues of initial development;

• Involvement of parents for active participation in the educational process;

• supporting the initiatives of parents to participate in the life of the institution;

• Communicative approach in teaching preschool children;

• Cooperation of preschool educational institutions with families, neighborhood and schools;

• raising the values of national cultural traditions and taking into account the originality of the culture of other nations.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Supporting the development of a child in a preschool educational institution is considered a community work, and the responsibility for carrying out this work rests with the head of the institution. The work consists in the formation of a respectful attitude to the feeling of love for the Motherland, family, national, historical, cultural values of their people, respect for the environment, the development of physical abilities in the formation of the child's personality, ensuring the improvement of physical experience, the introduction of modern educational programs and technologies in educational educational process.

Celebrating National Holidays in A Preschool Educational Institution.

There are many holidays formed in the historical process of the development of every nation, every people and every country. The peoples of Central Asia, including the Uzbek people, have their own holidays, passed down from generation to generation for centuries. These are holidays associated with the seasons and natural phenomena (Navruz, holidays of mercy, flowers and birds), labor holidays (harvest festival, melons, grapes and others), cultural holidays (art festival, educational holidays), family holidays (celebration on the occasion weddings or circumcisions, on the occasion of the fact that the baby is first laid in the cradle), religious holidays (uraza, Muslim holidays) and others.

National holidays are the pride of every nation. Mahmoud Kashkari describes them as days of joy and fun. Such holidays bring happiness.

A holiday is a continuation of life, an important part of it, celebrates the biggest event, dates and creates the necessary opportunities for their celebration. It contributes to a deep awareness of the path traversed by humanity, pride in victory, and placing great hopes in the future.Breaking the monotony of life, it grants a certain rhythm. In this regard, the holidays have been considered a kind of time meter since ancient times. They create conditions for saving time. Holidays are a mirror reflecting the best aspects of life.

1. The holiday was considered a day of freedom. On this day, equality reigned.

2. The holiday was considered a day of peace, wars were suspended.

3. Ideological and spiritual uplift during the holidays calls for hope for tomorrow, a bright future. Navruz is one of the important historical traditions that arose based on the relationship between nature and man.

In written sources, there are a number of legends indicating that Navruz is an ancient tradition. The written heritage of the East provides complete information and substantiated accurate scientific conclusions about Navruz. Educational scholars Abu RaikhanBeruni (973-1048) in their works “Qadimgixalqlardanqolganyodgorliklar”, “QonuniMas’udiy”, “At-tafim” and Umar Khayyam in the work “Navruz” also mentioned Navruz. The traditions of Navruz have long lasted for six days. Various peoples widely celebrated Navruz, considering it the brightest day in their lives.

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

The peoples of Central Asia spent Navruz following their traditions and customs. In Turkmenistan, the whole winter is divided into two parts - a large chilla, forty days (from December 22 to December 30) and a small chilla, twenty-two days (until February 22). February 22 was usually considered the last day of winter, livestock breeders celebrated Navruz with him, and farmers celebrated Navruz on March 17-22. In Turkmenistan, Navruz dishes were prepared, like sumalak, liquid food from wheat, halva, folk games were held, festivities were held, palvans (strongmen) were measured. Every good tradition is lasting in accordance with the times. With the popular support of these traditions, he lives forever. Navruz, as well as other national holidays, call for good deeds, contribute to the formation of good qualities. The people widely celebrated the holiday “Mehrjan” (mercy). Abu RaikhanBeruni in his work "Qadimgixalqlardanqolganyodgorliklar"interprets the word "Mehrjan" in the meaning of "sun" and "spiritual love". “Mehrjan”, on the one hand, created an opportunity to cherish the sun, which bestowed life on the universe and the earth, to express gratitude for the harvest, on the other hand, urged everyone to take care of the winter.

Along with this, he demonstrates qualities in people like love, compassion, caring.

Familiarizing preschool children with the life of adults, in cooperation with the family, absorbing the traditions and customs of the past into the child's psychology are the most urgent tasks. Holding national celebrations at the preschool educational institution, which are among the above holidays, contribute not only to a close acquaintance of children with the events taking place in life, but also create an opportunity for active participation in them.

In preschool educational institutions, holidays, in addition to matinees, can be held in the form of thematic classes, concerts, excursions.

NATIONAL GAMES

It is known that national games in their content are very close to the psychology of a child of a given nationality. This is how they attract children. In addition, the game increases the mobile activity of children. That is, in preschool educational institutions, appropriate conditions must be created, playgrounds, group rooms must be equipped with the necessary equipment for gymnastic classes and provided with toys.

Today, in a preschool educational institution, the interest of children in national games is great. Thanks to national games like "Hide and Seek", "Catch-up", "Twisted Sash", "Aunt Came to Visit", the independent active mobility of children increases. The games "Say the nightingale", "Find the middle hand", "Planting a melon", "Hairdresser" encourage the child to think, not to be different, to imitate the work of adults.

Hide-and seek

Purpose of the game: to develop the child's auditory sense, and also not to get lost in awkward situations.

Game content: the child's eyes are tied with a handkerchief. He stands in the middle.

Children: "Aunt, what have you lost?"

A child with a blindfold: - says "Thimble".

Children: - run in different directions, saying: found, I found.

A blindfolded child stretches out his hands to the side where the voices are coming from and tries to catch them. The caught child is out of the game or is blindfolded. The game continues this way.

Game rule:

1. The game can be played in the hall or in open areas. 10-15 children participate in it.

2. A child with a blindfold should not peep from under the blindfold.

3. A player who has been touched by a hand must stop immediately.

4. Competitors running in all directions should not push and should run slowly.

CONCLUSION/RECOMMENDATIONS

In conclusion, it should be noted that seven neighbors are responsible for one child. In response to this, the distinguished head of state Sh.M. Mirziyaev says: “A person worthy of the word “sacred” is, first of all, Mother. Our people always live, glorifying the image of the mother.

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“Therefore, it is advisable in a preschool educational institution to educate children in a spirit of devotion to national values and traditions together with the family and at the head of noble elders living in neighborhood, to organize an educational process based on their advice and inherited customs.

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METHODOLOGY OF TEACHING “VOCAL” SUBJECTS

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ABSTRACT

In this article given information about the art of singing, singing, vocals, its types, the importance of vocal science for students, all four singers in the process of teaching vocal art to students - teachers in the teaching of the four basic principles and vocal science there is talk of paying attention to some key aspects.

KEYWORDS: *Singer, Vocalist, Teacher, Student, Principle, Muscular Methods, Voice, Sound.*

INTRODUCTION

Singing is taught in vocal classes at special schools.It covers important tasks, from the study of sound formation to the study of the art of singing.Of course, such a special task should be performed through Uzbek songs that students will enjoy.Therefore, new works by Uzbek composers in teaching vocal science,that is, excerpts from Uzbek musical dramas, romances, arias, and samples of folk songs are inculcated in students by singing and performing them.

It’s no secret that vocals, which are the mainstay of singing, are now very popular. Vocal is a unique form of music, based primarily on a high level of mastery of the art of singing. Singing can be done alone, in an ensemble or in a choir. Most importantly, vocal art is now widely used in opera, operetta, musical dramas, comedies and pop concerts.

The tradition of dividing vocals into traditional, classical and pop genres has come to our country from highly developed countries. The physiological nature of vocals produces methods for the development of sound based on human physiology, which is common to all ethnic groups and cultures,

This will allow Uzbek songs to become popular beyond our great homeland. Our compatriots are actively participating in various international competitions and festivals, gaining the recognition of the prestigious jury and the public.

MAIN BODY

Vocal plays an important role in the teaching process.Because it can give a practical understanding of the knowledge acquired in the field of profession. In the process of teaching vocal art to students, all singers-teachers are based on four main principles:

1. Consistency and continuity in education. This is a general pedagogical principle, which is based on the process of education from simple to complex.

Continuity is necessary in everything - in expanding the range of the singer, in complicating the rehearsal, in the choice of repertoire, in the emotional experience - from lyrics to dramatic works (the peak of emotions).

Enhancing the repertoire will result in a loss of sound. Students should be concerned about the quality of the sound, its refinement, vibration, and distance. The repertoire should not be allowed to grow.

2. Art is a unity of technical principles of music and vocals. Raising a singer according to the rules requires solving two problems at the same time: building a performance apparatus, that is, creating a professional voice of the singer and practicing speaking in it.

These two issues are interrelated at the same time. Any,even the simplest skill makes the big mistake of thinking that in order to perform elementally, one must first process the sound and then master the performance skill. It is impossible to bring up an actor-singer without it.

3. The principle of a separate approach. The singer is a unique musical instrument. It all requires a lot of individuality. Unchanging (dogmatic) instructions are detrimental to vocal pedagogy. each student's level of opportunity is different, and the strength and endurance of his or her voice depends on his or her personal character. It is especially important to know and pay attention to his mental characteristics, not to overemphasize his voice. The character of the student is manifested in all areas, independently, in the softness and breadth of the voice, as well as in the strength, endurance, and in the talented, energetic, imaginative, strong-willed young people. Therefore, the lessons should be taught with the above in mind.

4. The principle of achieving regular perfection. This principle has been voiced for the last 15 years. Unless the student is self-directed, the teacher's knowledge will not be useful to him. In the final stages of education, special attention is paid to the independent preparation of students.

Principle is the main idea, and style is the way to achieve the goal. There are the following methods in vocal pedagogy:

1. With words.

2. Based on experience (empirical).

3. Having one center (concentric) - Glinka style.

4. With Prometon- German vocal school.

In the process of teaching vocal science, the teacher uses a variety of methods. The first priority is to develop all vocal qualities by controlling the development and improvement of vocal hearing. It is necessary to develop in the student an idea of the correct organization of singing. Education is always based on musical materials, exercises, vocals and works of art. A well-chosen musical source nurtures the sound. Exercise is the primary means of acquiring knowledge.

Applying them should serve as a means of eliminating deficiencies in students ’voices that need to be corrected. Voice design exercises are a great way to move from practice to art. The teacher is required to prepare an artistic pedagogical resource with great courtesy. An analysis of the sources, taking into account the musical, vocal, technical and performance difficulties, is a necessary quality of a teacher. Acquisition and application of a wide range of musical pedagogical resources is one of the requirements for the success of pedagogical activity. The method of study and singing is very important for the successful performance of the work.

The student must learn how to work on the works in order to quickly master a wide and varied repertoire.

Sound quality plays an important role in educating the intended outcome. Demonstration weapons are visually appealing and simple, so you need to find the skills you need in person. To do this, the teacher must have a good voice.

The student has the ability to imitate. However, imitation is not mandatory in the study of singing. For example, Lamperti was not a singer, but he brought up great singers. Demonstrating and explaining muscle techniques plays an important role in teacher practice.

The muscular method always involves certain things, always stops, or changes some part of the work in the vocal apparatus. The student first understands what to do and then tries to apply these actions with understanding while singing.

This is the advantage of the muscle method. Verbal explanation is an important factor in cultivating a convincing understanding of the meaning of words and the structure of sound. Explanation through speech is very important in learning to sing. After all, the reason for the work of the sound apparatus - explains the observational interaction and allows you to understand its operation more clearly.

Spoken explanations of sound and muscle sensations are not always justified. Because the teacher often tries to compare, to express figuratively. They are used if they are understandable to students and produce the necessary response actions.

CONCLUSION

One of the primary tasks of a teacher is to understand his / her abilities and capabilities (what he/she is capable of) when meeting new students. In order for a student to sing, he or she must be given exercises that are familiar to him or her. It is necessary to maintain a state of neutrality at the beginning. This is because of the quality of the student's voice. Lessons should not exceed 20-25 minutes. Whenever possible you should have a break between classes.

Classes should be in the middle range, covering the marginal notes. It is necessary to be able to find the optimal sound power for this particular singer. The exercises should not be complicated. It is intended to require musical performance of the exercises. One of the first steps is to visit the doctor's office with the student to assess his or her voice and determine his or her current condition. Its value can be useful in determining the type of sound.

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ABOUT A PROBLEM IN HIGHER LANGUAGE TEACHING AND ITS SOLUTION

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ABSTRACT

The article deals with a current problem in the teaching of modern Uzbek literary language in higher education, in particular, philology and language teaching (Uzbek) and linguistics (Uzbek), which has prevailed for a quarter of a century. the existence of different, contradictory, even contradictory interpretations, the negative consequences of which, however, have been criticized for the fact that there have been and are no significant changes in the educational literature. The need to use scientific interpretations of academician A.Khojiev as an acceptable solution to the problem is illustrated by the scientific definition of the morpheme, and it is recommended to teach morphemics in higher linguistics on the basis of this definition, which is an important factor in improving quality and efficiency.

KEYWORDS: *Linguistics, Linguistics, Morpheme, Morph, Smallest Indivisible Semantic Part, Smallest Semantic Linguistic Unit, Descriptive-Descriptive Differences, Constructive Linguistic Unit, Semantic Unit, Functional Unit, Word Formation, Form Formation, Same Classification Basis.*

INTRODUCTION

Since the second half of the 1990s, when the system-structural approach was widespread, Uzbek linguistics has been dominated by different and even contradictory interpretations of some language units in scientific research and textbooks based on them. This is a natural and positive situation for linguistics, of course. Indeed, scientific truth emerges in such uncompromising debates. However, is this case for language teaching, does one unit, different interpretations of the phenomenon play a positive role in mother tongue teaching? This is discussed below.

In our view, the same linguistic unit in the basic literature for language education, the descriptive-descriptive differences about the object, do not justify themselves. The very existence of this condition creates an unpleasant psychological problem for both the educator and the learner, leading to more negative consequences than positive ones.

- First, the scientific potential often required by science teachers who have not developed these different theories to reveal their essence to students and show them which one is superior (we do not deny their methodological abilities, of course), and requires such in-depth analysis hours are not allocated for processes;

- Secondly, it is superfluous to talk about the fact that students can read and read them independently - neither subjective nor objective factors allow it: on the one hand, the abstract thinking of this age group is unable to bear the burden of different theories, on the other hand , they will have to read, study, master the materials of other disciplines along with the native language or linguistics, which, of course, will require special time, patience, will, but it is well known that students do not yet have such opportunities;

- Thirdly, the opportunity to discuss these issues in the circle is limited. The circle is not just a group of students. Such behavior is likely to annoy listeners of all levels of the circle. It is advisable to discuss issues of interest to more students in the scientific circle. Usually, this is done. This means that the above-mentioned scientific problems cannot be taught or taught outside the classroom or in the classroom.

So, if the situation is like this, is there a way to solve the problem positively? In our opinion, whether we like it or not, one unit in linguistics has to choose one of the various scientific views on the phenomenon that is closer to the essence than the others and is recognized by many, and doing so leaves the current problem alone and does nothing. Is useful; unfortunately, in higher language education, this issue has not been addressed or positively addressed, even if it has been put on the[1] agenda. The teaching of the basic units of the language system has been carried out for a quarter of a century on the principles of two or three different approaches (traditional-analytical[2], substantial[3], system linguistics[4]) without serious changes. Such an unfavorable situation is especially noticeable in the educational literature for students majoring in philology and language teaching in higher education and specialization in linguistics (Uzbek). In particular, it can be observed that a single morpheme has four different interpretations[1]). “The smallest, indivisible part of the word, the element”[5];) “The smallest, meaningful unit of language, a linguistic unit that is not divided into other meaningful parts”[6]). “Morpheme - the smallest unit of language that serves to express grammatical meaning”[7].). “The doctrine of the independent components of the word morphemics. Parts of speech other than the core are not used separately and do not mean anything. That is why they are called morphemes”[8]. None of these definitions reveals the essence and meaning of the morpheme: definitions 1 and 4 are given to the morpheme, not to the morpheme, while definition 2 correctly identifies the linguistic unity of the morpheme and its difference from the lexeme. completely different language units are also included in the morpheme framework; Definition 3 corresponds to only one type of morpheme - form-forming morphemes. Because they are, in fact, a linguistic unit with a grammatical meaning, but not so with respect to word-forming morphemes. Therefore, academician A. Hojiev was critical of all of these definitions, but did not recognize[9] any of them as a complete definition of a morpheme, and put forward his following definition: “A morpheme is a linguistic unit that has its own expression and meaning, serving to form a word or form (Emphasis ours-A. J.)”[10]. We think that an intelligent scholar has finally been able to unravel the essence of a morpheme: the essence of a morpheme in continuous observation is not that it is the smallest or independent part of a word, nor the smallest unit of language or the smallest unit of grammatical meaning. but in its function, in its functional sense. Unfortunately, not enough attention has been paid to this definition of the great scientist. However, it is by far the best of the definitions given to the morpheme. In it, a distinctive feature of the morpheme that distinguishes it from other linguistic units - the task of construction - is clearly and consistently expressed. Accordingly, we consider the morphemes A. We are in favor of interpretation and teaching based on the teachings of Hodjiev. The definition deserves it in all respects. In our opinion, achieving a positive result in education requires this. There is another side to the issue that we are thinking about because of its multifaceted nature: the homework and independent work assignments given to students in different subjects are becoming more and more complex year by year. The rapidly evolving social life, the development of science with new views and interpretations, of course, requires this. But, as mentioned above, how well developed is the scientific basis of the process of teaching and mastering them, and does it meet the demand? Is supply and demand mutually proportional? There is also the topical issue of the integration of science with production. Given that the educational institution, science officials and students must meet the requirements of the STS in this regard, it is even more obvious that the situation is very serious, worrying, in need of radical reform.

Of course, in such a situation, how much need is there for educators to teach different, even contradictory views, and for learners to understand and master them? A legitimate question may arise, and it will have to be answered. It is necessary to mention another topical issue that is directly related to this issue. This is our linguistics and the textbook based on it, the textbooks contain not only one language unit, different interpretations of the phenomenon, but each of these interpretations has its own internal contradictions, contradictions, disparities, and they have not yet been eliminated, given, moved from publication to publication. And academician A. As Hojiev said, it continues to have negative consequences. Unfortunately, such a situation can be observed even in the next edition of the textbook “Modern Uzbek literary language”, which is rightly considered the greatest achievement of substantial linguistics. In particular, Professor N.In the textbook. The contradictions that Mahmudov drew attention to[11] are not yet completely resolved. Organized speech interpretation, in particular, really needs to be reconsidered and seriously edited. Since the main factor that speaks the sentence is the category of cut (the unit of atov formed by), why has the possessor also risen to the level of the main factor when it comes to organized speech? The scientific basis of compound sentences cannot be said to be as strong as that of simple sentences and compound sentences: in one the lexical factor, in the other the formal factor is given too much attention, and in general the organized sentence is divided contrary to the rule of scientific classification. Because the classification is correct only when it is done on the same (factor) basis. However, the separation of organized speech does not meet this requirement. In our view, this is a proof that trying to find an intermediate third from the structure of all language units does not always end successfully. Otherwise, it was impossible for the substantialists themselves not to see that working on two different bases in the classification would inevitably lead to negative consequences. There can be no doubt that the achievements of substantial linguistics concerning intermediate third parties deserve all sorts of recognition and attention. The discovery that a single degree applies to the entire language system is a historic achievement of working under the intermediate third law. Phoneticphonological, lexical-spiritual, morphemic, grammatical levels identified on this basis are important results that determine the development of Uzbek linguistics over the next 30 years. But there are also phenomena in nature and society where the law of the third exception applies. The most striking example of this is sexual differentiation: male and female. There is no need for an intermediate third place here. However, we do not mean or imply that the sentence is classified according to the law of the third exception, there are simple and compound sentences, but there are no organized sentences. We are in favor of any classification being scientifically consistent, uniformly grounded. In the classification and description of organized speech, in our opinion, this thing is lacking. Whether we like it or not, this is a classification according to the structure of the sentence. Hence, the division of a sentence into simple, organized, compound sentences in this respect must be done on the same basis - according to the unit of noun formed by the category of predicative in the cut function. If such a unit is one, another, if two or more, another type must be added. Scientific classification requires that. The possessive factor may be the basis for a different classification of a sentence, but not for an organized sentence. Incorporating it into the process violated the classification law. Therefore, it cannot be called a scientifically based classification.

At this point, we would like to draw your attention to another situation. It is interesting, how much intellectual power, mental energy in a certain unit of measurement is needed to master different and contradictory, different approaches to interpretation? In general, is the norm (or, say, the coefficient of intellectual work) of a student's ability to engage in one-day, one-week, one-month intellectual work developed on a scientific basis? If so, to what extent is it applied? Which organization deals with this important issue, which is the key to the successful implementation of such an important task as the education of young people in our country? Do science teachers have a reference or methodological manual on this?

When the time comes, we all have to mention an interesting situation. The fact is that the persons responsible for the quality of textbooks, manuals, monographs pamphlets will be identified, which will be noted. But what they did was hide, just the name, put on the shield. Otherwise, in the textbooks with the highest burden of responsibility A.Hojiev[12], Yo.Tojiev[13], N.Mahmudov [14]Sh. The “journey” of serious shortcomings identified by scholars such as Rakhmatullaev [15]would have been curtailed, and the negative consequences would have been averted. In this case, we do not think that the quality and effectiveness of modern Uzbek literary language, mother tongue lessons are not as high as we expected and do not require special proof.

So the fault lies with us, with ourselves, especially with theoretical linguists and Methodists. Given the lack of theoretical methodologists in the Uzbek language (if we are not mistaken, we currently have only 2-3 doctors of sciences in the field of teaching the native language ?!), the main fault lies with the theoretical linguists. In fact, the truth is no different. After all, most of the authors of the main textbook, textbooks are not theoretical methodologists, but theoretical linguists themselves. There is a positive side to this, of course, but the downside.

According to the results of our experiments and surveys, the theoretical basis of mother tongue teaching should be unique in all stages of education, and it should be gradually and consistently continued and improved from simple to complex. Otherwise, it will not be possible to fulfill the tasks set for us in teaching our science to the extent required by the times and achieve our ultimate goals, as in practice, without mutual and internal contradictions, disagreements, confusion, alienation and even self-denial.

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ATTITUDE TO UZBEK FOLKLORE IN THE RESEARCH OF KARL REICHL

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ABSTRACT

The article discusses the attitude of Uzbek folklore to Karl Reichl's research and its directions. The works of the scientist in English and German, the author's work as a well-known Turkologist, his translations from Uzbek folklore, the content, content, structure of his research, the comparative analysis of the similarities and differences between the examples of Turkic folklore data are described. The foundations and methods of a comparative approach to Uzbek folklore in world folklore are identified in the example of Karl Reichl's English translation and research.

KEYWORDS: *Folklore, Uzbek Folklore, Karl Reichl, Translator, Translation, Researcher, Epos, Turkic Oral Epic,*

INTRODUCTION

Genetic connection of Uzbek folklore with Turkic and other epic traditions, interaction, genre structure, plot, motif and image structure attracts attention. [1, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13]. The basics of the selection of Uzbek folklore as a source of world comparative folklore, the study of approaches is important as it allows to determine the history and theoretical foundations of Uzbek comparative folklore. [5].Today's international relations can serve to further improve the Uzbek-German, Uzbek-British spiritual and cultural relations.

MAIN PART

Karl Reichl's Uzbek Epic Poetry: Traditions anf Poetic Diction (1989, Uzbek Epic Poetry: Traditions and Artistic Style) is based on his 1980-1989 research on the distribution and study of Uzbek folklore abroad in German and English. 14], is one of the well-known folklorists who made a significant contribution to his further expanded and enriched edition in 1992 with his books “Turkic Oral Epic Poetry: Traditions, Forms, Poetic Structure” [12]. This book is entitled "Turkish Epic: Tradition, Form, Poetic Structure" by V. Traister under the general editorship of D.A. Funka, translated from English into Russian. [15].

K.Reichl's researches can play an important role in determining the bases and methods of comparative approach to Uzbek folklore in world folklore, the role, goals and objectives of comparative folklore in Uzbek folklore, methodological features, history of formation and theoretical development stages, Uzbek comparative folklore and is important in that it allows the study factors to be substantiated.

Karl Reichl is a skilled translator of Uzbek folklore into German and English, which is fully reflected in the content, genre, style and methodological norms of comparative linguistics. The scholar's research is a comparative approach to Uzbek folklore in the context of Turkish folklore. the content of biographical works and the style and skill of the critic of their linguistic features.

Karl Reichl's translations of Uzbek folklore into German and English are mainly literary-critical works about Uzbek fairy tales, epics and bakhshis.

Karl Reichl's translations and research on Uzbek folklore show that in world folklore the genetic connection of Uzbek folklore with the epic traditions of the Turkic peoples, genre structure, plot, motifs and image structure, national characters, universals and paradigms are the main characters in these works. It is important because it serves to justify the appearance of the Uzbek people's spiritual origins in the world civilization.

The scholar's book "Turkic Oral Epic Poetry: Traditions, Forms, Poetic Structure" was published in New York in English under the heading "Studies in Oral Traditions" and consists of ten chapters, a bibliography and a list of terms. In the "Introduction" section, the author mentions the Uzbeks separately: “The focus of the book will be on what I term the “central traditions”. By “central traditions” of Turkic oral epic poetry I mean the epic traditions of the **Uzbeks** (and Uighurs), Kazakhs, Karakalpaks, and Kirghiz…”[14; 4-5].

The author also pays special attention to the language of folklore and the definition of Turkish and Turkic concepts: "In order to avoid confusion, the distinction between" Turkish "and" Turkic " has been carefully maintained throughout the book. “Turkish” refers to the language of the people of Turkey; older forms of Turkish (before Ataturk’s language reforms in the 1920s) are generally referred to as Ottoman or Ottoman Turkish. “Turkic”, on the other hand, refers to the language group to which Turkish belongs ”. [14; 6].

Apparently, the author emphasizes that "Turkish" means the language of the Turkic peoples, that its ancient forms (before Ataturk's language reform in the 1920s) belonged to the Turks (Otomans) in general, and that "Turkic" is a language group that includes Turkish.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

The first chapter of the book, "The Turkic Peoples: Backgrounds and Contexts", deals with the history, nomadic life, religion, language, culture of the Turkic people - Turks, Uzbeks, Azerbaijanis, Kazakhs, Karakalpaks, Uyghurs from BC to the beginning of the XX century, "Turkic Epic Poetry: The second chapter, entitled "The Earliest Documents", describes the creation of "Oguznoma", "Devonu lug'otit-turk", "Dada Korkut kitabi", "Kultegin bitigi", their authors, meanings and translations of excerpts from them.

In the third chapter of the book, entitled "The Singer: Shaman, Minstrel, Poet", the performers are studied: shaman, singer, poet. In particular, the epic singers of the peoples of Central Asia - bakhshis in Uzbeks, jiravs and bakhshi in Karakalpaks, akyns in Kazakhs, manaschis in Kyrgyzstan, madohs and storytellers. The differences and similarities between the creators and performers of the oral epic genre and the shamans are explained.

The fourth chapter, entitled "Performance", describes the customs, traditions, rituals of the peoples of Central Asia, their musical-ceremonial structure, ritual direction, performance recitation, mjrochi and audience, the fifth chapter, entitled "Genre", genres related to epics, poetry and prose. The issues of romantic epics, heroic songs and fairy tales, the sixth chapter "Plot models", the concept of "Kambar" and the hero, "Gorogly" and sovchilik, "Alpomish" and the nature of the motif models of the hero's return, the attitude to the problems of art. A summary of the epic "Alpomish" and examples from the original and English translations of some passages from the version sung by Fozil Yuldash oglu.

The seventh chapter of the book, The Varietes of Formulaic Diction, deals with the stylistic formulas of folklore texts, including weight, parallelism, analysis of formulas and formula systems, the eighth chapter on improvisation, the art of memory, variability, rigor, rhetoric , style, application of poetic methods in artistic creation, attitude to the system and nature of the characters are reflected.

Finally, the tenth chapter of the book, Transformations in Space and Time, deals with the issue of "space and time" (chronotope) and the different versions and chronologies of the epics "Gorogly" and "Alpomish" written in different periods.

CONCLUSION

In general, Karl Reichl's research deserves attention and recognition as it contains very valuable material on the oral epic creation of the Turkic people, including the Uzbek people.

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TECHNOLOGICAL INDICATORS OF VARIETIES SPREAD IN THE TERMEZ DISTRICT

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ABSTRACT

Enrich Food And Agriculture With High-Quality Grain Products By Studying The Technological Indicators Of Soy Varieties. . The Plant In The Main Consumption Is This Plant, From Which Mainly Flour Products Are Obtained. Also Alcohol, Starch, Groats And Many Other Products Are Obtained.

KEYWORDS: *Gluten, Natura, Transparency, Protein.*

INTRODUCTION

It is known to us that about 70-75% of the world's population consumes cereals and cereals. And the grain is obtained from several spice plants, such as willow, barly, rice. The plant in the main consumption is this plant, from which mainly flour products are obtained. Also alcohol, starch, groats and many other products are obtained.

When a person ceases to eat flour products, the body is enriched with iron, folic acid, amino acids, vitamins and biologically active additives. But poor-quality flour products do not give the necessary active additives to the body. This means that this poor-quality flour crop goes to the grain and the grain goes to the variety. The high yield of oyoyvariets depends on it is technological parameters, that is on several factors, such as protein, gluten, nature, transparency. Stop reading a little bit about the above technological indicators.

Wheat 80% of the total protein content in soy is gliad in and gluten. When it dissolves in water, these proteins form elastic, rubber-like stretch mass called gluten. The quality, size, porosity of bread depends on the amount and quality of gluten. Therefore, the quality and quantity of gluten is an important indicator, indicating it is quality. Wheat the amount of gluten in whole grains is 2 different.

I. The soul itself absorbed water.

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II.Dry-the amount of gluten after drying;

Corn gluten is distributed as follows:

1. High-gluten grain-higher than-30%.
2. The average number of gluten grains is 26-29.9%
3. Gluten grain in the amount below the middle 20-25.9%
4. Low-gluten cereals-lower than 20%.

The nature of the grain is the volume weight of the grain. The higher this indicator, the more flour is obtained from this grain. If the humidity of the grain is high, the volumetric weight decreases. The volume weight willdepend on the shape of the grain, it is moisture, it is contamination and the type of impurities.

Grain nature is determined in 1litre or 20 litrecans. Categories of volumetric weight determined by the main crop grains: (natura g/l)

Wheat-725-775;

Rye-685-730;

Barley-545-605;

Oats-420-480;

Absolute (1000 pieces of grain) mass. This pancake -positively associated with the size of the grain, it is transparency, density. Therefore, it has a sensitive effect on the technological indicators of cereals.Of great importance is the state of the internal structure of the internal structure of cereals for soy, rice, barley, rye and corn.

Because it manifests the character of the grain in the process of processing, it is undesirable properties. The endosperm of the dogi is grouped as a unidirectional, full-blown and light-darkened vial, that is, a semivial.

From the glass grain, particle halide flour is obtained. But a lot of energy is spent on crushing. Soft flour is obtained from granulated grain. But in it is composition, protein substances are less than in flour obtained from glass cereals.

To determine the viability of the cereal, 100 pieces of the remaining cereal are counted and checked using the 2 different methods after determining the contamination of the cereal:

1. Method-with the help of directed light in the aperture
2. Method-is determined depending on the cross-cutting of the grain.

The moisture content of the grain that migrates it is overall percentage on the mass is to the ratio on account of, which is the moisture content micro organism and pests in cereals very quickly and develop high possible processing of grain with moisture content of fodder depending on the amount of moisture, 4group is studied.

I-Bruise;
II-Average;
III-Humidity;
IV-Obstacle;

In conclusion, we can say that the higher the amount of protein, gluten from the techniological bindicators of soy varieties, the more it will be possible to prepare quality flour. And from quality flour, nutritious, quickly, digestible, bakery and bakery products are obtained.

Quality of bread by size and amount of porosity: Most washed gluten dry by asimple method will bind to its quality proteins 75-90% of substances. And the remaining 10-25% is starch. cutlets. Lakeelements. sugar makes yalipids. Wheat the amount of gluten in wheat flour if there is a lot of, then the flour will be of the same quality as the quality groups of gluten listed.

On the diet of the organism while consuming human flour products daily energy reserves of members without attachments from 17% to 45% it burns.

President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev january16, 2018 day ―Measures to further ensure the food security of the country signed the decree‖ on. This decision is in the lovi has of the country‘s food-to satisfy the need for rubbing and further planned. The most important in the word agriculture(Triticum aestivum)it is considered one of the cereals with a spike.Wheat in many countries of the world grown man holds the main place in the diet. To grain crops in the world demand is increasing year by year.

That’s exactly the same bread we have from wheat grain, which we can say more precisely it is prepared. Increasing the yield of steam doy, technological in it is composition control of the amount of protein and gluten, which is one of the indicators, as well as qualitative the cultivation of wheat grain is a pressing problem in alliances.

Wheat (triticumaestivum) is the main cereal crop in the category of herbaceous plants belonging to the family of cereals. Wheat millod was known in the 7-6 thousand years before. There are varieties that can be harvested even when planted in the spring, half-autumn and autumn, as well as in the spring. Biologically different from the autumn spring.It is resistant to frost and drought, sprouts even when the soil temperature is in 4-5*C.Especially demanding on wet during the spike.When the vegetative organs of autumn are examined, the amount of nitrogen in young lawns is more,in adult plants less, that is, up to 1-1.3%.If it is well fed with nitrogen fertilizer,then the content of protein and gluten in the liquid will be high. Papere, cardboard, baskets, lids are used as raw materials for weaving, silage suppression from blue mass,alcohol,groats,starch products of different varieties from cereals, and valuable feed industry. In the conditions of Termezdistric,’’Yaksart” ,G’azg’on” , ,,Bunyodkor”, varieties of autumn soft willow are planted.

In conclusion,we can say that the amount of protein and gluten contained in wheat depends on the variety of wheat the applied agrotechnics,the weather and the fertility of the seed.

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PYTHAGORAS' PHILOSOPHY AND THE GROWTH OF AFRICAN POLITICS: A CRITICAL ASSESSMENT

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ABSTRACT

Pythagoras, in the process of investigating the structure of the world order, addressed issues, some of which are: transmigration and immortality of the soul, conflict of opposites, tetraktys and the world like a game of festival. This research critically examines Pythagoras' philosophy in the light of these issues and submits that, though Pythagoras' philosophy is limited, perhaps, due to the fact that it is deeply rooted in mysticism, it contains some insights which can assist in the growth of African politics.

KEYWORDS: *Pythagoras, Philosophy, African Politics, African Political Growth.*

INTRODUCTION

Pythagoras was one of the most distinguished pre-Socratic philosophers, who, in his own unique way, contributed to the explanation of the structure of the world order, which was the focal point of the pre-Socratic philosophy. His explanation of the world and reality was based on mathematical and religious principles. These two aspects of thought gave rise to his philosophy. For this reason, it is difficult to distinguish Pythagoras' philosophy from other areas of his thought, especially religion. This explains why he conceives philosophy as a means of purification, which, for him, is a religious requirement aimed at giving the soul liberation. Also, Pythagoras' views and those of his disciples were inseparably linked together because of the disciples' doctrine of secrecy and the custom of attributing every teaching of the school to the master. Our discussion of Pythagoras, therefore, will be based on the views credited to him. It is, however, significant to note that an idea or a given knowledge makes much sense when it is contextually applied to certain practical situations. It is on the basis of this assumption that this research intends to critically examine the relevance of Pythagoras' philosophy to the growth of African politics.

There may be various ways African political development can be understood. For instance, African political development could be seen in terms of the chronological highlight of the transitional phases in the history of political administration in African nations. This particular view, however, will not be the focus of this research. Instead, this research will examine the growth of African politics from the view point of political behaviours and activities that are common to African leaders and as they affect the welfare of the citizens and future leadership. This is because the idea of growth seems to be more concerned with progress and achievements, which, of course, depends on attitudes, behaviours and actions. In this sense, the growth or progress in politics depends to a greater extent on how political policies, actions or programmes are carried out, and how they are of benefit to the people. This dimension of African political growth will be the focal point of this study.

Political growth and leadership should be guided by sound principles, for effectiveness. The challenge of political growth facing African political leadership is due to failure of many African leaders to adopt or practice virtues and guidelines needed in piloting the affairs of the Africans in their various nations. Some of these virtues and guidelines are identifiable in Pythagoras' philosophy. This informs the necessity of this research on Pythagoras' philosophy in relation to African politics whose growth has remained a mirage for so long. While undertaking this task, reference will be made to Nigeria, because as a political entity, Nigeria is a product of diverse ethnic and cultural groups or nations that came together through the instrumentality of colonialism. As such, certain occurrences in the smaller society like Nigeria could be generalized to accommodate the larger and/or entire continent of Africa (Umotong, 2012:238). Thus, this paper is compartmentalized under the following headings: Introduction, Pythagoras' Background, Pythagoras' Philosophy, The Relevance of Pythagoras' Philosophy to African Political Growth, Critical Assessment and Conclusion.

Pythagoras' Background

Although much is said about Pythagoras, only few seem to be accurate and reliable; thus, most facts about his life are tentative (Wikipedia, Online). The birth of Pythagoras is said to have taken place in the island of Samos about 570 BC. He was known to be an Ionian Greek philosopher, mathematician and founder of the religious movement called Pythagoreanism. He is assumed to have travelled widely to a place like Egypt to seek knowledge. He is noted to have undergone Greek, Egyptian and oriental training, sequel to a large number of teachers that taught him. Among his teachers, a Delphic Priestess, Themistoclea, is considered to have exposed him to the principles of ethics; the Egyptian taught him geometry, the Phoenicians arithmetic, the Chaldeans astronomy, and the Megians, the principles of religion and practical maxims for the conduct of life. His religious views were considered the most significant for the people of his time. Divination and prophecy are said to have been part of his religious activities.

Around 530 BC, Pythagoras left Samos for Croton in Magna Graecia, where he established a religious sect and attracted a good number of disciples. His followers are said to have adopted his religious principles and attitudes and also studied his philosophical theories. He taught his followers religious life of purity, having diverted their attention from the life of luxury and corruption. His formation of the brotherhood was for promotion of religious and ascetic activities and philosophy. However, for political reasons, Pythagorean meeting venues were set ablaze while Pythagoras fled compulsorily. His death is reported to have taken place in Metapontum in 495 BC. Concerning his writings, there seems to be no evidence that any text written by

Pythagoras is available. Texts circulated in the Ancient era in his name were understood to be forgeries. His disciples learned from his oral teachings, which were only circulated among them in secret.

Pythagoras' Philosophy

As noted earlier, Pythagoras' philosophy seems to have been the conglomeration of all his views, the dominant of which was his religious views. This is informed by the fact that he was religiously oriented because of a high influence of Orphism on him. Orphism was a religious organization originated by Orpheus who was highly devoted to the worship of a god, known as Dionysus Zagreus (Idang, 2009:62). Orphism centered on the view that the human person is a composite of material and divine elements (body and soul). The divine element, which is the soul, is said to be the essential one.

In the light of Orphism, Pythagoras formulated the doctrine of the transmigration or immortality of the soul. This doctrine holds that the soul is in the prison as long as it remains in the body, and is expected to undergo a circle of rebirth and deaths, which is a continuous process until it receives purification (Omoregbe, 1991:7). While in the purification process, the soul could transfer itself from one body to another, including the body of an animal, depending on the spiritual status of the soul in the previous birth (Shand, 1993:8). In this regard, Pythagoras is said to have identified the voice of a departed friend in the cries of a bitten dog (*Wikipedia, Online*).

To ensure a complete purification, religious and ascetic life, full of rituals, was to be a watch word (Cavendish, 1964:6). Such life demanded obligations and abstinence, such as: not eating animals and beans, not touching a white cork, not picking a fallen object, and so on (Russell, 1979:51). It is after fulfilling all the religious, spiritual and moral obligations, as highlighted in the teachings of the Pythagoreans, that the soul is said to be liberated or free to return to the world of the gods. This is related to what Pythagoras referred to as the highest good (*Summum Bonum*), that is, the attainability of a god-like character (James, 1988:57). This is said to be unrealizable without purification. For Pythagoras, then, philosophy is a means of attaining this purification; it is the way of life, salvation and contemplation of truth. This means of purification or way of life refers to the life of self-denial, self-sacrifice and discipline, as contained in the Pythagorean religious and moral obligations.

Pythagoras is said to have also interested himself in science, with particular emphasis on mathematics. However, due to the fact that Pythagoras was religiously oriented, some sources have said that Pythagoras did not originate any mathematical principle, for all mathematical principles attributed to him were the works of others and those of his disciples (Sanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy, Online). Nonetheless, Pythagoras is associated with the view that number is the fundamental source of reality. In other words, mathematical principles are the first principles of all things. The implication is that every object in the universe consists of number, and can be explained in numerical terms. James emphasized this view of Pythagoras when he said: "All things are numbers, that is to say, that not only every object, but the entire universe is an arrangement of numbers; this means that the nature of any object is the number by which it is represented" (1988:58).

In a specific sense, Pythagoras is of the view that a body of an object is traceable to a point, which he considered the beginning component of a number. In his geometrical analysis, he stated that before a body is obtained, "point", "line" and "surface" are involved. With respect to this, he said that combination of points produces line, and the multiplication of lines brings surface while juxtaposition of surfaces leads to a solid or body (Ozumba and Ukah, 2014:32). Pythagoras is also credited with the idea that a perfect number is ten (10). This is sequel to the fact that the sum of the first four integers – 1, 2, 3, 4 is ten and also because of his view that there exist ten bodies in the universe, including five stars, earth and counter earth (James, 1988:58). The idea of odd and even numbers is equally credited to him. Odd number, for him, is limited, while even number is unlimited. This is informed by the fact that an object is not divisible by an odd number, whereas, it is divisible by an even number.

Pythagoras is popularly known for the mathematical principle, called Pythagorean Theorem. This theory holds that in a right-angled triangle, the area of the square on the hypotenuse (that is, the side opposite to the right angle) is equal to the sum of the areas of squares of the other two sides. This is symbolically expressed as: C2 = a2+b2 (Purplemath, Online). This theory has been used widely in solving a lot of mathematical puzzles. In line with his view that all operations in the universe are mathematically based, Pythagoras constructed a triangular form of a mystical symbol, named, *Tetraktys*. It was by this symbol that the Pythagoreans had been swearing an oath, as part of their religious obligations (*Wikipedia, Online*).

More importantly, Pythagoras is held in high esteem for saying that the world is made up of conflicts of opposites, without which life would be boring and unprogressive. Such opposites include day and night, up and down, light and darkness, war and peace, male and female, hot and cold, sadness and happiness, etc (*Wikipedia, Online*). Constant alternation between these opposites is said to result in harmony, order and progress of events in the world. For Pythagoras, harmony in the universe is similar to harmony in music. In this sense, musical notes are combined at intervals to produce a perfect harmony. In his view, a pitch used to identify musical keys is numerically constructed. He is of the view that music provides nourishment and cure to the soul the same way food and medicine keep the body nourished and cured from ailments.

Pythagoras also contributed in the area of cosmology. He perceived the earth as spherical and as revolving alongside the sun and other heavenly bodies around what he called the “central fire”, which, according to him is at the centre of the universe. This view was insightful in the formulation of the heliocentric theory which placed the sun at the centre of the universe with all other heavenly bodies, revolving around it (Uduigwomen, 2011:192). He compared the world to an arena where a game of festival is conducted. In such festival, he noted that some are athletes competing for prizes or awards; some are business men who are using such occasion to make money, while others are spectators. He classified philosophers as spectators, saying that philosophers are mainly involved in contemplative activities aimed at seeking the truth, without any interest in reward or money. Having discussed Pythagoras’ philosophy to this extent, it is expedient to examine its relevance to the growth of African politics.

The Relevance of Pythagoras’ Philosophy to the Growth of African Politics

There are some aspects of Pythagoras’ philosophy that are applicable to the growth and challenges facing African political leadership. Pythagoras’ doctrine of the immortality of the soul which shows that there is life after death, seems to call to mind the need to look beyond the present and project into the future. Situating this within the African political context, it means that visionary leadership is a necessary step towards good governance. This should be done through embarking on lofty programmes and policies that would guarantee the welfare of the citizens and that of the generations yet unborn. On the contrary, it appears that most African leaders are not committed to the implementation of visionary programmes needed for the development of African nations. Taking education as an example, there is no gain saying that education is human capital investment, and as such, it should not be compromised or handled with levity. That means, if the high rate of illiteracy is unchecked in Africa due to lack of visionary leadership, then Africa is doomed. This would be a serious setback to human development in the continent.

Using Iroegbu's ohacratic philosophy, Elijah John and Anthony Etuk capture this point vividly: "…Iroegbu's theory becomes very relevant in the face of high illiteracy rate confronting Africa, for which reasons Africa continues to rank lowest in all indices of human development" (2012:440 - 441). I doubt whether effective political development can be obtained without commitment to the education of the youths. When human development falls, political development and its future prospects are equally jeopardized. As such, African political leadership should ensure that education is properly funded. To this end free and compulsory education should at least be declared throughout the whole federation (Akpan, 2013:62). Stressing the need to give education a priority in our political ideology, Elijah John remarks that full funding and provision of sufficient facilities and teaching aids, together with proper management will add to making education sector attractive through minimization of teachers' and lecturers' strikes if undertaken with unparalleled passion (2009:132). Another instance in which visionary leadership is required is in economic sector. In Nigeria, there is total dependence on oil as the source of national income, while other sectors of the economy seems to be neglected, as little or nothing is being done to revamp them. In line with this, Maduka observes: "The economic problems facing the Nigerian state and indeed most African states lie in the fact that the major source of foreign exchange is from the oil sector to the overall neglect of other sectors" (2012:122).

The issue is that if Nigeria runs short of oil in future or buyers of oil have alternative raw materials to power their industrial operations, the nation's economy would come to a standstill, since there is no other meaningful source of the nation's income. Visionary leadership demands that other sectors of economy be adequately diversified. Mono-culture economy cannot augur well for a people. There is need for mechanized farming in such a manner that agricultural products can be exported gainfully like oil, in order to safe-guard future socio-economic and political quagmire, should there be decrease in or a stop to the demand for oil. Looking at development holistically, human development and economic development boost political development. The compromise of the education and economic sectors are typical examples showing that many African leaders do not look beyond the present or are not visionary as demanded by Pythagoras to project into the future

Pythagoras' philosophy can further be related to African political growth in terms of his view that the soul's transmigration is for the purpose of purification, through ascetic life, which demands observance of certain obligations. In our context, purification can be seen in terms of perfection, enlightenment and maturity, while ascetic life can be understood as living a life of discipline and self-sacrifice in which patriotism for the State comes first. In this sense, the growth of African politics can improve for the better, if her leaders strive towards perfection, self-control or enlightenment and selflessness in their political pursuits. These qualities cannot be achieved without discipline and self-sacrifice, which, in the political circle, are determined by the ability to adhere strictly to the principles of governance, as entrenched in the constitution. When the constitutional principles are observed by political leaders, the welfare of the citizens are guaranteed, and when such is the case, there would be protection of the rights of the citizens, justice, fairness, equity, love, respect for others, and so on. When a political leadership observes these obligations, it means that there is a demonstration of political maturity, enlightenment and perfection.

Conversely, the afore-mentioned qualities and the conditions seem to be far away from the leadership of many African nations, as evident in the leadership imbalance facing Africa. In a democratic country like Nigeria, democratic tenets, such as respect for the rules of law, equality before the law and protection of the fundamental rights of the citizens are neglected by most, if not all, political leaders because they lack discipline and patriotic spirit. They, rather, allow personal interest and sentiments to dominate governance, resulting in blunt negligence of the welfare of the citizens, abuse of office, bare-face injustice, political and financial crimes, murder and other forms of vices (Uduigwomen, 2001:224). In the face of these problems, effective political growth cannot be boasting of. When political leaders do not imbibe discipline or carry out self-less services, through respect for the rules of law and other constitutional demands, it means that the seed of failure is sown for future leadership, as the youths tend to imitate the elders. Hence, exemplary leadership, by means of practical adherence to the Pythagoras' ascetic principles, contextually highlighted in the work, is needed in Africa to ensure that the general interest supersedes the individual's for a mature, perfect and enlightened political growth.

Another area in which Pythagoras' philosophy is applicable to the growth o0f African politics is in oath-taking. As noted earlier, Pythagoras constructed a triangular figure, called *tetraktys*, to serve as a mystical symbol by which the Pythagoreans swore to. The essence was to maintain loyalty and faithfulness among the members of the Pythagorean religious group. Similarly, African leaders take an oath of office in a special ceremony called "swearing-in". By the oath, they swear that they would discharge their duties in accordance with the provisions of the law, which demands, among other things, transparency and accountability. These require proper management of public funds and accounting for expenditure. Sincerity of purpose in the formulation and implementation of policies and programmes, equal opportunities for all citizens and a fair distribution of resources and social amenities to all sections of the nation are also attributes of transparency and accountability.

On the contrary, the above attributes of transparency, accountability and social justices are not realized in many African nations like Nigeria because the leaders ignore the oath of office and rather rule arbitrarily in favour of corruption. Embezzlement of public funds and looting of the nation's treasury are common. For example, it is reported that Obasanjo's civilian administration introduced tactical methods of embezzling money without being traced (John, 2009:238). The point is that many African leaders do not respect the oath of office because of corruption, and as a result, all the demands of the oath-taking that would have favoured the welfare of the masses if implemented, are neglected.

In Africa, it is common to note political leadership awards contracts, inflates the cost and initiates a "*kick back*" policy that guarantees them certain percentage of the funds released for the contracts (Udoaka and Okom, 2011:24). Such corrupt attitudes are not in line with the principles of transparency and accountability. In Nigeria, key administrative positions are given to relations, close friends and associates, even when they do not merit them. This usually leads to incompetence in the service delivery in public service. If all African politicians in power were to respect the demands of oath-taking, as suggested by Pythagoras' teaching, then African nations, especially Nigeria, would have been highly developed, because the leaders would have been transparent and accountable. Corruption is a major draw-back in the growth of Africa's political leadership.

Pythagoras' view that there is conflict of opposites for instance, war and peace in this sense, in the world is politically relevant to Africa. Although African political leadership is still distant from a commendable level of growth, it would not have even reached the stage it presently is today, if there were no conflicts. Right from the time of colonial occupation in Africa, certain individuals opposed the colonial masters to make them hand over political powers to the indigenes. In harmony with this view, Asuo has stated that Julius Nyerere, one of the famous nationalists, used his intellectual and political efforts to fight not only for the independence of his home country, Tanzania, but for the liberation of Africa (2012:116-117). Though this nationalist struggle resulted in serious conflicts with the colonial masters and the subsequent loss of lives of some Africans, but it persisted until certain African nations gained political independence. The point is that if conflict did not arise between the colonialists and the African nationalists, there would not have been any political independence for African nations. In this case, the Pythagoras' conflict of opposites - war and peace - makes sense.

After independence, conflictwas part and parcel of African politics (Igbinijesu, *Online*). The indigenous Africans in their different nations clamoured for one political office or the other, leading to conflict of interests and resolutions in some cases, from which they learned more about politics. This idea of conflicts of opposites and harmony also has a reflection on the formation of political parties and conduct of elections, which have become avenues for harmonizing certain conflicting interests. After the election, some political aspirants were elected and sworn into various offices on the platform of certain parties, while the defeated parties have become the opposition whose function is has been reduced to that of either watch dogs or detractors, which in a way, make the political officers to be prudent. Where they doubt the credibility of the election, they would not mind challengingthe results of such elections through the tribunal, which can even help to bring credible candidates into offices, although corruption does not allow it to properly work in Nigeria. These are all manifestations of Pythagoras' positive sides of conflicts of opposites, which can assist in the growth of politics in Africa.

The clash of ethnic interests in Nigeria's political history is not an exception; at a certain point in Nigeria, it brought about the struggle for secession championed by Igbo nationalists under the name, Biafra. This culminated in the civil war that lasted for three years (*Wikipedia, Online*). However, the leaders of the Biafra surrendered after a serious pressure from both the Nigerian and other governments. Relative peace returned to the country through the process of reconciliation, rehabilitation and reconstruction. We can equally say that Boko Haram terrorism that has claimed thousands of lives would one day come to an end and give peace a chance, because it seems every conflict gears towards a peaceful resolution no matter how long it takes.

Conflicts of and/or oppositions would continue in Africa's political landscapes because it is through them that political differences are understood and resolved. Nevertheless, most African leaders the mindset required for conflict management; and that is why many conflicts resort to extrajudicial killings before the idea of peaceful management is considered. Again, Pythagoras' opinion that the world is like a game of festival that has three categories of people in attendance

– the athletes for prizes, the business people for money and spectators for entertainment, can also be applied to African political growth. In this regard, some people struggle for one political position or the other, either to receive award or make money, while others are not interested in any political position, needless to mention the idea of engaging in any other meaningful political activities; they rather watch the political contestants or participators and discuss about them in an unprofitable manner. Some even spend long hours with the vendor, reading about political stories in the newspapers and discussing issues of politics as they arise, without any attempt to effect a solution or change the political situations. For Pythagoras, such people are spectators because of their inactive attitudes. Political growth as witnessed in many Africannations needs the efforts of every citizen; that is, there should be political participation, at least in election or by way of public opinions. However, in many cases, it is the corrupt and hostile attitudes of the leaders that discourage people from political participation. African leaders should create an enabling political environment to ensure popular participation in political affairs. Having discussed Pythagoras' philosophy and its relevance to African political growth, it is necessary to subject them to a critical assessment.

Critical Assessment

Pythagoras' philosophy, like any other philosophies, is not immune from criticisms. Thus, the doctrine of immortality of the soul, in which the soul is said to transmigrate from one prison body to another, for the sake of purification, is questionable; that is, the processes involved in the transmigration lack clarity on account ofinadequacies in explanation. Also, the doctrine is deficit in that it is incapable of describing the real nature of the soul. It equally degrades human dignity by stating that the souls in humans can transmigration into animals, thus, reducing human beings to level of animals. Furthermore,by classifying philosophers as spectators in the world, that is, as those who are not engaged in activities that are materially rewarding, it seems Pythagoras was having a limited knowledge of what philosophers can do. His view may have been premised on the attitudes of the early philosophers (his contemporaries), who, perhaps, appeared to have been deeply involved in the life of contemplation, to the negligence of other issues of life. The sophists, who emerged later, broke away from this attitude by teaching people logic and rhetoric, for pecuniary gains. Similarly, many philosophers have researched and published their philosophies competitively, for prizes, awards and money, contrary to Pythagoras' view.

Pythagoras' view that the world is made up of conflicts of opposites needs to be cautiously followed by African political leaders, so that it may not lead to the provocation of further conflicts in a trivial situation that does not call for it. People who have a superficial understanding of Pythagoras' conflicts of opposites might always be at logger heads because of their extreme tendency to oppose things uncritically. In the same way, conflicting politicians might wrongly buy this philosophy to justify their hostile and senseless tendencies. It is demanded that African leaders be cautious in their interpretation of Pythagoras' "conflicts of opposites" by not taking undue advantage of this view thereby perpetuating conflicts with their political opponents.

Added to this is the fact that certainaspect of Pythagoras' philosophy that African leaders should not adopt, for it might not promote effective political growth. This includes the belief in secret circulation of intellectual ideas to certain group of persons. In our earlier discussion, we noted that Pythagoras argued in favour of imparting philosophical views to people in secret. In other words, his views or teachings during his life time were not opened to public consumption, but were circulated only among the members of his group. This secretive attitude is said to have been the major reason for the difficulty in distinguishing between the thoughts of Pythagoras and his intellectual descendants. Who knows, there might have been vital ideas of Pythagoras that would have been very useful for public consumption, but were hidden simply because of the belief that knowledge discovered within the sect should not be made public. Pythagoras' attitude of secrecy is not the best and cannot constitute a good lesson for African leaders. If imbibed in its entirety, it can hinder the virtues of openness, transparency and accountability which are demanded, especially, by democratic governance for the purposes of knowledge transmission.

In Nigeria, for example, where democratic system of government is practiced, many political issues and views which should have been opened for the contribution or acceptance are rather discussed and resolved secretly by few political caucus members, while the majority is left only to comply with the decisions reached in secret. Recently, President Muhammadu Buhari has ordered the dismantling of the military check points across the country. This is one of the resolutions reached at the secret meeting which he is reported to have had with few top security personnel, excluding the attendance of the Vice President. It could be recalled that military check points were set up by the previous administrations to assist the police in checking armed robbery and kidnapping and other criminally motivated tendencies when it was obvious that the police could not combat such crimes alone. If there are good reasons to review security strategy, it should have been scrutinized by public opinion. Although there exist certain security secrets that should not be opened to public discussions, it is doubtful that this particular instance is inclusive because it is an issue that stimulates public curiosity and could lead to a season of insecurity since the public was not properly briefed, neither was the public a party to it.

When the populace is not duly briefed or the required awareness is lacking before decisions on matters that affect its existence are taken, then there might be chaos and anarchy. It is this secretive tendency of insincere political leaders in Africa that has opened door for corruption, leading to political or social injustices, mismanagement and embezzlement of public funds which are antithetical to effective political growth. However, this research is not losing sight of the fact that there are certain secrets that should be kept as demanded by one's duty or office, but is stressing that African leaders should avoid unnecessary secrecy, so that it may not impede the desired(political) transparency and accountability in public matters, and this secrecy appears to be encouraged or promoted by Pythagoras' attitude of hiding his teachings from public consumption,

Another important aspect of Pythagoras' philosophy that African leaders should bevery careful in adopting is mysticism in the truest sense of the word. We had noted earlier that Pythagoras' philosophy is rooted in mysticism, as evident in the doctrine of the immortality of the soul which appears to be the central teaching in his philosophy. Although a critical view of this doctrine and the mystical symbol, "*tetracktys*" reveals some rational insights for effective political growth, but mysticism in its deeper sense exposed the members of the Pythagorean School to cultic practices which could stimulate more controversies and misunderstanding, if adopted by African political leaders. Occult and mystical practices of Pythagoras' thoughts are not necessary for the growth of African politics; they can push African leaders into taking hasty or uncritical decisions in public matters.

Taking Nigerian political leadership as an example, cultism is against her constitutional provisions In fact, religious beliefs and practices are taken as personal issues that should not be allowed to interfere with one's public ethics or office since it can bring unfavourable effects on the generality of the citizens, given that all the citizens do not belong to the same religious faith. Moreover the occult practices embedded in Pythagoras' philosophy are said to be fundamental to the spread of secret societies and cultism the world over (Luke Mastin, *Online*). Many of these secret societies and cult groups are noted for ritualistic killings and exploitation of human beings. Even if Pythagoras' occult and ritualistic group did not engage in practices that are harmful to humanity, it provided foundational insights that have amplified the existence and practices of such groups, even to the detriment of humanity and the communalistic life of the people. In Nigeria, cultism has taken different dimensions, some of which have promoted destruction of lives and properties, and have attracted wide condemnations. Any African leader that patronizes cultism is likely to expose his subjects to danger, capable of destroying their lives and moral virtues. This is why the mystical aspect of Pythagoras' philosophy, especially, as it pertains to criminal rituals and occult practices should be avoided by all African leaders.

CONCLUSION

To say that Pythagoras' philosophy is politically didactic is an understatement. A critical and contextual application of his philosophy in the face of the developmental challenges afflicting African politics would bring remedy. Although some aspects of Pythagoras' philosophy appear unsuitable for African political growth, as highlighted above, but there are others that are very useful and can be equally helpful, from which African leaders should learn. Effective political development demands, among other things, discipline, truthfulness, loyalty, maturity, transparency and accountability, which are all observable in one form or the other in Pythagoras' philosophy, when subjected to critical observations. Adopting them is a step towards the eradication of the politics of ethnicity, corruption, bitterness and assassination.

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MUSLIM WOMEN-HEROINES

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ABSTRACT

As is known that the role of women in science and other fields is becoming more visible today; it is especially prominent in literature and politics. Many of the women who have a place in the past work literature can be cited as examples. HAZRAT AYISHA: "Learn half of your religion from this Humayro." UMMU SALAMA Hind binti Abu Umayya (Mother of the Believers), UMMU HABIBA (Mother of the Believers) whose real name was Ramla , said that Hazrat Maymuna's acceptance of Islam was a means of goodness and blessing for both the religion and the Muslims . The comparison of "woman-nafs (soul)" plays an important role in the literature. The word "nafs" is a word in feminine gender meaning "soul, spirit" or "self." This seems to indicate that women played an important role in poetry. (Shimmel "Jonon mening jonimdadir" 1999 14 .b)

KEYWORDS: *Messenger Of Allah, Hazrat, The Mother Of The Believers, Allah (SWT), Khijrat (Immigrating), The Prophet, May Allah Be Pleased With Him, Peace Be Upon Him And Grant Him Peace, Martyr, And May Allah Be Pleased With Them.*

INTRODUCTION

"Learn half of your religion from this Humayro." Hadith: The Prophet (peace and blessings of Allaah be upon him) saw Jabrail (peace and blessings of Allaah be upon him) in a dream one day . He showed the Prophet a silk handkerchief with the image of 'A'isha, the daughter of Abu Bakr Siddiq , and said, "O Prophet, this is your righteous wife in this world and in the Hereafter." The Messenger of Allaah (peace and blessings of Allaah be upon him) did not pay much attention to this dream at first. But when he had the same dream repeatedly every day, he realized that there was a divine signal in it. Then he went to Abu Bakr and told him about his dream. Abu Bakr (may Allah be pleased with him) was very happy. Because it was a great honor to marry her daughter to the Prophet (peace and blessings of Allaah be upon him).

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MATERIALS AND METHODS

When Abu Bakr Siddiq saw the Prophet (peace and blessings of Allaah be upon him) off to his house, he called his daughter Aisha and gave her a basket of dates and asked her to take the basket to the Messenger of Allaah (peace and blessings of Allaah be upon him) and ordered to ask a question: “These are all the dates we have in our house. Did you like it?” Aisha did as she was told by her father, being unaware of anything. Abu Bakr Siddiq asked, "Daughter, what did the Messenger of Allah say to you?" When she was asked, ' A'isha said, "Of course, May Allah bless you!" the messenger of Allah replied. This response added to the joy of Abu Bakr Siddiq (may Allah be pleased with him) , but his heart was troubled by another situation. That is, 'A'isha was engaged to Jubayr, the son of his close friend Mughim ibn' Adi at that time. No matter what, they wanted to get out of this difficult situation with a bright face. They soon solved this problem using deep understanding and intelligence.

Aisha was engaged to our Prophet (peace and blessings of Allaah be upon him). This incident was not reported to anyone else except Abu Bakr’s wife (may Allah be pleased with him) . The Prophet (peace and blessings of Allaah be upon him) kept visiting Abu Bakr’s house (peace and blessings of Allaah be upon him) as before and advised them to be kind to 'Aa'ishah. Young Aisha spent a lot of time playing with her peers. Her favorite game would be playing puppets. In this way, years passed...

The believers moved to Yathrib and settled there. The Prophet (peace and blessings of Allaah be upon him) united the Aws and Hazraj tribes, who were in constant conflict, on the path of faith and Islam. Friendly relations were also established with the Jews living around Medina. When Prophet (peace and blessings of Allaah be upon him) didn’t mention about the engagement with Aisha Abu Bakr (may Allah be pleased with him) himself went to him and opened the matter. The wedding took place. 'A'isha became the bride of the noble family of the Prophet (peace and blessings of Allaah be upon him). There were also dolls among the dowries.

Despite becoming a bride as a mature, her childhood immaculate passions were still there. One day, the Prophet (peace and blessings of Allaah be upon him) entered the room of 'Aa'ishah (may Allaah be pleased with her) several of the dolls wore bridal gowns, and some even wore wings.

Hind binti Abu Umayya (mother of believers) Allaah says (interpretation of the meaning): “Among the believers are some who are faithful to their covenants with Allaah . So some of them fulfilled their vow, that is, they were martyred. Of them (some) people are (still) wait. They did not change their covenant with Allah, (like the hypocrites). ” (Al-Ahzab, 23) Abu Abdullah, the son of Abdulasad , known as Abu Salama , belonged to the first group mentioned in the verse . He kept his word to Allah. He persevered in His cause, received His reward from Him, fought and was martyred.

His wife, Umm Salama (r.a. may Allah be pleased with her), joined the second group because she was waiting for the fate and destiny of Allah. The couple endured the most severe hardships and difficulties, but their greatness did not break, they did not lose their tenacity, and they never succumbed to oppression. Such great calamities and sorrows came upon them that if these calamities fell on a mountain, it would bring down the mountain. When it landed on solid rocks, it would melt and turn to ash. Their belief in Allah and their adherence to His rope was stronger than the scourge of conspiracy. Because the love of Allah and His Messenger was more precious to them than the world and everything in it.The Hindu, known as Ummu

Salama, was born from this brave man. The high moral qualities he inherited from his father earned him respect and esteem. She married Abdullah al-Mahzumi, son of Abdulasad. She lived a happy life with him because she was a righteous, faithful and obedient woman. When the Muslim family heard of the call of Islam, Abu Salama believed in the Prophet (peace and blessings of Allaah be upon him). His wife, Umm Salama, also became a Muslim with him. Thus, they were among the first people to raise the call of Islam due to their struggle and devotion in the way of Allah. The light of Islam enlightened the whole world with such devotees. After the Messenger of Allaah (peace and blessings of Allaah be upon him) gave permission to migrate to Abyssinia, Abu Salama and Ummu Salama also migrated. They stayed in Abyssinia for as long as God had given them. They returned to Mecca with the dream of seeing the beautiful face of the Prophet (peace and blessings of Allaah be upon him) and listening to his sweet conversations.

(Mother of the Believers) Umm Habiba, whose real name was Ramla, was born in the family of Abu Sufyan twenty-five years before the migration, that is, thirteen years before the Messenger of Allaah (peace and blessings of Allaah be upon him) received the message. She was a noble, very rich, and beautiful girl. Everyone's eyes were on him, and young men from Mecca were vying to marry him. His beauty had further enhanced his father's position among the Quraysh . One of those who wished to marry Ramla was Uba ydullah ibn Jahsh , who belonged to an honorable tribe , had a high position and was a very handsome young man. He also had an interest in the religious sciences. The Christian did not leave Waraqa ibn Nawfal.

Waraqa hated idols in the days of ignorance and turned away from them. Abu Sufyan chose Ubaydullah from all those who asked and married his daughter to him. Ramla was a woman of brilliant thought and intellect, an educated and cultured woman. Her husband Ubaydullah approached her on all matters, and was interested in her opinion. The days passed like this ... When the Prophet Muhammad (pbuh) received his prophethood, Ubaydullah believed in the prophethood of the Messenger of Allaah (peace and blessings of Allaah be upon him) under the influence of the words of wisdom he heard from his teacher Waraqa ibn Nawfal. But this faith was superficial. Ubaydullah and his wife Ramla also migrated to Abyssinia. As soon as Najashi set foot in his homeland, Ubaydullah returned to Christianity.

One day Ramla had a nightmare and woke up scared. In her dream, she saw her husband in a strange way - a black face after having a moon face, an ugly face after being good-looking. He worshiped Allah from the evil of such a dream. While Ramla was busy with her work, her husband Ubaydullah declared that she was a Christian and encouraged her to become a Christian as well. Ramla flatly rejected the offer. She now understood the meaning of the dream he had had that night. She told her dream to her husband and called him to stay in faith and Islam. Ubaydullah did not accept. He even went to the Muslims and told them, “We have found the truth; you are now trying to see. You will not see it again. “When Ubaydullah became an apostate, he became addicted to alcohol and eventually died. The widowed immigrant Ramla lived in the land of emigration between two sorrows. One was to leave his homeland and the other was to become a widow. But because of her strong faith, he was able to endure these trials.

Hazrat Maymuna's conversion to Islam was a means of goodness and blessing for both the religion and the Muslims. Because her being a Muslim has lifted the veil of ignorance from some of those who have declared war on Islam since the dawn of time, purifying hearts full of hatred and arrogance.

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CONCLUSION

Hadrat Maymuna (ra) was the last woman to marry the Prophet (peace and blessings of Allaah be upon him). In the short time she lived in the house of the prophet, no tragic event took place. After the death of the Prophet (peace and blessings of Allaah be upon him), her life today has become a beautiful symbol of living with respect and piety for the memory of the Messenger of Allaah (peace and blessings of Allaah be upon him). The descendant is Maymuna, the mother of the believers, the daughter of Harith ibn Hilal, one of the most influential men of Quraysh . His mother was Hind binti Awf, one of the wives of Makkah famous for her virtue and high lineage, and was the aunt of Khalid ibn Walid. Hadrat Maymuna (ra) had sisters named Ummul Fadl and Salma. One of the uncles of the Prophet (peace and blessings of Allaah be upon him), 'Abbas ibn' Abd al-Muttalib, was married to Umm al- Fadl, and the greatest of the martyrs, Hamza ibn 'Abdulmut Talib, was married to Salma. Therefore, there was a very strong kinship between the sons of Abdulmuttalib ibn Hashim and the sisters of Hadrat Maymuna.

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INDICATORS OF ORGANIZED STOCK MARKETS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES AND THE STATE OF THEIR DEVELOPMENT

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ABSTRACT

It is known from the experience of foreign countries that the organized securities market has become one of the most important means of providing investment to the economy. In them, the state of development of this market is considered as a literal unit of measurement, ie a barometer, which determines the state of economic development of the whole economic system, the country.

KEYWORDS: *Organized securities market in foreign countries, organized securities market capitalization, stock market capitalization, share of organized securities market capitalization in relation to GDP.*

INTRODUCTION

The article provides a scientific analysis and practical descriptions of the possibilities of using the positive aspects of the development of the organized securities market in foreign countries through a comparative analysis of the development practices of the organized securities market in foreign countries.

It is known from the experience of foreign countries that organized securities have become one of the most important means of providing investment to the economy. In them, the state of development of this market is considered as a literal unit of measurement, ie a barometer, which determines the state of economic development of the country as a whole. According to economists, "the stock market is emerging on a global scale as a mechanism for attracting investment for the development of the economy, the transformation of funds into investments and the movement of capital.[1] "

The development of organized stock markets in foreign countries is taking place under the influence of global economic processes. The movement of financial capital flows under the influence of economic processes in recent years, the direct impact of objective factors, including the restriction of international capital movements of the COVID-19 pandemic since 2019, also affected the development of the organized stock market. market capitalization amounted to 111.1 trillion.[1] USD 93 trillion[1] in 2019. USD, 95 trillion in 2020. dollars.

REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE ON THE SUBJECT

According to D. Stauffer, a scientist at the University of Cologne in Germany, and D. Sornetter, a scientist at the University of Nice-Sofia in Antipolis, France, integration into international financial markets can be improved by ensuring the level of organization of the Organized Stock Market and its statistical transparency. Based on the Cont-Bouchaud model, the analysis of market statistics, the formation of clusters in the future dynamic changes in the market, the development of forecasts play an important role in the development of the market.

Yu Hsing, a scientist at the University of Southeast Louisiana in the United States, said that the Box-Cox model analyzes the state and development trends of the organized stock market in the United States. According to the scientist, the organized securities market (stock exchanges) is expanding as a means of measuring the economy, and in the future the full attraction of financial resources through this market will lead to positive results.

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

According to the World Federation of Stock Exchanges (JFBF), the negative impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the economy has led to extraordinary volatility in global financial markets. Market participants are forced to comply with the requirement to guarantee their investments and revalue the value of derivatives as the situation changes. This in turn affects the change in sales volume.

TABLE 1 DYNAMICS OF DEVELOPMENT OF THE ORGANIZED STOCK MARKET IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES, BLN. IN DOLLARS[1]

№	Nameofcountries	Years					Share in world capitalization in 2019,%
		2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
1	United States	25067	27352	32120	30436	34429	50,0
2	XXR	8188	7320	8711	6324	8515	12,4
3	Japan	4894	4955	6222	5296	6191	9,0
4	Hong Kong (China)	3184	3193	4350	3819	4899	7,1
5	Saudi Arabia	421	448	451	496	2406	3,5
6	India	1516	1566	2331	2083	2179	3,2
7	Germany	1715	1716	2262	1755	2098	3,0
8	Switzerland	1519	1403	1686	1441	1834	2,7
9	Australia	1187	1268	1508	1262	1487	2,2
10	Brazil	490	758	954	916	1187	1,7
11	SouthAfrica	735	951	1230	865	1056	1,5
12	Spain	787	704	888	723	797	1,2
13	Singapore	639	640	787	687	697	1,0
14	Thailand	348	432	548	500	569	0,8

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15	Indonesia	353	425	520	486	523	0,8
Total:		51043	53131	64568	57089	68867	100 %

As can be seen from the data in Table 1 above, the analysis of market capitalization for 2015-2019 of 15 countries with organized market and high market capitalization is included. The U.S. accounted for the top 50 percent and China 12.4 percent in the 2019 volume of the organized stock market capitalization. In this TOP-15 ranking, Japan is followed by the United States and China by 9.0% and Hong Kong by 7.1%. Based on the data in this table, it can be said that significant changes can be seen in the development of the organized stock market in Saudi Arabia. This is due to the fact that in 2015-2018, the capitalization of the organized securities market in the country amounted to an average of 454 billion dollars, while in 2019 the capitalization of the organized securities market in this country amounted to 2406 billion. dollars. In other words, we see that this figure is more than 5 times higher than in 2015.

The following figure shows the capitalization of the stock market in countries with relatively similar growth rates and close regiona.

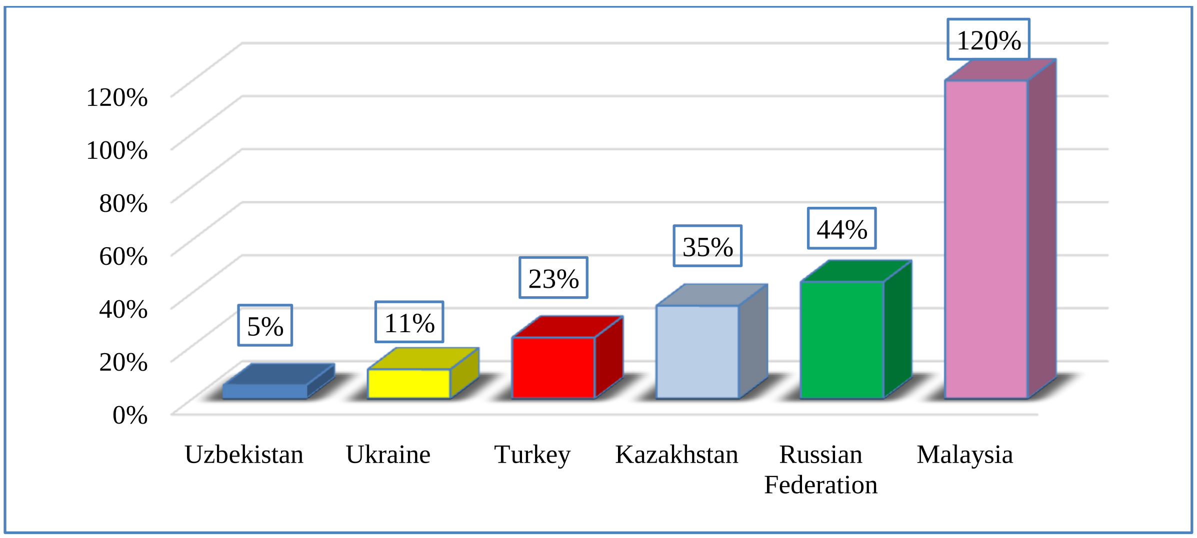


Figure 1 Market capitalization of companies listed in the organized securities market in foreign countries, in percent[1]

Based on the data in Figure 1, it can be seen that the stock market is relatively well developed in the neighboring region. In particular, the market capitalization is 35% in Kazakhstan, 23% in Turkey, 11% in Ukraine and 44% in the Russian Federation. In Malaysia, the figure is 120 percent, indicating that the country's organized stock market is in good shape.

TABLE 2 THE SHARE OF CAPITALIZATION OF THE ORGANIZED STOCK MARKET IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES IN RELATION TO GDP, IN PERCENT[1]

№	Name of countries	Years				
		2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
1	Hong Kong (China)	1029,4	995,3	1274,9	1055,9	1338.5
2	Saudi Arabia	64,4	69,6	65,6	63,1	303,5
3	South Africa	231,7	321,0	352,2	235,0	300,6
4	Switzerland	223,5	209,0	248,0	204,4	260,9

5	Singapore	207,8	201,1	230,3	184,1	187,4
6	Japan	111,5	100,7	127,9	106,9	121,8
7	Malaysia	127,1	119,4	142,9	111,0	110,8
8	Australia	87,8	104,9	113,5	88,1	106,5
9	Thailand	86,9	104,7	120,3	98,9	104,7
10	Qatar	88,1	102,0	78,2	85,2	87,2
11	India	72,1	68,3	87,9	76,8	78,5
12	Norway	50,3	62,7	72,1	61,1	73,3
13	Philippines	77,9	75,2	88,4	74,4	73,1
14	Chile	78,0	84,8	106,4	84,1	72,2
15	Bahrain	62,0	60,2	61,2	58,1	69,7

This Table 2 analyzes the share of organized stock market capitalization in GDP in foreign countries in 2015-2019. According to him, in 2019, the volume of capitalization of the organized stock market in Hong Kong, a special regime region of China, ranked first in the world in terms of its share in GDP (1338.5%). In 2019, the figure was 303.5 percent in Saudi Arabia, 300.6 percent in South Africa, 260.9 percent in Switzerland and 187.4 percent in Singapore.

In these countries, we see that the volume of capitalization of the organized stock market in 2019 compared to other years has increased significantly relative to GDP. The countries in the next places are in the next place in the table due to the fact that the volume of GDP is higher than in other countries. Including Japan, Malaysia, India and others.

It is also advisable to conduct analyzes by region. Therefore, looking at the development of the organized securities market in the countries of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), we assess the impact of external competition on the development of the organized securities market in Uzbekistan. Information on the development of the organized securities market in these countries is considered on the basis of data from the International Association of CIS Exchanges and on the example of stock exchanges as an organized securities market in these countries. Analysis of the development trends of the organized securities market in the CIS countries shows that the development of the securities market in these countries can not be assessed as satisfactory due to insufficient development of corporate governance, privatization, financial services infrastructure.

TABLE 3 CAPITALIZATION OF THE STOCK MARKET, WHICH IS PART OF THE ORGANIZED SECURITIES MARKET IN THE CIS COUNTRIES, BLN. DOLL[1]

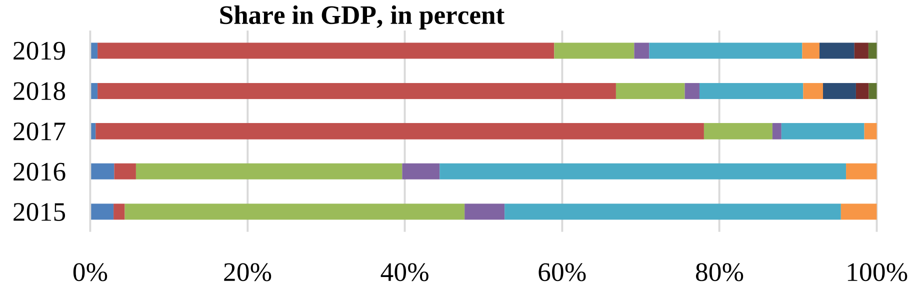
In the CIS countries stock exchanges	2015 years	2016 years	2017 years	2018 years	2019 years	Total share in 2019,%
Central Asian Stock Exchange (Tajikistan) *	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,003	м/й	-
BakuInterbankCurrencyExchange	м/й	м/й	м/й	2,1	2,1	0,23
KazakhstanStockExchange "KASE"	34,6	39,9	45,5	37,2	40,8	4,40
Belarusian currency and stock	0,5	1,2	157,6	105,2	90,3	9,74

exchange						
KyrgyzStockExchange	0,2	0,3	0,3	0,4	0,4	0,04
MoscowStockExchangeGroup	396,8	627,5	623,2	575,6	790,3	85,24
St. PetersburgCurrencyExchange	0,6	0,6	0,7	0,4	0,4	0,04
Armenia NASDAK OMX Exchange	02,	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,03
PFTS StockExchange (Ukraine)	4,6	2,2	0,6	3,4	2,3	0,25
Ukrainianstockexchange	5,7	4,9	5,1	м/й	м/й	-
MoldovaStockExchange **	0,2	0,7	0,4	0,3	0,3	0,03
	445,2	**677,6**	**833,7**	**724,903**	**927,2**	

** Founded on April 14, 2015 in the Republic of Tajikistan. He began his career in November 2016 with the adoption of the Law "On Securities Market". Started trading on April 14, 2017 (The first issuer was JSC "Bank Eskhata")*

*** http://www.bvm.md/ru (official website of the Moldovan Stock Exchange) (http://www.bvm.md/ru/buletin_informativ, http://www.bvm.md/ru/auction_year) was compiled independently by the author.*

The fact that the organized securities market in these countries is not integrated with the global securities market, and the underdevelopment of their joint stock companies, also affects the functioning of the organized securities market. The volume of stock market capitalization on the stock market, which is a member of the International Association of Stock Exchanges of the CIS, which is a member of the above-mentioned stock exchanges, shows that the stock market in these countries is underdeveloped. These countries include organized securities markets operating in the Russian Federation, such as the Moscow Stock Exchange (85%), the St. Petersburg Currency Exchange, as well as the Belarusian Currency Exchange (9.7%), the Kazakhstan Stock Exchange KASE (4). , 4%) the stock market capitalization volume is relatively high.



	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Armenia	2.1	2.9	2.6	2.5	2.3
Republic of Belarus	1	2.6	289.7	176.6	143.9
Kazakhstan	30.4	32.1	32.6	23.5	25.2
Kyrgyzstan	3.6	4.5	4.2	5	4.7
Ukraine	30.1	49	39.5	35.3	48.2
Uzbekistan2	3.2	3.7	5.9	6.8	5.5
Tajikistan	0	0	0	11.2	10.9
Azerbaijan	0	0	0	4.4	4.5

Figure 2. The share of the organized securities market (stock market) in the GDP of the CIS countries, in percent

Through the analytical data of Figure 2 above, it can be seen that the organized stock market in the CIS countries has developed differently. This can be seen in the fact that the share of the capital market segment in GDP of the organized stock market varies in them.

In particular, this figure will be 30-48% in the Russian Federation in 2015-2019, 25-30% in Kazakhstan, an average of 2.5% in Armenia, 3.6-5% in Kyrgyzstan, 2.4-8% in Ukraine and 3.2-6% in Uzbekistan. , Which was in the range of 8%. In the Republic of Belarus in 2017 there was a sharp increase in this regard. In particular, in 2015-2016, the stock market segment of the organized securities market in the country accounted for 1-2.6% of GDP, but in 2017 this figure rose sharply to more than 280%. In 2019, this figure was 143%. This is directly related to the process of "mass privatization" in the country.

It is expedient to analyze the above analytical data in more depth on the example of countries that are close to the indicators of development of the organized securities market of our country.

In this regard, we consider the fundamental analysis of the organized securities market of the Republic of Kazakhstan, a close neighbor of the Republic, the analysis of issuers in the organized securities market of Kazakhstan (on the example of the stock market segment) and the analysis of the state of issuers in the organized securities market.

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TABLE 4 INDICATORS OF FUNDAMENTAL ANALYSIS OF THE ORGANIZED SECURITIES MARKET IN KAZAKHSTAN[1]

<table>
<tr><th rowspan="2">№</th><th rowspan="2">Indicators</th><th colspan="5">Types of stock markets (risk accounts for financial instruments)</th></tr>
<tr><td>Symptoms</td><td>Derivatives market</td><td>Stock market</td><td colspan="2">Currency market</td></tr>
<tr><td>1</td><td>Reliability level / quantile</td><td>–/α</td><td colspan="4">99.87 %</td></tr>
<tr><td>2</td><td>Application period</td><td>–</td><td colspan="4">1 йил</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">3</td><td rowspan="2">Limit of risk assessment, duration</td><td>T_{RH}</td><td>3 савдо куни</td><td>2 савдо куни</td><td colspan="2">2 савдо куни</td></tr>
<tr><td>T_{Likv}</td><td>–</td><td>5 савдо куни</td><td colspan="2">5 савдо куни</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">4</td><td rowspan="2">Concentration coefficient</td><td rowspan="2">K_{conc}</td><td rowspan="2">–</td><td rowspan="2">100 %</td><td>USD 30 %</td><td>RUB 50 %</td></tr>
<tr><td>EUR 50 %</td><td>CNY 50 %</td></tr>
<tr><td>5</td><td>Price change limit coefficient</td><td>K_{Price}</td><td colspan="2">1</td><td colspan="2">–</td></tr>
<tr><td>6</td><td>The upper limit of traction</td><td>$a_{верхнее}$</td><td colspan="4">0,06</td></tr>
<tr><td>7</td><td>The lower limit of tension</td><td>$a_{нижнее}$</td><td colspan="4">0,03</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="5">8</td><td rowspan="5">Interest masters</td><td>$CONST_{KZT}$</td><td>–</td><td>6%</td><td colspan="2">–</td></tr>
<tr><td>$CONST_{USD}$</td><td>–</td><td>2%</td><td colspan="2">2%</td></tr>
<tr><td>$CONST_{EUR}$</td><td>–</td><td>2%</td><td colspan="2">2%</td></tr>
<tr><td>$CONST_{RUB}$</td><td>–</td><td>2%</td><td colspan="2">2%</td></tr>
<tr><td>$CONST_{CNY}$</td><td>–</td><td>2%</td><td colspan="2">2%</td></tr>
</table>

Fundamental analysis of the organized securities market in Kazakhstan shows that the quantitative level of reliability of the organized securities market in this country is 99%. This, in turn, is important in increasing the flow of foreign investors to this market.

The number of issuers participating in the organized securities market in Kazakhstan has created a growing trend.

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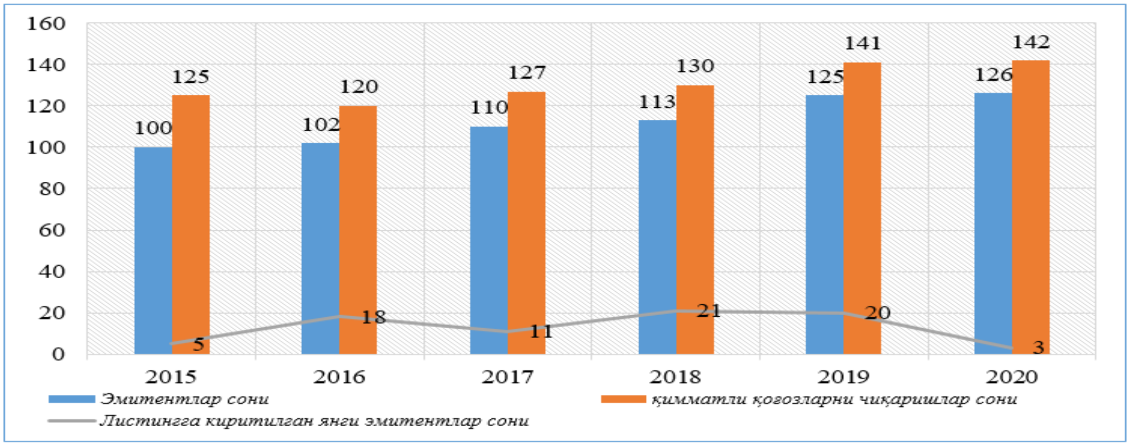

Figure 3 Analysis of issuers' activity in the organized securities market of Kazakhstan (on the example of the stock market segment) [1]

In 2019, the number of issuers increased by 123% compared to 2015, which means that this year the number of issuers increased by 24 compared to the comparable year. The number of securities issued by these issuers in 2019 amounted to 142, an increase of 113% compared to 2015.

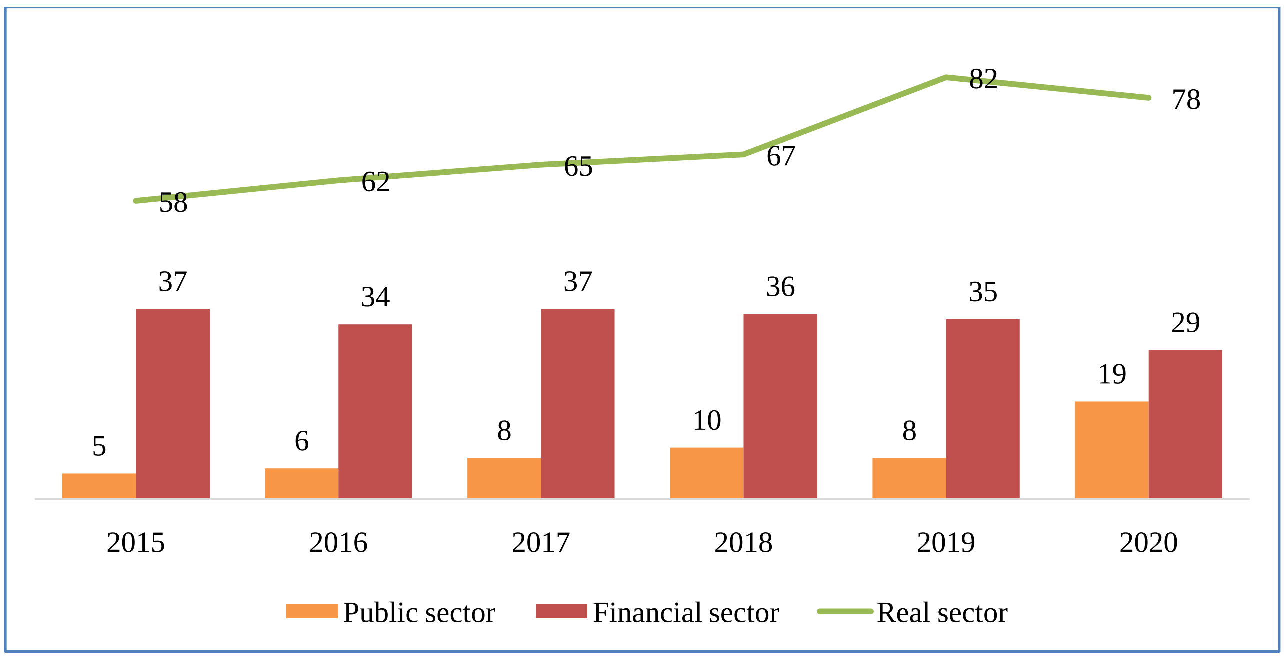

Figure 4. Analysis of the state of development of issuers in the organized securities market of Kazakhstan by sectors of the economy[1]

Based on the analysis of the state of development of issuers by sectors of the economy in the organized securities market in Kazakhstan, we see that the share of the real sector is leading in terms of issuers. The location of the International Financial Center in this country also means that the role of the real sector in the regional organized securities market will increase. The public sector in this country is also active in 2019. That is, in 2019, 19 of the total number of issuers will be in the public sector. The average share of the real sector in the organized securities market in Kazakhstan is more than 26%.

In conclusion, the stock market in foreign countries is one of the main segments of the economy. The strong integration of the organized securities market in foreign countries into the global financial market is one of the guarantees of their successful growth trend.

CONCLUSION

As part of the analysis of the development of the organized securities market in Uzbekistan and abroad, a systematic analysis of the development trends of the organized securities market of the country and the factors affecting the organized securities market.

The analysis shows that the volume of trade in the stock market of our country has a growing trend. However, the share of these indicators in the country's GDP is very low. This, in turn, means that the market is underdeveloped, and its capitalization indicates that financial instruments can increase their liquidity by ensuring their investment attractiveness.

Currently, there is a large disproportionate difference between the unorganized and organized securities markets in Uzbekistan. The major disproportionate difference between them has been formed over the years not only by the state of development of these two markets, but also by the organization of privatization processes.

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PLAY AS THE LEADING ACTIVITY OF THE PRESCHOOL PERIOD

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ABSTRACT

Cultural-historical psychology identifies play as the leading activity in preschool development. Vygotsky's (1967, 1978) seminal work outlined two categories of leading influences: play makes a foundational contribution to the development of semiotic mediation, and it involves active appropriation of social roles and rules and other integral aspects of social organization. Leont'ev's (1981) concept of appropriation and Bakhtin's (1981) concepts of heteroglossia and ideological becoming are used to elaborate and extend Vygotsky's original work, particularly with regard to creativity in preschool play. The paper concludes with a consideration of the pedagogical implications of the cultural-historical view on play, including the use of play to cultivate understanding of the arbitrary nature of signs and the appropriation of the social roles and organizational patterns of society.

KEYWORDS: *Leading Avtivity* , The Role-Play, *Complex Ways Of Constructing A Game.*

INTRODUCTION

Play is the natural activity of childhood. It's how children learn about their world and their place in that world. It's generally associated with "having fun," natural curiosity, and pushing boundaries.

Play is an independent activity in which kids actively communicate with their peers. Children who play are united by a common goal, common experiences that contribute to the formation of a personality. In the pedagogical process, play is used as the most effective means for solving many educational and educational problems. The game is a process of development and correction of cognitive abilities, personal qualities, spatial and temporal reference points. Play is not a way to eject excess energy, but a form of development of the free manifestation of personality. Play is a type of activity that controls development, in which not only the child's personal qualities are formed, but also his attitude to activities, people.

We can also consider play as the main form of self-affirmation and the life of preschoolers. In her works, A.P. Usova emphasized the most important function of the game, pointed out that games make it possible to organize not only a certain moment in life, but also to foster independence, activate the passive, make it possible to act as a leader. A child in a game receives a certain experience, the opportunity to apply it in his activities, gains some knowledge and skills, can choose a theme of the game and develop a plot on this topic, can choose partners whom he likes, in terms of their type and temperament, those with whom he is pleased communicate.

Repeatedly we had to observe how the child sincerely perceives the game, how he lives in the game, how he cries and does not leave the game. However, in order for the child to be able to play with enthusiasm and independently, he needs help to learn to play, to learn to imagine and fantasize, to manipulate toys, with objects - substitutes. As noted by A.V. Zaporozhets, a child of younger preschool age needs to be helped to learn some ways of playing reality, learn how to use toys, acquire the ability to play out well-known plots, teach to obey and follow the rules of the chosen game. If a child develops a need for play actions motivated by an adult and all conditions are created for this (toys, materials, substitute items with which children can fulfill this need), then the play process becomes meaningful and interesting.

During the game, the child's emotional state improves, which is very important in the period of adaptation of primary school children to the conditions of kindergarten, he gets great pleasure from the game, which balances his psyche, improves his physical health. When working with children of primary preschool age, teachers have certain tasks:

a) To relieve emotional and muscle tension, teach children to consciously perceive their own emotions - feelings and experiences - and also understand the emotional state of others;

b) Form the skills of constructive communication with adults and peers, teach ways of successful social interaction;

c) Correct personality traits by stimulating the mental, emotional and psychomotor development of the child in their unity.

These tasks are solved through the main type of activity, through the play activity of the preschooler. Kids need to be involved in games, to promote the development of game plots that reflect the surrounding reality and the life of the child. The games show that the kid knows what is dear to him, the ability to fantasize and speak develops. Children learn in accordance with their chosen role, to come up with a simple plot, build simple buildings, and independently select toys on the topic of the game. [3, p.36] In working with children of three years old it is necessary: - to animate the play character, who in the lesson will act as a partner of the child when completing the task and in the subsequent game; - use various plots to induce children to more complex ways of constructing a game, the transition from conditional object-related actions to role-playing behavior; - to carry out the "transformation" of some objects into others, to use substitute objects, etc.

In the daily routine of a preschooler, there is not much time for independent play activities, but children play constantly, replay all the activities carried out during the day, both in kindergarten and at home. In the beginning, already known plots are used with the kids, for example, “pretend” to bring tea, trying to taste the “tea”, it is proposed to “cool” it as if it is hot, then it turns out that the tea is not sweet - you need to put sugar in a cup ... this is how the plot with already familiar ones is tied actions that the child repeats with pleasure. Plots with a doll are played with pleasure - bathing, dressing, drinking tea, the doll got sick, as a result, several plots are combined together, the course of the game develops, in which the teacher advises, guides and prompts. Initially, the teacher takes the most active part in all games, gradually transfers the leading role to children, contributes to the education of independence, the ability to independently build a plot and develop it.

The teacher exerts an active influence on the choice of the theme of the game in various ways, it can be the selection of certain toys - jointly arranged dishes for their intended purpose (dining room, tea room), by color scheme, by size, a doll with easily dressed and removable clothes can cause a desire to play in the “family "; the presence of various types of building material and animal figures can push the development of the plot of building pens for animals, and if you add various cars, it will be possible to build garages, etc. It is much easier to include a child in a game organized by an adult than to teach him to independently choose a certain theme and develop the plot. The path of the formation of children's play should not lie through the edification and suppression of children's initiative; play should not be replaced by "action according to instructions." The most effective areas of work with children of younger preschool age are those that involve the active, playable activities of the child himself. Such activity allows him to take out the objects of self-expression. And self-expression of a child is a way of self-knowledge and self-development. During the game, the child's emotional state improves; he gets great pleasure from the game, which balances his psyche, improves his physical health. Fradkina F.I. said: “The game should be taught especially in the earliest childhood - this should be stated quite boldly. But you can teach in different ways. You cannot build a standard - a model that will turn out as a result of the development of the plot, and impose it on the child. First of all, it will not work, and if it does, it will not be a game - the game will turn into an occupation. “Preschoolers need time to "enter" the game, so they should not be rushed and encouraged to take new actions if they have not mastered the previous ones, otherwise it leads to fatigue and an explosive situation. In the process of playing, it is necessary to strive to ensure that the child can feel the joy of his activity, and, which is important, from the result of his activity. AP Usova wrote: "Each game, if it is within the child's power, puts him in a position where his mind works vividly and energetically, actions are organized ..."

In order for the baby to grow up not only healthy, but also smart, capable, it is recommended to play with the baby literally from the moment of birth, drawing his attention to the surrounding objects, teach him to perform elementary game actions "where are the ears, pens, eyes, nose, cheeks?" actions with objects, eventually prompting the plots of games, then answering children's questions, helping in drawing, building structures from cubes. KD Ushinsky wrote "A game for a child is not a game, but a reality, it is a universal and inalienable right of a child." In younger preschoolers, independent and organized observation of the work and everyday activities of older children and adults plays a huge role in the development of children's games. Usually, observation is built in such a way that the focus is on the person or object being monitored: the driver brings food to the kindergarten, the janitor cleans the territory, the nurse examines the children, etc. Such observations help to move from playing with the object to a game in which the child plays a specific role. Children need to be shown how they can use the knowledge gained in the game, translating into the language of the game - to single out and distribute roles, clarify their actions according to the chosen role, think about what toys and objects are needed for this game, a sample of drawing up the plot of the game is offered. The direct emotionality of an adult, a trusting attitude towards children, an attitude towards toys as partners helps to sincerely captivate the child, helps to immerse children in the atmosphere of the game, to focus on the very process of the game. Children should feel the sincere attitude of an adult towards them, and then it will be possible not only to correctly guide the game, but also to find a way to the heart of the child. In no case should one admit such wording as “Look carefully how I will play now, and then you will play the same way…” If any of the children remains completely indifferent to what is happening, he must be involved, offered to provide all possible help, “shake the doll, bring her tea, and check if it’s hot? Or bring the missing bricks for building a garage or castle. Even very young children notice the attitude of adults both to toys and to children, and then copy them, copy gestures, words, actions. Imitation becomes a game action and gradually develops into the game itself. The plot borrowed from the teacher becomes its own, it can expand and grow out of the plot - the model, other toys, actions from personal relationships and experience can be added. The wider the circle of communication with older children and adults, the more information the child receives from the outside world, from the life around him, the richer the child's play, the wider his active vocabulary. In the process of the game itself, you can clarify and expand the knowledge gained, complicate the content of the game, develop imagination, thinking, and enrich the vocabulary.

In younger preschoolers, concrete - figurative thinking prevails, in independent play the child takes on a certain image, he imagines himself as a machine, kitten, puppy, airplane - most of all he is interested in the external side of play actions, the connection with the concept of the game is not always traced. The toy is the organizing beginning of the game, small children play with a toy, the toy can also be a partner, and imagination develops in active action with the toy. At the sight of a toy, a child has a desire to manipulate it; an idea and a plot arise. A child sees a car - he needs to go somewhere, sees cubes - he needs to load the cubes onto the car and take them away, sees a cup - he needs to make tea, sees a doll - he needs to give the doll some tea. In the process of a child's play activity with toys and objects, imagination, fantasies are manifested; often wishful thinking is passed off as reality. Children's fantasies can arise in certain situations. Kids are happy to play with substitute items. (Somehow the children were asked to remove the cubes, one child did not take the cubes out of their pockets, but to the question: “Why didn’t remove them?” He answered - “There are no cubes, this is a phone and a smartphone”). Children can transfer actions from one subject to another. The correct selection of toys corresponding to the age, as well as the correct arrangement of the play material in the group room, activates play activities and promotes the development of independent play. Children of younger preschool age should have bright, medium and large household toys (dolls, bunnies, bears of which it is convenient to dress and undress, feed and put to bed, treat and roll in a stroller, should have game household items: furniture, stove, irons, tablets, telephones, hygiene items), etc. They should be located at eye level throughout the group room, zonal, so that children can play, both individually and in small subgroups. Toddlers are gradually moving from individual games to side-by-side games. All children have different perception, attention, memory, thinking. At first, the teacher conducts simple collective games "we go on a bus for a walk in the forest" - in the first game the teacher takes the role of the driver, the children are passengers, in subsequent games the roles can be assigned "in turns", the kids should feel a sense of pleasure from the game and socializing with other children. The plot of the game is taken from everyday life and should be familiar to young children. Kids are attracted by kindness, active participation, the desire to accept or invite a child into their game. In his work, the teacher relies on more active children, involving passive, “closed” children in the game, paying more attention to those who adapt worse in the children's collective.

CONCLUSION

The teacher must clearly remember that the level of development of the child's play activity corresponds to the level of development of mental activity, if the child experiences difficulties in play communication, difficulties in verbal communication, he needs more attention. The main task of the teacher at this stage is to encourage children who have reached the level of "playing next to" to play together, form and establish friendly contacts, seek agreement in game situations, obey certain rules of the game, expand the active vocabulary, enrich younger students with knowledge ... In the end, the moment comes when systematized and generalized knowledge becomes necessary for the full-fledged mental development of the baby. The formation of play activity in young children is carried out as follows: a) teaching children in a playful way to reproduce reality, to reproduce familiar actions; b) proposing the plot of the game, guiding the game, which arises at the suggestion of the teacher and at the initiative of the children. Any compulsion is categorically excluded from all methods. Play should promote positive emotional experiences, bring joy and satisfaction; in play, the child asserts himself and develops.

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POSSIBILITIES OF USING DIGITAL EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGIES IN TEACHING ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY

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ABSTRACT

The article examines the teaching of analytical chemistry in higher educational institutions using digital educational technologies as a pedagogical problem. The possibilities of digital educational technologies in teaching analytical chemistry in the formation of the professional competence of a chemist are highlighted.

KEYWORDS: *Analytical Chemistry, Student, Digital Educational Technologies, Specialist, Chemist, Competence, Professional Competence.*

INTRODUCTION

In the world, special attention is paid to improving the field of chemical education, introducing modern pedagogical and digital technologies in the educational process, developing methodological foundations for teaching natural sciences in accordance with modern trends in their development. The program, developed by one of the international organizations CSR Asia, recognizes the improvement of the quality of education until 2030 based on information and communication technologies (ICT) [1], which provides for the support and effective organization of student learning. The dynamic development in the field of ICT will fundamentally change the way staff communicate at the local and international levels, and their relationship in the future.

All over the world, science and technology have become the backbone of global development. Both actors continue to improve the quality of life as new inventions emerge from science and technology. Despite the fact that "Analytical Chemistry" (ACh) plays an important role in the world of science, technology and natural sciences, university students, as well as teachers, always experience difficulties in mastering. Strengthening the material and technical base, equipping educational and scientific laboratories with modern equipment, developing a technology for performing chemical experiments based on virtual laboratories and the effective use of modern digital technologies in the educational process are of practical importance.

The accession of Uzbekistan to the Bologna Agreement is due to the modern problems of higher education, including chemistry, as a result of which it became necessary to adopt a competence-based approach as one of the strategies of vocational education. In the educational system of Uzbekistan, a great achievement was the implementation of the lifelong education model, which reflects the important provision of the Bologna Declaration - the obligation of learning and training throughout life [2, 52, etc.].

Along with the professional orientation of chemical education, the strengthening of its humanization and fundamentalization is due to the introduction of chemical disciplines that provide a unified perception of the content of the entire chemist training system. Studies of the importance of chemical disciplines in the training of specialists of various profiles were carried out by many authors [3, 4, 5, 6, 7, etc.].

Analytical chemistry is one of the most important applied branches of chemical science. Its practical orientation makes it one of the main components of the professional training of students.

Analytical chemistry is the science of the principles and methods for determining the chemical composition of substances or their mixtures. In other words, analytical chemistry deals with the development of the theoretical foundations of the method of analysis of the chemical composition of a substance and the practical implementation of these methods.

Improving the teaching of chemistry in universities has been explored by many researchers.

V.Kh.Usmanova's work analyzes the role of physical chemistry and colloidal chemistry in the training of food industry engineers [8]. The importance of fundamental chemical disciplines in the training of metallurgical engineers was investigated in the works of N.M. Vostrikova and N.P. Bezrukova [9]. The role and functions of the discipline "General chemistry" in the preparation of students of a medical university is revealed in the works of T.N. Litvinova [6, 7]. The analysis of the importance of the discipline "Analytical chemistry" in a pedagogical university in the preparation of a teacher of chemistry was carried out in the research of N.P. Bezrukova [4]. Improvement of teaching methods of organic chemistry in the integration of information-communication and pedagogical technologies was studied by IE Shernazarova [10].

For the formation of the scientific worldview of future specialists, the development of their systemic thinking, which is manifested, in particular, in the skills of transferring knowledge, in the formation of an understanding of the predictive functions of theoretical knowledge, in the development of logical, reflective and critical thinking, the ability to self-development, chemical disciplines have enormous potential. Chemical disciplines make a significant contribution to the formation of general cultural (GC), general professional (OPC) and professional (PC) competencies in students, which are important for understanding the integration processes inherent in modern science. Chemical disciplines also have a high potential for the implementation of an educational role (patriotism, pride in the achievements of domestic science), understanding the importance of chemical literacy of members of society. Chemistry is an interesting area for scientific research and creative research in the field of synthesis of new chemicals [4]. For the training of future chemists, chemical disciplines constitute the necessary foundation, both for theoretical and professional training in general.

The competence model of a specialist chemist implies the inclusion of the following characteristics:

• Intellectual competence, which is understood as generalization, flexibility and efficiency in the analysis of situations, which ensures the possibility of making effective decisions in the professional field of activity;

• Intellectual initiative - a personal property that is a readiness for self-development;

• Self-organization, self-regulation, meaning the ability to freely manage their own intellectual activity [11].

The course of analytical chemistry, integrative in its essence, plays a significant role in the formation of the professional competencies of the future chemist, serves as the basis for the subsequent study of the disciplines of the professional cycle, which is impossible without the formed chemical competencies and chemical competence in general.

To ensure professional activity, in accordance with the requirements of regulatory documents and the demands of the time, modern approaches to the training of graduates are needed, which make it possible to form chemical competencies in the study of ACh as an aspect of the readiness of students of the Faculty of Natural Sciences for subsequent educational and professional activities in a modern, multifaceted understanding of this concept.

The idea of our work is to scientifically substantiate the modernization of the AChcourse systematically and modularly reflecting its main sections and highlighted components, aspects, functions in the training system of a chemist, especially in the developmental and educational plan of a competent specialist. It is important to reveal the course of ACh as a general cultural, general professional and professional value, to increase the level of consistency and functionality of the content of ACh, the formation of chemical and analytical skills, providing a more intensive development of the student's personality. To implement the ideas and directions of renewal of chemical-analytical education, we have chosen the following methods: integrative-modular, activity-based, competence-based approaches, personality-oriented technologies; mechanisms - purposeful, interdependent and interconnected interaction of teachers and students.

The basis for the development of the proposed ACh training digital educational concept was:

1) the results of the analysis of trends and promising directions in the development of chemical and pedagogical education, due to the approval of new priorities in national education as a whole, namely:

- Changing the nature of problems and tasks solved in society;

- A change in the ideology of education, which is expressed in its focus on the formation of a new system of values and the realization of the student's creative potential;

-Strengthening of integration processes in education, which is manifested in the desire of the domestic education system to integrate into the international educational space; in the development of distance learning; in the integration of modern pedagogical and digital educational technologies.

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INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS FOR ASSESSING THE QUALITY OF EDUCATION–A FACTOR IN INCREASING THE SCIENTIFIC LITERACY OF STUDENTS

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ABSTRACT

The article discusses the development of natural science literacy of schoolchildren through the use of international programs for assessing the quality of education (piza, timss, pirls). Based on this study, the methodology for creating biology assignments and its importance is described.

KEYWORDS: *International Assessment, Quality Of Education, Students, Knowledge, Application, PIZA, TIMSS, PIRLS, Methodology*.

INTRODUCTION

During the period of the rapid development of our country along the path of innovative development, comprehensive support for the creative ideas and creativity of young people who are the heirs of our future, the formation of their knowledge, skills and abilities in accordance with state educational standards. It is important to improve the assessment system in accordance with foreign experience, international criteria and requirements.

Various modern international and domestic studies in the field of education quality assessment show that many education systems are not adapted to a rapidly changing economy and that critical, creative thinking applied to students in everyday life and at work is common. Does not provide essential skills such as productivity and the ability to adapt to ever-changing technology. Changes in the system of reforming knowledge assessment methods are necessary not only for any structural changes in education, but also for today's global changes. Only they can give students the skills they need to be successful.

Approved by the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated February 7, 2017 No. PF-4947 “On the Strategy of Actions for the Further Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan” “Five Priorities for the Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017. - 2021”[1]within the framework of the Education Action Strategy, a new monitoring system is being formed to assess the quality of education in Uzbekistan, based on the identification and comparison of international monitoring programs.

Studying international experience in assessing the quality of education, a comprehensive comparative analysis of the existing system, close cooperation with relevant international and foreign organizations, agencies, research institutes, assessing the quality of education, implementing international projects, improving the corresponding national assessment system that meets the requirements of modern requirements.

International comparative studies on the assessment of the quality of education are carried out by organizations: the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) and the International Association for the Evaluation of Educational Achievement (IEA-International Association for the Evaluation of Educational Achievement) [2].

An international comparative study allows you to identify and compare the situation and changes in the education system in different countries, as well as evaluate the effectiveness of strategic decisions in the field of education.

The comparison is carried out not on the basis of an observational study of different sources of information, comparison of the results of prestigious international Olympiads, but on the basis of research conducted by students from different countries using the same model tools, taking into account international priorities in education.

Three major international comparative studies - PISA, TIMSS and PIRLS - complement each other in assessing the quality of general secondary education. The simultaneous implementation of these three studies provides an opportunity to assess various aspects of the education system. Comparing the results of the PISA, TIMSS and PIRLS studies allows us to define the characteristics of primary and secondary education, mathematics and science, as well as assess the quality of general education in terms of educational priorities developed by the international community. Let us consider in more detail the main international programs for studying the quality of education.

PISA (Program for International Student Assessment) is an international student literacy research program whose main goal is to teach 15-year-old students to read (comprehend), math and science, and creative thinking skills using a variety of tests. These projects serve to assess students' creative and critical thinking, their ability to apply their knowledge in life, and the subsequent development of these skills. PISA is an international student assessment program sponsored by the OECD [3].

TIMSS is an international monitoring study of the quality of mathematics and science education (Trends in Mathematics and Science Study), conducted by the International Educational Association (IEA) [4]. The survey, which is conducted every four years, assesses the readiness of students in grades 4 and 8 for mathematics and science, as well as students in grades 11 in schools with advanced study of mathematics and physics. The four-year study cycles compare the results achieved when fourth graders become eighth graders with the transition from elementary to basic in math and science training. Allows you to make changes.

The tools for this research include:

• tests, questionnaires for students, teachers, school administrators, education experts, research quality monitors;

• methodological support for organizing and conducting research, a manual for checking assignments with free answers, a manual for data entry;

• software for the selection and conclusion of classes and students;

• reading to learn to apply the student's literary reading experience;

• reading to assimilate and use information.

To study the quality of education of school graduates in schools with in-depth study of mathematics and physics. These two disciplines are prioritized in terms of assessing the intellectual potential of countries and their ability to use and improve new technologies of the younger generation.

PIRLS - Reading and Comprehension The International Development of International Reading Literacy project compares the quality of reading and reading comprehension by grade 4 primary school students in different countries. Surveys have been conducted every five years since 2001. This is done under the auspices of the IEA. All responsibility for organizing international studies rests with Boston Chestnut Hill College (Massachusets, USA). In Uzbekistan, this study is being conducted by the National Center for International Research on Education Quality Assessment. Reading confirms the quality of reading for students who graduate from 4th grade, as it is an important stage in the development of a child in the fourth school year, by which time students continue to read as a means of further learning.

The PIRLS study assesses two types of reading that students most often use in the classroom and outside of school: in accordance with the conceptual rules of the study, reading fiction and informative texts assesses four groups of reading skills: clearly marked information retrieval; draw conclusions; interpretation and synthesis of data; analysis and assessment of text content, language features and content.

In the process of developing students' skills in using interactive software in the practice of biological education and designing the development of classes with their use, various methods were used, special attention was paid to such methods as questioning, testing, interviews, conversations, experimental tests, system monitoring, statistical data processing [4].

Educational assignments of different levels, based on international assessment programs in biology, play an important role in the development of students' natural science literacy. Tasks are presented at 4 levels [5].

I. Task at the first level of difficulty.

Task 1. Systematic but moderate exercise is good for our health ?.

Question 1: What is the benefit of systematic exercise?

Circle 'Yes' or 'No' for each statement.

Is systematic exercise good for you?	Yes or no
Exercise is beneficial for preventing heart and vascular disease	Yes / No
Exercise leads to good nutrition	Yes / No
Exercise helps you avoid excess weight	Yes / No

Question type: Yes / No multiple choice.

Competence: Scientific explanation of phenomena.

Contents: Systems related to the Earth and the Universe (natural science)

Applications: Health.

Context: Personal.

Difficulty level: 1 level.

The task is on the second level of difficulty. To gain a more accurate understanding of the Earth's past habitat and ecology, geologists study rocks and fossils. Some of the possible findings of scientists and their conclusions are shown in the table below.

Does each conclusion follow from the corresponding findings? Circle 'Yes' or 'No' for each pin.

Findings Can the following conclusions be drawn? Yes or no?

In the sedimentary rocks of coastal zones, prints of footprints of different types of dinosaurs were found. Once upon a time, different types of dinosaurs lived on this territory. Yes or No?

Findings	Can the following conclusions be drawn?	Yes or No?
In the sedimentary rocks of coastal zones, prints of footprints of different types of dinosaurs were found.	Once upon a time, different types of dinosaurs lived on this territory.	Yes or No?
Oil and coal were discovered on the territory	In the past, intense volcanic activity took place in this area.	YesorNo?
Oil and coal have been discovered in the area	Has this area experienced intense volcanic activity in the past?	YesorNo?
Fossilized remains of induced marine molluscs found on the tops of the mountain system	Mountains emerged as a result of the uplift of the sea floor caused by the movements of the earth's crust plates.	Yes or No?

Question type: Yes / No multiple choice.

Competence: Recognizing and posing scientific questions.

Content: Natural science knowledge.

Field of application: Connection between natural science and technology.

Context: Global.

Difficulty level: level 2.

The task is on the third level of difficulty: Read the magazine article and answer the questions.

The researchers found that students who listened to music with headphones for more than two hours a day and attended discos at least once a week experienced a decrease in hearing sensitivity by an average of 10 decibels. Especially their perception of sounds with frequencies from 3 to 6 kHz deteriorated. Humans can hear sounds in the frequency range from 20 Hz (0.02 kHz) to 15 kHz, and we are most susceptible to sounds with frequencies between 1 and 6 kHz. “These frequencies are vital because they make speech intelligible,” says Professor RonHou, who studies auditory mechanisms.

A person's ears can determine the direction of where the sound is coming from. To better understand this phenomenon, Professor Howe studies the perception of sound in small flies, Ormiaochracea. These flies lay their eggs on crickets. “Crickets produce sounds at frequencies between 2 and 7 kHz, and the flies are fine-tuned to hear those sounds,” Howe says. “It's not enough for a fly to just say, 'Yeah, the cricket is around here somewhere.' She must find one invisible cricket in the surrounding space. " In his laboratory, Howe has built a special cage with speakers at the ends, from which crickets can trill. He observes the behavior of flies when sounds are heard from the speakers.

Question: Lines 3 and 4 indicate that students experience the greatest hearing impairment in the 3 to 6 kHz range. Why can hearing impairment, especially in this range, be a problem?

Performance Assessment:

The answer is fully accepted:

It highlights the importance of hearing and understanding clear speech.

• Because this noise level corresponds to the range of human speech.

• Because it is a person's range of speech.

• They may not hear human speech.

• This means that they will hear worse and will not understand what it is about.

• They won't hear what the teacher is talking about.

Question type: With a free-form answer.

Competence: Scientific explanation of phenomena.

Content: Natural science knowledge. Applications: Health.

Context: Personal.

Difficulty level: 3 level.

The task is on the fourth level of difficulty.

Questioner: Lines 14-16 describe Professor Howe's experiment. What was the main goal of Professor Howe observing the behavior of these flies?

Assessment of performance: The answer is fully accepted:

Flies are said to be guided by sound or have hearing organs that determine the direction of sound, or an answer is given that includes one of these positions.

• Flies fly to the sound and can accurately find the sound source.

• Flies fly to the sound of crickets.

• He checked to see if the flies would be attracted by the sound of the crickets.

• To see the reaction of the flies when the sounds of the cricket are transmitted from different directions.

It is said that Professor Howe conducted an experiment in order to understand how people can determine the direction of where the sound comes from. • How the human ear can determine the direction of where sound is coming from. • He wants to find out how the human ear determines the direction of sound.

Question type: With a free-form answer.

Competence: Scientific explanation of phenomena.

Content: Natural science knowledge.

Applications: Health.

Context: Personal.

Difficulty level: 4 level.

Thus, if the creation of educational assignments of different levels requires professional pedagogical skills from the teacher, then the fulfillment of this type of assignments contributes to an increase in the natural science literacy of students.

CONCLUSION

Modern approaches to education, focused on results, require changes in the educational preparation of students. It is necessary to use the experience gained during international research. An analysis of their goals and the features of their tools made it possible to identify difficulties with the tasks that Kazakh students encountered in international research, and which are recommended to pay special attention to when conducting educational work with students:these are tasks in which it is not clear which area of knowledge needs to be addressed to determine the course of action;these are tasks that require the involvement of additional information (including tasks described in the text that go beyond the situation) and, conversely, tasks containing "redundant" information and "unnecessary" data; this is the inability to understand unconventionally posed questions in the blocks "Knowledge", "Reasoning" and "Application";this is the presentation of several options for answers, unusually formulated; these are complex or structured project assignments consisting of several interrelated issues;this is a large number of tasks of different topics and different formats that require different forms of recording an answer (choice of an answer, recording a word or number, short or detailed justification), in one task of a project type, which must be completed in a limited time;this is the inability to apply the acquired knowledge and skills to real, life situations typical of everyday life;this is the inability to interpret information presented in the form of tables, diagrams, graphs, insufficient development of spatial representations;this is the inability to integrate the various subject knowledge acquired.

Thus, the methodological recommendations and instructions we have developed for solving tasks of international studies, as well as options for tasks for the development of functional literacy of students, will be useful in preparation for international studies PISA, TIMSS. For each task-question, its main characteristics are indicated, the difficulty of the task on the international scale. All this is aimed at the development of mathematical and natural science literacy, which implies the ability of students to use the knowledge they have acquired during their studies at school to solve various problems of interdisciplinary and practice-oriented content, for further learning and successful socialization in society.

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BIOCHEMICAL AND HEMODYNAMIC CHANGES IN PREMATURE LABOR

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ABSTRACT

Premature labor (PL) continues to be at the epicenter of attention of obstetricians and gynecologists around the world. The nature of the relationship between the synthesis of placenta-specific proteins and uterine hemodynamics in threatening preterm labor was studied. The study included 150 women with a clinic of threatened preterm birth with gestational terms from 22 to 36.6 weeks (main group), who were treated in the Perinatal Center and City Maternity Complex in Bukhara. The control group consisted of 50 pregnant women with the physiological course of gestation at the same time. The revealed character of correlations between the content of gravidar proteins and the parameter of uterine hemodynamics in threatening preterm labor indicates the presence of progressive disorders in the mother-placenta-fetus system. The results of the study dictate the need for further study of the pathogenetic mechanisms of miscarriage in order to improve the existing principles of treatment.

KEYWORDS: *Premature Birth, Risk Factors, PAMG1, Hemodynamic Parameters.*

INTRODUCTION

Premature birth remains one of the urgent problems of modern obstetrics, as it determines the level of perinatal mortality and morbidity [1,3,5.7]. Of no small importance are the psycho-social, economic, a demographic aspect of the problem of undermaturity, as well as the frequency of this pathology, which has not beenhas a downward trend. All this indicates the need for a comprehensive study problem of premature birth, the search for new approaches toforecasting. Since it is PR that make an unfavorable contribution to the statistics of perinatal morbidity and mortality [2, 4, 6,8,10]. Literary sources claim that despite the advances in modern medicine, the incidence of PR remains in the range of 25 to 30%. At the same time, the rate of early neonatal mortality among premature newborns is 60-70%, and the incidence exceeds 50%

[3]. Special attention should be paid to the problems of nursing premature babies born with extremely low body weight [1, 5, 7, and 9].

Among the risk factors for PD, a significant role belongs to infectious pathogens, inflammatory processes, dysfunction of the immune and endocrine systems [11.12.13.14.]. There is an opinion about the important role of genetic mutations in the pathogenesis of PR. However, to date, a single mechanism for implementing the PR has not been defined. And the PRs themselves are considered a polyetiological clinical syndrome, which is characterized by a chronic course, with the obligatory participation of the fruit factor and environmental factors in the pathogenesis. At the same time, some scientists associate the occurrence of clinical symptoms of various forms of miscarriage with the development of placental insufficiency [15, 16,17.]

Purpose of the study: To study the nature of the relationship between the synthesis of placenta-specific proteins and uterine hemodynamics in threatening preterm labor.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The study included 150 women with a clinic of threatened preterm birth with gestational age from 22 to 36.6 weeks (main group), who were treated at the Perinatal Center and the city maternity complex of the city of Bukhara. The control group consisted of 50 pregnant women with the physiological course of gestation at the same time.Examination of pregnant women was carried out in accordance with Order No. 572n. Doppler ultrasound examination (US) was performed on a HITACHI-5500 apparatus using broadband, ultra-high-density convex probes 3.5-5.0 MHz and cavity probes 5.0-7.5 MHz. Additionally, in terms of diagnostic measures, the content of placenta-specific alpha-1-microglobulin (PAMG-1) in the blood serum of pregnant women was studied by the method of enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) using diagnostic kits (Russia). The results were recorded using an enzyme immunoassay analyzer (Stat fax, USA). Statistical processing was performed using the software package "Excel MS Office Professional" and "Statistica 6.0", with the derivation of M + m, percent, logarithmic means (x) with a 95% confidence interval and the reliability of differences according to Student's t-test and Fisher's exact test (R). The relationship between the studied parameters was established on the basis of correlation analysis using nonparametric methods for testing statistical hypotheses. Correlation was assessed by Spearman's rank correlation coefficients (R).

RESEARCH RESULTS AND THEIR DISCUSSION

The age of pregnant women ranged from 19 to 36 years, while the average age in both groups was comparable (Table 1).

A detailed study of the obstetric and gynecological history showed that 56% of women in the main (n = 84) and 53.1% of the control (n = 26) groups had their first birth. At the same time, out of 72 multiparous patients of the main group, every second previous pregnancy ended in preterm labor (n = 39; 54.2%). The frequency of undergone abortions in the main group was 14 times higher than the control indicator (Table 1). And various forms of miscarriage in the first half of gestation and ectopic pregnancy were traced in the anamnesis only in the main group. Among gynecological diseases in the group of pregnant women with the threat of premature birth, inflammatory processes of the genital organs, menstrual irregularities and cervical pathology were significantly more often detected (Table 1). The results obtained coincide with the opinion of many scientists about the significant importance of a history of premature birth, as well as gynecological diseases in the pathogenesis of pregnancy failure.

TABLE 1 FEATURES OF THE OBSTETRIC AND GYNECOLOGICAL HISTORY IN THE GROUPS OF WOMEN EXAMINED

Theinvestigatedindicator	Maingroup (n=150)		Controlgroup (n=50)	
	N	%	N	%
Averageage	44,5±3,6		43,6±4,1	
Childbirth	72	47,9±1,3	23	46,9±1,2
Abortions	64	42,7±1,1*	1	3,1±0,3
Spontaneousmiscarriage	9	6,3±0,5	0	0
Non-developingpregnancy	20	13,5±0,7	0	0
Ectopicpregnancy	8	5,2±0,4	0	0
Infertility	30	19,8±0,9	0	0
Inflammatory diseases of the genital organs	59	39,6±1,2	0	0
Menstrualirregularities	39	26,1±1,1	3	6,3±0,4
Uterinefibroids	9	6,3±0,5	0	0
Genitalendometriosis	5	3,12±0,3	0	0
Endocervicitis / cervicalerosion	81	54,2±1,5	1	3,1±0,3

*Note: hereinafter * - reliability of differences with the control group (P <0.05).*

The analysis of extragenital pathology in the main group revealed a high proportion of diseases of the urinary system in the form of pyelonephritis and cystitis (up to 41.2%) (Fig. 1). The incidence of chronic gastritis and pancreatitis in women in the main group was 5 times higher than in the control group, and endocrinopathies (diffuse enlargement of the thyroid gland without dysfunction) and obesity were diagnosed in the main group 2-3 times more often.

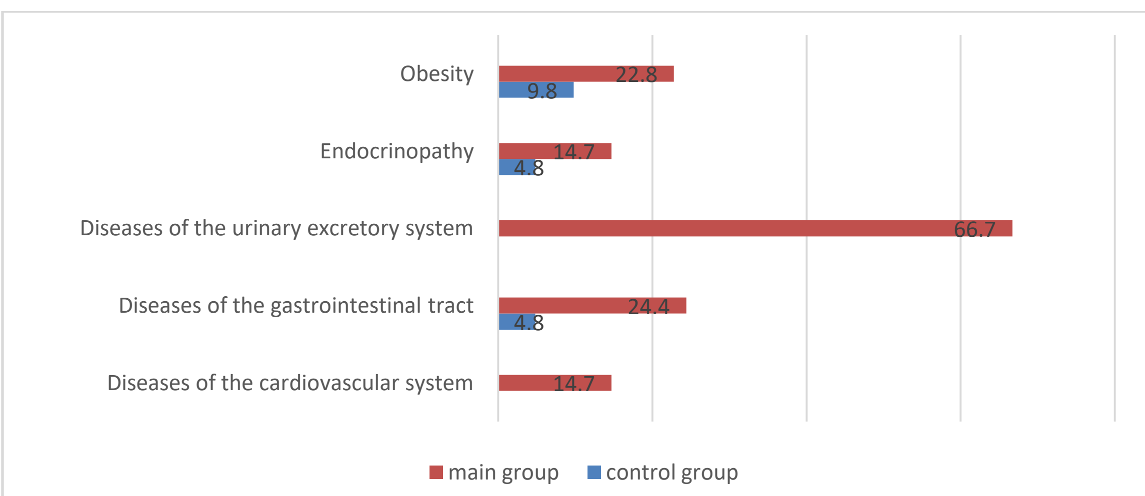

Fig. 1.Somatic diseases in groups

Literature sources also confirm the connection between the low index of somatic health of pregnant women and the development of placental dysfunction, which directly affects the course and outcomes of the gestational process.

When assessing the characteristics of the course of pregnancy before the inclusion of pregnant women in a prospective study, a high incidence of complications of gestation in the study group was revealed (Fig. 2). Toxicosis of the first half of pregnancy in patients of the main group was 3 times more frequent in comparison with the control group, the proportion of threatening termination at different periods of gestation was 14 times higher than the control values. Various disorders of the uteroplacental-fetal blood flow (UFBF), fetal growth retardation and pathology of the amniotic fluid (oligohydramnios and polyhydramnios) were traced only in the main group. In addition, colpitis and acute respiratory viral infections (ARVI) were diagnosed only in this group during pregnancy (Fig. 2).

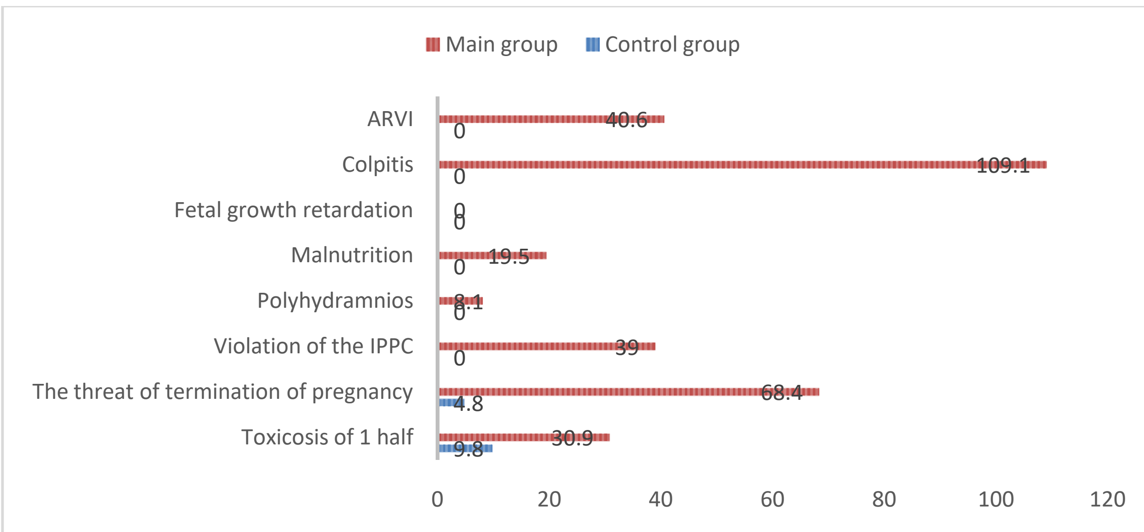

Fig. 2.Features of the course and complications of pregnancy in groups

The results of a complex ultrasound scan in pregnant women with a clinic of threatening termination made it possible to visualize signs of premature maturation of the placenta in 62.5% of women (n = 94), IGR - in 27.1% (n = 41), polyhydramnios - in 4.2% (n = 6), lack of water - 19.8% (n = 30). In addition, according to cervicometry data, a significant shortening of the average value of the cervical length in the study group (24.5 ± 1.7 mm) was established in comparison with the control data (43.6 ± 1.2 mm) (P <0.05). Moreover, in every third patient of the main group (n = 50; 33.3%), the length of the cervix was less than 20 mm. At the same time, we did not find any pronounced disorders of the uteroplacental and fetal-placental blood flow in pregnant women of the main group. However, a comparative analysis of the qualitative parameters of Doppler measurements in the uterine arteries showed a slight decrease in the indices of peripheral vascular resistance against the background of a slight increase in the velocities of systolic and diastolic blood flow, in the absence of significant differences in the parameters between the groups (Table 2). The data obtained are consistent with the opinion of other researchers about the importance of an increase in the velocities of arterial and venous blood flow against the background of a decrease in peripheral resistance of the uterine vessels with coordinated uterine contractions in the last two weeks of gestation, as well as with the appearance of clinical symptoms of premature termination of pregnancy.

TABLE 2 RESULTS OF DOPPLEROMETRY OF THE UTERINE ARTERIES IN GROUPS

Theinvestigatedindicator		Maingroup (n=150)	Controlgroup (n=50)
SDR	22-31 weeks	1,82±0,3	1,85±0,3
	32-36 weeks	1,67±0,3	1,74±0,2
PI	22-31 weeks	1,04±0,2	1,1±0,3
	32-36 weeks	0,9±0,3	0,91±0,3
RI	22-31 weeks	0,43±0,3	0,46±0,2
	32-36 weeks	0,42±0,3	0,43±0,2

The study of specific proteins of the "pregnancy zone" indicated a violation of the protein-synthetic function of the uteroplacental complex with the threat of premature birth (Table 3).

TABLE 3 RESULTS OF THE STUDY OF PLACENTA-SPECIFIC PROTEIN

Theinvestigatedindicator		Maingroup (n=96)	Maingroup (n=32)
PAMG-1	22-31 weeks	157,4±8,2*	78,3±4,2
	32-36 weeks	185,3±9,6*	92,2±5,8

The content of PAMG-1 in the blood serum of pregnant women significantly increased 2 times (P <0.05) in the main group in relation to the same parameters in the control group (P <0.05). An increase in PAMG-1 is considered by many scientists to be a manifestation of the maladaptive nature of the “mother-placenta-fetus” system with the dominance of programs aimed at suppressing or stopping the further development of pregnancy.

To obtain specific mathematical and logical dependencies that establish relationships between the studied values, we calculated the correlation coefficients that allow us to determine the effect of placental dysfunction on the state of uterine hemodynamics in threatening preterm labor. Taking into account the unidirectionality of the revealed changes in the qualitative parameters of uterine hemodynamics in pregnant women of the main group, to calculate the correlation coefficients, we used the mean value of IR in the right and left uterine arteries in both groups. In the physiological course of pregnancy, no significant relationships were found: there was a weak positive relationship between IR and the level of PAMG-1 (r = 0.146; P> 0.2). When a clinic of threatening termination of pregnancy appeared, an increase in the connection with a change in the signs of the correlation between the parameter of uterine hemodynamics and the intensity of synthesis of placenta-specific protein was observed. According to the results of the correlation analysis, a significant negative relationship with the PAMG-1 level was established (r = -0.621; P <0.05).

CONCLUSION

The revealed character of correlations between the content of the gravidar protein PAMG1 and the parameter of uterine hemodynamics in threatening preterm labor indicates the presence of progressive disorders in the mother-placenta-fetus system: maladjustment of the uteroplacental complex in the form of activation from the maternal part and inhibition of the protein-synthetic function of its fetus component is accompanied by a decrease in resistance to uterine blood flow, which contributes to increased vascularization of the cervix and its structural changes, increasing the risk of premature birth. The results of the study dictate the need for further study of the pathogenetic mechanisms of miscarriage in order to improve the existing principles of treatment.

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MODERN VIEWS ON THE ROLE OF THE IMMUNE SYSTEM IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF PREECLAMPSIA (OVERVIEW)

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ABSTRACT

Hypertensive disorders during pregnancy are associated with high maternal and perinatal mortality, so it is very important for obstetricians to recognize severe cases with poor prognosis in time.One of the pathogenesis of preeclampsia is an increase in TNF-alpha and IL-6 levels. In this regard, the researchers wanted to know the expression level of TNF-alpha and interleukin-6 in pregnant women with preeclampsia. In preeclampsia, in contrast to normal pregnancy, the cytokine profile changes - there are higher concentrations of IFN-γ, TNF-α, IL-6, IL-1β, IL-8 and IL-16, and lower concentrations of IL-10.Although the final pathogenesis of this pathology remains to be determined, on the basis of this it will be possible to develop an adequate therapy algorithm to save the life of the mother and child.

KEYWORDS: *Preeclampsia*, *Interleukin*, *Pregnancy*, *Immunology*.

INTRODUCTION

To date, the cause of the development of preeclampsia has not been established. According to the most recognized hypothesis, preeclampsia is a consequence of a disturbance in the formation of the placenta in the earliest stages of pregnancy due to inadequate remodeling of the spiral arteries [1, 2, and 25].

Preeclampsia (PE) is an often fatal pathology characterized by hypertension and proteinuria in the 20th week of pregnancy, which affects 5-10% of pregnant women. This problem is especially important in developing countries, where the incidence of hypertensive disorders of pregnancy is higher and maternal mortality rates are 20 times higher than in developed countries.Risk factors for PE include obesity, insulin resistance, and hyperlipidemia, which stimulate the release of inflammatory cytokines and oxidative stress leading to endothelial dysfunction (ED).However, how all of these clinical manifestations coincide with the development of PE is still not very clear. Associated poor trophoblast invasion and uteroplacental artery remodeling, described in PE, increase reactive oxygen species (ROS), hypoxia, and ED.

Preeclampsia (PE), the leading cause of prenatal mortality, complicates up to 8% of all pregnancies in Western countries [3, 23, and 24]. It is one of the 4 leading causes of maternal death and morbidity worldwide, causing 10 to 15% of maternal deaths [5,7].PE is characterized by new hypertension (blood pressure ≥140 / 90 mmHg) in two separate indications at least 6 hours apart, which manifests itself after 20 weeks of gestation in combination with clinically significant proteinuria (≥300 mg) for 24 hours [12,15].

Preeclampsia (PE) today continues to be one of the most common complications of pregnancy, leading to serious disorders in the body of the mother and fetus.In the structure of maternal and prenatal morbidity and mortality, PE takes the third place, and its frequency of the total number of births ranges from 11% to 16% [13,24].

Those in the world more than 8 million cases of PE are registered annually, which is the main cause of maternal and prenatal death, claiming the lives of 60 thousand young women annually [4].

The etiology of PE is still a matter of debate. The leading theories for the development of this complication of pregnancy are based on the processes of defective remodeling of uteroplacental arteries and placental ischemia, oxidative stress, excessive sleep; response, genetic predisposition and immunological intolerance between mother and fetus [6, 8].

Over the past few decades, tremendous efforts have been made to decipher the etiology of preeclampsia in the pathology of pregnancy. However, this syndrome has remained as it was fifty years ago: the syndrome of hypotheses.Even today, the pathways and etiology as well as the real origin of the syndrome, all of which lead to clinical symptoms of preeclampsia, remain unclear. With the new definition of preeclampsia, where only hypertension remains constant, it becomes increasingly difficult to compare samples and studies with each other, since each of them may choose different ways of defining the syndrome [20].

Over the past two decades, a number of very promising hypotheses and theories have been developed, ranging from purely placental origin to purely maternal origin. Most of them are understandable, while others are outdated and already falsified.Nowadays, when data is collected and theories are created on a daily basis, we must keep pace with this development. Therefore, we need to understand and agree that the hypothesis that we have been working on for some time is no longer valid and therefore we need to adapt to the new thinking [2,23].

There are many hypotheses for the development of preeclampsia. However, it is difficult to recognize which mechanisms of occurrence and progression are primary. Many factors have been studied as the basis and root cause of the formation of preeclampsia:

• Genetic;

• Immunological;

• Vascular;

• Humoral factors.

The vascular endothelium is a single-layer specialized layer of cells lining the inner surface of the vessel wall and performing barrier, transport, metabolic and endocrine functions. The endothelium is the largest autocrine, paracrine and endocrine organ [6].

Intact endothelial cells have adhesive and anticoagulant properties, regulate the permeability of the vascular wall [3]. Under physiological conditions, the balance of the production of vasoactive factors by the endothelium is shifted towards maintaining vasodilatation, primarily due to the constant release of the basal level of nitric oxide [8].

Normally, cytotrophoblast cells penetrate into the middle membrane of the spiral arteries, replacing the smooth muscle and connective tissue elements of the wall, and therefore the vessels lose their ability to constriction and acquire a saccular shape and large capacity. This process is called pseudovascularization and it occurs under the influence of endothelial growth factors produced by trophoblast [21, 22].

In case of incomplete replacement of the elements of the vascular wall by cytotrophoblast cells and fibrinoid, the original capacity of the vessel is preserved, as well as its ability to constriction under the influence of endogenous factors. This leads to a narrowing of the lumen of the uteroplacental arteries, insufficient blood flow and, consequently, to placental ischemia. The latter releases into the bloodstream pro-inflammatory cytokines, placental apoptosis products, trophoblast fragments, fragments of cell membranes, a cascade of pathological reactions is triggered in the body [16]. The reason why incomplete invasion of the trophoblast occurs is not completely clear, but the influence of immunological and genetic factors on this process has been determined [18].

This superficial penetration of cytotrophoblast cells leads to poor placenta ion and vascularization (ischemic placenta) in early pregnancy, which ultimately leads to systemic endothelial dysfunction of the mother and activation of immune cells, all of which are believed to be provoking processes leading to clinical manifestations of preeclampsia [9].

Activation and damage of endothelial cells is part of the general inflammatory response and is accompanied by an increase in the functional activity of granulocytes, monocytes, lymphocytes, activation of the complement system, an increase in proinflammatory cytokines in the systemic circulation, and a change in the coagulation properties of blood [14].

There are several factors of microcirculation disturbance in the development of endothelial dysfunction - an imbalance between the factors regulating vascular tone, local hemostasis processes, proliferation and migration of blood cells [19].

It is assumed that proinflammatory cytokines (IL-1a, IL-1R, IL-6, tumor necrosis factors TNF-OS and TNF-R) play a key role in the development of endothelial dysfunction and systemic inflammatory response.Cytokines serve as mediators of all three main tissue processes in inflammation - exudation, alteration and proliferation, and also participate in the development of systemic manifestations of the inflammatory response [10,11].

A pronounced imbalance of cytokines was registered in various types of obstetric pathology (preeclampsia, placental insufficiency with fetal growth retardation syndrome (FGRS), the threat of termination of pregnancy) [17].

In recent years, it has been established that activation of lymphocytes requires the presence of a second signal transmitted through the membrane molecules of antigen-presenting cells and the cytokines secreted by them (IL-1, IL-6, IL-12, IL-15, TNF-α). It is generally accepted that the presence of two activating signals is a prerequisite for the activation of lymphocytes [6].

Medvinsky I.D. (2018) notes that in moderate and severe gestosis, the level of IL-1, IL-6 and TNF-a progressively increased from the 1st trimester to a maximum in the 3rd trimester with severe preeclampsia [5].

Placental macrophages, phagocytizing the products of apoptosis formed as a result of trophoblast reconstruction and programmed cell death, release anti-inflammatory cytokines (for example, IL-10), forming an immunological tolerance to the tissues of the embryo [6].

However, activated macrophages also secrete cytokines that initiate 19 inflammatory responses, in particular IL-1, IL-6, IL-12 and tumor necrosis factor α (TNF-α).These cytokines, activating lymphocytes, have a pro-inflammatory effect and mediate the formation of a systemic inflammatory response. In preeclampsia, in contrast to normal pregnancy, the cytokine profile changes - there are higher concentrations of IFN-γ, TNF-α, IL-6, IL-1β, IL-8 and IL-16, and lower concentrations of IL-10 [8] .

In addition, some cytokines, acting as chemo attractants, further enhance the activation and mobilization of leukocytes. It is important to note that macrophages under the influence of T-helper lymphocytes lymphokines (interleukin-1 and interleukin-2, interferon-gamma or its combination with TNFα, TNFβ and lipid A) are able to produce nitric oxide, regulating this process through inducible nitric oxide synthesis [15].

During pregnancy, the balance of T helper1 (Th1) (cellular immunity) and Th2 (humoral immunity) cytokines is characterized by an initial prevalence of Th2 cytokines, followed by a gradual shift towards a predominance of Th1 in late pregnancy.Interleukin-2 (IL-2), interferon-gamma (IFN-gamma) and tumor necrosis factor-alpha (TNF-alpha) are cytokines produced by Th1 cells. IL-4, IL-5, IL-6, IL-10 are Th2 cytokines [10].

Nitric oxide, in turn, stimulates the synthesis of prostaglandins by activating cyclooxygenases, enhances antioxidant protection, activating the production of glutathione and superoxide dismutase, and directly contributes to vasodilatation by activating guanylate cyclase [11].

Thus, any imbalance of regulatory processes can predispose to the development of preeclampsia, since their excessive or insufficient influence can lead to decompensation of the immunological adaptation of the mother's body.

The role of cytokines in the development of preeclampsia is confirmed by a number of studies, the authors of which note an increase in the release of pro-inflammatory fractions into the bloodstream - IL-2, IL-6, IL-8, TNFα, and IFNγ [].The decreased ability of peripheral blood mononuclear cells to produce the immunosuppressive cytokine IL-10 in women with preeclampsia may indicate a shift in the cytokine profile in favor of pro-inflammatory fractions [9, 15].

Cytokines, interacting with specific receptors of target cells, implement intracellular signaling pathways and activation of transcription and thus act as gene regulatory proteins [10].

With the onset of pregnancy at the systemic level, the production of pro-inflammatory cytokines by cells of the phagocytic series sharply increases, at the end of pregnancy the secretory activity of peripheral phagocytes decreases.At the local level, the opposite direction of the activity of macrophages is noted: at the beginning of pregnancy, the synthesis of proinflammatory cytokines and chemokines is inhibited, and at the end of gestation it is increased.At the same time, an excessive increase in the level of pro-inflammatory cytokines has a direct embryotoxic effect, disrupts placentation processes, embryo formation, and can lead to thrombosis and ischemic necrosis in the placenta.High sensitivity of the embryo to these mediators was noted. As a result of their interaction in the endometrium, a pathological type of immune response to trophoblast antigens is formed and the following cascade of reactions leading to miscarriage [16,17].

During normal pregnancy, the induction of reactions aimed at suppressing inflammation is noted, which is facilitated by a high level of the receptor antagonist of IL-1 and the soluble form of the IL-1 receptor, which prevents the interaction of cytokines with the receptor on the surface of effectors cells [16].

Induction and maintenance of gestational immunosuppression occurs as a result of a complex interaction of cytokine-mediated and cellular mechanisms of regulation of immunity in pregnant women [5]. At the same time, the development of immune dysfunctions, according to the literature [10], is associated with a complicated course of pregnancy. According to a study by B. La Marca et al. [6], IL-6 plays a role in the development of hypertension during pregnancy.

One of the pathogenesis of preeclampsia is an increase in TNF-alpha and IL-6 levels. In this regard, the researchers wanted to know the level of expression of TNF-alpha and interleukin-6 in pregnant women with preeclampsia [19].

Sources of TNF-α production in preeclampsia, in addition, are neutrophils, monocytes and possibly the placenta. One possible mechanism in preeclampsia was that factors derived from the placenta are stimulated by monocytes and neutrophils to produce TNF-α leading to endothelial disruption. Hence, it seemed that the increase in serum TNF-α may be part of the pathology of preeclampsia. At the same time, interleukin-6, commonly identified as a B-cell differentiating factor, is a multifunctional cytokine in various tissues and cells. Interleukin-6 is a pleiotropic cytokine mainly involved in the regulation of inflammation, immune response, and hematopoiesis [21].

Endogenous bioregulators, including immunomodulatory cytokines, play a decisive role in the interaction of the nervous and immune systems. Pro inflammatory cytokines IL-1, IL-6 and tumor necrosis factor α (TNF-α), discovered as mediators of intercellular interactions in the immune system, are considered as the main mediators of neuroimmune interactions [].A decrease in the level of pro-inflammatory cytokines (TNF, IFN, IL-1, IL-2) and an increase in the level of anti-inflammatory cytokines (IL-4, IL-10, etc.) slows down viral replication, prevents demyelination, the development of gliosis, thereby preventing a persistent neurological defect []. IL-1 plays an important role in the regulation of the body's defense functions, initiates a cascade of innate and acquired defense reactions [16, 19].

In the last decade and a half, it has been established that IL-1 is expressed by receptors not only of immunocompetent and related cells, but also of cells of various structures of the brain, including neurons, and also activates the glucocorticoid function of the hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenocortical system [22].

Preeclampsia is not only associated with an increase in pro-inflammatory cytokines, but is also associated with a decrease in anti-inflammatory cytokines. The most important pro-inflammatory cytokines are interferon-γ (IFN-γ), tumor necrosis factor-α (TNF-α) and pro-inflammatory interleukins (IL): IL-1, -2, -6, -8 -15, -16 and - eighteen [9].In fact, preeclampsia patients may have genetic polymorphisms from TNF-alpha and IL-1, resulting in increased levels of these cytokines [11]. In addition, acute phase reagents (C-reactive protein) are higher in preeclampsia than in normal pregnancies [13].

It has been suggested that IL-12 is involved in damage to placental vascularization, leading to restriction of fetal growth, which is usually found in women with hypertension during pregnancy [5, 9].

Investigated the effect of tumor necrosis factor alpha (TNFα) on apoptosis of placental endothelial cells (PEC) in the context of uterine artery Doppler with high or normal levels; They demonstrated that placental endothelial cells (PECs) from the high resistance index (RI) group exposed to TNFα had a half-life of 40% less than those from the normal RI group exposed to TNFα [9].

The trophoblast itself produces a factor that inhibits the expression of the T-cell receptor for the antigen. In addition, progesterone promotes the development of type 2 T-helper cells, which secrete IL-4 and / or IL-10, and IL-4 is a cytokine that inhibits the development of T cells. IL-10 is a possible inhibitor of Th1 cells, NK and macrophages and can also be produced directly by trophoblast.In samples of the placenta with preeclampsia, an increased level of expression of IL-1β, TNF-α, IL-10 is shown. It is believed that this may be related to placental hypoxia and contribute to global endothelial dysfunction in preeclampsia [14].

In women with severe preeclampsia, an increase in serum levels of TNF-a and IL-6 is determined, which correlates with the concentration of leptin, a hormone that regulates metabolic efficiency, energy expenditure and food intake.It is produced mainly by adipose cells, but its mRNA is also expressed by cells of the placenta. It has been shown that with preeclampsia, the concentration of leptin in the blood plasma and the level of production by the placenta cells increase.Serum leptin concentration increases progressively during the first 2 trimesters of pregnancy, correlating with maternal weight and mass index. In women with preeclampsia, serum levels of TNF-α, IL-6 and TGF-β1 also increase.A significant correlation was found between inflammatory cytokines and leptin in the third trimester in women with physiological pregnancy and in women with preeclampsia. It is assumed that increased levels of TNF-a and other inflammatory cytokines (IL-6) may contribute to the pathogenesis of preeclampsia [8].

Thus, the study of the immunopathophysiological mechanisms acting in the mother-placenta-fetus system contributes to the improvement of methods for the early diagnosis of preeclampsia and the selection of path genetically justified therapy to prevent this formidable complication of pregnancy.

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FROM THE HISTORY OF THE TRANSLATIONS OF EASTERN JOKES INTO EUROPEAN LANGUAGES

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ABSTRACT

This article is devoted to the first translations of anecdotes on the eastern European languages. Translations have enabled scientists to compare the customs and traditions, dreams and desires of many people, the role of women and men in family, traditions in educating the younger generation, the people's views on the rulers are very close. These translations reflect the spirit of the time and place. Although the jokes were created and assembled in the East, genesis and laws of integration of these works are in the literature of the peoples of the world, especially in the literature of European nations, which is deeply studied by Western scientists. One of these Orientalists is the famous German Arabist and Turkologist, the head of the Department of Oriental Languages of the University of Berlin, Professor Martin Hartmann (1851-1918). By studying and comparing Turkic anecdotes with humorous stories of the Arabic peoples, the scientist concludes that they have the same roots. Much attention deserves to these works of the first translations of anecdotes from Turkic and Arabic to French and German languages, which serve as a source for transfer to Eastern European languages .The great merits of Rene Basset, who lived among the nomadic peoples of Algerias and collected folk stories and poems, and thus strengthened the friendship between the peoples of Europe and led to a deep respect for oriental motives.

KEYWORDS: *The First Written Information, The Eastern Jokes, Nasreddin Afandi, Si Djeha, Uzbek Jokes, The Catalogue, Jean-Antoine Galland, Translation Into European Languages.*

INTRODUCTION

The first written information about the translations of Eastern jokes into European languages was initially met in the late XVII century. In 1694, Jean Antoine Galland, French scholar of literature, wrote a collection called "Les paroles remarquables, les bons mots et les maxims des Orientaux. Traduction de leurs ouvrages en arabe, en persen et en turc" (Words of wisdom by Eastern people. Translated from Arabian, Persian and Turkic.). Galland, who introduced European nations with Arabian fairy tales "Thousand and one nights", presented some anecdotes whose characters were Nasriddin Afandi and Si Jo'ha. He was sent to Turkey by the French king to translate Eastern myths into French. During his life in Turkey, he went to a lot of villages, talked to a lot of well-known scientists together with simple people. Learning eastern languages and literatures, the author gathered not only Turkic folk stories, but also Arabic, Persian and other ones, rewrote the best stories and translated them into French taking into account European, especially French taste and interests. Galland's collection includes some miniature humorous and satirical stories, such as Khoja Nasriddin's jokes. Although Nasriddin's name had never been mentioned in these jokes, Martin Hartman thinks…"that it is so easy to separate this Turkic character from others". Khoja Nasriddin's jokes are collected with the name of "Deux recueils de bons Mots eu Turc" (two collections of Turkic jokes). In the introduction, Galland gave information about the book and stories and wrote that he collected them in Turkish cities and towns. So that it would not be difficult for readers to understand some stories, he explains them below text. While a large number of stories are pleasant ones, few of them are "les autres … etaient trop vulgarires on trop libres et indigues de la curiosite des honnotes-gens" (rude and embarrassing and were noted as the statement of simple people's curiosities).

MATERIALS AND METHODS

In fact, not everyone can understand eastern stories. Actually in no other eastern genres, rude and awkward stories are seen, because Turkic are respected as authors of great moral books and novels. Impolite and offensive works start not to be used over centuries. But Afandi's anecdotes are an exception. Anecdotes do not belong to an author, more clearly, the authors create them according to their surroundings, admirers, time and place and to the previous works. Interestingly, this kind of "impolite" stories are not accepted to other nations' written literature despite the fact that the stories whose meanings are the same with above mentioned ones, can be met in other nations. So, Mr. Galland does not seem to have thought about these aspects of the stories.

Master Nasriddin's stories exist at the beginning of the book "Words of wisdom by Eastern people":

One poor person from Sivri Hisor complained to his neighbor of the pain in the eye. And the neighbor answered: „When I had a toothache, I had it pulled out and got rid of the pain. So, you had better follow my advice."

One man from Sivri Hisor was used to saving his axe in the locked box. One day, his wife was astonished and asked the reason for his actions. And the man replied that he was doing that so the mice could not eat it. The wife went mad hearing it and asked how they could eat an axe. The man said: "They eat our bread that costs just 3 aqcha. How cannot they eat the axe costing 30 aqcha? " (Galland, 1694, p. 16-17)

Since the supply to the work, it was reprinted in 1777-1779 by “d’Herbelots Bibliotique Orientale” in the Hague. When compared the stories with the ones of the XIX-XX centuries, there can be seen nearly no differences among them.

In 1837, 134 anecdotes which were told a lot among public were gathered into one collection and printed out in Turkish. This collection later helped develop the translations of anecdotes into foreign languages. For instance, the collection called “Meister Mesriddins Schwaenke und Rauber und Richter, aus dem Türkischen übersetzt von Camerloher und Prelog” (Master Nasriddin’s anecdotes. About pirates and judges. Translations from Turkish by Kamerloer and Prelog) came out (1857). Former author, William fon Camerloer picked up the stories from different books during the research on folklore in Turk. He collected the variations of anecdotes with the same meanings living among the local people. The book was printed with an old Gothic alphabet. Its first part includes the jokes by Nesriddin Afandi while the next involves larger stories translated by Prelog. The stories helped increase people’s spirituality and behavior by using impolite and unfair judges, pirates as the characters. There were 126 jokes in the first part. And there was rather long story in the second one.

As a matter of fact, there were a lot of word games, ironic words, puzzles as cues to historical events, terms which were only known by local people, professional words and other literal arts in anecdotes considered to be precious part of folklore. They are complicated to explain to other nationalities. Inexperienced interpreter is well-known to encounter a lot of difficulties although he has a very rich vocabulary. In order to overcome the difficulties, he translates them freely or adapt them into the rules of his own language. As a result, a very short anecdote becomes a very long story and loses its feature as being brief. Consequently, its immediate effect reduces, and humorous situation deteriorates. Thanks to their great command of world languages,

Camerloer and Prelog did the translations rather successfully. But they adapted the anecdotes to European esthetic and artistic perception. In spite of the fact that the collection was found to be very successful by linguists and printed for so many times, the anecdotes partially lost their Eastern artistic merit and were translated so freely. But it was accepted to the catalogue called “Orient und Occiedent” (East and West) created by a famous scientist Reinhard Kohler. (1890). The information about best translated anecdotes from the middle ages to the last quarter of XIX th century (till the last years of the author) was given in detail. The valuable catalogue was the basis for creating other catalogues supposed to contrast the relationships of East and West.

After a little time Camerloer and Prelog’s book came out, one more collection of anecdotes was published in French in Paris. The author, Jean-Adolf Decourdemanche created the collection called “Les plaisenteries de Nasreddin hodja” (Words of wisdom by Nasreddin Hodja) fully using the above-mentioned collection in 1876. In 1878, it was enlarged and printed under the name “Sottisier de Nasreddin hodja, bouffon Tamerlan, suive d’ autres faceties turques trad, sur des manuscripts inedits” (Temur’s joker Nareddin’s anecdotes. Translated from Turkic historic masterpieces) by the author in Brussel. It includes 321 anecdotes showing the author’s skill. Some of them had lack of humor and did not look like Nasreddin’s.

Hodja Nasreddin’s jokes were translated into a lot of Eastern and Western languages repeatedly at the end of XIXth century. The most overwhelming collection among them was published in Paris in 1892. It was added to the world folklore under the name of “Les fourberies de Si Djeha, contes cabylos recuellies et par Moullier. Trad, franc et notes une etude sur Si Djeha, et les anecdotes qui lui sont attribuees par Rene Basset" (Si Juha's anecdotes gathered by Mueller, Rene Baset's explanations and translations to learning Si Juha's anecdotes.) This book appeared by the research taken by Moullier and particularly, Rene Basset. The book did not include many jokes, more clearly, 60 stories mostly gained from different Arabian people's spoken works living in Algeria. Moreover, there were some anecdotes from Berberian nations.

The authors not only added the anecdotes into the collection, but they also learned them by comparing. They divided the anecdotes into three types according to the similarities of their plots and motives. The first group was named "Version turque" (Turkish version) and consisted of the Turkish anecdotes gathered by Decourdemanche. The second part was called "Version arabe" (Arabian version) and included some samples from the books printed in Egypt. The last one was "Version berbere" (Berberian version) and there were some stories translated by Moullier. Turkish, Arabian and Berberian anecdotes had quite similar motives but rather different plots. The authors compared these works and announced their own conclusions. There were also given some explanations for the texts. There were some samples to the anecdotes of Eastern Europe and they were contrasted with them.

One of the authors Rene Basset lived in Northern Africa and learned Arabian languages, their literature together with dialect. He wrote down their spoken literature and assembled them into one book by reproducing them. These research gained by Baset not only had value in scientific field, but it also increased the reputation of the French government in Africa. These books by Moullier and Basset produced new hypotheses about the origin of the anecdotes and proved that rapidly developing the research was very crucial in Europe.

Although we mainly talked about the history of the translations of Eastern jokes into European languages in this article, we thought that giving some information about the first anecdotes created in Uzbek was very important. In 1862-1864, there appeared a collection called "Hodja Nasreddin's anecdotes". (Nurmurodov,1987) It only included 19 jokes. There was no any information about the author (or collector), the address and the number of the book. It is extraordinary that it existed in Namangan only in one copy (Maybe it was written only once). As we guess, the collection was either created by Uzbek educated people or gathered and reproduced by Turkic people during their Ramadan months and then translated into Uzbek in Turkey (or in Azerbaijan). But we are able to say that the collection was written in Namangan since a lot of other works existed and appeared particularly in Namangan such as "Qutadg'u Bilig" by Yusuf Khos Hojib. This collection was brought to Tashkent by scientist Hodi Zarif and handed in the Fund of manuscripts in 1930.

After this first collection of Central Asia, collections of other anecdotes started to be published in Kazan. From 1882 on, a new collection of Nasreddin Afandi came out in new publishing houses. The book was called "Letaifi Nasriddin Hoja" (Anecdots by Nasreddin Hodja). They were partially translated into Tatar, although a lot of them were left as they were taken from the collection of 137 anecdotes printed in Istambul. As Turkish scientist Turgut A. Kut, during the years (1882, 1893, 1903, 1904 and 1910) 9 collections with the same themes were published. Naturally, these works were learned by the nations in Central Asia and later used as basis in translations into other languages.

European people liked Eastern jokes so much that a lot of new collections were created during a short period. In 1878 in Berlin, a scientist from Austria, Franz Werner, printed a book named

“Nasreddin Khodja. Ein osmanischer Eulenspiegel” using the previous books. Well-known with the name of Murod Afandi among his European workmates and Turkic people, collected 29 poetic anecdotes in it. After a while, one more collection appeared. “Die Schwänke des Nasreddin und Buadems von Mehemed Tevfiq, mit Genehmigung des Verlegers aus dem Türkischen übersetzt von Dr. E. Müllendorf” (Nasriddin and Buadem anecdotes by Mehemed Tevfiq. Translated into German by Dr. Müllendorf) was published by the publishing house „Reclamische Universal Bibliothek“. There were 201 anecdotes in it and 71 of them belonged to Nasreddin while 130 did to Buadem. All of them were picked out from others and some were reproduced. Dr. Müllendorf sorted out the stories and translated them while Mehemed Tevfiq was responsible for printing. Buadem’s anecdotes in the story were assimilated from Nasriddin’s since they were previously seen as Nasreddin’s jokes in other books. In the introduction of the book, Dr. Müllendorf and Mehemed Tevfiq gave brief explanations about the jokes gathered into the book. When they wrote about Buadem, they said that this term fits for the word “bu adem” (this person) in Turkish. It is known that so as not to use the only name to Nasriddin, many other versions were applied by different nations. Later, Buadem started to be used in European languages as it was and increased the number of the characters.

CONCLUSION

A large part of these translations is the preservation and multiplication of these miniature stories for generations’ future date. These collections were the source for the next ones. Collecting and translating Eastern anecdotes, discussing their variations and versions and comparing are still continuing.

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IRON ADMINISTRATION IN GALLIUM ARSENIDE

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ABSTRACT

Based on the data obtained by nuclear gamma-resonance spectroscopy, it is concluded that the state of impurity atoms depends both on the type of conductivity and on whether these atoms are in the surface layer or in the bulk of semiconductors.

KEYWORDS: *Iron, Nuclear Gamma-Resonance Spectroscopy, Impurity Atoms, Surface Layer, Bulk of Semiconductors.*

INTRODUCTION

A number of works are devoted to the study of the properties of semiconductor compounds doped with iron. It has been shown, in particular, that the introduction of iron into GaAs leads to the appearance in the forbidden band of two deep-lying levels E0 +0.37 and $E\upsilon$ + 0.52 eV; however, until now it has not been clarified to which the indicated levels correspond to isolated iron atoms or the same complexes of the "impurity-impurity" type. It should also be noted that the concentration distribution of iron in GaAs after diffusion is characterized by two regions - near-surface and bulk.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The complex concentration distribution, apparently, is caused by the different state of the impurity in the surface and bulk regions of the crystal. Since the parameters of the NGR spectra depend on the electronic structure and symmetry of the arrangement of impurity atoms in the crystal, it was of interest to study the state of iron atoms in GaAs by the Mössbauer method. The use of the emission version of spectroscopy made it possible to obtain information on impurity atoms both in the bulk of the sample and in its near-surface layer.

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1. EXPERIMENTAL TECHNIQUE

As a starting material, we used p and n-type GaAs samples doped during growth with zinc (p = 1.6-1018 cm-3) and tellurium (n = 1.6-1018 cm-3). Samples in the form of plates were cut from single-crystal ingots oriented in the <111> direction.

The solubility of iron in GaAs is low (~ 1017 at-cm-3 at 1050 ° C [4]), and therefore the emission version of spectroscopy was used to record the Mössbauer spectra - the 57Co isotope was introduced into the samples under study, after the decay of which the Mössbauer level 57mFe. Obviously, the information of emission Mössbauer spectroscopy refers to cobalt, when we mean the location of atoms in the lattice, the possibility of its complexation with lattice defects; and at the same time, this information refers to iron when it comes to the charge state of impurity atoms. In our experiments, 57Co was electrolytically deposited on the surface of the samples, which were then subjected to diffusion annealing in evacuated quartz ampoules at 1050 ° C for 25 h. To reduce the evaporation of arsenic from gallium arsenide, a GaAs powder was placed in the ampoules, providing an equilibrium value of vapor pressure arsenic over the sample due to its evaporation from the powder. NGR spectra were recorded on an electrodynamic setup at 295 ° K with an absorber K4Fe (CN) 6 · 3H20. The spectra were recorded twice - before and after removal of the surface layer (~ 150 μm thick).

Charge state and symmetry of the local environment of iron (cobalt) atoms in the near-surface layer of GaAs. The near-surface region is characterized by rather high concentrations of both impurity cobalt atoms and point defects (vacancies), and therefore in this region of the crystal there is a high probability of the formation of various kinds of associates with point lattice defects by impurity atoms.

Indeed, the observed broadening of the NGR spectra ΓP ^ 57m Fe in n-type samples indicates that iron (cobalt) is in a complex with vacancies. The value of the isomeric shift corresponds to the electronic configuration of iron, close to 3d5.

Since in n-type GaAs an isolated iron atom is ionized and has the 3d ^ 5 electronic configuration (see above), the observed 3d ^ 5 state of iron in the surface layer can be explained by the fact that isolated Fe (3d ^ 6) atoms form a complex with wa ¬Cansion of the type F ^ (3) Ga (3d ^ 5) - V. As a result, an electric field gradient (EFG) arises on the 57m Fe nuclei, which can be calculated by the formula

$$\Delta E_Q = \frac{1}{2} eQ(1-\gamma) \sum \left(\frac{3cos^2\theta_i - 1}{r_i^3} \right) e_i^*$$

Where γ is the Sternheimer coefficient, ri is the distance to the i - ion with charge e_i ^ *, θ_i is the angle between the principal axis of the EFG tensor and the direction ri. Using this formula, the relative values of the quadrupole splitting of the NGR spectra of 57mFe in various A3B5 compounds were calculated. It turned out that the calculated and experimental values of ΔE_Q [11] are in good agreement (Fig. 2).In p-type samples, the situation changes somewhat. Although the “iron-vacancy” associates remain, the impurity center is no longer ionized. As in the case of iron atoms in the GaAs volume, holes populate the 3d-shell of iron and thereby increase the electron density on 57Fe nuclei.

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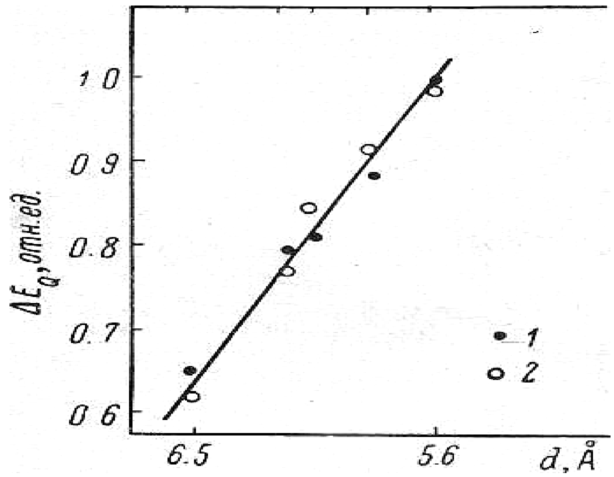

Fig. 2. Experimental (1) and theoretical (2) values of the quadrupole splitting of the NGR spectra of 87Pe in compounds A3B5 As a result, the quadrupole splitting of the NGR spectra should increase sharply, which is observed experimentally.

CONCLUSION

Thus, on the basis of the data obtained, it can be concluded that in the bulk of GaAs, impurity iron atoms are in a cubic environment and they can be regarded as isolated and the levels of iron found in [1, 2] can be attributed to these atoms. In the near-surface layer, iron atoms form complexes with vacancies and it can be assumed that other levels should correspond to such complexes (for example, in [3] such levels were detected by IR spectroscopy for iron atoms in the near-surface layer (GaAs). Both for iron atoms in the bulk of the sample and for near-surface atoms, a charge exchange process is observed depending on the position of the Fermi level. Charge exchange affects the magnitude of the isomeric shift of the NGR spectra, i.e., the charge exchange changes the electron density on 57Fe nuclei due to a change in the population of the 3d shell.

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STRUCTURAL-SEMANTICAL CLASSIFICATION OF CONSTRUCTION TERMS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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ABSTRACT

This article focuses on the term and its semantic structure, analyzes the components of multi-complementary terms, and describes the views of several scholars on the term. In the study of terms as system-forming factors within the lexical-semantic system of language, paradigmatic and syntagmatic relations are distinguished within the systems of terms. Paradigmatic relationships are expressed through the presence of synonymous series, polysemy, and antonymy phenomena, although polysemic and synonymic relationships and antonymic oppositions are characteristic features of lexical-semantic paradigmatics, but they are not alien to terminology.

KEYWORDS: *Terminology, Paradigmatic, Lexical-Semantic, Term-Forming, Morphological, Terminological, Construction-Related Terms.*

INTRODUCTION

Although linguistic terminology does not have a long history, it is one of the areas of interest to many linguists. Separate research on the term and their issues is currently underway. Terminology or terminology should be distinguished as a separate branch of linguistics. Because terms have the same properties as vocabulary. Therefore, the study of terms in a broad sense today is one of the most pressing issues in linguistics.

In the study of terms as system-forming factors within the lexical-semantic system of language, paradigmatic and syntagmatic relations are distinguished within the systems of terms. Paradigmatic relationships are expressed through the presence of synonymous series, polysemy, and antonymy phenomena, although polysemic and synonymic relationships and antonymic oppositions are characteristic features of lexical-semantic paradigmatics, but they are not alien to terminology. In this regard, paradigmatic relations include term-forming, morphological, lexical-semantic and morphosemantic relations. Term-making relationships a) word-maker for terms; b) is understood as a derivative tool for compound terms.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

In this regard, A.A. Reformatsky writes that “it is easy to show the uniqueness of a terminological subsystem through word formation”. On the basis of word-formation and derivatological relations in the system of terms, he developed models of terms, taking into account the models of word-formation and word-combinations, which are distinguished by the productivity and frequency of common language.

emphasizes the possibility of creating.

At the same time morphological relations special of term-word elements in terminological word combinations refers to the fact that words with grammatical categories and paradigms belong to this or that grammatical class, through which these categories and classes can be distinguished, the lexical-semantic relations between them represent different semantic relations. In modern terminology, terms are studied in two main directions. The first approach focuses on its lexical semantic side, while the second focuses on the term as a cognitive, i.e., conceptual. When we work with terms, another dynamic feature of it draws our attention. The dynamic nature of terms is that they develop faster and are more understandable, combining many words to give a deeper impression of the concept. Structural semantic classification of terms plays an important role in the process of term analysis. If the term consists of a single component, it belongs to the old system and has been around for a long time. The structure of terms varies so much that as their composition changes in society, the number of components of the terms increases: Bolt-Panic bolt, Slat-waffle flat slat, Steel-combined steel and concrete column

If we focus on two-component terms, they appear later and have a deeper meaning than single-word terms.

Mainly in Modern Linguistics, two-word terms in Russian and English make up 71%, while multi-component terms make up 13%. As most of the terms in the Uzbek language are composed of Arabic and Persian, we do not know the exact percentage of terms at the moment. We will work with three or more component terms in our research.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

According to the results of the analysis, the terms related to construction were divided into one, two and more terms and classified as follows.

A) one-component terms b) two-component terms blinding / straightening layer; binder / connecting motor; weldment; iron / metal body parts;

B) two-component terms

Contractual liability; panic bolt, cement gun / cement gun

C) three-component terms: covering of building

D) four-component terms: testing and inspection construction documents / documents prepared for experimentation and review.

E) five-component terms: providing fulltime site observation services / obespechenie uslugoy nablyudeniya stroitelnoy

ploshchadki polnyy rabochiy den; Provision of monitoring services on the construction site.

F) The six-component terms beam built in at one end and supported at the other / iron beam, one end of which is clamped and the next part as a beam.

There is also a great deal of emphasis on the classification of terms as part of speech. The results of the study show that one of the terms related to construction in English is often substantive, while the second part of the term consists of words belonging to the noun phrase. In recent studies, however, the main and most common of the multi-component terms in English terms are those with the At + Quality construction. In some cases, we can observe that these terms are formed with or without a preposition. From the following morphological analysis we can see the dynamic nature of the terms, ie which word group they used to belong to and how many components they have, and what structure they are now combined with, and over time the terms are both component and semantically enriched.

1. N + N (noun+noun) Noun component terms with substantive character: panel house / chalet bungalow / terrace courtyard, deck access / high quality wooden house, pile dwilling / pile building.

2. A + N (adjective + noun) terms consisting of a combination of adjectives and nouns packaget home / complex house, Freestanding dewelling / individual house

3. A + N + N (quality + noun + noun) multi-component terms consisting of quality, horse, horse component house type // modular dom; liberal arts

College / college of humanities; high liquid limit soil;

4) N + N + N (child care clinic / pediatricheskaya klinika; builders child care clinic / builders risk insurance /

5) A + A + N (Professional)

6) Adv + A + N (highly organic soil)

7) A + N + prep.N (Lithohological variation across)

When we look at the structure of terms, we recognize that the list can be much wider, and that over time, the number of words in a term increases and its meaning becomes richer.

If we look at the origin and composition of one-component terms, we can see that these terms are formed as a result of the combination of affixes and words. As a result of our experience, we present the following types of construction terms: simple, artificial, complex, complex.

The one-component construction terms that make up the first group make up almost 40% of the terms, such as run / stain (stain that flows from paint to wall 1 to another object) brick / brick, scab / connector, slab / stone gypsum / handle, and so on. One-component terms form a major part of the construction terminosystem and are distinguished by their simple structure.

The second group of construction terms is affixation. 7% of the terms of the second group in English are formed using prefixes un-, sub-, up-, over-, non-, inter- (unbraced, subcontract, subsoil, upheaval, overtime, interfenestration)

Most of the terms belonging to the following group consist of terms formed with the help of suffixes, the following suffixes are the most commonly used in the construction of terms -er, -

ion, -ing, -ment, -ness, -le, -ity, -te, -ive, -or, -ed, -ing, -eon, -on, -y, -ant, - el, -le, -up, -oir, -al, -ge, -less, -cy, -able, -ar , -ous, -ence, -ance.

Construction terms belonging to the third group are compound words that are formed when two or more word cores are joined. For example framework; pinhole; plasterboard; firebrick; deadmat;

In modern terminography, this method is the most effective way to create terms, and the number of terms created by this method is growing. Over time, as technology and human consciousness have grown, it has become a complex process to express many concepts in one word, so terms consisting of two or more words The number is growing. Leychik 2007: 53. Considering the development of technology and human consciousness in the case of the addition of this idea, we promote the idea that the term can express a concept not only with two words but also with more than seven words.

As we focus on the construction of construction-related terms, terms created using a hyphen connector make up a large part.

A) The terms Khrushchev-house / Khrushchev houses, combined with a hyphen from the nickname horses;

C) Terms formed from numbers using a hyphen: three-deckers / three-deckers;

E) Terms composed of letters using a hyphen: A-frame / A-shaped closed roof; L-shaped

D) Morphemes formed by combining several morphemes using abbreviations: Walk - up apartment./ Multi-storey houses built without elevators

CONCLUSION

Looking at the analysis of the structural-semantic classification of terms below, we can conclude that polylexemic terms are semantically superior to monolexemic terms. Also, multi-component terms are now emerging as their dominance in English and a new way of creating terms.

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THE USE OF PROJECT WORK IN TASK-BASED LANGUAGE TEACHING

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ABSTRACT

Project work is one of the main methods of increasing motivation in task-based language teaching and learning. When organizing project activities of students by a teacher, learning outcomes are improved due to interactivity. In the process of this activity, the teacher with the students finds difficult moments in learning, poses a problem that is relevant for students, thinks about connections with other objects and phenomena, and also develops a vision of the practical application of the knowledge gained, as a result of which the motivation for learning activities increases. Each task, stage of the lesson should contain a problem that students independently notice, determine, develop possible solutions to the problem, give them an assessment. Working with a project implies the ability to work with information, actively show oneself in a team, and try to become a leader. Students' confidence in their own abilities will increase (especially among weak students), attitudes towards better study. Learning quality is enhanced when students, while working on a project, take responsibility for their own learning. In this article, we will discuss the effects of project work on the development of student motivation for further learning English, on the acquisition of universal educational actions in the process of preparing a project.

KEYWORDS: *Project Work, Motivation, English, Universal Learning Activities, Project Presentation, Language Skills, Interactivity.*

INTRODUCTION

Learning a foreign language is a complex process that requires efforts from both students and teachers. In accordance with the modern concept of subjective learning, a student who cognizes the reality surrounding him is the subject of learning, and this learning involves an independent activity. What is the role of the teacher in this? The teacher has at his disposal various ways of directing the student's activity. And the main task of the teacher is to find the point of intersection of the student's interests and the tasks of the studied material, to indicate the personal interest of students in the studied material. And this can be achieved if only the student realizes the applicability, the practical significance of the knowledge acquired. The personal motivation of students is at the heart of the project work method.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

There are a number of definitions of the concept of "project". Common and fundamental for the whole number of definitions is: the presence of a problem that is interesting for the project participants, the use of research methods, independent work, structuring the stages of the project, obtaining a material final product. It is important for the student not only to hear and see the material being studied, but also to apply it, to reveal its practical significance.

To implement a project, we need first select the type of project from among the existing ones. Polat classifies the types of projects according to their main characteristics:

- The method dominating in the project (research, creative, role-playing, familiarization and orientation, etc.);
- The nature of project coordination: direct (rigid, flexible), hidden (implicit, imitating a project participant);
- The nature of contacts (among the participants of the same school, class, city, region, country, different countries of the world);
- The number of project participants;
- The duration of the project [Polat, 1999].

There are a range of problems to be presented in project work. For the topic: "Air pollution", students need to identify the problem, the reasons why this topic may be of interest to students. The motivation of students lies in the result of their activities; therefore, at the beginning of work, one should determine the nature of the final product, because students need to be clearly aware of the possibilities for further application of the results of their activities. First of all, the application of the knowledge is gained by the students themselves. Applicability options can be suggested by the students themselves. The final product can be a decorated stand, poster, web page, etc. Having decided on the topic and purpose of the project, the number of participants and the duration of the project should be adjusted. The whole class with pre-assigned tasks can become participants in the project. The duration of this project on the topic "Air pollution" should correspond to the deadlines for the completion of the study of this thematic section.

Having acquired knowledge on this topic, experience of presentation in English, the project participants had the opportunity to share their knowledge.

Project activity is one of the components of the content section of the main educational program. The project method contributes to the development of such universal educational activities as the development of students' cognitive skills, orientation in the information space, the ability to independently structure their knowledge, and the development of critical thinking. The development of the communicative competence of students is the main and main task, in view of the development of the personality. So, when implementing intercultural communication in

English, the ability to intuitively understand another person is manifested, despite the language barrier. The success of learning, first of all, depends on the presence of motivation, the student's need for a given subject, which activates it and acts as a necessary condition for a high-quality learning outcome.

In order to form positive motivation in English lessons, a task should be set so that the motives are associated with the cognitive interests of students, the need to master new knowledge and skills. In English lessons, it is necessary to create a comfortable and natural atmosphere of communication "teacher-student". At the same time, it is important to solve the problem with the situation of decreasing interest in the language when difficulties arise. In such a situation, the teacher helps, who uses active teaching methods, helping students to master a large amount of educational material with a lack of formed general skills. Therefore, the effectiveness of teaching English is determined not only by the amount of acquired knowledge, abilities and skills, but also by those teaching methods that will help students to effectively master information.

DISCUSSIONS AND RESULTS

During the project lesson, various goals of a methodological and psychological nature are achieved, which can be summarized as follows:

- The center of the learning process is transferred from the teacher to the students, which, according to the educational standard, is one of the main tasks;

- Control of all knowledge and skills on this topic is carried out;

- a more serious attitude to the lesson is provided, there is an awareness of oneself as a member of the team;

- New information is acquired;

- The emotional mood of all students rises.

Thus, project activity is one of the main methods of increasing motivation for learning English. When organizing project activities of students by a teacher, learning outcomes are improved due to interactivity. In the process of this activity, the teacher with the students finds difficult moments in learning, poses a problem that is relevant for students, thinks about connections with other objects and phenomena, and also develops a vision of the practical application of the knowledge gained, as a result of which the motivation for learning activities increases. Each task, stage of the lesson should contain a problem that students independently notice, determine, develop possible solutions to the problem, give them an assessment. Working with a project implies the ability to work with information, actively show oneself in a team, and try to become a leader.Students' confidence in their own abilities increases (especially among weak students), attitudes towards study for the better. Learning quality is enhanced when students, while working on a project, take responsibility for their own learning.

Effective forms of work on projects:

• Organization of independent work of students on the topic of the project;

• Providing visual material and all necessary items for developing further actions;

• Use, if necessary, of Internet resources.

Project activities in the lesson provide an opportunity to develop the creative abilities of the student. In this activity, the student has the opportunity to express himself, his independence in decision-making, to control his own educational process. It is necessary to formulate the basic concepts of students and their interest in this type of activity. This is facilitated by the specificity of the subject under consideration - the English language. The teacher can offer to choose a topic on their own, giving students the opportunity to creatively organize their activities using their own sphere of interest. Thus, in the mind of the student, two points are combined: the educational task and the sphere of their interests. This is important, because when a student is working on a topic in which he is personally interested or wants to understand (in case of difficulties), he will be careful and try to apply all his knowledge and skills in order to provide the topic. A high level of motivation in the classroom will give the student confidence, improve their academic performance, and help build strong relationships with teachers. The teacher, increasing the level of motivation of students through project activities, organizes a favorable atmosphere in the lesson, contributing to an increase in positive results in all areas (personal and emotional, educational, etc.).

Promotion of project activities in an educational institution is carried out with the support of the administration and a team of teachers-mentors, enthusiasts who organize the work of the project office of the institutions. Students who have approved the theme of the project, after studying it and presenting it in the classroom, "smart changes", participate in scientific and practical conferences, olympiads, competitions for project activities. In university events (exhibitions, festivals, the same smart changes, quizzes, etc.) also allow students to become interested and try themselves in the implementation of the knowledge gained in practice. Projects are classified into the following categories: research work; experimental design; social project; volunteer project; creative project;

An example of a creative project is the "English Fairy Tale" project, the essence of which is the creation, translation of a fairy tale into English and theatrical performance as a result of training. This form develops the communicative competence of students, creativity and activity, which, subsequently, manifests itself in life.

CONCLUSION

So, on the basis of the above, we can conclude that the most applicable for the development of internal motivation of students, their awareness of needs, the practical applicability of the acquired knowledge is the project method. The main distinguishing features of the project work are: stimulating students' interest in specific problems on the topic under study, independent work of students, application of knowledge from other disciplines, as well as previously acquired knowledge, practical significance. The inclusion of various activities in the learning process contributes to increased efficiency. Project activity motivates and activates independence, deepens interest in learning in general.

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HISTORY OF BAISUN SILK KNITTING FACTORY

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ABSTRACT

This article discusses the history of the Baisun Tea Weaving Mill, the process by which individual artisans later merged into small businesses, and its impact on handicrafts. Newspapers were published in 1950-80, dissertations, and a lot of scientific literatures were used in writing the article. The dictatorial Soviet state forcibly and rapidly reorganized society on a "socialist basis": agriculture was forcibly nationalized, and enterprises were artificially industrialized. National handicrafts were also involved in this vortex of "socialist experiments".

KEYWORDS: *"Red Company" Co-Operative, Artisan, Baisun, Olachabof, Soul, Blacksmithing, Jewelry, Copper, Degrading, Sewing, "Red Board", "Kuybishev" Co-Operative, Tea.*

INTRODUCTION

The dictatorial Soviet state forcibly and rapidly reorganized society on a "socialist basis": agriculture was forcibly nationalized, and enterprises were artificially industrialized. National handicrafts were also involved in this vortex of "socialist experiments". The submissive artisans were also merged at the end of 1924 into a collective production enterprise was called the Red Company. In 1925, masters Babakul, Khamro, Mukhiddin, Kiyomkhuja, and other craftsmen donated their equipment to the company. Each company had 5-6 devices at its disposal. Such companies have been operating for some time in Chorchinor, Bogibolo, Pasurhi, Sariosiyo, Tokchikishlak, and other areas. Until 1927, artisans worked in their shops or generalized buildings, as there was no centralized enterprise in the district. The process of attracting artisans and handicraft co-operatives to the co-operatives of the industrial unions of Uzbekistan was carried out simultaneously with the unions of all districts.

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MATERIALS AND METHODS

In April 1927, the Red Board handicraft artel was established in Boysun. Artel had four workshops in the villages of Baisun, Pasurhi, Bogibolo, and Sariosiyo. Beginning in 1928, the state began to provide significant assistance in strengthening the artel. At that time, the leading position in the artel was occupied by weaving. Artisans used to weave alacha, janda, norpusti, mama tea, and ice-like fabrics on the machines, but since 1932, tea and bekasam have been produced. These fabrics are made of dyed and colorless cotton yarn, cotton (cocoon) fiber, called "banoraf" spun on wheels. Artisans used a variety of colors to dye the finished yarn, including pomegranate peel, rhubarb, spinach root, and walnut. Until 1932, the professions of blacksmithing, jewelry, copper smithing, degreasing, shoemaking, carpentry, pottery, juicing, and handicrafts in the district were also merged into the Red Board artel [3].

By 1950, all handicraft enterprises in the district were merged into the Kuibyshev Artel. Master Qadir, Master Rahmat, Master Abduraiym, Master Rahmon, their successors, Master Mamarayim, Master Rasullar, became famous for weaving bread. In 1950, the Kuibyshev artel produced 94,593 meters of cotton, 2,697 meters of silk, 894 meters of silk, and 90 meters of satin. In 1957 the members of the artel were weavers Murtazaev Holmamat 170%, blacksmith Kuziev Samad 206%, dressmaker Sohibov Nor 205%, blacksmith Norboev Mamadi 135%, weavers Mamatkulov Umbar, Safarov Norkul, Karimov Mallalar 162%, seamstress Bochijamari Chulpon, and Kurbanova Khadija fulfilled their annual production and sales targets by 154% [10, P.144], boxer Bobokul Jurakulov [6], seamstresses Zumrat Salomova [7], Kholnazar Fayziev [8], Sharofat Kadir [9]. They have earned the respect of the people by producing products. In 1963, on the basis of this enterprise, a consumer services complex was established. On June 1, 1967, the consumer services complex in the district was closed. Anar Safarova and Khosiyat Juraeva, who worked in the workshop for the production of art products at the plant, are the most skilled seamstresses. On the basis of this enterprise in 1972 the Baysun experimental tea weaving factory was established. This year, the company produced and sold 217,000 soums worth of goods, and over the next five years, the company increased its gross output to 16,387,700 soums and its sales to 15,656,900 soums [3]. In 1974, the tea weaving factory produced a gross output of 4 million 401 thousand soums and sold products worth 4 million 2600 thousand soums. By the end of 1976, the factory had produced a variety of products worth 7.2 million soums. In 1972-1976, great attention was paid to increasing the cultural and social well-being of the labor community, increasing the interest in labor, and a modern kindergarten for 140 children, a shop, and a medical center was built and put into operation. There is also a new modern textile building for 150 machines, a new mechanized brick plant with a capacity of 10 million bricks per year, a rest house for workers in the village of Avlod, a pioneer camp for children, a 4-room shower. Rano Usmonova, Kholida Zhiyanova, Mastura Jabborova, Sofia Kholnazarova, along with the leading skilled weavers Sanobar Ibragimova, Pardahol Norbekova, Pardahol Jabborova, took part in the competition. Factory workers were sent to Moscow, Margilan, and Namangan tea factories for one week to one month, as well as to advanced workers' schools. In 1975-1985, 75 Baysun tea weavers improved their skills in Tashkent, Kokand, and Moscow, and in 1986-1989, 72 workers were sent to improve their skills in Moscow, Tashkent, and Andijan. Many workers have switched to 18 looms each, instead of the standard 12 looms. In addition, more than 110 leading workers of the enterprise joined the initiatives of weavers from Tashkent, Fergana, Margilan, and Namangan, and contributed to a significant increase in production in 1972-1975. In particular, G. Gafforova, S. Mamatova, Z. Fatkhullaeva, R. Kadyrova, S. Sattorova P. The Norbekova masters skillfully operated two looms and fulfilled their daily obligations by 130-150%. As a result, labor productivity in 1975 increased 3.6 times compared to 1971. The number of factory workers was 320, and in the final year, it was planned to produce products worth 2 million 634 thousand soums. I million soums more than in 1974. For the first nine months of this year, the production plan was fulfilled by 103 percent, the sales plan by 102 percent, and a net profit of 595,000 soums was achieved [10]. Skilled workers of the experimental tea weaving factory in Baysun P. Мирзабекова, C. In 1978, Majidova took the initiative to increase the number of shift assignments by 1.5-2 times. The initiators managed to weave 910010 thousand meters of satin instead of 5200 meters due to the elimination of interruptions, the transition from one device to another, the reduction of time spent on the operation of the stalled device, and the work on more than the norm. Abdurahmanov managed to lift 408-409 thousand running meters per month instead of 360 thousand running meters. The second turn of the Baysun Experimental Tea Knitting Factory, a new sewing factory, was commissioned on December 29, 1992. The two-storey factory cost 15 million soums and 200 jobs were created [11].

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, it should be noted that as a result of the introduction of a large number of complex machines, mechanisms, and innovations in handicrafts, the mill and bakery became the food industry, handicrafts shoe factory, weaving, and spinning became the light industry, metallurgy, and blacksmithing.

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KARAKALPAKS OF THE FERGANA VALLEY: MIGRATION AND INTEGRATION PROCESSES

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ABSTRACT

The article describes the migration processes of karakalpaks to the Fergana valley and the involvement of Karakalpak ethnic groups in the ethnocultural processes of ethnic Uzbeks. In this article, the author describes the history of karakalpaks' migration to the Ferghana valley, but also illustrates their location, lifestyle, traditional economic activities, and a number of ethnic characteristics in their culture. He also tried to analyze the changes in economic and cultural life of karakalpaks in the Uzbek ethnic environment and the processes of Uzbek-Karakalpak ethnointegration. The article has scientific and practical implications for a deep and in-depth study of traditional and modern interethnic processes in the Ferghana valley.

KEYWORDS: *Migration, Relationship, Habitat, Karakalpaks, Nomads, Comprehensive Economy.*

I. INTRODUCTION

The Ferghana valley is characterized by a number of peculiarities, including political stability in relation to other Central Asian countries.

The reasons for the migration of Karakalpak ethnic communities to the Ferghana Valley are not politically motivated. Although the political tensions in the area were the main reason for the departure of the studied ethnic community from their native land, other factors also influenced the migration process.

As to the reasons for karakalpaks migrating to other parts of Central Asia, including the Ferghana valley, it is worth noting that they also consider traditional economic activities along the Syrdarya river.

Studies of toponymic and ethnotoponimic materials show that the majority of the Karakalpak villages in the Ferghana valley are in the Kokand and Andijan zones. Located in the Kokand and Andijan zones, these Karakalpak villages differ in their history and features.

II. MATERIAL AND METHODS

Historical and ethnographic information about the karakalpaks of Fergana valley is mainly found in the works of a number of authors who lived in the 19 th century and later.

In particular, in the works of the Russian-speaking researchers F.Nazarov, V.Nalivkin, V.I.Massalskiy, V.N.Kushelevskiy, who were in the Kokand khanate from 1813-1814, and later Y.R.Vinnikov and I.I.Inogamov, S.Gubaeva's works provide information on the distribution of Karakalpak karakalpaks in this area, their numbers and tribal structure.

* Atakxanov Rafikjon

Well-known ethnographer L.S.Tolstova have been specially studied Karakalpak ethnic groups living in the Ferghana valley for several years. The researcher visited a number of field expeditions in the valley during the field expeditions in Karakalpakstan and collected numerous historical and ethnographic materials about them. These studies contain information on the livelihoods, economic activities and other ethnographic features of the Karakalpak karakalpaks, as well as their interactions with the local population. The author used a comparative study of the aforementioned sources and literature, as well as data collected from several field expeditions across the valley over the years.

III. THE RESULTS AND FINDINGS

Ferghana valley is an intermountain hollow in the mountains of Central Asia. The area is about 22 thousand square meters, km., and together with the surrounding mountains up to 80 thousand square meters. Km. The Ferghana valley has the highest population density in Central Asia. More than 9 million people live in the valley, which makes up almost a third of all residents of Uzbekistan. In the XVIII - XIX centuries, the valley was the center of the Kokand khanate, played a special role in the socio-economic and cultural life of the region.

The territory of the Ferghana valley is part of the oldest centers of world civilization. One of the routes of the Great Silk Road that connected the East with the West passed through the territory of the Ferghana valley. Since ancient times, numerous peoples and nationalities with a very variegated ethnic composition of the population have lived on the territory of the Ferghana valley. This is due to the fact that at various times in history there was a resettlement of different ethnic groups in this territory of Central Asia.

The history knows different ways that lead to the emergence of migration processes: the relocation and resettlement of certain ethnic groups: capture by military or other means of greater territory with an incorruption of them as part of the conquest of the past many years and many years of imperial empire; withdrawal of captive ethnic groups or their significant parts; voluntary or violent remodeling; rural-agricultural, industrial or industrial production of weakly cultivated land; the processes of industrialization and urbanization, when it was the most developed nation to install aspiration in the city, located on foreign ethnic territory, etc [1,101-102].

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The favorable geographical location and relative isolation of the Ferghana valley not only determined the enhanced economic and cultural development of the region, but also led to a significant influx of different ethnic elements here [2].

I would like to emphasize that the fact that it was such a geographical isolation of the Ferghana valley that separated itself from the political events that took place in other regions of Central Asia and a calmer situation in the region was one of the prerequisites for the resettlement of ethnic groups in the valley. Civil wars, medieval social conditions, famine and devastation forced people to move to other, more peaceful habitats.

As a result, the Ferghana Valley is already towards the end of the 19th beginning of the XX centuries has become one of the most densely populated and multinational regions of Central Asia [2,4]. Migration processes played a significant role in shaping the population of Ferghana and its ethnic composition. Active resettlement of various ethnic elements in this territory continued until the beginning of the 20th century.

One of the ethnic groups that migrated to the Ferghana valley is karakalpaks. Migration processes that took place during the XVIII - XX centuries, and many peoples of Central Asia did not leave aside the Karakalpak people.

Karakalpaks is the main indigenous population of Karakalpakstan, which is part of the Republic of Uzbekistan. They mainly live on the territory of their homeland - on the Amu Darya delta, the coast of the Aral Sea. But individual groups of karakalpaks were resettled outside the homeland, including the territory of the Ferghana valley as a result of various historical and political circumstances and migration processes. According to various historical data, the karakalpaks migrated, preserving their ethnic self-name, tribal affiliation, culture and life.

Analyzing historical and field materials, the process of resettlement of karakalpaks in the Ferghana valley can be divided into the following stages:

1) The Kalmyk invasion of 1723 led the karakalpaks to complete ruin. After the Dzungar invasion, the so-called part of the “upper karakalpaks” [3,17] separated from the main group was forced to penetrate into the Zeravshan valley, and then into the Ferghana valley. As a result of the Kalmyk invasion, starting from the 18th century, there is a process of resettlement of part of the karakalpaks from the territories of the middle reaches of the Syr Darya to the Ferghana valley, in particular to the shores of the Syr Darya and Kara Darya. But the process of resettlement of the karakalpaks does not end there. The remaining karakalpakscontinued to live in the middle reaches of the Syr Darya, depending on the kalmyks at a distance from Turkestan to Tashkent.

2)The next wave of immigrants came here under Abdu-Karim-biy - the ruler of Ferghana (1740-1760) [4,80]. In the middle of the 18th century, the process of dividing the karakalpaks into "lower" and "upper" intensified as a result of clashes with the Kazakh Zhuzes. Kazakh Zhuzes took cattle and lands from the karakalpaks, took the inhabitants captive. After the defeat of the karakalpaks, the bulk of the Karakalpaks moved to the lower reaches of the Amu Darya, and the rest of the “upper” karakalpaks gradually moved south towards Tashkent, from there they partially moved to the Ferghana valley.

Thus, in the first half of the 18th century, following the wave of political events, the next migration process of the karakalpaks took place, although their main resettlement to this territory occurred later [5,20].

2) Since the second half of the 18th century, the process of the main resettlement of the karakalpaks to the Ferghana Valley has intensified. This period is significant because during the reign of Narbuta-biya (1763-1798) the migration process was long and lasted until the end of the 18th century. Information on the period of resettlement of the karakalpaks in the second half of the 18th century is mainly provided by field data conducted at the places of residence of the karakalpaks in the Ferghana valley, (according to the results of surveys of respondents by a researcher) The basis for this is the legends preserved in the memory of elderly residents of the ferghanakarakalpaks [6].

In addition, there is evidence that land was distributed during the reign of Norbuta-biya.in the archival materials of the CHSA of the Uzbek SSR [5,21].

3)The last migration of the karakalpaks dates back to the campaigns of Alim Khan in Tashkent. It is characterized in the forcible resettlement of karakalpaks during the predatory campaigns of Alim Khan in Tashkent. Alim Khan relocated the karakalpaks in order to increase the number of citizens and taxpayers. Thus, literary sources and folk legends allow us to assert that the last part of the ethnographic groups of the karakalpaks was resettled in the Ferghana valley during the reign of Alim Khan (1800-1809).

Scientific literature and sources, including field research materials conducted at the places of settlement of the karakalpaks of the Ferghana valley, show that they were resettled to the Ferghana valley several times, and each time they got there in more than one way. The resettlement of the karakalpaks lasted from the first quarter of the 18 th century to the beginning of the 19 th century. I would like to note the peculiarity of the resettlement, they were diverse in nature. Due to the fact that the resettlement routes were not the same, some of them were forcibly resettled, others independently.

Karakalpaks migrated mainly along the Syr Darya river. The Syr Darya, a large waterway, along with the Narinriver and the surrounding mountains, provides a mild climate with an abundance of flora and fauna. Thanks to the rivers and numerous lakes, it was easy for Karakalpak to adapt to local conditions. The resettlement of the main groups of karakalpaks along the Syr Darya and Qoradarya rivers, in the deltas and valleys of large rivers was due to their general complex nature of the economy. The habitats at the water facilities allowed the karakalpaks to combine the entire complex of the economy - agriculture, fishing, cattle breeding and home fishing. They made reeds from reeds, began to cultivate land, carried out irrigation ditches, created a kind of irrigation system and were engaged in agriculture, there was an opportunity to engage in fishing. Such resettlement of karakalpaks throughout the Ferghana valley can be considered a complete analogy with the fact that they are adapted to natural conditions and engage in integrated farming near waterways.

V.Nalivkin mentions the resettlement of karakalpaks across the territory of the Ferghana valley, that most of the karakalpaks: "... settled on the banks of the Amu and Syr Darya ... that it was a completely arbitrary choice, based on habits and sympathies, worked out for centuries on the basis of their former homeland in his book "A brief history of the Kokand khanate" [7,14].

I would like to note that the karakalpaks who settled in the Ferghana valley were predominantly practically uninhabited territories that were not used for life support day and the economy was stable - agricultural and agricultural and fish, on one hand, mobile - nomadic cattle production on the other hand, gradually moving to a settled life. Judging by the places where the karakalpaks settled, they were barren, swampy, overgrown with reeds.

In addition to the resettlement of the karakalpaks, the Kokand rulers, in turn, agreed that they settled near the river coasts and in territories where there were many lakes. Nevertheless, the Kokand rulers decided to check the intentions of the settlers by asking the question: “are they telling the truth?”, “aren't they going to leave Kokand?”, “Do they not quarrel?

As a result, specially appointed people behind the karakalpaks informed Khan that they were buying cattle, goats, and cows in the bazaar. Convinced of the direct intentions of the settlers, Khan said: “These people will not go anywhere” - and allowed them to settle along the Syr Darya from Saur-tepe to Babagazy [8,31].

The historical role of the semi-nomads was very' great in Central Asia. Since ancient times, there have been very close and versatile ties between nomads and farmers. Here lived semi-nomads and a semi-settled population of two historically established types: one of them is a semi-settled tribe that did not become nomads, and the other is settled nomads. They traditionally conducted a comprehensive economy, cattle-breeding and agriculture, and in some areas, also fishing. This economic and cultural type was distinguished by S.P.Tolstov based on archaeological materials. Ethnographic studies convincingly prove that its characteristic representatives are the karakalpaks.

The features of the territory of the karakalpaks can be noted by its compact tribal factors. Compact settlement is, as it were, the norm that determines the integrity of the classification of ethnic groups.

A characteristic feature of the karakalpaks of the XVIII century is the preservation of remnants of tribal divisions among them. As we know, the karakalpaks were divided into two large divisions (arys) - fourteen relatives and kongrat, which in turn were divided into tribal groups. Given the invaluable work of leading ethnologists in the study of the karakalpaks of the Ferghana Valley L.S.Tolstova, S.S.Gubaeva, T.A.Zhdanko and others, we can only give indirect information, mainly obtained in the field of modern research. Since then, namely from the 50s of the last century, when research was carried out on the karakalpaks of the Ferghana valley, not a little time passed, while to some extent the tribal names were forgotten. Only the toponymic data of ethnic groups give us the opportunity' to somewhat supplement the tribal names of the FerghanaKarakalpaks. But in some areas of the compactly living karakalpaks of Ferghana, tribal ties remained.

Although the Ferghanakarakalpaks did not have such complex tribal structures as the karakalpaks of Khorezm in the late 19th - early 20th centuries, however, the following generic names were recorded here: mangyt, keneges; kipchak; kungirat and subdivisions of Oimovut, naiman, kiyali, muyten, etc.

Karakalpaki gradually settling on the lands from Andijan to Kokand, created a number of their settlements. They lived in Kasansay (3580 people), Kokand (2180 people), Andijan (2053 people), Namangan (2180 people), Balykchi (1948 people), Shahrikhan (1780 people), Buvaida

(850 people), Chust (815 people), as well as on the territory of the Dzhalakuduk, Kurgantepa, Altiaryk, Besharyk, Kuva, Rishtan, Fergana, and some other areas of the valley [9,78].

According to the 1917 census, there were 10735 karakalpaks [10,42-44] in the Ferghana valley, and in 1926 their number was 18520 people [11,216-219]. According to the 1959 census, 156 thousand people lived in Karakalpakstan, including 11.4 thousand people in Karakalpak, including Bukhara and Khorezm regions and the Ferghana valley, and 2.5 thousand people in Turkmenistan.

According to 1996 data, 1 million 416 thousand people live in the Republic of Karakalpakstan (35% of them are Karakalpaks). Small groups of karakalpaks live in Bukhara, Andijan, Namangan, Samarkand, Tashkent and Surkhandarya regions [12].

The main dwelling of the Ferghana karakalpaks living in the valley of the Syr Darya river was a cap-hut made of reeds. The yurt was not widespread in their everyday life, since not all Karakalpak settlers could bring yurts with them to the Ferghana valley [8]. The process of resettlement of the karakalpaks to Ferghana was complex and lengthy. Therefore, not everyone could bring a yurt with them. Yurts were almost the same as the Khorezm ones. Since yurts were few in number, the karakalpaks mainly built a “kepa” in the form of construction and a device resembling a yurt. Kepe mainly served as a temporary home. Passing to a settled life, the Karakalpaks from the time of the Khudayar khan began to build houses of a constant type. The technique of building a permanent home, the karakalpaks learned from neighboring Uzbeks. Although they began to build adobe houses, and did not differ much from their neighbors - Uzbeks, but some features of the construction of houses have survived to this day.

In the middle of the 19th century cattle breeding and fishing occupied a significant place in the economy of the karakalpaks of Ferghana. The integration of the karakalpaks with the local peoples gradually led to the development of agriculture in the leading, more substantial sector of the economy. As in other regions of Central Asia, the Ferghana karakalpaks mastered the cultivation of cotton. By the end of the 19th and beginning of the 20th centuries, near the karakalpaks of the Ferghana valley, agriculture became the leading branch of the economy. According to the 1897 census, 92% of the karakalpaks were engaged in agriculture [13,122-123].

The karakalpaks of the Ferghana valley, on an equal footing with agriculture, were proportionally engaged in individual cultures. While Uzbeks besides cotton cultivated industrial and garden crops, as well as were engaged in horticulture, in contrast to Uzbeks, karakalpaks preferred to cultivate traditional crops, i.e. crops (dzhugar, wheat, rice, millet, corn, barley), melons (melon, watermelon, pumpkin) legumes (peas, mash), technical (sesame, kendyr). Such traditional farming in some villages of the karakalpaks of the Ferghana valley has been preserved to this day [14]. Especially they were masters of growing special varieties of melons, sown a lot of dzhugara, rice and wheat. Uzbeks sowed onions, carrots, rice, grapes.

Thus, the composition of crops was almost the same among the Uzbeks and Karakalpaks. But in proportion they differed. As part of the agricultural crops of the Ferghanakarakalpaks, traditions are traced that lead into the depths of their history.

As you know, the specificity of the geographical settlement of the karakalpaks is explained by their management by the traditional economy - cattle breeding. When the karakalpaks moved to the Ferghana valley, they were given the place of Ganzhiravon near Kokand. Then they asked the Kokand khan to settle them along the coast of the Syr Darya, since they have a lot of cattle. The main place in the cattle breeding of the karakalpaks was occupied by cattle breeding, in a smaller number of horses, sheep and goats. Karakalpaks were engaged in distant industrial cattle breeding, i.e. cattle were driven to the mountains in summer, and grazed in the village in winter. Before the arrival of the karakalpaks in the valley, the best mountain pastures were occupied by other semi-nomadic peoples i.e. Kypchaks and Kyrgyz. Therefore, the karakalpaks could graze their cattle only in the Karakalpak steppe. Therefore, the steppe is called Karakalpak. The bulk of the Ferghana karakalpaks did not drive cattle to the mountains, grazing them on nearby pastures.

In the economy of the Ferghana karakalpaks cattle breeding was of great importance. In all karakalpaks, including the Khorezm karakalpaks, the use and maintenance of livestock was of the same nature.

Fishing also played a significant role in the life of the karakalpaks. In the mid of 50-ies of the 20th century, Karakalpakstan was a large industrial fishing center. Fishing for the karakalpaks of the valley, like other karakalpaks of Central Asia, is a favorite pastime in the field of economy. The Uzbeks called them “Shabakkor” [8,37], i.e. loving fish. Karakalpaks fished in lakes and rivers located in the Ferghana Valley. Fish were caught with specially prepared devices: sledges, net, fishing rod, etc. Various dishes were prepared from fish.

By the beginning of the 20th century, with the intensive development of agriculture, cattle breeding and especially fishing had faded into the background. The economy of the karakalpaks during the study period underwent significant changes in the direction of rapprochement with the agricultural economy of the Ferghana uzbeks.

The karakalpaks living in the Ferghana valley conducted active trade relations with other peoples of the valley. Since the karakalpaks were skilled craftsmen for the production of reed products, they mainly delivered mats (boyra, chiy) and various baskets to the bazaars, thereby providing them with many necessary household items. At the bazaars it was often possible to meet various carpets and nightmares made by Karakalpak craftsmen. Meanwhile, in turn, the karakalpaks were forced to buy from uzbek artisans some items not made by them themselves.

The development of national forms of clothing also occurred under the influence of neighbors. Many elements of the Uzbek and Tajik costume were also perceived by the karakalpaks, as a result of which in the late 19th - early 20th centuries their clothes were not much different from the clothes of settled Uzbeks and Tajiks. With regard to ethnic specificity in traditional clothing, the karakalpaks, the headdress of a married woman-kimeshek, even in the studies of L.S. Tolstova of the 60s of the XX century said: “kimesheks have not been preserved at all” [8,138]. However, older women remember when, in the days of their childhood, women wore kimeshek: young women were red and old women were white [15,198-200].

The considered migration processes of the karakalpaks show that during the period of resettlement and resettlement of the karakalpaks in the Ferghana valley, along with the integration processes, their economy retained its specificity. Settling on the lands along the Syr Darya river, the karakalpaks created their villages on a tribal basis, actively ran farms. However, in the economy of the karakalpaks of Ferghana, in contrast to the economy of the karakalpaks of the lower Syr-Darya and Amu-Darya, the composition of crops has significantly changed. Cattle breeding basically became settled, fishing activity decreased significantly. These changes are due to the influence of the surrounding Uzbeks.

IV.DISCUSSION

Due to hot and dry climate in Uzbekistan and mountainous and steppe zones, the population of the Republic is uneven. The population basically lives in valleys and oases. Today, (as of January 2021), the population of Uzbekistan is over 34.5 [16] million people, representing more than 130 nationalities [17].

The Ferghana valley, one of the most densely populated regions in Central Asia, is far more complex in terms of its ethnic composition. There are 500 people per square kilometer. In terms of density, the CIS countries and the world have the highest rates. The area is home to Uzbeks, Kyrgyz, Uighur, Kazakh, Tatar, Russian, and a small number of Karakalpak ethnographic groups. Karakalpaks have been living in the valley since the 18th century.

Studying the traditional way of life and culture of this ethnographic group in the valley became especially important after we gained independence. This is because the study of other ethnos, who live side by side with the multinational Uzbek nation, is of great interest among historians, ethnologists and philologists. Several scientific studies on the karakalpaks of the Ferghana valley have been conducted, and their migration, location, and economic traditions have been explored. However, as these studies were carried out in the 50s of the 20th century, the transition of almost a generation to the age of Karakalpakstan necessitated further research into the ethnic and interethnic processes of recent years. Of course, the main source of this is the fundamental study of L.S.Tolstova “Karakalpaksof Ferghanavalley”. Supplementary and complementary information about the Ferghana karakalpaks is also based on data gathered from field ethnographic surveys and surveys conducted over the past decade. For example, in 2008-2018 special field expeditions were organized in Pop district of Namangan region, Dangara district of Fergana region, Balikchi district of Andijan region, where populations of valley karakalpaks were living.

V. CONCLUSION

The considered migration processes of the Karakalpaks show that during the period of resettlement and resettlement of the Karakalpaks in the Ferghana valley, along with the integration processes, their economy retained its specificity. Settling on the lands along the Syr Darya river, the Karakalpaks created their villages on a tribal basis, actively ran farms. However, in the economy of the Karakalpaks of Ferghana, in contrast to the economy of the Karakalpaks of the lower Syr-Darya and Amu-Darya, the composition of crops has significantly changed. Cattle breeding basically became settled, fishing activity decreased significantly.

Karakalpaks have been active in interethnic processes with Uzbeks in a different artistic environment. Karakalpaks, which are close to each other in material and spiritual culture, have practically been transformed into farming with Uzbeks. An analysis of the results of field surveys and interviews with respondents shows that valley Karakalpaks claim that they have become Uzbeks under the influence of these processes [18].

Especially the acceleration of development in the society in the late twentieth and early 21st centuries accelerated the development of interethnic integration and the introduction of modern culture. The Uzbek- Karakalpak family and marriage traditions, rituals, housing construction and daily life have become common.

However, it is important to remember that some of the elements of karakalpaks traditional culture, such as burial ceremonies, river and waterfowl habits, attention to livestock, interest in growing melon products and traditional fisheries, have been partially preserved. These changes are due to the influence of the surrounding Uzbeks.

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UNIQUE TECHNOLOGY FOR PRODUCING PHYTO-TISSUE PREPARATIONS FOR VETERINARY MEDICINE

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ABSTRACT

In order to prepare phyto-tissue drugs for veterinary medicine for the first time have been researched by the method of vacuum cryogenic crushing of medical plants, human's and animal's tissue at a temperature 196 C (Celsius). The recovery efficiency of human's and animal's gynecological treatment by photo-tissue drugs is 75-80%, but only dermatoses are 80-85%. The worked out ecologically clean phyto-tissue drugs are in 15-20 times more effective and cheaper than syntactic and chemical drugs and need no foreign exchange investments.

KEYWORDS: *Phyto-Tissue,Drugs, Plant Resources, Ointment, Pastes, Stimulants, Liniments, Disinfectants, Infertility, Testes (Milt), Umbilical Cord.*

INTRODUCTION

The republics of Central Asia occupy a special place among the CIS republics, since the excellent soil and climatic conditions gave rise to the diversity and originality of the local flora (Kh.Kholmatov et al. 1984). Among the medicinal plants of Central Asia, a huge number of plants (about 1700 species I.A.Akopov, 1986) grows in the Republic of Uzbekistan.

A long-term analysis of WHO data on the problems of dermatology shows that the underestimation, in our opinion, of phytotherapy and the limited use of herbal medicines in dermatological practice is to some extent the cause of the prevalence of skin diseases observed almost all over the world.This is especially true of an increase in the incidence of dermatoses of complex etiology (psoriasis, eczema, vitiligo, trichophytosis, neurodermatitis, etc.).

According to WHO (2020), the incidence rate of dermatoses increased to 7%, and in Uzbekistan - to 10-12%. According to the research of M.A. Paltsev, N.N.Patenko (2012) only up to 5% suffer from psoriasis, up to 20% of urticaria, up to 10% of alopecia, infertility of cows occurs in 30-40%, barrenness - 10-20% (B.Eshburiev, 2015).

The fundamental direction of our research is the incline of the priority in the treatment of dermatoses and gynecological diseases towards the use of phytotherapy, the development of the latest unique technologies of vacuum-cryogenic crushing, formulations, the production and use of domestic remedies from an ecologically pure natural product - the flora and fauna of Uzbekistan.

Scientific research and practical application of phytotherapy in dermatology is insufficient due to a clear underestimation of the healing potential of herbal remedies. This convincing argument, in our opinion, largely predetermines the current disdain for the practice of herbal medicine. In another way, this attitude of domestic medicine to herbal medicine cannot be explained, because in recent years, in recent years, the priority in the treatment of many diseases has been given to methods of therapy using inorganic and synthetic agents, which are quite effective, but with a pronounced tendency to side effects and in most cases accompanied by postclinical relapses. The liabilities of inorganic and synthetic medicines should also include their inaccessibility due to their high cost.

Despite a number of positive medicinal qualities, phytopreparations, in our opinion, are undeservedly pushed aside to alternative medicine, known as traditional medicine.

V. Stanifort (1974) wrote about the importance of medicinal plants: "Despite significant progress in science and technology, humanity is not less, but more dependent on plants as natural resources." The idea of developing the creation of environmentally friendly herbal medicinal products on a plant basis stems from the centuries-old experience of using medicinal products made from medicinal local plants and tissues of animals and humans. Before and during the time of Avicenna and Abu RayhonBeruni, various herbal remedies, decoctions, infusions, ointments, liniments, extracts, etc. were widely used. Our scientific and practical research in the field of medicine and veterinary medicine is devoted to the creation of highly effective herbal remedies for the treatment of skin diseases using folk methods. To some extent, this is a continuation of the unfading heritage of oriental medicine.

Therefore, one of the stages of our scientific research is the creation of phyto-tissue preparations for dermatological practice that are relevant today in the 21st century and the restoration, at least partially, of the former glory of Oriental medicine by methods of reconstructing original formulations of medicinal products based on domestic medicinal plants. Based on this, we have set ourselves the following goals and objectives arising from our proposed program of research and practical work.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In recent years, we have been studying the flora of Central Asia in order to manufacture complex phyto-tissue preparations from them for use in medicine and veterinary medicine. For this purpose, more than 100 representatives of medicinal plants in Central Asia were studied, studied by the method of atomic absorption, vacuum-cryogenic method for the complete preservation of biologically active substances of medicinal plants and tissues at a temperature of -1960C. Were

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also used BUF-15, BUF-30. For the production of phytoestrogens, Filatov's method was used in the modification of Izbasarov, 2015. Using the apparatus Saturn-1, Saturn-2, 37 biologically active components of macro- and microelements in medicinal plants were identified. Extracts from medicinal plants were isolated using the Saxlet apparatus. General spectral analyzes and laboratory studies were carried out in the clinical laboratories of SamMMI, SamSU and the SamIVM vivarium.

Research objectives

1. Selection of medicinal plants of local flora and fauna and determination of their medicinal properties on the basis of scientifically based methods and practical tests.

2. Determination of macro- and microelement indicators and BAC (biologically active components) for the manufacture of new phytopreparations from them using the vacuum-cryogenic method for the treatment of dermatoses and gynecological diseases, as well as autovaccines to accelerate their duration.

3. Study of indicators of biologically active components of the testes and placenta of animals.

4. Development of domestic phyto-tissue preparations for use in veterinary medicine and formulations.

5. Conducting preclinical tests of our herbal remedies on animals and patients.

Research results

For 50 years, we have studied more than 300 representatives of the flora of Uzbekistan to identify biologically active components, i.e. using spectral analysis of spectrophotometers "Saturn-1" and "Saturn-2", more than 30 macro-microelements were isolated for the creation of domestic phyto-tissue preparations by the vacuum-cryogenic method.

For the treatment of dermatoses of complex etiology (psoriasis, eczema and vitiligo), we have developed for the first time herbal preparations in the form of ointments, disinfectants and liniment. The developed phyto-tissue preparations were patented in the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Russian Federation and received the name "Izbosarov Ointment" for the treatment of psoriasis, as well as "Eczemin Ointment" for the treatment of eczema. These phytopreparations were tested in clinics in Moscow, Samarkand, Bishkek and Chimkent on 85 patients with psoriasis and 85 patients with eczema. In parallel, on another group of patients with psoriasis, traditional ointments "Lorendent S", "Diprosalik" and "Vishnevsky's ointment" were used. The data of clinical trials showed the following: the percentage of recovery from our drugs was within 35-40 days psoriasis - 80-85%; eczema in 15-20 days - 85-90%. And the results of treatment with traditional drugs were 45-50% and 37-40%, respectively.

It should be noted that during 4-5 years of monitoring the condition of 12,250 patients from among those treated with our phyto-tissue preparations, no relapses were observed, and from those treated with traditional drugs, relapses were observed in 10-20% of patients. Observations of patients showed that the recovery period for patients with psoriasis decreased from 28 to 20 days, eczema from 20 to 10 days, and vitiligo - by 30 days.

So, the tests carried out have shown that our phyto-tissue preparations are highly effective, environmentally friendly medicinal products, meet the technical conditions for pharmacological agents and preparations, without side effects.

Thus, we can say with confidence that our creation of new highly effective phyto-tissue preparations for the treatment of such intractable ailments as psoriasis, eczema, vitiligo are a direct continuation of the traditions of the leading figures of Eastern medicine, in particular the heritage of the great Avicenna.

In addition, our phyto-tissue preparations, stimulin and disinfectants A and B have shown their positive effect in gynecological diseases (vaginitis, endometritis, trichomoniasis of complex etiology, cervicitis and other diseases).

CONCLUSIONS

For the first time, a unique technology of vacuum cryogenic crushing at -1960C of medicinal plants and animal tissues has been developed in order to manufacture phyto-tissue preparations for veterinary medicine and the pharmaceutical industry. At this temperature (-1960C) of vacuum cryogenic crushing, biologically active components (BAC) of medicinal plants and tissues of animals and humans are retained by 98%. Phyto-tissue preparations, ointments, pastes, liniment, stimulants for use in veterinary medicine have been developed. Phyto-tissue preparations were used for dermatoses of complex etiology (psoriasis, eczema, vitiligo). The data of clinical trials showed the following: the percentage of recovery from our drugs was within 35-40 days psoriasis - 80-85%; eczema in 15-20 days - 85-90%. And the results of treatment with traditional drugs were 45-50% and 37-40%, respectively. Phyto-tissue preparations are submitted to the Pharmacological Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan for the serial production of Izbosarov ointment for the treatment of psoriasis, Eczemin ointment for the treatment of eczema, and Repigmin ointment for the treatment of vitiligo. The developed phyto-tissue preparations are patented in the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Russian Federation.

The results of many years of research by Professor U.K. Izbosarov and others are formalized in the form of a monograph: "Treatment with medicinal plants" ("Shifobakhshgiyoxlarbilandavolash", 2015), as well as appreciated by international organizations: he was awarded the title of laureate and diploma of the academician of the International Academy of UNESCO ... In addition, the above work was nominated by the relevant competent organizations for the international medical award named after J. Rockefeller.

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AUTOMOBILE BUILDING TOURS CREATION OF MODERN PROJECT WITH THE USE OF GRAPHIC PROGRAMS

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ABSTRACT

This article discusses the methodology of creating a modern design of a car park using graphics programs. This type is common in garages and parking bays. Angled parking This type of parking is like the perpendicular except that the cars are parked at an acute angle and in direction to the cars approaching the parking space. If the next car is a bigger place the car a little bit further and if smaller move a little bit into the front of the car. Then turn slowly towards the curb and at one point move the wheels away from the curb slowly until the back is aligned then turn the wheels away from the curb.

KEYWORDS: *Parking, Graphics, Building, Architect, Engineer, Project, Computer.*

INTRODUCTION

What is a parking?A parking space is usually an area designated for parking and can be in a garage, parking lot or on a street. The space is usually marked to fit a single car and the parking fee will depend on location and based on time depending on the regulations put in place. In this article, we will investigate the different types of parking and give insights into perfecting that parking skill as a driver.

What are the four types of parking There are four main types of parking: perpendicular, angled echelon parking, parallel and double parking. Angled parking is the most spread type in parking lots.

Parallel parking Parallel parking involves parking the car in line with others and parallels to the curb. In such parking lots, all cars face in one direction with the front bumper facing the previous/front car's rear bumper. These parking lots are usually set on street sides where space is not enough allowing traffic to flow on smoothly.

However, this type requires one to have a certain technique in driving to allow driving into a specific parking space without causing accidents

How to parallel park like a professional

1-расм(park)

Parallel parking requires you to drive next to the car you are parallel parking on which is usually the car in front of you. If your car is of the same size as the next, line up your side mirror (left/ right-depending on the parking side). If the next car is a bigger place the car a little bit further and if smaller move a little bit into the front of the car. Then turn slowly towards the curb and at one point move the wheels away from the curb slowly until the back is aligned then turn the wheels away from the curb. However, you must maneuver continuously back and forth allow fitting rightin. Tip: Always ensure car has enough space left between other cars to allow ease of pullout.

2**-расм: (Parallel park)**

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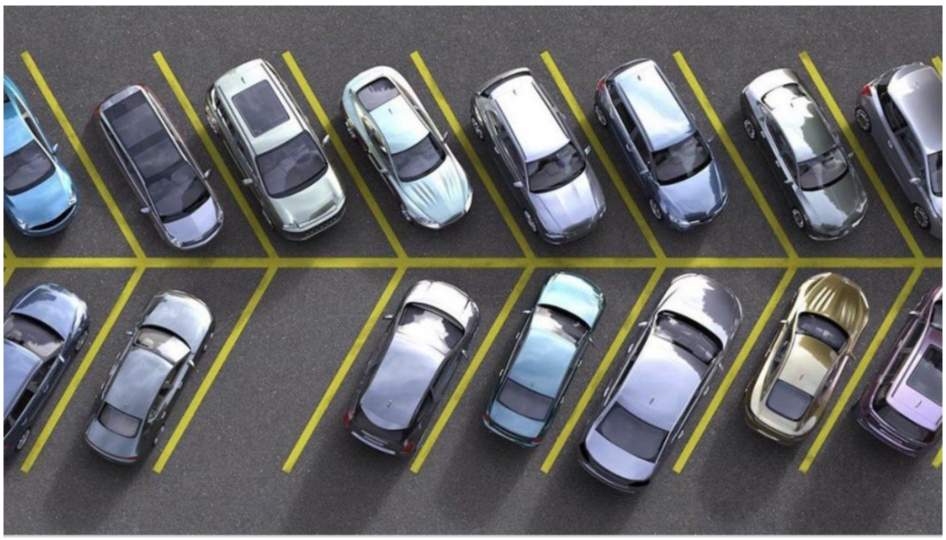
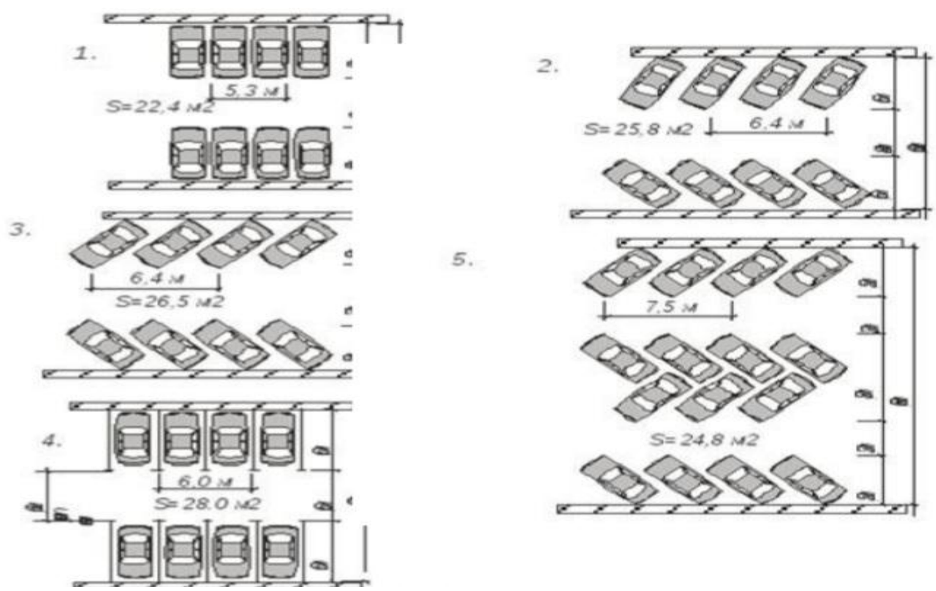
Perpendicular parking This type of parking requires little skill to move in or out since it requires one to park the car perpendicular to the parking wall or curb. This type is common in garages and parking bays. **Angled parking** This type of parking is like the perpendicular except that the cars are parked at an acute angle and in direction to the cars approaching the parking space. For angle parking, it is a lot easier to move into space that in perpendicular parking since the turn at this point is gentler. This parking allows more cars to be parked in a smaller space and allows easier maneuver.



3-расм:(Parking)

Angle parking like a pro Angle parking requires one easy skill which is to start turning once half or three-quarters of your car has passed the previous car. During reversing the same skill is applied only that one must be careful of the space left behind the car.



4-rasm: (Avtomobillarnijoylashtirishusullarisxemasi.)

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Double parking Double parking occurs when a car parks in a way another cannot depart and usually occurs in three ways; on the street and in garages that have attendees and in parking lots having more than one parking space. Double parking on the street occurs illegally and each car blocks another due to limited space.

The other scenario occurs in parking garages where valets have keys to the cars and have the right to both keys to allow moving one car to allow the other to move out. In parking lots with more than one parking space, the cars are parked back to back, but each car has its own exit.\

5-расм (Parking fees)

Parking fees are different and depend on location and time that one parks his or her car. It is therefore important to consider the fees and regulations before parking your car in any lot. Tip: Always check the parking lot you park in to avoid being overcharged for wrongfully parking in the spaces meant for the disabled.In conclusion, technology has enhanced parking by the introduction of sensors, assisted parking and cameras which have eased mode of parking. However, the skills to Park remain the same and require continued practice.

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THE ROLE OF URBAN PLANNING NORMS AND RULES IN CREATING A MODERN PARK PROJECT

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ABSTRACT

This article discusses the methodology of creating a modern park project using graphics programs. Prior to the construction of any building, the rules and regulations of the city in which the building is to be constructed shall be thoroughly considered and followed. The article discusses this. The towers, which are recognized as one of the seven wonders of the world, are also notable. This ancient hanging garden was built of dust and disappeared with the glorious but fragile Babylon. In short, such a classification of cultural and recreational parks, along with improving the quality of their services to the population, has a significant impact on the infrastructure and architecture of the region.

KEYWORDS: *Garden, Graphics, Building, Architect, Engineer, Project, Computer.*

INTRODUCTION

From the first days of the independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan, cultural institutions have been an important tool for members of society to adapt to a renewed society. In particular, parks have become an integral part of the cultural life of the population. But their historical development goes back a long way. Parks are a place of cultural recreation for the population, equipped with various ornamental trees and flower beds.

If we look at the cultural and recreational parks, their historical development goes back a long way. The towers, which are recognized as one of the seven wonders of the world, are also notable. This ancient hanging garden was built of dust and disappeared with the glorious but fragile Babylon. Only when you approach the garden can you see that it is multi-layered. It had huge trees. The water coming from the river was carried up by special devices. It contained plants and animals. There are even artificial waterfalls.

Figure 1; Amusement park.

Cultural and recreational parks are built on the basis of the unique style of gardening. In Uzbekistan, parks are organized according to the size, architectural appearance and natural conditions of the city. In addition to one small town, several large cities, and cities with a population of more than 500,000, each district in the city may have a cultural and recreational park. Cultural services play an important role in it.

Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated December 29, 2010 No 322 "On approval of the program of measures to strengthen the material and technical base of cultural and recreational parks and further improve their activities for 2011-2015."

Today, a number of requirements have been developed for the territory of cultural and recreational parks and their facilities.

Figure 2: Attraction.

The main objects in the park should be: Tree, Landscaping, Walkways, Seating,

Trash, Bathroom, Tree Irrigation System, Attractions, Small and Large Playground Equipment, Soft Drinks, Ice Cream Sale, Administrative Building, Farm Yard, Lockable Entrance and Exit Gates and Doors.

In addition, the fence around the garden (wall or fence), Summer Variety or Amphitheater, Lighting System, Additional recommended facilities:

Beach, locker rooms, boats, catamarans, etc. related to the pool and its activities. Fountains, Shopping Stations, Catering Stations. Small sports fields (mini football, volleyball, tennis, badminton, athletics, chess, etc.).

• Statues, statues, busts and other monumental works of fine art.

• Mobile circus area.

• Playgrounds, Children's Towns, Photographs, photo and video services.

• Rental of toys and small vehicles (children's bicycles, cars, etc.).

• Reading room.

Machinery and equipment used for landscaping in the garden area.

The area of each park should be divided into two areas:

• A quiet area where people can relax and unwind in the midst of nature.

• A dense area that serves the population for active recreation. [1.2]

Only the following may be present in a quiet area:

Tree, Landscaping, Trails, Seats and benches, Ice cream and soft drinks, Greenhouse, Greenhouse, Nursery, Trash, Toilet, Administrative building.

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At least 65% of the occupied area should be planted with trees, sidewalks, benches, as well as landscaped areas. The remaining 35 percent is allowed to accommodate other facilities in the area.

The following facilities are allowed to be located in a crowded area:

Woods, Landscaping, Walkways, Benches and Seats, Trash Boxes, Toilets, Amusements, Small and Large Playgrounds, Soft Drinks, Ice Cream Sale, Summer Variety or Amphitheater. [3]

Figure 3; children's playground.

Beach, locker rooms, boats, catamarans, etc. related to the pool and its activities. Objects in densely populated areas are not allowed to occupy more than the following area (relative to densely populated areas):

Sales outlets - 3%, Catering outlets - 3%, Small sports fields (mini football, volleyball, tennis, badminton, athletics, etc.) - 5%, Area for mobile circus activities - 2% .

Children's playgrounds - 1.5%, Children's camps - 2%, Live corner - 1%.

Dance grounds - 2.5%, Entertainment facilities - 3%, Photographs, photo and video services - 1%, Rental of toys and small vehicles (children's bicycles, cars, etc.) - 1%.

The area occupied by the total objects is the area of the densely populated area

Not more than 25%. [2]

Today, cultural and recreational parks are divided into 3 types according to the structure and scope of services.

In short, such a classification of cultural and recreational parks, along with improving the quality of their services to the population, has a significant impact on the infrastructure and architecture of the region. In turn, it served to strengthen the region's economy.

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EFFECT OF APIFLOX PREPARATION AGAINST INFECTIOUS DISEASES OF BEES

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ABSTRACT

Feeding families of bees with the drug Apiflox (DV-enrofloxacin), (1 ml of Apiflox in 2 liters of sugar syrup), 100 ml continuously for 3 days and repeating this course of treatment after 7 days completely heals the bees from the American and European foulbrood. The first - we gave each family of the experimental group 100 ml of this syrup continuously for 3 days from the syrup with the addition of 1 ml of the drug apiflox to 2 liters of sugar syrup. We considered this to be the first course of treatment. We monitored the families of treated bees every day. On examination, the diagnosis was made based on the age, color, consistency of the larvae and the foul odor coming from the dead larvae. In addition, a smear was prepared from the rotten mass inside the cell and a B. larvae rod was found in a 900-magnified lens of the microscope. We gave sick children in the second control group only syrup without giving Apiflox in the first course of treatment.

KEYWORDS: *Apiflox, Bees, Infectious Disease, Putrefaction Disease.*

INTRODUCTION

Today in beekeeping are used many different district antibiotics against infectious (bacteriosis) diseases. Especially tetracycline, oxytetracycline, streptomycin, syntomycin, penicillin, bitsillin and others. These antibiotics have been used by beekeepers themselves in such large and large doses without medical supervision that microorganisms become resistant to them, in some cases the drugs do not work, and bee families die without treatment.

The worst part of this case is that the antibiotic-contaminated honey does not meet the standards of the world market and fails in the world market.

Therefore, a completely new type of antibiotic drug with a completely different chemical structure is needed against these diseases.

We searched the literature and did not find a source about new drugs used against these diseases in beekeeping. However, a drug containing 10% enrofloxacin, which belongs to the group of fluoroquinolones against acute infectious diseases in livestock, poultry, piglets and chickens, is widely used and is effective in the treatment and prevention of acute infectious diseases.

Therefore, we intended to test this drug against American and European rot diseases, which cause great harm to beekeeping. Given that enrofloxacin also affects mycoplasmas, we decided to test it against Ascospherosis and Aspergillosis fungal diseases as well.

Method of examination and brief description of diseases.

Apiflox is an oral solution against infectious diseases. The drug contains 10% of the active substance enrofloxacin, calcium hydrate oxide, benzene alcohol and water. From the appearance of the drug is a light yellow solution. Enrofloxacin inhibits the DNA gyrase of bacteria, as a result of which bacteria cannot multiply. The elimination half-life of enrofloxacin is about 4 hours.

In the instructions of the series of the drug produced in Spain, Germany recommended that chickens be given 0.5 ml of the drug mixed with 1 liter of water for 3-5 days. Based on this, we take 10 doses from 0.1 ml to 1.0 ml, add each dose to 2 liters of syrup (1 kg of sugar dissolved in 1 liter of water) and prepare a fresh solution for 10 families every day for 3 days. We have developed an experimental method to test whether the drug has the ability to treat and prevent bee diseases by giving 100 grams.

American putrefaction disease. The causative agent is a gram-negative rod-forming bacillus larva (Bacilla larve) that produces spores. To diagnose the disease, first a visual examination was performed, looking at its clinical signs. On examination, the diagnosis was made based on the age, color, consistency of the larvae and the foul odor coming from the dead larvae. In addition, a smear was prepared from the rotten mass inside the cell and a B. larvae rod was found in a 900-magnified lens of the microscope. When diagnosing this disease, it was necessary to differentiate it from European diseases such as rot, mesothelioma and varroatosis, depending on the clinical signs.

European rot - a disease of open larvae, 4-day-old larvae. There are several pathogens: - Streptococcus pluton, S. apis, Bacilla alvei, B. orpheus. Therefore, some authors say that under the name of "European rot" disease is a combination of two or three different diseases of different etiology, but with the same clinic.

The diagnosis of this disease was made on the basis of clinical signs in the cell and microscopic examination. For microscopic examination, up to 10 newly dead larvae were obtained from the cage cells. If there are no new dead larvae, the dead larvae are removed and sterilized for 15-20 minutes. were dissolved and they were examined under a microscope by preparing a grease from the mass in the intestine. Lanceolate cocci can be found under a microscope. The smears were stained by the Gram method and held for 15-20 minutes in a 2% alcohol solution of carbolic fuchsin to stain the spores.

The experiments were conducted on bee families on a private bee farm in Taylak district of Samarkand region, where American and European rot diseases were detected.

Inspection results:

Experiments on the prevention of diseases of bees with the drug began in late April, because this is the period when the most common diseases of bees rot and mold.

Our experiments showed that doses of 0.1-0.2-0.3-0.4 ml of the drug are not enough to prevent disease, as at these concentrations in 8 families were found to have American rot, and in 1 family - European rot. No diseases were reported at higher doses. Of the 30 families in the non-Apiflox control group, 2 had American rot and 1 had European rot.

Table 1. The effectiveness of apiflox bees in the prevention of American and European rot, diseases(sum of 3 experiments with 10 bee families in each dose)

Number of bee families	Amount of apiflox, ml.	Apiflox melted syrup, l.	Prep-tdose ml 3 days intermittently. 1 family	Occurrence of diseases for 2 months after treatment	
				American decay	European decay
30	0,1	2	100	3	-
30	0,2	2	100	1	-
30	0,3	2	100	-	-
30	0,4	2	100	-	-
30	0,5	2	100	-	-
30	0,6	2	100	-	-
30	0,7	2	100	-	-
30	0,8	2	100	-	-
30	0,9	2	100	-	-
30	1,0	2	100	-	-
Control 30	-	-	100pure syrup	2	1

In order to study the therapeutic properties of the drug Apiflox in the above diseases, 6 American and 6 European bee families infected with rot were isolated for experiments, which were divided into 3 groups of 2 - experimental and control groups. The first - we gave each family of the experimental group 100 ml of this syrup continuously for 3 days from the syrup with the addition of 1 ml of the drug apiflox to 2 liters of sugar syrup. We considered this to be the first course of treatment. We monitored the families of treated bees every day. As a result, the symptoms in the families disappeared within 5-7 days. We repeated this course of treatment on the 8th day, taking into account the emergence of diseased young bees from the hives after 7 days. As a result, after the 2nd course of treatment, the bee families completely recovered from the above diseases and no symptoms of the disease were observed during our 2-month follow-up.

We gave sick children in the second control group only syrup without giving Apiflox in the first course of treatment. As a result, the disease began to spread to more rums in the family. Therefore, we also treated sick families in the control group with 2 courses of treatment.

CONCLUSIONS:

1) Mix 1ml of Apiflox with 2 liters of sugar syrup (1 kg of sugar dissolved in 1 liter of water) and make 100 milliliters continuously for each bee family for 3 days to prevent American and European rot for 2 months (observation period).

2) If 1 ml of Apiflox is mixed with 2 liters of sugar syrup (1 kg of sugar dissolved in 1 liter of water) and given to each bee family 100 milliliters continuously for 3 days and the same course of treatment is repeated after 7 days, bees will be cured and cured of American and European rot.

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EFFECTS OF DRUGS ON BLOOD INDICATORS IN MIXING CHICKEN EIMERIOSIS AND PULLOROSIS

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ABSTRACT

The article describes the effect of a new eimeriostat, antibiotic-vitamin complexes on blood parameters in the associative course of eimeriosis and chicken pullorosis. A number of scientific studies are being carried out on the rapid detection, early diagnosis, development of modern treatment and prevention measures for the main parasitic and some infectious diseases of birds and their epizootiological and epidemiological status. No drug was administered artificially infected with group 1 pure control, group 2 spontaneously infected with pullorosis and sporulated oocysts with titrated lethal dose (O'D50-90). At the same time, healthy and spontaneously infected chickens with pullorosis were brought from the poultry farm on the 14th day, according to the rule of analogues, four groups of 50 heads each were formed.

KEYWORDS: *Hen, Chick, Eimeriosis, Pullorosis, Epizootic, Spontaneous, Infectious, Invasive, Eimeriostat, Antibiotic, Premix, Hematological.*

INTRODUCTION

Today, in many countries around the world, the prevention of infectious, invasive diseases of poultry, the production of environmentally friendly dietary poultry products is one of the most important and urgent tasks. At present, special attention is paid to the development of agriculture, especially poultry, and it is important to conduct research on the development of new drugs that are easy to use and inexpensive in the prevention and treatment of their diseases [5;].

A number of scientific studies are being carried out on the rapid detection, early diagnosis, development of modern treatment and prevention measures for the main parasitic and some infectious diseases of birds and their epizootiological and epidemiological status. In particular, the combined course of pulmonary disease with chicken pox and the development of chemo prophylactic measures are considered important [3,4,5;].

Eymerias are one of the most common and pathogenic parasites of young chickens, especially 10–80-day-old chickens - a single-celled, Coccidia family. Eymeriosis is characterized by a high susceptibility of birds, weakness, decreased immunity to infectious and invasive diseases. Increased mortality in chickens, stunted growth and development, a sharp decline in poultry production due to disease, leads to deterioration of quality and significant economic losses in poultry farms [1,4,5;].

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Blood tests were performed in the conditions of the "Small Chicken" in the vivarium of the Samarkand Institute of Veterinary Medicine, in the interdepartmental laboratory of the department "Poultry, fish, bees and fur" OPTO-TECH, in the departments of the Samarkand Regional Multidisciplinary Medical Hospital.

At the same time, healthy and spontaneously infected chickens with pullorosis were brought from the poultry farm on the 14th day, according to the rule of analogues, four groups of 50 heads each were formed. Of these, 1 group of clean control, 2 groups of infected, did not receive the drug, 3, 4 group of drugs spontaneously infected with pullorosis chickens were sent to the chickens through a syringe probe with sporulated oocysts with titrated lethal dose (O'D50-90). damaged. Clinical and hematological examinations were performed during the experiment.

Results and their analysis

In laboratory experiments in a mixed course of chicken eymeriosis and pullorosis, high results were obtained when the drugs were tested and used with amprolin-300, enrofloxacin-10% and vitamin premixes.

Taking into account the above, we set ourselves the goal of studying the scope of action of the drugs used on the hematological parameters of chicken blood.

No drug was administered artificially infected with group 1 pure control, group 2 spontaneously infected with pullorosis and sporulated oocysts with titrated lethal dose (O'D50-90). Chickens in groups 3 and 4 were also spontaneously infected with pullorosis, which was also infested with Eimeriosis pathogens, and amprolin-300 and enrofloxacin-10% were administered concomitantly in drinking water according to the guidelines. The fourth group of chicks was given amprolin-300, enrofloxacin-10% and rexvital vitamin premix according to the instructions.

Laboratory tests in this regard showed that the blood counts of chickens in Experiment 4 did not differ from the morphological parameters of the blood of chickens in the healthy control group until the end of the experiment.

Clinical signs of eimeriosis and pullorosis, as well as the main morphological parameters in the blood were observed in the control group 2 on the 3rd day of the experiment, ie the number of erythrocytes in the blood decreased by 6.4% and hemoglobin by 23.2%. Leukocytes increased by 3.2% and platelet counts by 2.0%.

By day 5 of the experiment, erythrocytes in the blood of chickens of groups 2 and 3 decreased by 30.6-6.3%, and hemoglobin by 37.0-8.7%. The number of leukocytes in the blood of group 2 chicks increased by 28.4%, and platelets in the blood of group 2-3 chicks increased by 17.1-15.2%.

During 10 days of laboratory experiments, the number of erythrocytes in the blood of group 2 chickens decreased by 2.1%, while the amount of hemoglobin decreased by 6.8%. The number of leukocytes in the blood of chickens of groups 2 and 3 increased by 46.0-12.3% and platelets by 39.3-12.5%.

By day 15, leukocytes in group 2 and 3 chickens increased by 12.9–7.7%, and platelets by 18.1–2.7%. By day 20 of the laboratory experiments, the blood counts of the 2nd and 3rd group chickens did not differ from the blood counts of the chickens in the pure control group.

CONCLUSION

The results of laboratory tests showed that amproline-300, enrofloxacin-10%, combined with vitamin premixes, were highly effective in the combined course of pulmonary hemorrhage in chickens with eimeriosis and did not adversely affect blood counts.

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OBSERVATION OF IMMUNOLOGICAL CHANGES DURING CLINICAL CYCLES OF SKIN LEISHMANIOSIS

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ABSTRACT

In this article, statistics were obtained from patients with cutaneous leishmaniasis, with particular emphasis on the specific course of clinical cycles and immunological changes. Immunological changes showed a decrease in lymphocytes, a significant increase in IgA, IgM, IgG and CIC. These indicators help patients choose the right treatment. The papillae were covered with a whitish coating, and when pressed, a serous-purulent fluid was released. In patients with a disease duration of more than 2 months, the ulcers, almost completely cleared of necrotic masses, were covered with islands of granulations like pomegranate seeds. To assess the state of cytokine indices in patients with cutaneous leishmaniasis, we studied the indices of the anti-inflammatory cytokine IL-4 and the pro-inflammatory cytokine IL-8 and TNF-α, as well as gamma-interferons. In some patients, the infiltrate was quite pronounced, rising above the ulcer in the form of a roller, which, as it moved away from the ulcer, gradually became flat, aligning with the skin. In patients with relatively fresh ulcers, the bottom was covered with necrotic masses.

KEYWORDS: *Leishmaniasis, IgM, IgG, Lymphadenitis, parasites, viscerotropic.*

INTRODUCTION

Leishmaniasis is a tropical anthropozoonosis caused by protozoan parasites of the genus Leishmania, which are both viscerotropic and dermotropic. The infection has a wide clinical spectrum, ranging from cosmetically disfiguring cutaneous and mucosal variants to devastating and fatal visceral forms [1]. Cutaneous leishmaniasis (CL) is the most common type, with a global prevalence of about 12 million cases and an annual incidence of 0.6-1 million cases. The prevalence of the disease is highest in Central and South America, Southern Europe, Central Africa and parts of South and Central Asia [2].The zoonotic form of cutaneous leishmaniasis (CL) in recent years is most often observed in Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan [3,4].In recent years, CL has become much more common in the republic, mainly in areas bordering Afghanistan and Uzbekistan. More than 20 Leishmania species have been involved in the etiology of the disease; they are divided into two groups: old world species such as L. major, L. infantum and L. tropica, and new world species such as L. amazonensis, L. mexicana, L. panamensis, L. braziliensis and L. Guyanensis [5.6]. Among the species of the Old World, L. tropica (urban / dry type) and L. major (rural / wet type) predominate. Infected female sand flies of the genus Flebotomus act as carriers of the disease in old world leishmaniasis, while females of the genera Lutzomyia and Psychodopygus are carriers of new world leishmaniasis [7,8]. In recent years, experimental studies [9,10,11] have established an important role of cellular factors in the development of post-infectious immunity in CL. The addition of secondary infection and incomplete scarring is a complication of cutaneous leishmaniasis [12]. In the literature there are isolated works, mainly by researchers from far abroad, on the study of the state of indicators of cellular and humoral immunity in patients with CL [13, 14], the results of which are contradictory. To assess the state of cytokine indices in patients with cutaneous leishmaniasis, we studied the indices of the anti-inflammatory cytokine IL-4 and the pro-inflammatory cytokine IL-8 and TNF-α, as well as gamma-interferons. In this pathology, these cytokines are more affected by changes than other cytokines, and the quantitative determination of their level is of great importance in assessing the immune status of the organism [15].

Purpose of the study

Observation of immunological changes depending on the clinical signs of rural cutaneous leishmaniasis.

Material and research methods

70 patients with a rural form of CL were under observation, including 26 (37.1%) men and 54 (62.9%) women (ratio 1:2.5). The age of the patients ranged from 16 to 50 years or more. As can be seen, adults of all age groups suffer from acute necrotizing CL, the largest number of patients were aged 21-30 years – 18 (25.7%) and 16-20 years – 15 (21.4%), the smallest – aged over 50 years– 10 (14.3%). All patients were residents of border areas of rural areas. Among the male agricultural workers there were 5 people, students – 7, non-working-8. The contingent of sick women: housewives – 46, students-3, teacher-1. Most of the patients sought medical help in the fall and summer, less often in winter. In August, 33 (47%) patients were treated, in September-October– 28 (40%), in November-December – 9 (13%). The incubation period ranged from 5-7 days to 2 months (in most cases 2-3 weeks).

The duration of the disease ranged from 2 weeks to 3 months or more. The clinic of the disease in all patients was characterized by the presence of ulcers on the surface of the skin. In 35 (50%)

patients, the lesions were localized in open areas of the body (face, neck, upper chest, arms, back of the foot), in 21(30%) – in closed areas, in 14(25%) – in closed and open areas.

The number of ulcers ranged from 1 to 12.Figure 3 shows that 31.3% (22) of patients had 1 ulcer, 28.7% (20) – 2-3, 18.8% (13) – 4-6, 16.3% (11) – 7-9, 5% (4) – from 10 to 12. The size of the ulcers ranged from 1x1 cm to 10x11 cm. Single ulcers, as a rule, in most cases were larger than multiple ulcers. In most patients, the ulcers were rounded or oval, in some – irregular. The ulcers had steep, covered, scalloped, sometimes even edges, in some patients the edges hung over the bottom of the ulcer, forming pockets. Around the ulcers, most patients had a wide area of infiltrate with inflammatory edema. In some patients, the infiltrate was quite pronounced, rising above the ulcer in the form of a roller, which, as it moved away from the ulcer, gradually became flat, aligning with the skin. In patients with relatively fresh ulcers, the bottom was covered with necrotic masses. In patients with ulcers for more than 4-5 weeks, the bottom of the ulcers was gradually cleared of necrotic layers, grew in granulations in the form of papillae. The papillae were covered with a whitish coating, and when pressed, a serous-purulent fluid was released. In patients with a disease duration of more than 2 months, the ulcers, almost completely cleared of necrotic masses, were covered with islands of granulations like pomegranate seeds. In some patients, granulations covered the entire bottom of the ulcer. The infiltration around the ulcers gradually decreased.In 24 patients, the leishmaniasis process was accompanied by complications in the form of lymphangiitis, in 11 of them, lymphadenitis was also observed. In all patients, immunological studies were conducted to determine the state of the main indicators of cellular and humoral immunity. Quantitative content of total immunoglobulins A, M and G in blood serum – by the enzyme immunoassay, circulating immune complexes – CIC) - by the method of polyethylene glycol precipitation according to Yu.A. Grinevich and A. I. Alferov (1981). The control group consisted of 25 healthy individuals aged 16 to 50 years. The age and gender of the patients and the control group were comparable. Statistical processing was performed using the application program "Statistica 6.0". The paper studied quantitative indicators, which were presented in the form of an average value and a statistical error. The differences were considered statistically significant at p<0.05.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

As can be seen from the above data, in patients with CL compared with healthy people, there is an inhibition of the activity of the cellular link of immunity, a tendency to reduce the absolute and relative number of lymphocytes (by 10%) of peripheral blood.

Indicators	Control No. 25	Patients No. 70	**p**
Lymphocytes %	29,9±1,8	26,1±1,4	< 0,05
IgA g/l	2,08±0,15	2,35±0,18	< 0,05
IgM g/l	1,56±0,14	2,45±0,16	< 0,001
IgG g/l	10,8±0,9	14,9±1,1	< 0,001
CIC g/l	1,89±0,15	2,75±0,14	< 0,001

Note: p is the statistical significance of the differences between the groups (according to the Mann Whitney U-test).

On the part of the indicators of humoral immunity, an increase in its activity was revealed, which was determined by an increase in the content of immunoglobulins M and G in the blood serum (1.5 and 1.3 times, respectively, by 47% and 33%), the IgM level in 35 (50%) patients with CL was higher than in healthy people, in 24 (34.3%) – within the normal range, in 11 (15.7%) - below the norm. The content of serum IgG in 28 (40%) patients was higher than in the control group, in 25 (35.7%) – corresponded to normal values, in 17 (24.3%) – was reduced. There were clear violations on the part of circulating immune complexes (CIC), the content of which in patients with CL was 1.5 times higher (by 47%) than in healthy people. An increase in the CEC content was observed in 31 (44.3%) patients, a decrease – in 15 (21.4%), within the normal range – in 24 (34.3%).

The activity of immunological parameters in patients with CL depended on the duration of the leishmaniasis process. In patients with the duration of the ulcerative stage of the disease up to 1.5-2 months (the period of disease progression), compared with healthy people, there were profound changes in the cellular immunity. With an increase in the duration of the ulcerative stage of the disease over 2 months, when the vast majority of patients began the process of reverse development of leishmanioma, characterized by a gradual cleansing of the bottom of the ulcers from necrotic masses, there was a positive trend from immunological disorders, which was expressed, first of all, in an increase in the activity of the cellular immunity suppressed during the height of the disease. During the progression of clinical symptoms of cutaneous leishmaniasis, the high activity of humoral immune system during the reverse development of the ulcerative stage of leishmaniasis begins to decrease, as evidenced by the normalization of serum IgG levels (14.9±1.1 g / l, $p>0.05$) and the tendency to normalize the increased IgM and CEC levels, but their concentration continued to exceed normal values ($p<0.05$).The severity of the degree of suppression of the activity of the cellular department of immunity and an increase in the activity of the humoral during the height of the ulcerative stage of leishmaniomas compared with the period of their reverse development is indicated by significantly high IgM (2.67±0.15 g/l $p<0.05$) and CEC (3.02±0.17 g/l and 2.46±0.17 g/l, $p<0.05$) in patients during the progression of the ulcerative stage compared with the data of patients who are in the period of gradual improvement of the pathological process. We compared the state of the main immunological parameters in patients with CL with complications (presence of lymphangiitis, 23 patients) and without them (47 patients). Studies have shown that in patients with CL, whose infectious process proceeds without complications, immunological disorders on the part of the cellular department of immunity were determined by an increase in the activity of the humoral department of immunity was confirmed by an increase in the serum content of IgM (2.23±0.16 g/l, $p<0.05$), CEC (2.64±0.20 g/l, $p<0.05$), a tendency to increase the amount of IgG. More profound immunological disorders were found among patients whose disease was complicated by lymphangiitis, in some patients (11 people) and lymphadenitis. Their content of all 3 main indicators of cellular immunity was high, the activity of the humoral immunity was high, as evidenced by an increase in IgM content by 68% (2.79±0.17 g/l, $p<0.001$), IgG – by 62% (17.9±1.4 g/l, $p<0.01$), CEC – by 69% (3.19±0.19 g/l and 2.53±0.19 g/l, $p<0.001$). When comparing the immunological parameters in patients with CL of different age groups with single and multiple leishmaniomas, as well as between men and women, no changes were found (the differences are not statistically significant).

CONCLUSION

Thus, studies have shown that patients with cutaneous leishmaniasis had immunological disorders from both the cellular and humoral parts of the immune system, which depended on the duration of the process and the presence of complications.

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A STUDY OF GROSS INCOME AND ECONOMIC LIBERTY OF WOMEN RETAILERS OF DOIMUKH, NAHARLAGUN AND ITANAGAR CIRCLES OF ARUNACHAL PRADESH

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ABSTRACT

Growth of women retailers is of recent development in Arunachal Pradesh. It has yet to achieve a remarkable success. In fact, Arunachal Pradesh has high potential for development of women entrepreneurship due to its rich culture and traditional handicrafts activities. The present study has revealed that women retailers falling under the age group of 20 to 35 is earning highest profit every month in the Itanagar, Naharlagun and Doimukh circles of Arunachal Pradesh. 50 entrepreneurs from the age group of 20 to 35 are found to have earned income in between 40,000 to 60,000. The women entrepreneurs under the age group of 20 to 35 are more active and successful in earning profit because they are more educated; make friendly relationship with their customers very easily; have sense of competition than other age groups. Further, the study unveiled that the women retailers who are illiterate are not earning much as compared to literate one. It is observed that the level of income increases as level of education increases among women retailers of the study area. Irrespective of the age, majority of women retailers are found to have been enjoying economic liberty in the study area. Finally, the study uncovered that there is no relation between education and economic liberty of women in the study area.

KEYWORDS: *Arunachal Pradesh; Itanagar; Retail Business and; Women Entrepreneurship*

INTRODUCTION

ORIGIN OF RESEARCH PROBLEM

The development of a particular country is determined by human, physical and natural resources. Out of all these resources human is the most important one because of its flexibility. Even the presence of resources in abundance may go underutilized or misused, if human resource are not adequately cultivated and managed. Hence, the objective is to develop human resources at the best to make at par with the other resources available. This means that there is to be a positive correlation of growth between human resources and other resources to be work with. In recent times, the important factor contributing to this development has been the industrialization and entrepreneurship by bringing about social and economic changes in the society. Entrepreneur is the one who is the initiator and establisher of his business, run and manage it in his own. An enterprise can vary in its degree of size and technology. An entrepreneur may be differentiated not only in terms of the kind of activities he or she pursues but in the context of his or her life style, attitudes, values and behaviour.

The definition of women entrepreneurs was evolved for the first time in the year 1988. Small Scale Industry unit or industry related to service or business enterprise, managed by one or more women entrepreneurs in proprietary concerns, or in which they individually or jointly have a share capital of not less than 51 percent as partners or shareholders or directors of the private limited company or member of a cooperative society is understood as being women enterprise. As per 1991 census, women constituted half (48.14 per cent) of the total population of India. According to a study conducted by International Labour Organisation (1985), unemployment among women has been increasing at much higher rate than among men in developing countries. Businesses operated and owned by women are less than 8 per cent. They are encouraged to take up traditional ventures, which would not affect their housework. In fact their contribution to gross domestic product is substantial. But, this contribution is not recorded. By relegating the status of women to the position of subordinates, a tremendous wastage of human resources has been wrought.

Despite the above facts, the North East is seen as a region where most of the women folks are involved in income generating activities as compared to women of the other parts of India. There are markets in the North East, which are solely controlled by women. In 1978, a study on women entrepreneurs was conducted by the SIET institute, and it was found that there were states in the region which had enough potential for developing entrepreneurship among women. In Shillong *Lew Duh* (Bara Bazaar) market is mostly controlled and managed by women. The *Khairamband* market in Manipur is controlled and managed by women. According to the second All India censuses of SSI units (1990) in North East 12.5 per cent of the enterprises were managed and controlled by women as against 7.7 per cent in the country. The success rate achieved by women entrepreneurs in this region appears to be higher than the success rate achieved by the men. Though the potential exists, there are very few women who are choosing entrepreneurship as a career. There are a variety of personal, social, economical, legal, resource and support system constraints that restrict women from entering into the field of entrepreneurship.

Women of Arunachal Pradesh are seemingly less developed in this context. There are many factors for the slow progress in development of women entrepreneurship among the tribal women of Arunachal Pradesh. Such as lack of support from financial institution, the major source of finance comprise of their own capital, lack of competitive feelings among the tribal women, most of the women retailers are illiterate, lack of adequate knowledge and guidance for production of standard quality products and marketing, bad economic condition of people residing in villages etc.

Despite of so many hurdles, still there are many opportunities for women entrepreneurs in Arunachal Pradesh. Such opportunities may be observed from the view point of socio-economic changes, the positive attitude of the society, availability of numerous resources, and infrastructural facilities coming up now days. Women in Arunachal Pradesh are engaged mainly in the traditional activities like weaving, knitting, embroidery etc. In recent years it has been observed that women entrepreneurs of Arunachal Pradesh are coming up into non-traditional fields also.

Growth of women entrepreneurs is of recent development in Arunachal Pradesh which has yet to achieve a remarkable success. Their numbers in relation to the overall enterprise is still very small. The potential for developing women entrepreneurs in Arunachal Pradesh is very high due to its rich culture and traditional handicrafts activities. The handloom sector in Arunachal Pradesh is primarily a women's sector. They need to take their culture outside the region and expose it worldwide. In recent times it has been observed that women have come up with lots of courage and a tendency to do something of their own, but because of inadequate training and guidance they are not achieving remarkable success. It has been estimated that the number of women entrepreneurs might have gone up in the days to come.

Given the conditions, the present study made an attempt to provide answers to some pertinent questions like- what is the status of women entrepreneurship in Arunachal Pradesh? How much income does women retailers earn? Where do they make investment? Where from they get financial support? Do they enjoy economic liberty over their business? Where from they get ideas of undertaking retail business etc?

OBJECTIVES

The present study endeavour to:

1. Analyze relationship between Gross Income and Age of Women Retailers of the Study Area.
2. Analyze relationship between Gross Income and Education of Women Retailers of the Study Area.
3. Examine Economic Liberty of Women Retailers in the Study Area.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

a) **Research Method and Tools:** The present study is purely based on field Survey. Again, personal interview, internet and social networking sites, telephonic contacts and observation method have been used during the field study. Structured schedules, digital camera, telephone, and other stationeries have been also widely used to collect field data for the present study.

b) **Sources of Data:** During the field survey, data have been collected from both primary and secondary sources. To collect primary data, various tools have been used such as personal interview, telephonic survey, schedules, informal discussion, observation etc whereas; secondary data have been collected through magazines, newspapers, journals, thesis, dissertations and other unpublished information etc. Beside internet has been extensively used while collecting secondary information.

c) **Sampling Techniques & Size:** For the present study, convenience sampling under non-probability sampling technique have been used. The proposed study have been carried out in three out of ten circles under *Papum Pare* district namely- *Itanagar*, *Naharlagun and Doimukh circles*. 12 samples each from garment store, vegetable vendor and meat vendor have been taken to for the present study from the three circles. Altogether, the sample size of the present study is 108 which comprises of 36 women retailers each running garment store, vegetable outlet and meat & fish outlet respectively.

d) **Universe of Study:** The study has been carried out in three circles of namely- *Itanagar*, *Naharlagun* and *Doimukh* Circles in *Papum Pare District* (henceforth called as Study Area) of Arunachal Pradesh. In addition, the reference period of the study run over 2012-13 to 2014-2015 which extend over three years of time duration.

e) **Tool of data Analysis:** For analysis of data, table, bar chart, frequency distributions, pie chart, mean etc., have been used to draw inferences on the universe. Moreover, statistical packages like MS Excel, SPSS and Minitab have been used to analyze the field data.

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATIONS OF DATA

A. Age of Women Retailers and Gross Income of the Study Area:

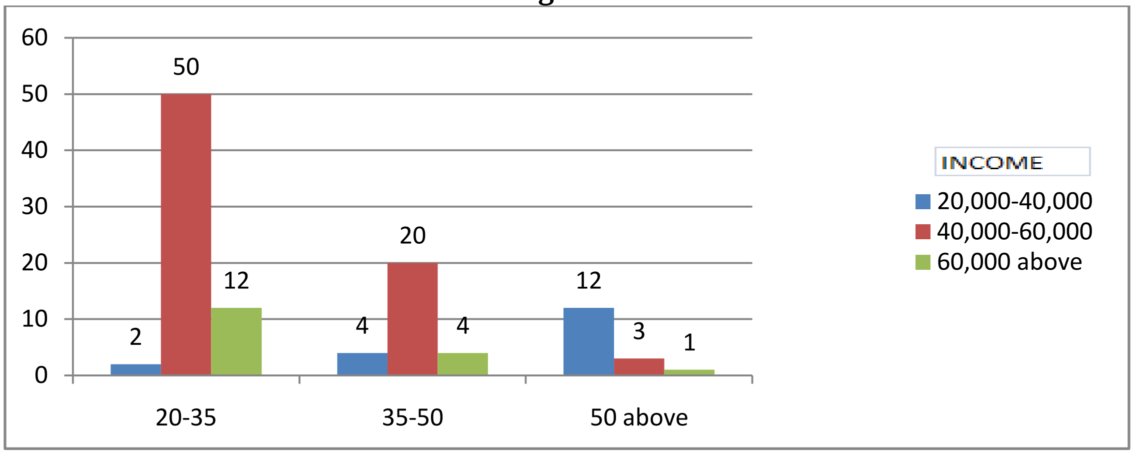
It is observed during the field study that women of the study are independent to do any kind of business. For the present study, the age of the women retailers are categorised into 3 (three) groups. 20 to 35, 35 to 50 and above 50. Likewise, income has been also been categorised into 3(three) groups, i.e. 20,000 to 40,000, 40,000 to 60,000 and above 60,000 for better analysis.

TABLE 1: AGE AND INCOME OF WOMEN RETAILERS IN THE STUDY AREA

Income / **Age**	**(20,000-40,000)**	**(40,000-60,000)**	**(60,000 And Above)**	**Total**	**Percent**
20-35	**02**	**50**	**12**	**64**	**59**
35-50	**04**	**20**	**04**	**28**	**26**
50-Above	**12**	**03**	**01**	**16**	**15**
Total	**18**	**73**	**17**	**108**	**100**

Source: *Field Study, 2015*

Figure 1



From the table 1 and figure 1, it is found that, firstly from the age group of 20 to 35, there are total 64 (sixty four) women entrepreneur in the study area. Out of them, 2(two) women entrepreneur are there whose monthly income is 20,000 to 40,000. 50 (fifty) of them are earning monthly income of 40,000 to 60,000 and 12 (twelve) of them are earning more than 60,000 every month. Secondly, from age group of 35 to 50, it has been found that, there are total 28 (twenty eight) women entrepreneur in the study area. Out of them, 4 (four) women entrepreneur are there whose monthly income is 20,000 to 40,000. 20 (twenty) of them are earning monthly income of 40,000 to 60,000 and 4 (four) of them are earning more than 60,000 every month. Thirdly, from age group of 50 and above, it has been found that, there are total 16 (sixteen) women entrepreneur in the study area. Out of them, 12 (twelve) women retailers are there whose monthly income is 20,000 to 40,000. 3 (three) of them are earning monthly income of 40,000 to 60,000 and 1 (one) of them are earning more than 60,000 every month.

Hence it can be clearly seen that women entrepreneur falls under the age group of 20 to 35 is earning highest profit every month. 50 (fifty) entrepreneurs from the age group of 20 to 35 is earning income in between 40,000 to 60,000. Whereas, only 3 (three) from the age group of 50 and above are earning in between 40,000 to 60,000. It can be seen that women of age more than 50, are not earning as much as the women under age group of 20 to 35 are earning. Again, 12 (twelve) of the women falls under age group of 50 above are earning only between 20,000 to 40,000. Whereas, only 2 (two) from the age group of 20 to 35 is earning 20,000 to 40,000. And 12 (twelve) from the age group of 20 to 35 is earning approximately more than 60,000. 4 (four) from the age group of 35 to 50 are earning above 60,000 and only 1 (one) from the age group of above 50 are earning that much.

From the above table and figure, it is clear that in the study area, the women entrepreneurs under the age group of 20 to 35 are more active and successful in earning profit than the women of age more than 50. The factors behind the fact are that:

In the study area it has been found that, the women entrepreneurs of young age are more educated. The educated women know more about market and marketing techniques than that of less educated women entrepreneur. They know the way of dealing with all type of customers. One more reason is women of young age can easily make a friendly relationship with their males and females customers and hence can helps in increasing the profit. Another factor is that, the women entrepreneurs of age group 20 to 35 have more competitive feelings than the aged women. The young women always try to sell more and attract customers. They always make every possible attempt to go forward. The competitive feelings among the young women entrepreneur helps them in making high profit. And the last factor that is observed during the study is, the women entrepreneur of young age are more dedicated towards their business. They change the technique of their business. They are more energetic as compare to aged entrepreneurs. They give more time to their business and hence are earning more than aged women entrepreneurs.

Therefore, the women of young age should be encouraged through different programmes and educational institution to take up entrepreneurship as carrier. The young women are more educated, energetic and dedicated towards their work. This will not only help in the development of women and the region, but also boost the economic growth of the nation.

B. Education of Women Retailers and Gross Income:

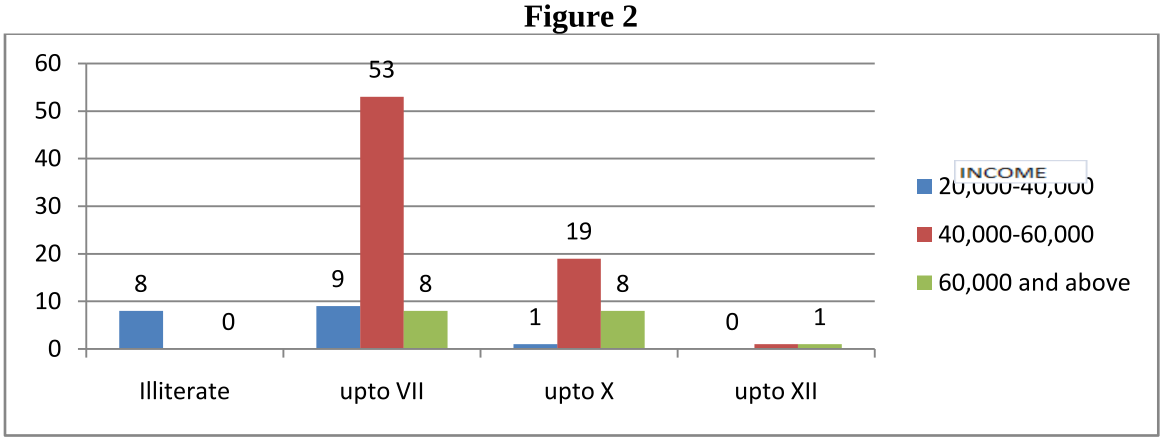
In the study area it has been seen that the women entrepreneur are not much educated. Some of them are even illiterate. Still most of the women in *Arunachal Pradesh* and in the study area are engage in some kind of business. The study try to identify whether there is any relationship between education and the gross income in the study area. For the purpose the education level of the study area is categorised into 4 (four) sections. Illiterate, upto class VII, upto class X and upto class XII. Likewise, income has been also been categorised into 3(three) groups, i.e. 20,000 to 40,000, 40,000 to 60,000 and above 60,000.

TABLE 2: EDUCATION AND GROSS INCOME OF WOMEN RETAILERS IN THE STUDY AREA

Income / **Education**	**(20,000-40,000)**	**(40,000-60,000)**	**(60,000 And Above)**	**Total**	**Percent**
Illiterate	08	00	00	08	07
Upto VII	09	53	08	70	65
Upto X	01	19	08	28	26
Upto XII	00	01	01	02	02
Total	18	73	17	108	100

Source: *Field Survey, 2015*

Figure 2



And only 2 two) of them are class XII passed. So, it can be seen that the there is lack of educated women entrepreneur in the study area. In spite of so many government schools and college in the area, they are not availing the facilities. The reasons behind the fact are weak financial condition of the women, many family members to support and huge household responsibilities of the female members. From the table 2 and figure 2, it has been found that, out of 108 sample women entrepreneur in the study area, 8 (eight) of them are illiterate and all of the eight women are earning only in between 20,000 to 40,000. 70 (seventy) of the women are educated in between up to class VII. And out of them, 9 (nine) of them are earning in between 20,000 to 40,000. 53 (fifty three) of them are earning in between 40,000 to 60,000. And 8 (eight) of them are earning above 60,000. Again 28 (twenty eight) of them are class X passed, out of them 1(one) is earning in between 20,000 to 40,000, 19 (nineteen) of them are earning in between 40,000 to 60,000. And 8 (eight) of them are earning above 60,000. Lastly only 2 (two) women entrepreneur are found to be class XII passed, but they also did not continued further. One of them is earning in between 40,000 to 60,000 and 1 (one) is earning above 60,000 approximately in every month.

Hence, it can be seen that the women who are illiterate are not earning much as compared to literate one. Whereas, it is also observed that as the level of education is increasing their income is also increasing in the same manner. There are many factors behind the fact that more educated women are earning more as compared to less educated women. The factors are as follows:

Firstly, the educated women have more knowledge of banks and other financial institution, from where they can apply for loan and expand their business. In the study area it has been seen that very less percentage of women are having banking knowledge, that too who has some academic qualification. So, this is an advantage for them and is aware of different sources of finance.

Secondly, education gives them flexibility in terms of thinking and planning and better living option. In the study area it can be seen that educated women entrepreneur can plan more effectively than uneducated entrepreneur. The educated entrepreneur has some strategy in their mind to pull the customers and this helps in increasing the profit.

Thirdly, it has also been found that educated women especially in garment sectors are very frequently visit internet. They get the ideas from internet about the latest fashion and trend, and apply those techniques in their business. Thus, the education helps them in earning more profit as compare to uneducated one.

Fourthly, educated entrepreneurs are the leaders in the market. They know the current situation, and have clear strategy and are confident enough. They are more to put some new ideas and techniques in their business. But the uneducated are just like followers and depend upon others. They are not confident to take some initiatives and just follow what others are doing.

Hence, from the table it has been proved that educated women entrepreneur can earn more income as compare to uneducated women. Therefore there is a strong need to encourage the educated youngsters to take up entrepreneurship as their carrier. There is a need to organize Entrepreneurship and Skill Development Programmes, seminars and workshop for the educating the existing and potential women to take up entrepreneurship. Through this approach, these institutions would be able to spread the entrepreneurship movement throughout the length and breadth of the country.

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C. Age and Economic Liberty of Women Retailers:

The study tries to identify whether there is any relation between age and the economic liberty of women. For the purpose, three factors are taken to measure economic liberty, these are, decision making rights, independence of spending, and ownership rights over the properties and having own bank account. Since all of them belong to different age, for clear analysis, the age of the entrepreneurs are categorised into 3 (three) groups. 20 to 35, 35 to 50 and above 50 respectively.

TABLE 3: AGE AND ECONOMIC LIBERTY OF WOMEN RETAILERS IN THE STUDY AREA

ECONOMIC LIBERTY / AGE	DECISION					INDEPENDENCE OF SPENDING					OWNERSHIP RIGHTS			
CATEGORIES	S	WH	WMM	NP	T	S	WH	WMM	NP	T	AR	NP	BA	NP
20-35	30	29	05	00	64	30	29	05	00	64	45	19	50	14
35-50	20	03	03	02	28	20	05	02	01	28	20	08	28	00
50 above	10	03	02	01	16	05	06	03	02	16	15	01	12	04
Total	60	35	10	03	108	55	40	10	03	108	80	28	90	18

Source: *Field Survey, 2015*

Note:

S= Self.

WH= With Husband.

WMM= With Male Members of the Family.

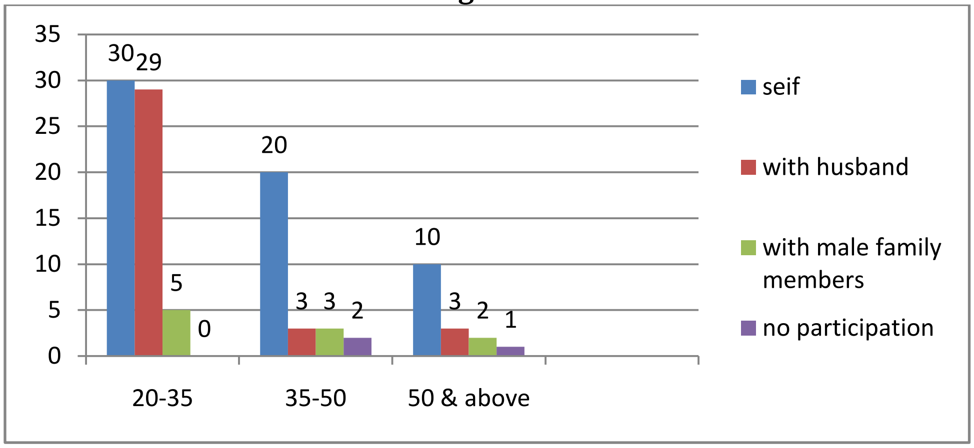
NP= No Participation in Decision.

T= Total

AR= Assets Rights.

BA= Bank Account

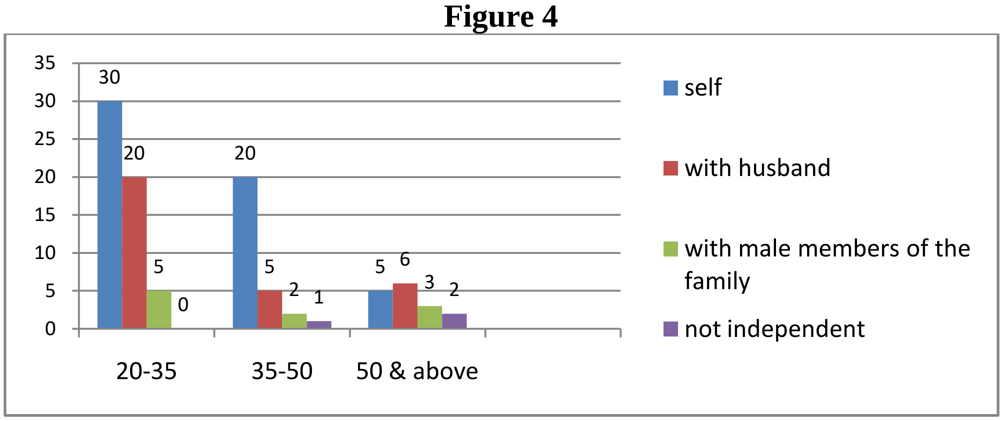
Figure 3



It is revealed from table 3 and figure 3 that the age group of 20-35, total 64 (sixty four) women entrepreneur are there in the sample and out of them 30 (thirty) of the women are taking decision alone, 29 (twenty nine) of them are taking decisions with their husband, 05 (five) of them take decision with their family members. Again age group of 35-50, total 28 (twenty eight) women entrepreneur are there in the sample and out of them 20 (twenty) of the women are taking decision alone, 03 (three) of them are taking decisions with their husband, 03 (three) of them take decision with their family members and 02 (two) don't take any financial decisions in her family. From age group of 50 and above, total 16 (sixteen) women entrepreneur are there in the sample and out of them 10 (ten) of the women are taking decision alone, 03 (three) of them are taking decisions with their husband, 02 (two) of them take decision with their family members and 01 (one) don't take any financial decisions in her family.

It is observe from figure 4 that from the age group of 20-35, total 64 (sixty four) women entrepreneur are there in the sample and out of them 30 (thirty) of the women have independence of spending, 20 (twenty) of them have to discuss with their husband for spending, 05 (five) have to discuss with their family members for spending. Again the age group of 35-50, total 28 (twenty eight) women entrepreneur are there in the sample and out of them 20 (twenty) of the women have independence of spending, 05 (five) of them have to discuss with their husband for spending, 02 (two) have to discuss with their family members for spending, and 01(one) have no independence in spending.

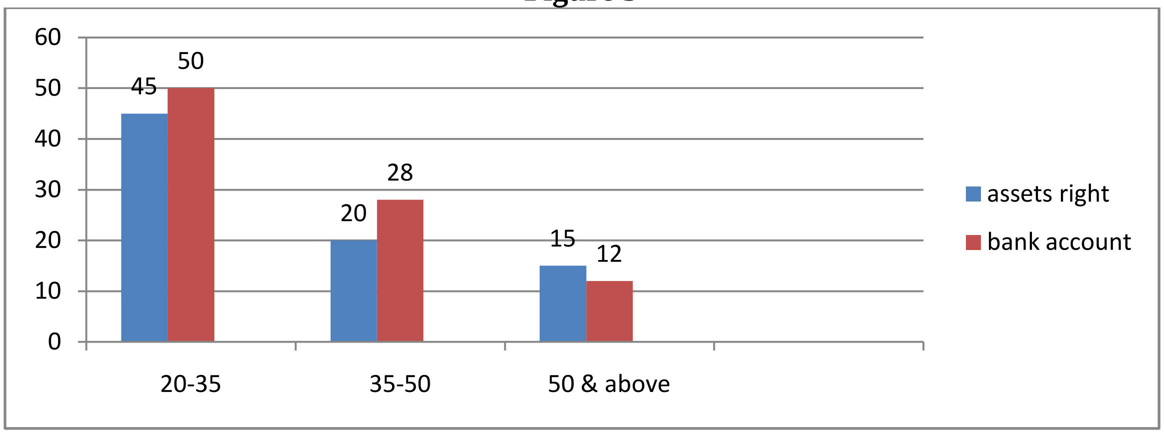
Figure 4



Independence of Spending by different Age Groups

From the age group of 50 and above, total 16 (sixteen) women entrepreneur are there in the sample and out of them 05 (five) of the women have independence of spending, 06 (six) of them have to discuss with their husband for spending, 03 (three) have to discuss with their family members for spending, and 02 (two) have no independence in spending.

Figure 5



Ownership Rights of different Age Groups

It is found figure 5 that from the age group of 20-35, total 64 (sixty four) women entrepreneur are there in the sample and out of them 45 (forty five) of the women have assets in their name, 50 (fifty) of them have bank account. From the age group of 35-50, total 28 (sixty four) women entrepreneur are there in the sample and out of them 20 (twenty) of the women have assets in their name, 28 (twenty eight) of them have bank account. Again From the age group of 50 and above, total 16 (sixteen) women entrepreneur are there in the sample and out of them 15 (fifteen) of the women have assets in their name, 12 (twelve) of them have bank account. From the table 3 it can be seen that there is no relation between age and economic liberty of women in the study area. The table and the figures clearly show the liberty of women entrepreneur over their business in the study area. The majority of sample women entrepreneurs reported that they are not facing any problem and interference from their family. The attitudes of their family members are very positive and supportive towards them and their business. Irrespective of their age majority of them are enjoying economic liberty in the study area. But there are a small percentage of women entrepreneurs who are not free and independent in their business, the husbands of these entrepreneurs used to dominant them in their profit. These women entrepreneurs don't have any control over their business. This small percentage of women who are not economically independent should be taken care by different NGOs working for women. Since the environment and mentality of society is very much positive, it will not take much effort to clean up this evil from the society. The husband and family members should realise their importance and efforts, and treat them with love.

Based upon the study conducted in the area it has been found that the attitudes of the family members are very positive. They support their female entrepreneurs. The majority of women entrepreneurs are enjoying full liberty over their business. So, it can be generalize that in all over the Arunachal Pradesh the same situation is prevailing.

D. Education and Economic Liberty of Women Retailers:

The study tries to identify whether there is any relation between education and the economic liberty of women. For the purpose three factors have been taken to measure economic liberty, these are, decision making rights, independence of spending, and ownership rights over the property and having own bank account. For the purpose, the education level of the study area is categorised into 4 (four) sections. Illiterate, up to class VII, up to class X and up to class XII.

TABLE 4: EDUCATION AND ECONOMIC LIBERTY OF WOMEN RETAILERS IN THE STUDY AREA

Economic Liberty / Education	DECISION					INDEPENDENCE OF SPENDING					OWNERSHIP RIGHTS			
Categories	S	WH	WMM	NP	T	S	WH	WMM	NP	T	AR	NP	BA	NP
Illiterate	05	02	01	00	08	05	02	01	00	08	05	03	06	02
Upto VII	41	22	05	02	70	36	27	05	02	70	50	20	54	16
Upto X	13	10	04	01	28	13	10	04	01	28	23	05	28	00
Upto XII	01	01	00	00	02	01	01	00	00	02	02	00	02	00
TOTAL	60	35	10	03	108	55	40	10	03	108	80	28	90	18

Source: *Field Survey, 2015*

Note:

S= Self.

WH= With Husband.

WMM= With Male Members of the Family

NP= No Participation in Decision.

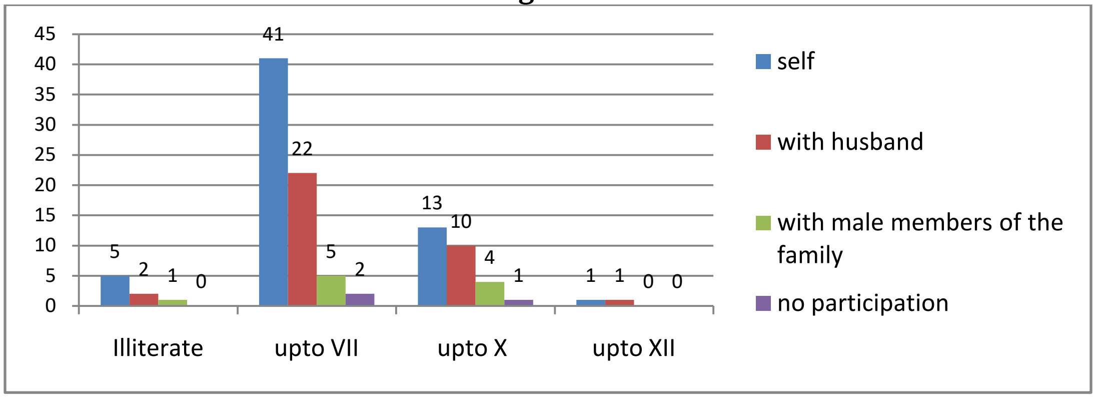
T= Total

AR= Assets Rights

BA= Bank Account

It is observed from table 4 and figure 6 that total 08 (eight) illiterate women entrepreneurs are there in the sample and out of them 05 (five) of the women are taking decision alone, 02 (two) of them are taking decisions with their husband and 01 (one) of them take decision with their family members. Again from the women having education up to VII, there are total 70 (seventy) women in the sample and out of them 41(forty one) of the women are taking decision alone, 22 (twenty two) of them are taking decisions with their husband, 05 (five) of them take decision with their family members and 02 (two) don't take any financial decisions in her family.

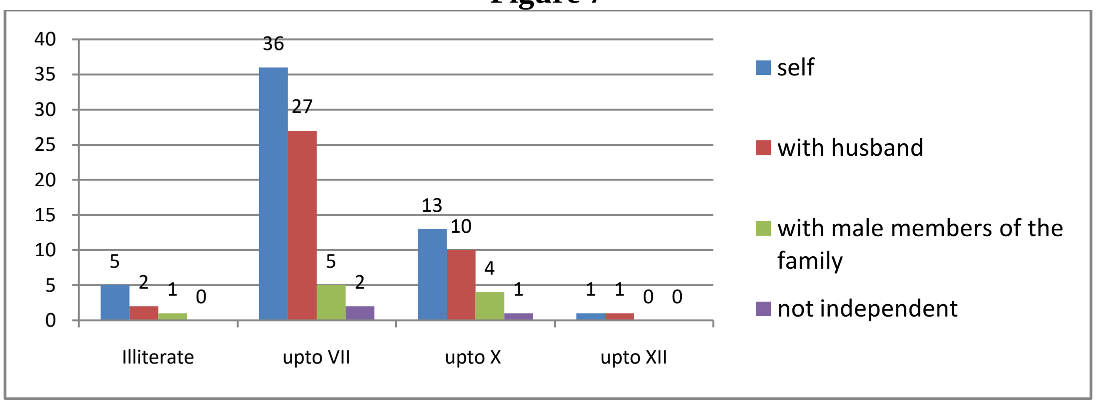
Figure 6



Decision taken by Women Entrepreneur of different Education Levels

The women having education up to X, there are total 28 (twenty eight) women in the sample and out of them 13 (thirteen) of the women are taking decision alone, 10 (ten) of them are taking decisions with their husband, 04 (four) of them take decision with their family members and 01 (one) don't take any financial decisions in her family. The women having education up to XII, there are only 02 (two) women in the sample and out of them 01(one) of are taking decision alone and 01(one) is taking decisions with their husband.

Figure 7



Independence of spending by Women Entrepreneur of different Education Levels

It is found that total 08 (eight) illiterate women entrepreneur are there in the sample and out of them 05 (five) of the women have independence of spending, 02 (two) of them have to discuss with their husband for spending, 01 (one) have no independence in spending. Again from the women having education up to VII, there are total 70 (seventy) women entrepreneur are there in the sample and out of them 36 (thirty six) of the women have independence of spending, 27 (twenty seven) of them have to discuss with their husband for spending, 05 (five) have to discuss with their family members for spending, and 02 (one) have no independence in spending.

The women having education up to X, there are total 28 (twenty eight) women in the sample and out of them 13 (thirteen) of the women have independence of spending, 10 (ten) of them have to discuss with their husband for spending, 04 (four) have to discuss with their family members for spending, and 01 (one) have no independence in spending. The women having education up to

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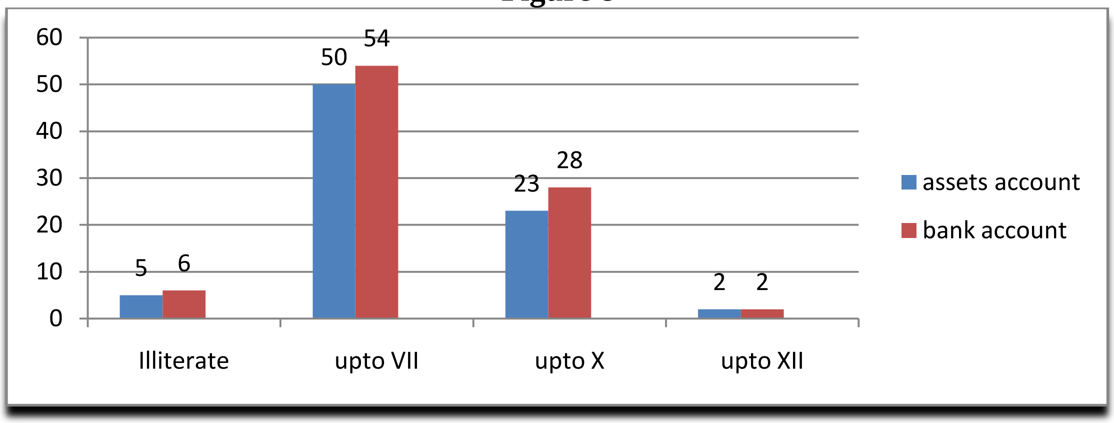
XII, there are only 02 (two) women in the sample and out of them 01 (one) has independence of spending, and 01 (one) have to discuss with their husband for spending.

Figure 8



Ownership rights of Women Entrepreneur of different Education Levels

It is found that total 08 (eight) illiterate women entrepreneur are there in the sample and out of them 05 (five) of the women have assets in their name, 06 (six) of them have bank account. From the women having education up to VII, there are total 70 (seventy) women entrepreneur are there in the sample and out of them 50 (fifty) of the women have assets in their name, 54 (fifty four) of them have bank account. The women having education up to X, there are total 28(twenty eight) women in the sample and out of them 23 (twenty three) of the women have assets in their name, 28 (twenty eight) of them have bank account. The women having education up to XII, there are only 02 (two) women in the sample and out of them both of them have assets as well as bank account in their name.

From the above tables and figures, it can be seen that there is no relation between education and economic liberty of women in the study area. The above tables and the figures clearly show the liberty of women entrepreneur over their business in the study area. The majority of sample women entrepreneurs reported that they are not facing any problem and interference from their family. The attitudes of their family members are very positive and supportive towards them and their business. Irrespective of their education majority of them are enjoying economic liberty in the study area. But there are a small percentage of women entrepreneurs who are not free and independent in their business, the husbands of these entrepreneurs used to dominant them in their profit. These women entrepreneurs don't have any control over their business. This small percentage of women who are not economically independent should be taken care by different NGOs working for women. Since the environment and mentality of society is very much positive, it will not take much effort to clean up this evil from the society. The husband and family members should realise their importance and efforts, and treat them with love. Based upon the study conducted in the area it has been found that the attitudes of the family members are very positive. They support their female entrepreneurs. The majority of women entrepreneurs are enjoying full liberty over their business.

CONCLUDING REMARKS

Growth of women retailers is of recent development in Arunachal Pradesh which has yet to achieve a remarkable success. Their numbers in relation to the overall enterprise is still very small. The potential for developing women entrepreneurs in Arunachal Pradesh is very high due to its rich culture and traditional handicrafts activities. The present study has revealed that women entrepreneurs falling under the age group of 20 to 35 is earning highest profit every month. 50 entrepreneurs from the age group of 20 to 35 is earning income in between 40,000 to 60,000. Whereas, only three women from the age group of 50 and above are earning in between 40,000 to 60,000 in a month. The women entrepreneurs under the age group of 20 to 35 are more active and successful in earning profit than the women of age more than 50 because they are more educated; make friendly relationship with their customers very easily; have sense of competition than other age groups.

Further, the study unveiled that the women who are illiterate are not earning much as compared to literate one. It is observed that the level of income increases as level of education increases among women retailers of the study area. It is observed that attitudes of the family members of women retailers are very positive and supportive on their business. Irrespective of their age, majority of them are enjoying economic liberty in the study area. But there are a small percentage of women entrepreneurs who are not free and independent in their business, the husbands of these entrepreneurs used to take control over their profit. The majority of women entrepreneurs are enjoying full liberty over their business. Finally, the study uncovered that there is no relation between education and economic liberty of women in the study area.

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THE RELEVANCE OF CYBER SECURITY EDUCATION IN THE CLASSROOM

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ABSTRACT

Despite the fact that the Internet has had a positive effect on people's lives, there have been some negative problems associated with its use. Owing to a lack of knowledge and self-mechanism among Internet users to protect themselves from being victims of cyber-bullying, online fraud, racial abuse, pornography, and gambling, cases of cyber-bully, online fraud, racial abuse, pornography, and gambling have risen dramatically. However, previous research has shown that Internet users' awareness is still poor or moderate. One of the most important steps to take is to instill information and understanding in Internet users as early as possible, i.e., young children. Young children, in particular, must be taught how to act safely in cyberspace and how to defend themselves in the process. The aim of this systematic review paper is to investigate why it is so important for modern learners to be informed about the dangers of being involved in cyberspace, as well as the methods that stakeholders may use to encourage cyber security education in schools. A few methods for implementing cyber security education in schools are addressed in this article.

KEYWORDS: *Cyber Security, Cyber Safety, Cyber Education, Cyber Awareness.*

1. INTRODUCTION

Many of us use social media to share our emotions, start conversations, or make ourselves known. Since many people want to be the first to bring attention to a problem, they can overlook whether the information provided is accurate or not (Khalid, August 2017). The internet is not only for adults; in this age of technology and multimedia, children need to know about cyber security as well. While the Internet has a lot of potential and advantages for everyone, it can also be dangerous because it can lead to cyber risks like cyber addiction (Muniandy, 2013), gaming and gambling addiction (Ratten, 2015), cybersex (Kuss, 2015), pornography (L. Mosalanejas, 2014), and personal information disclosure (Kuss, 2015), (D. Krotidou, 2012), (N. Ahmad, November 13-15, 2019).

Parents should be concerned about cybercrime against children and teenagers because they do not realize their child is a target. Many parents are completely unaware of their children's online behaviors (Talib, 2017). Bullying can take many forms, including remarks and threats, as well as intimidation, harassment, bullying, and sexual exploitation. According to the Royal Malaysian Police (PDRM), nearly 80% of rape cases registered in the country in the last two years include virtual friendships, and the majority of the victims are under the age of 18 (R. S. Hamid, 2018). As more and more sexual predators use false identities on the internet to find victims, the grooming of children and teenagers to become victims of sexual assault is becoming more common.

There is no question that teenagers, considering their young age, are effective and competent at using their own or their parents' smart phones when it comes to protecting their children from cyber threats. Children are not only tech-savvy, but also adept at using it. In reality, some parents reward their children with gadgets as prizes for good grades, birthday gifts, and so on. As a result, while they are independently discovering the internet without limits or supervision, young children are exposed to technology-based violence. Since children now have internet access at an earlier age (al., 2018), it is vital for everyone, whether parents or children, to be aware of possible risks such as cyber bullying and to take safety precautions while using the internet. To foster responsible online conduct, educators must disseminate cyber security messages (Anon., 2016).

Children's internet use is rapidly evolving in response to significant social, industry, and technical advancement. Children's internet use is generally positive, as shown by their regular interaction with online videos, music, gaming, texting, and searching. Parents of three- to four-year-old's say their children are likely to watch YouTube cartoons, mini-movies, animations, or songs. Children's viewing habits change when they get older, with older kids watching more music videos, vloggers, YouTube celebrities, and funny videos (al., 2017). Schools play an important role in teaching students' critical digital literacy as well as guiding and informing parents about their children's internet use at home.

The goal of cyber security education is to inform technology users about the threats they may encounter when using internet communication tools like social media, chat, online gaming, email, and instant messaging. While there has been a lot of previous research on cyber security in various fields, such as (al., 2015) – (F. Lokman, n.d.), fewer studies have centered on the measures that need to be taken specifically by schools to help cultivate cyber security knowledge in depth. In the context of the Malaysian education system, the aim of this paper is to address why it is so important that modern learners are informed about the risks associated with being involved in cyberspace, what factors impede this education, and the value of a cyber security curriculum that can be used by teachers in junior or primary schools.

2. Problem Statement

Humans can now enjoy two worlds: their real life and the virtual one, thanks to the internet (Press, 2014). All knowledge is now at people's fingertips thanks to search engines like Google and Yahoo, as well as video sharing sites like YouTube. However, the expanding cyberspace environment can have negative consequences for internet users, such as cybercrime. As a result, such problems should be addressed as soon as possible so that they do not have a significant effect. In this context, internet users' adoption of cyber security measures is critical. Since cybercrime may occur anywhere, regardless of individuals, organizations, or locations, cyber security education is needed.

The state of being protected against the criminal or unauthorized use of electronic data, or the steps taken to achieve this, is described as cyber security (Homeland, 2014). Our lives have changed dramatically as a result of the explosion of information and communication technology (ICT). Individuals and organizations can easily view any information thanks to the World Wide Web, but if it is used for harmful reasons, it can have a negative impact on people's lives (Anon., 2016). Furthermore, pornography is easily available on the internet, which can lead to social issues such as violence. The internet can also be a dangerous conduit for criminal activity and misbehavior, and it is the leading cause of Malay teenagers skipping school. Cyber security is also described as the operation, process, capacity, or state of protecting and/or defending information and communications systems and the information they contain from harm, unauthorized use or alteration, or exploitation (Anuar., n.d.). The internet unquestionably expands one's awareness. Online video games, for example, necessitate users who are fluent in English in order to comprehend game settings and procedures. Indirectly, this would promote the improvement of English reading, writing, and speaking skills. A computer game, on the other hand, is normally entertaining and takes a long time to complete. Teens may become sedentary as a result of this, or they may become fixated on video games and electronic devices. Adolescents may often become addicted, and constructive tasks like reviewing lessons are often neglected.

3. Research Questions

According to the Cyber Crime and Multimedia PDRM Investigation Division's statistics, cases of cyber-love scams, also known as the African Scam, are on the rise (Rosman, 2014). In 2013, 1095 cases of internet fraud were registered in Malaysia, compared to just 814 cases in 2012. (Marimuthu, 2016) also mentions an 18-year-old Malaysian boy who was arrested for violating the 1987 Copyright Act by uploading and downloading local music and foreign films without the permission of the owners. Gravity, Pacific Rim, 47 Ronin, The Hangover 3, We Are the Millers, The Hobbit: The Desolation of Smaug, and Ride Along were among the films uploaded. According to (F. Khalid, 2015), fraudulent online purchases increased in Malaysia in 2015, resulting in a loss of over RM4.9 million in the automotive, housing, and tourism sectors.

To control video game addiction, cyber security education is also needed. This addiction has unquestionably detrimental consequences. Teenagers spend a lot of time on computers and use their devices to socialize. Addiction to video games becomes unavoidable over time, and adolescents' valuable time is consumed by their devices. This has a devastating effect on adolescents. Teenagers spend their nights surfing the internet, exacerbating the epidemic and potentially causing health issues. These threats and attacks can take several different forms, and users are often unaware that they are being targeted. To create a culture of cybersafety, it is critical to educate and empower users, especially children, on the safe and responsible use of online tools and platforms (Khalid, August 2017).

4. Purpose of the Study

The most common internet applications for Malaysians are social media sites such as Facebook, Instagram, LinkedIn, YouTube, and Twitter (K. Salamzada, 2015). This avalanche of information leads to a number of privacy and security concerns. Knowledge in this virtual space may also be questioned for its authenticity and accuracy. When confronted with potential cyber threats, children must be prepared to protect themselves and take responsibility. However, ensuring that teachers are adequately educated and up-to-date in their ability to encourage critical awareness rather than restrictive approaches to cyber safety, as well as directing students and parents in their use of the internet at home, presents challenges. Lack of skills, funding, and support are among the many obstacles that schools face in integrating cyber security education (D. Miles, 2011). Teachers are lacking in cyberspace skills and experience. Cyber security education can be difficult to introduce in schools and government ministries due to a lack of resources and facilities. The rapid pace of technological change creates new risks that necessitate new solutions. Teachers can have difficulty keeping up with the new technologies and therefore ensuring the safety of their students (M. A. Pitchan, 2017). Teachers face a significant challenge in this area because they lack access to learning materials and must be aware of technical advancements. Cyber security symposiums can be used to encourage early exposure and preparation for students in schools. People who have been exposed to and educated in cyber security are expected to be the country's potential cyber protection resource.

5. Research Methods

The study focuses on research findings in the area of educational cybersecurity. Using keywords like "cybersecurity," "cyber awareness," and "cyber education," several databases (Emerald, Google Scholar, Sci, Scopus, and EBSCOhost) were searched. The literature chosen was in Malay and English, the two languages in which the researcher is fluent. Furthermore, the quest was restricted to studies conducted from 2011 to 2019. There were over 240 studies found, but only 25 were chosen. The studies that were chosen were chosen based on their background, scope, and participants. Table I summarizes the chosen studies in terms of methodology, venue, research emphasis, field, and research implementation. The selection process is summarized in Figure 1.

SEARCH JOURNALS	KEYWORDS
	CYBERSECURITY
	CYBER AWARENESS
	CYBER EDUCATION
USED DATABASE	EMERALD
	GOOGLE SCHOLAR
	SCI, SCOPUS

	EBSCOhost
LIMITS THE STUDIES	PUBLISHED BETWEEN 2011-2019
	LANGUAGE ENGLISH & MALAY
	CYBERSECURITY EDUCATION
	IMPORTANCE OF CYBERSECURITY
SELECT 25 STUDENTS	THE STUDIES BASED ON RESEARCH FOCUS
	THE IMPORTANCE OF CYBERSECURITY

Methodology	**Location**	**Research focus**	**Area**	**Application of cyber security education**
Qualitative (5) Quantitative(9) Quasi-experimental (4) Concept paper (5) Action research (1) Case study(1)	USA(8) UK(2) Malaysia (6) South Africa (2) Afghanistann (1) Middle East (2)	Students (16) Educators (3) Parents (3) Employees (3)	Cyber security (12) Conception/ perception (2) Behavior(1) Cybercrime(2) Cyberethics (2) Awareness (4) Reasoning (1)	Mobileapps (1) Safety(1) Curriculum(1) Legislation (2) Infrastructure (2) Security training, programme, seminar, workshop (4)

There are two research questions in this paper:

1) What role does cyber security education play in schools?

2) What are some methods that stakeholders should use to encourage students to learn about cyber security in schools?

6. RESULTSANDDISCUSSIONS

The research findings, below, are structured according to the research questions.

The Importance of Cyber security Education in Schools

According to the literature review, if a school is able to completely implement cyber security education, there are several benefits. According to a study on adults and cyber security, participants are less likely to spend money or time on cyber security workshops or programs. As a result, it is critical for schools to transform into information centers in order to raise awareness of cyber security problems in the community. School administrators and teachers may collaborate to plan cyber security-related school programs or events. Furthermore, the Malaysian government provides financial support to schools, allowing them to cover the costs of organizing community activities. Furthermore, cyber security education is useful in improving people's mindsets. Any person who is unaware of cyber security is a product of not being told about the value and consequences of cyber security.

Strategies That Stakeholders Can Use to Promote Cyber security Education in Schools

Teachers have described video cartoons as tools to use when addressing cyber security concepts with primary school students, such as using the Upin and Ipin stories to increase cyber security knowledge (William, 2012). Information and communication technology (ICT) subjects in primary schools should be expanded to include cyber security topics. Furthermore, other topics may be used to teach the security aspects of cyber security. Students can be assigned essays on cyber security under the subject of Bahasa Melayu, for example. Furthermore, cyber security can be discussed in the classroom or used as a subject for speech competitions, and cyber security awareness weeks can be conducted.

Teacher education programs must also train pre-service teachers to model and teach cyber security topics and safe computing practices so that future generations can know how to act ethically when online (L. Muniandy, 2017). Despite their young age and easy access to technology, the pre-service teachers polled lack sufficient cyber security expertise and the ability to teach their potential students how to protect themselves and their data. This contradicts the idea of digital natives, as natives will recognize which environmental cues mean that they are safe and secure.

One action relevant party might take to protect such groups from emerging cyber security threats is to provide information to upgrade teachers' and students' awareness of cyber issues (Schneier, n.d.). To protect internet users from possible cybercrime and emerging cyber threats, cyber security awareness education is critical. While some security experts question the value of cyber security education or training (Moore, 2011), several researchers agree that it is critical in protecting cyber users from cyber threats (Muniandy, 2013), (Kabay, 1994). Education is critical in dealing with emerging cyber security threats, as all defense factors play a role in thwarting them.

Furthermore, one of the methods for promoting cyber security education in schools is through security awareness programs. The concepts of cyber security awareness have been perfected through several years of social psychology study, but IT practitioners have largely overlooked them while designing information security awareness programs (Paullet, 2019). For example, the National Security Agency and the National Science Foundation (NSA/NSF) fund a cyber security education initiative called GenCyber, which is a summer camp for American grade school students and teachers. This type of awareness programme should be introduced in every school because it can raise cyber security awareness and preparedness among the student body.

Cyber security organizations, such as student clubs or councils, may be formed by school administrations. This gives students, as well as the rest of the school community, valuable attention. Students can learn more about cyber security with the help of their teachers. Students will learn how to use the learning management system, according to. Furthermore, students must gain a personal understanding of cyber security, and the most successful way to do so is through active learning. Students use a learner-centered approach in this style of 21st-century learning, in which they gather knowledge about cyber security from the internet and the instructor only tracks their activities from time to time. active learning promotes better understanding, especially among students. Despite the fact that students gain a high degree of knowledge about cyber security concerns such as cyber bullying, exchanging personal details, and internet banking, they receive little information about cyber-sex and self-protection. Teachers, parents, and the government must be more involved in educating students about these issues, and the stigma on sex education must be broken (Anon., 2016).

7. CONCLUSIONS

Based on a review of the literature, it was determined that protecting children through cyber security education is critical so that they are aware of the possible risks they pose while using internet networking resources like social media, texting, and online gaming. However, there are a number of obstacles to overcome when it comes to cyber security education. All stakeholders, including teachers, parents, peers, and the government, must collaborate to find the best approach for protecting children from cybercrime and cyberbullying through school-based cyber security education. Since such campaigns are more engaging and exciting for children to understand, the media, such as television and radio, must also play an important role in educating children through cyber security campaigns.

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INVESTMENT PERSPECTIVES OF LIGHT INDUSTRY OF UZBEKISTAN

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ABSTRACT

This paper describes the role of light industry in production and investment perspectives of this field. The Investment strategy of Light Industry going to be described and discussed in following sections. Has been introduced and explained significance of the problem, evaluated implication of Strategies for Light Industry, and given explanation of strategy of Light Industry which provided success, also was been made recommendation and drawn conclusion. At the heart of the sustainable development of every modern state is innovation. History visibly demonstrates how curious human mind was able to walk from the first ancient instruments of labor to the world of algorithms and nano particles, create a modern innovative computing, fantastic microelectronic, biological, and genetic engineering, solar and other high technologies. Important achievements have evolved on the basis of the development of science, teaching and what is central - the establishment of the state of circumstances for the formation, development and deepening of these processes.

KEYWORDS: *Investment, Investment strategy, Light Industry.*

INTRODUCTION

One of the main features of the national strategy for economic development is it`s gradual movement forward. The main link in this strategy is to attract domestic and foreign investment in the real sector of the economy. This, in turn, entails innovation, modern equipment, IT technologies, international quality standards, etc.

There are more than 260 textile and garment and knitwear enterprises operating in Uzbekistan today, of which 50 with 100% foreign capital. The bulk of foreign investment from Turkey, Korea, China, Singapore, Switzerland, Germany, the UK, and Russia has been used. Textile and garment-knitting enterprises account for 4.6% of the country's GDP(Annual report, Uzbekyengilsanoat).

The leadership of the republic pays great attention to improving the regulatory framework for creating the most favorable investment climate. So, to develop textile industry was adopted the Decree of President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On measures to accelerate the development of the textile and garment and knitwear industry". This decree approved the Investment Strategy and Climate Improvement Program for 2019-2021 for Light industry in Uzbekistan.

One of the stimulating factors for attracting domestic and foreign investors is the effective banking system in the country, which actively supports the real sector of the economy with loans. Currently, a significant number of investments of commercial banks provide long-term investment loans for a period of over three years.

Investment Strategy for in Light Industry and Strategy to provide success

The light industry of Uzbekistan has centuries-old traditions of processing local raw materials: cotton fiber, silk, wool, leather, kaolin. In recent years, this industry has been dynamically developing in the republic thanks to the implementation of measures for the in-depth processing of local raw materials, modernization of production, and the production of import-oriented products.

In addition, it is planned to create a base of innovative and design developments.

As a result of the implementation of the Strategy, Uzbekistan intends to change the structure of textile production and increase exports to $7 billion US dollars by 2025. Thereby, having begun a new stage of transformation of the republic into a leading producer of textiles.

As part of the development of international cooperation, it is planned to establish regional representative offices of the Uzbekyengilsanoat Association covering the regions of the CIS countries (Russia, Belarus, the Republic of the Transcaucasus), the EU and South-East Asia.

In additionally, there is taken economic action in to implementation such as like new Tax Concept to reduce the tax burden on the textile industry and has attracted foreign investment flow over $3.2 billion US dollars. Uzbekyengilsanoat Association representative reported that they are almost halving the tax burden on labor, before it exceeded 40% and government had a very heavy tax on turnover, as well as pension, road, school funds – as it all goes away.

Uzbekyengilsanoat Association cleared issues in the field of textile industry, existing problems in the activities of enterprises in the industry, and also considered proposals for the development of the textile industry in Uzbekistan.

The specific weight of the industry in the volume of the republic's industry reached 14 percent by the end of the year. In the next few years, Uzbekistan's light industry plans to significantly increase production and export of products. These goals can be achieved through the developed strategic development program. The textile industry occupies a significant place in the light industry. Over the past year, its enterprises exported goods for more than 2.2 billion of dollars annually. In addition, high growth rates - 129 percent and 120.5 percent respectively - were achieved by the enterprises of the garment, leather and footwear industries.

Products of domestic textile enterprises (fabrics, cotton yarn, knitwear) are known outside the republic. In the last three years alone, the number of items of exported goods has increased from 21 to 27 items, and more than 250 participants in foreign economic activity. At present, The Strategy was developed by the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Ministry of Economy of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the International Textile Manufacturers Federation (Switzerland), KOFOTI (Korea), KITECH (Korea), KOTRA (Korea), the Ministry of Textiles (India), CITI (India), IFC (IFC), Gerzi (Switzerland), Rieter (Switzerland), Indorama Corp. (Singapore), Jinsheng Group (PRC).

JSC "Uzbekyengilsanoat" together with the Ministry of Economy, Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations, investment and trade have developed a concept for the development of light industry for 2019-2021, in which it is planned to significantly expand the range and export of manufactured products. Over the past years Uzbekyengilsanoat joint-stock company have produced 31 trillion soms worth of industrial products and more than 13 trillion soms worth of consumer goods were exported to Russia, a significant part - to Turkey, EU countries, China, South Korea, Ukraine. In recent years, the markets of such countries as Austria, Hungary, Canada, Saudi Arabia, Finland, Switzerland, countries of the African continent and Latin America have been mastered. Results of last year show that high value-added products accounted for 32.2 per cent of the overall export volume, and this indicator is steadily growing.

The main objectives of the development strategy of the textile industry are to increase of technical and technological level; ensuring production efficiency; competitiveness and high technology products; export growth; active investment and innovation activities; deepening sectoral cooperation; and formation of market infrastructure.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

As a result of the implementation of the new strategy, the production of consumer goods will significantly increase, the volumes and geography of exports will expand. According to the forecasts of specialists of the Uzbekyengilsanoat Joint Stock Company, by 2020 the volume of industrial production in the industry for long term will exceed 35 trillion soums (3.5 times), cotton fabrics - from 1 425.9 million square meters (3.1 times), knitted fabric - from 1 516.9 million units (3.6 times), hosiery –429.0 million pairs (4.4 times), and forecast for exports - US$7.0 billion (4.3 times), (Report, UZA).

The program for the development of light industry for the period 2019 -2021 provides for an annual growth rate of production by 20%, an increase in exports of products by 10%, bringing the level of satisfaction of the needs of the domestic market to 60%.

The light industry of Uzbekistan is one of the leaders in terms of the number of attracted foreign investors. The factors of the industry's attractiveness for foreign investors are:

- The presence in the country of a large number of local raw materials, capable of expanding reproduction several times;

- The ability to attract the required amount of labor resources;

- Support of the industry by the government of the republic;

- A wide range of benefits and incentives for foreign investors in the field of taxation;

- Low (in comparison with world prices) cost of energy resources;

- Availability of a technically well-equipped communications network.

Thus, a feature of the light industry is that most of the enterprises open in the regions, thereby creating hundreds of jobs there for young people and women. Equipped with modern equipment, they process cotton into finished products with high added value. Before the proclamation of independence, the republic processed only 7 percent of the total production of cotton - fiber, according to the forecasts of the experts of the Association, by 2021 it should reach 70 percent.

Full implementation of this strategy should improve the structure of industrial production, increase the share of processing industries from 41 percent in 2010 to 49 percent in 2015, and industry itself in GDP - from 24 to 28 percent.

In the textile industry, in accordance with this Resolution, way more new investment projects are envisaged and presently, a total of sum exceeds $3.2 billion of US dollars.

CONCLUSION

In general, we note that Uzbekistan has great opportunities for the further development of light (including textile) industry. Attraction of domestic and foreign investments and implementation of projects aimed at creating modern high-tech industries for the production of products with high added value remains an important point.

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THE USE OF LEXICAL UNITS IN THE POETRY OF TAWIZ UL-ASHIQIN

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Abstract

Ta'wizul-Ashiqin contains works in nineteen genres of oriental classical literature. They are 470 ghazals, 3 mustazads, 89 muhammas, 5 musaddas, 2 murabba ', 4 musammans, 4 tarje'band, 7 qita, 80 rubai, 10 tuyuk, 1 mulamma', 4 chiston, 2 problema, 4 masnavi , 1 sea interpretation, 1 prayer, 1 question and answer lover and lover, 20 stories, 19 poems. There are also more than 1,300 Persian poems in Devon.

KEYWORDS: *Ghazal, Mustazad, Muhammas, Musaddas, Murabba ,Musammans, Tarje'band, Qita, Rubai, Tuyuk, Mulamma, Chiston, Masnavi, Poems.*

INTRODUCTION

The themes of the poems in Devon are wide. It describes the life of the period and the people of the period in real terms:

The ruined dungeon,

That is always circulating, tavrishum, hayativojgun.

Aningkajmligitasiridindurbujahonichra,

Jafoahlihameshaxurram-u ahlivafomahzun.

Thank you very much, my dear, at night It's cold outside.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Expressing the nation's pain and sorrow through the image of the lyrical hero, he becomes dissatisfied with the people of the time and period, as a result of which the poet's depressed, sad mood shifts to the bytes. While observing the issues of attitude to human destiny, Agahi complains about the lack of creativity and creativity of the artist, the craftsman and his profession:

Hardamdaadatso'zdinyuzdurr-u guharsochsang,

It's an old-fashioned way of saying goodbye

Or:

Blindness, lack of professionalism,

Ki qatgolioshigatopmasahlidonishdo'g '.

The poet, who carefully observed life, lamented the inequality in society at this time, the fact that everything and everyone is out of place, the discrimination and neglect of the scholars, and the respect of the illiterate and wealthy:

Odamuldurbujahonahliaro,

QayshayvormingesaSimuzari.

At the end of the entry,

Sadiyo'lsunfazlaroyoAnvariy.

The poet cannot reconcile with the contradictions, violence and injustice of the time. He lamented the plight of his contemporaries, who were suffering from hardships, while condemning those who did not work hard and lived at the expense of the working people:

Tarabbazmi arobekorlardoimqilibishrat,
Hameshaxizmatahlimubtalodurranj-u mehnatg'a.

Ogahi, who has encountered at every step such idiots, ignorant people in a state of ecstasy, respect, humiliation of the "wise" and "natural" people, addresses this issue again and again:

Atfodonaziz-u, muhtaram-u, lekxordur,
Harodamekidonish-u tab'irasosi bor.

But the poet describes such "saints as being no different from ordinary people, their appearance, their dress, as well as their ignorance and stupidity:"

Agar uryonesashoh-u gadojismibarobardur,
Tafovutbuikovgaaylaganizhorxil'atdur...

Agahiy laughed at the ignorant who adorned the outer "creation" and said, "You, first of all, salt your heart, not your appearance, beautify your heart, purify it, fill it with goodness, and then in the face of this eternal beauty, this is your life." Your poetic interpretation of his thoughts is as follows:

Ko'po'lmazohiromoOgahiykel, botiningnituz,
Ki botintuzganelningolidabekorxil'atdur...

In addition, there are pandnoma in Ogahi's work on moral issues, which promote the views of Navoi progress:

Ogahiykimtopgayerdisozinazmingdannavo,
Bahra gar yo'qdirNavoiyningnavosidinsango.

Indeed, as the poet proudly points out, it was Ogahi's dream, like all Uzbek classical poets, to follow this great man, to quote from him, to look at his poems, to sharpen and polish in Navoi's school of poetry. In the process of his creative work, the poet received a wide range of education and inspiration from Navoi's creative genius. The Navoi-style bytes adjoining the Master's bytes are over.

Navoi:
Ne navosozaylagay bulbul gulistondin judo,
Aylamasto'titakallumshakkaristondin judo.

Agahi:

Gungu lol o'lsam ne tong shirinkalomimtopmayin,
So'zdegaymuto'tio'lganchog'dashakkardin judo.

RESULT AND DISCUSSIONS

Another rare event in our classical literature is the ghazal of AgahiAlisherNavoi "If not, let it not, netay". The tendency of Nazira to finish is that a poet has to finish a work that is similar, monand, or equally powerful to another poet's ghazal. A great scholar like AgahiNavoi:

Gar alamimg'achorayo'q, bo'lmasa, bo'lmasun, netay,
Gar g'amimashumorayo'q, bo'lmasa, bo'lmasun, netay, —

Using the artistic means, words and phrases in the ghazal, using the same artistic and artistic features as the weight, rhyme, radif, he created a unique and appropriate theoretical work for this ghazal of Navoi. It starts like this:

Ashkima gar kanorayo'q, bo'lmasa, bo'lmasun, netay,
Ohima ham shumorayo'q, bo'lmasa, bo'lmasun, netay

Ghazal is about love. Tears - tears, canora - shore, humor - number, count. This means that the lover sheds so many tears in the pilgrimage that his eyes fill with tears. There are no numbers of smokers.

The lover is indifferent, even though he cries innumerable times in the way of his lover. A lover who looks at others with "grace" does not look at the lover with "anger":

Har dam ulusg'alutfilaboqg'usi, qahrila vale
Mem soribirnazorayo'q, bo'lmasa, bo'lmasun, netay.

The proud lover cures the pain of all lovers, but does not cure the pain of the heart of the poor lover who is yellow in his bosom:

Ishqeliko'nglidardig'a choraqilur, vale maning
Dardidilimgachorayo'q, bo'lmasa, bo'lmasun, netay.

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The ghazal thus continues with high passion. The romantic content, tone and ayj in the ghazal do not decrease at any point, on the contrary, they increase. The art of bytes in this place also raises the degree scale of the poem. The horns of love are dry and not in vain. The poet does not deliberately use the rhyme in the poem (in the first byte the type of rhyme is used) and the contrasts as an art, the "words" of the lover from the heat of love lib is felt. That is why this work is a beautiful, immortal monument that glorifies the feelings of love, and it is alive, it is sung, turned into a song and gained fame.

Agahi poetry is an encyclopedic poetry that embraces all kinds of reality. It echoes every breath of life. The poet loved nature and sang it in clear, moving songs:

Bo'd shod-u xurram, eyko'ngulkim, mavsuminavro'zerur,
Shohikavokibadliningaynijahoniafro'zerur.
Ro'yizaminsar to qadamandoqtarovatlartopib,
Kim, rashko'titobibehishtahligatoqatso'zerur.

In Agahi's poetry there are many such ghazals on the theme of spring, flowers, Navruz, and even in the place of the radii of these words.

The theme of traditional love has a special place in Ogahi's work. The poet developed this theme in a unique artistic way, and the images of lyrical heroes - lovers and lovers - were also elaborated. In Agahi's romantic lyrics, the lover's delicate feelings are expressed

Adammingjavrqilsang dardiishqingtarkinetmonkim,
Bo'lurshavqifuzunroqnechakimcheksajafooshiq.
Qilurmanyetsasandinharjafoujavryuzmingshukr,
Ki qilmoqdurshikoyatyorjavridinxatooshiq,
Agar javr et va gar ehson, naqilsangkomimuldurkim,
Rizoiyorsizhechishniqilmasmuddaooshiq.

Agahi's lyrical protagonist is faithful in such a love affair, which is why his heart longs for a faithful companion, even though his motto in love is "it is better to be unfaithful than unfaithful":

Yorsizliqdardig'asabraylamaklikyaxshikim,
Yorliqistabvafosizlargayoro'lmoq abas.

The peculiarity of Agahi's lyrical protagonist is that the lover was not a dream of external beauty, but a dream of inner beauty. According to him, the inner spirituality of a lover is very beautiful with his character, intellect, attitude to knowledge and enlightenment, fidelity to love. It does not have to be, first of all, "behavior" and "pleasure":

Ushshoqko'nglinolg'ali xulqumalohatsharterur,
Yo'qsarvosoqomaturuxsoraigulfomshart

How to find a partner as in the condition of love, as the desire of the heart"The other charming sori turns to his" loving "qualities, Is there a woman who is "typical" of "style" ?!That is why a lover is more loyal and faithful to his lover:

O'zgadilbaroriko'nglim, vah, nechukmaylaylasun,
Kim rusumidilrabolig' keldidildomg'axos

CONCLUSION

The poet also listens to the dreams of the lover, trying to open up the inner world of the lover. "UlMalak" is also the dream of the lyrical hero: his heart is rich in enlightenment, his spirituality is high, he spends the day of "memorizing all sciences" not in vain, but in "repetition of lessons", the "consumption and logic" of science. It is clear how much he "tried" patiently until he knew the species in depth:

Ulmalaksiymokibarcha Urn bo'lmishyodanga,
Ro'z-u shabdars-u sabaqtakroridurmutodanga.
Sarf-u nah-u mantiqichratokisa'yettiayon,
Sibhvayruhiqilurtahsin-u ham imdodanga.

So, the wishes of the lyrical hero were fulfilled. Who catches the "thorn" by putting an enlightened "flower" in knowledge and behavior?!:

Demangilgidinchekibqo'l, o'zgasho'xilgin tut,
Qaysioqiltashlabongulni, olurxorilgina.

The metaphors of “flower” and “chorus” in the verse define the artistic potential of the poem.

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MICRO ELEMENTAL IMBALANCE IN IRRITABLE BOWEL SYNDROME AND ITS CORRECTION

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ABSTRACT

The prevalence of IBS is very high and varies between 10-20% in different countries. As a result of the study, the imbalance of the elements in the tissues of patients with IBS was detected using the method of gamma spectrometry in the hair. Decreased levels of Ca, Mg, Fe, Zn, Cu, I, Mn, Co in patients with IBS compared to healthy people, and the elements P, Se, As, Ni are reliable. found to increase. Patients with IBS were corrected with element-preserving drugs such as Ca, Mg after the detection of element imbalance in the tissues. Positive results were obtained after complex treatment, and As in the tissues was reliably reduced.

KEYWORDS: *Irritable Bowel Syndrome, Elemental Balance, Essential And Toxic Elements.*

INTRODUCTION

Irritable bowel syndrome (IBS) is the most diagnosed gastrointestinal disease in the 21st century, as well as the most common cause of referral to gastroenterology clinics. Various mechanisms and theories related to IBS etiology have been proposed, but currently the most accepted biopsychological model for IBS is that IBS is the result of an interaction between psychological, behavioral, social, and environmental factors. There are no specific tests for the diagnosis of IBS [1,2].

The prevalence of this pathology is very high and varies from 10–20% in different countries [3,4,5]. The complexity of managing IBS patients is related to the heterogeneity of clinical manifestations that require a differential approach in the treatment of different patients [6]. This makes the study of this problem very relevant [7].

A recent revision of the Rome IV consensus (2016) identified time criteria and diagnostic criteria for IBS - recurrent abdominal pain, at least once a week for the previous 3 months, associated with 2 or more symptoms / factors: 1) defecation; 2) change in stool frequency; 3) change in the form of feces. However, anamnestic symptoms should be noted in the last 6 months or more, in the absence of clear anatomical and physiological limitations during routine clinical examination [8,9].

The complexity of treating patients with IBS is that the factors that cause the disease and the mechanisms of development are individual. The most important risk factors for IBS are: female gender (risk is 4 times higher); age (30-40 years); place of residence (megacities); education (higher, humanitarian); professional affiliation (mental workers and cultural workers); social environment (non-full-blooded families, orphanages); low levels of social support [10].

Deviations in the intake of macro- and micronutrients into the body can reduce or increase IBS ability to adapt and resist [11, 15, 17]. In this regard, in medicine more and more attention is paid to the study of the micronutrient status of the human body and the development of methods to correct IBS disorders in various diseases [12,13, 16, 19].

To study the elemental state, it is necessary to have an idea of what tissue and in what form the element under study is found in the maximum amount, because the deposition of chemically important elements is closely related to their biochemical functions [14, 18, 20].

Thus, the study of risk factors and the main etiopathogenetic mechanisms of the formation of intestinal affect syndrome among the population is of particular importance due to their prevalence and serious psychoemotional disorders. According to the study, nonspecific manifestations of ionic balance in the tissues of the gastrointestinal tract, liver and fluid environment in experimental gastric ulcers, according to the authors, in the ulcer zone, an increase in the concentration of Se in the intestine, gastric juice - Se, Mg, Si, chromium (Cr), blood - Ca, in the gastric and intestinal juice - Zn, in the small intestine - Mg, Na, Fe, Mn and a number of other important elements.

The purpose of the study

To study the status of chemical elements in patients with different forms of IBS and its correction.

Material and research methods

The study was conducted in the gastroenterology department of BRMMC (Bukhara Regional Multidisciplinary Medical Center) and all patients treated with IBS in an inpatient setting for 2017-2019 were selected. The diagnosis of IBS was made based on IV Roman criteria (2016), using the Bristol fecal forms scale to determine the clinical form of IBS (Blake M.R., Raker J.M., Whelan K., 2016). Determination of the composition of chemical elements was carried out in the laboratory of the Institute of Nuclear Physics of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Criteria for inclusion: Conformity of the diagnosis of IBS to the IV Roman criteria, age - from 18 to 45 years, a letter of written consent. Exclusion criteria: patients older than 45 years, "anxiety symptoms" (weight loss; onset of disease in old age; nocturnal symptoms; colon cancer, celiac disease, ulcerative colitis and Crohn's disease among relatives, persistent severe abdominal pain as the only symptom of gastrointestinal tract injury), fever, hepatitis - and splenomegaly, anemia, leukocytosis, increased ECG, the presence of occult blood in the stool, changes in the biochemical analysis of blood, steatorrhea and polyphagia).

Patients with IBS were divided into two groups: with non-refractory (IBSn - 35 people) and refractory (IBSr - 47 people) course of IBS. Of these, taking into account the leading clinical syndrome, patients with IBSn-d were identified - 21 people (25.6%), IBSn-c - 14 people (17%), IBSr-d - 28 people (34.2%), IBSr-c - 19 people (23.2%).

The composition of 25 chemical elements in the hair of patients with IBS was determined: K, Na, Ca, Mg, P, Fe, Zn, Cu, Se, I, Mn, Co, Cl, As, Sn, B, Li, N, V, S, Hg, Pb, Cd, Be, Al. Mass spectrometry method with inductively coupled plasma (ICP-MS) for the detection of chemical elements Nexion 300D (perkinelmer Inc., Shelton, CT 06484, USA), autosamplers ESI SC-2 DX4 (Elemental Scientific Inc., Omaha, NE 68122, USA) is equipped with. This practice also included Dynamic Reaction Cell (DRC) technology to eliminate most of the interference without compromising the sensitivity of analysts.

Preparation of the ICP-DRC-MS system was carried out using the manufacturer's specifications. The system is calibrated using standard solutions containing 0.5, 5, 10, and 50 mg / l copper and zinc from the Universal Data Acquisition Kit (perkinelmer Inc., Shelton, CT 06484, USA). Internal online standardization was also performed using the yttrium-89 isotope (10 mg / l, pure element Yttrium (Y) Standard, perkinelmer Inc., Shelton, CT 06484, USA).

Laboratory quality control was performed using a GBW09101 certified human hair certificate (Shanghai Nuclear Research Institute, Sinica Academy, China). Laboratory quality control practices were performed routinely before and after each analysis set.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Biomaterial (hair) collection to determine the amount of chemical elements in the tissues was performed on the day the patients were hospitalized. Data obtained on the composition of chemical elements in tissues provide information on elemental balance in the broad clinical manifestations of IBS symptoms.

The distribution of ITS by type, sex, and age is given in table 1.

TABLE 1 DISTRIBUTION OF PATIENTS BY NOSOLOGY, AGE AND SEX

Groups	Sex				Age	Duration of the disease
	Male		Female		Average age M ± m(year)	M ± m(year)
	Ex. number	%	Ex. number	%		
IBSn-d(n = 21)	11	52,4	10	47,6	24,32 ±2,3	3,4±1,8
IBSn-c(n = 14)	6	42,8	8	57,2	31,01 ± 3,4	5,2±2,4
IBSr-d(n = 28)	15	53,6	13	46,4	30,43 ± 4,2	6,8±2,1
IBSr-c(n = 19)	9	47,4	10	52,6	28,64 ± 3,8	7,5±2,7
Control group (healthy) (n = 20)	11	55,0	9	45,0	25,18 ± 3,3	0

No difference was found between the age groups, and the IBS refractory type of disease duration was found to be higher than the other groups ($p < 0.05$).

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A comparison of the elements content of the elements in patients with different forms of IBS is given in table 2.

TABLE 2 THE COMPOSITION OF CHEMICAL ELEMENTS IN DIFFERENT FORMS OF IBS

№	Element		Control group n=20	IBSn n=17	IBSr n=33	Limit of the norm (mkg/g)
Essential (vital) chemical elements						
1	K	Potassium	812,3	746,4	804,1	40-2000
2	Na	Sodium	746,2	763,5	722,6	50-2000
3	Ca	Calcium	978,3	311,1#	294,3#	200-2000
4	Mg	Magnesium	125,7	65,2#	64,8#	20-200
5	P	Phosphorus	152,8	209,3#	215,4#	120-200
6	Fe	Iron	27,8	6,85#	7,21#	7-40
7	Zn	Zinc	234,6	120,4#	118,7#	125-400
8	Cu	Copper	21,3	8,4#	9,5#	9-40
9	Se	Selenium	0,9	2,0#	2,1#	0.25-2
10	I	Iodine	5,3	4,4	5,1	0.15-10
11	Mn	Manganese	1,2	0,55	0,52	0.15-2
12	Co	Cobalt	0,21	0,005#	0,008#	0.004-0.3
13	Cr	Chromium	0,4	0,06	0,05	0.004-1
Toxic, relatively toxic and relatively essential chemical elements						
14	As	Arsenic	0,04	0,9#	1,0#	<1
15	Sn	Olovo	0,912	1,13	0,987	<3
16	B	Bor	1,691	1,862	1,742	<5
17	Li	Lithium	0,02	0,005	0,01	<0/1
18	Ni	Nickel	0,127	1,23#	1,25#	<2
19	V	Vanadium	0,06	0,05	0,04	0.005-0.1
20	Si	Silicon	30,16	27,31	29,71	11-70
21	Hg	Mercury	0,204	0,313	0,286	<1
22	Pb	Lead	0,871	0,478	0,693	<5
23	Cd	Cadmium	0,009	0,006	0,007	<0.25
24	Be	Beryllium	0,0003	0,0003	0,0002	<0.003
25	Al	Aluminum	8,26	6,28	12,86	<25

Note: IBSn –norefractor IBS; ITSr - refractory IBS; # is the difference between the control group values ($p<0.05$)

When analyzing table 2, it can be seen that the essential chemical elements content of hair in patients with IBSr was significantly reduced compared to the control group and IBSn, and the amount of some toxic elements was increased. To get a more accurate result, we divided the patients into two subgroups: IBS patients with chemical elements imbalance and without chemical elements imbalance (table 3).

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TABLE 3 COMPARISON OF THE AMOUNT OF CHEMICAL ELEMENTS IN PATIENTS WITH IBS WITH MICRONUTRIENT IMBALANCE AND MICRONUTRIENT IMBALANCE

№	Element		IBS with chemical elements imbalance n=32	IBS without chemical elements imbalance n=50	p
Essential (vital) chemical elements					
1	K	Potassium	823,1	775,3	0,001
2	Na	Sodium	752,6	743,1	0,01
3	Ca	Calcium	981,4	302,7	0,001
4	Mg	Magnesium	125,7	65,0	0,01
5	P	Phosphorus	152,8	212,4	0,001
6	Fe	Iron	18,4	7,03	0,008
7	Zn	Zinc	231,3	119,5	0,001
8	Cu	Copper	21,5	8,9	0,001
9	Se	Selenium	1,2	2,0	0,0001
10	I	Iodine	5,3	4,7	0,01
11	Mn	Manganese	1,32	0,53	0,001
12	Co	Cobalt	0,23	0,006	0,0001
13	Cr	Chromium	0,21	0,06	0,06
Toxic, relatively toxic and relatively essential chemical elements					
14	As	Arsenic	0,04	1,0	0.0001
15	Sn	Olovo	0,912	1,008	
16	B	Bor	1,691	1,812	
17	Li	Lithium	0,02	0,015	0,001
18	Ni	Nickel	0,127	1,24	0,05
19	V	Vanadium	0,06	0,05	0,001
20	Si	Silicon	30,16	28,51	
21	Hg	Mercury	0,204	0,299	0,002
22	Pb	Lead	0,571	0,585	0,05
23	Cd	Cadmium	0,007	0,007	0,03
24	Be	Beryllium	0,0002	0,0003	
25	Al	Aluminum	5,01	9,57	0,001

The study found that 8 of the 25 chemical elements (Ca, Mg, Fe, Zn, Cu, I, Mn, Co) were significantly reduced in patients with IBS than in healthy people. Quantitative differences between only 13 elements (Na, K, Cr, Sn, B, Li, V, Si, Hg, Pb, Cd, Be, Al) were not detected in the hair of patients and control group. It was found that the amount of the remaining 4 chemical elements (P, Se, As, Ni) increased compared to healthy people. Changes in the quantitative composition of chemical elements in tissues in IBS are determined by a complex of functional disorders of the gastrointestinal tract, including motor-evacuation, impaired intestinal absorption and selection of chemical elements, which eventually leads to the appearance of clinical signs.

Increased levels of the chemical elements As and Se in patients with IBS require separate analysis. It is known that As affects the motility of the gastrointestinal tract and exacerbates spastic symptoms. The parallel increase in Se is a compensatory reaction of the body, Se has a pronounced antioxidant property due to its inclusion in the group of neurotoxic elements (Hg, Cd, Pb, Ni, etc.), neutralizes the effects of As increase, they enhance elimination, due to neuroprotective properties to smooth muscle affects.

Standard therapy in patients with a predominance of constipation includes: enriching the diet with fiber (wholemeal bread, vegetables, fruits, wheat and oat bran, the use of lactic acid products. Lactulose (duphalac) is prescribed, for which clinical efficacy has been noted. In patients with diarrhea) in the diet, the intake of fatty and gas-forming foods is limited.With this form of IBS, it is customary to prescribe loperamide, imodium plus, to which simethicone is added, a substance that absorbs gases in the intestine, as well as smecta or hydrocarbon sorbents based on activated carbon.For pain, standard therapy includes the appointment of antispasmodics: drotaverine, papaverine, mebeverine.

We identified a group of patients with IBS who received standard therapy (14 people) and a group of patients who, along with standard therapy, took measures aimed at eliminating violations of the elemental balance for a month (18 people). The division was carried out by the method of tabular randomization.

To eliminate the deficiency of calcium and magnesium, which have the greatest effect on the manifestations of pain and spastic syndrome of the gastrointestinal tract, the drug Kal-Di-Mag was used for a month, containing chelated forms of Ca and Mg (1 tablet 2 times a day with meals). To reduce the amount of toxic elements, Nutrikon-selenium was additionally prescribed, which serves as an additional source of selenium in organic form (1 t.sp 2 times a day before or during meals).The assessment of the effect of the proposed method for correcting the elemental balance in tissues was carried out on the basis of assessing the content of Mg, Ca, As and Ni in the hair of patients before treatment and after 1 month of corrective action. For comparison, parallel studies of the elemental composition of hair were carried out in 14 patients with IBS who received only standard therapy. The data are shown in table 4.

TABLE 4 CONTENT OF CHEMICAL ELEMENTS IN PATIENTS WITH IBS BEFORE AND AFTER CORRECTIVE MEASURES (MKG/G)

№	Element	Before treatment=18	**After a month of complex treatmentn=18**	P
1	Mg	65,0	115.5	0,02
2	Ca	302,7	422.0	0,01
3	Ni	1,24	0.72	0,07
4	As	1,0	0.04	0,001

As a result of the measures taken aimed at correcting the elemental balance in tissues, a significant increase in Mg and Ca (from 65.0 and 302.7 to 115.5 and 422.0) was obtained in hair in patients with IBS, as well as a significant decrease in As (from 1,0 to 0.04), these indicators are close to those of healthy people.We did not receive significant changes when conducting studies of the content of Mg, Ca, Ni, As and Se in hair in 14 patients who received only standard therapy (before treatment and after 1 month). As a result, the effectiveness of the proposed methods for correcting elemental imbalance in tissues in IBS has been proven.

CONCLUSION

1. As a result of the study, the imbalance of the elements in the tissues of patients with IBS was detected using the method of gamma spectrometry in the hair.

2. Decreased levels of Ca, Mg, Fe, Zn, Cu, I, Mn, Co in patients with IBS compared to healthy people, and the elements P, Se, As, Ni are reliable. found to increase.

3. Patients with IBS were corrected with element-preserving drugs such as Ca, Mg after the detection of element imbalance in the tissues.

4. Positive results were obtained after complex treatment, and As in the tissues was reliably reduced.

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THE IMPORTANCE OF READING IN PRIMARY EDUCATION

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ABSTRACT

This article discusses the reading as a skill, importance of it, its basic stages and the ways of teaching reading to the pupils in primary education. This lack of attention to building schemata for interpreting and composing informational content seems to occur even though study in science and social studies is part of elementary programs and children read from content area texts as early as first grade. Even when children draft story charts together and they use these to build reading skills, the content young writers compose is typically stories, poems, and paragraph that describe personal experiences. One reason, of course, is that the skills have unique and particular relevance to every discipline. Reading for sequence in a short story, for example, is very different from reading for historical sequence, or reading for sequence in a process article. One way is for the teacher to select an item of information laid out on the board and ask students to locate a second item that is in some way like first. Pupils tell how the two items are related, circle them and locate other items that share the same relationship, circling them in the same manner.

KEYWORDS: *Reading Skill, Comprehension Skills, Silent Reading, Training Technique, Informational Content, Information Competence.*

INTRODUCTION

Reading comprehension is critical as it requires the learner to reconstruct the structure and meaning of ideas expressed by another writer. To possess an idea that one is reading about requires competence in regenerating the idea, competence in learning how to write the ideas of another.

The skills required to read science must acquired through reading science. The skills required in writing science can be learned only by writing science. Basic reading and writing instruction can provide children with a rudimentary vocabulary and certain basic skills of literacy, but application to higher levels of processing requires specialized uses. We have long since learned that unless children are taught to apply basic comprehension skills to a variety of subject mutters - and experience guided practice in applying the skills - they will not easily transfer their skills. Instances of ability, say, to apply academic reading skills to life situations have been widely reported. See, for example, the Adults Functional Literacy Project (Murphy 1973).

One reason, of course, is that the skills have unique and particular relevance to every discipline. Reading for sequence in a short story, for example, is very different from reading for historical sequence, or reading for sequence in a process article. Direct attention to skill applications in reading (and writing, too) appears to be mandatory and is one reason why content area selections must be introduced in basic reading programs. Restricted only to reading poems, plays, and stories, children can too easily find their competence restricted to literary activity as well.

Materials and Methods

The art of reading is mainly a matter of concentrating on the import of the written words, and not on the words themselves. Words are merely the medium whereby the massage of the writer is conveyed to the reader.

A pupil is said to have acquired correct reading habits when he can focus his attention on the massage and not on the form; when he treats the text as a familiar form of discourse and not as a task in a deciphering. He is reader in the true sense when he ` sees through a window to the view outside without consciousness of the glass.

Training technique. There appear to be two schools of opinion on the technique to be adopted for the training of the pupil. One favors silent reading from the outset, the other oral reading.

Silent reading. The case for silent reading as both an end and a means might be stated as follows:

1. This is modern reaction from the traditional form of language lesson in which oral reading predominated.

2. Oral reading on traditional lines virtually converted a collective lesson into a series of short individual lessons.

3. Silent reading is claimed to be eye- as opposed to lip-reading. The eye movements are rapid and can skip across the written pages by concentrating on key words.

4. Silent reading keeps the whole class active and enables the teacher to assist the weaker pupils.

5. It enables the pupils to work at their respective paces and thus solves the difficulties of extreme types.

6. The practice of silent reading in class prepares the pupils for library on their own.

7. In introduces the pupils to the art of skimming.

8. Oral reading is a specific skill which it is not essential for all the pupils to acquire.

Oral reading. The arguments in favor of oral reading are:

1. Reading aloud is a form of speech prompted by written symbols; it is an aid to speech fluency, correct pronunciation and intonation.

2. If correct silent reading implies the application of a particular technique (eye movements over word-groups) the children must first be shown how achieve it by example.

3. The words on the printed page are inert symbols which come to life when read out by a good reader. The teacher's rending of a text is too valuable to be dispensed with.

4. As vocabulary is an important consideration, it ought to be presented to the ear as well as to the eye.

5. Concert reading (in the early stage) is an alternative means of achieving general activity.

6. Silent reading may be carried on at home, but the classroom is the only place for controlled oral reading.

7. Oral reading provides a means of testing comprehension and checks superficial study resulting from attention to content and not to details.

8. Intensive reading is more important than extensive reading in the early stages and for the greater part of the course, indeed. `Skimming' is not a desirable habit, particularly for school-children.

Progressive stages. As reading is a skill for which the pupil must be trained, it is advisable to proceed in series of progressive stages with each serving as preparation for the next. The ultimate aim is free reading by pupil unaided by the teacher but with the occasional aid of the dictionary. The end, however, need not also be the means; the early stages may have objectives of their own differing from that of the ultimate aim.

There is a tendency to regard writing as synonymous with written composition, and proficiency in these skills as ability to discuss any topic in writing. In the foreign-language course, however, the writing skill must be interpreted more broadly as the ability to represent words by means of written symbols.

The emphasis in the field was upon the discovery of the underlying cognitive process of reading behavior as researchers struggled for recognition of their work as a legitimate scientific endeavor. Reading had become a complicated psycholinguistic process, a solitary effort which took place somewhere between the reader and text. In turn, learning to read in schools became a series of diagnostic events as the finding of theory-based research were linked with the criterion referenced testing movement of the 1970s and decade's strong desire for accountability.

In the elementary schools, many lessons designed to develop children's reading skills have their origins in basal-reader materials. In addition, some lessons have their beginnings in firsthand experiences. Working from a common experience, children dictate sentences that the teacher records; later they read what they have composed.

The almost exclusive reliance on basal readers and experience charts for teaching reading skills has an unfortunate outcome. Because stories and poems predominate in basal reading books and because expository pieces, when included in these texts, often lack the main and subheads that characterize conceptual and relational content, young readers have little opportunity to develop an understanding of how expository prose is structured. Expressed in more technical terms, they have little opportunity to refine the schemata they hold in their minds as to how, conceptual and relational content is organized on paper and thus to build the skills necessary to comprehend lengthy or complex passages.

Even when children draft story charts together and they use these to build reading skills, the content young writers compose is typically stories, poems, and paragraph that describe personal experiences. This is equally true when elementary youngsters write independently; stress is on drafting stories, poems, and descriptions of first hand experiences. Only infrequently do children compose on relational topics from science and social studies. As a result, pupils have little opportunity to develop their ability to organize expository content on paper. Yet this learning basic, for it relates to reading as well as to writing. In learning to organize informational content for writing, students gain insight into how authors handle complex ideas on paper; in so doing, they are refining their schemata for comprehending this kind of content.

This lack of attention to building schemata for interpreting and composing informational content seems to occur even though study in science and social studies is part of elementary programs and children read from content area texts as early as first grade. An analysis of teacher's guides to science and social studies text hints at the reason for this lack. Few series suggest ways to encourage young learners to perceive the structure within which ideas are organized in a chapter, to gather data systematically based on their comprehension of that structure, and to organize points gleaned into an original structure for writing.

A basic strategy for introducing students to the structures through which informational content is expressed in written form is fact storming. Fact storming is the process in which students randomly call out phrases that come mind on a topic while scribes record these on chart paper or the chalkboard in the order given. To be productive, of course, fact storming must be based on a data-gathering activity. For example, students may view a film or filmstrip or listen to an informational passage shared orally by their teacher. They may read in several references on the topic. or they may collect data through a combination of approaches that are part of unit study. In any event, students must have informational background to bring to the fact storming.

The next category in the instructional sequence is categorization, or the systematic organization of facts “stormed”. This can be achieved in several ways, depending on the sophistication and previous experience of students with the process. One way is for the teacher to select an item of information laid out on the board and ask students to locate a second item that is in some way like first. Pupils tell how the two items are related, circle them and locate other items that share the same relationship, circling them in the same manner. Having developed one cohesive category of facts in this way, pupils proceed to organize the remaining facts into other categories according to shared relationships, indicating related items by circling them with different colored markers.

CONCLUSION

It is difficult to arrive at the stage under the old translation method which concentrated on the single word and made the pupil conscious of its association with the corresponding word in the mother-tongue. Reading by word-concentration is a pernicious method corresponding to typing with one finger; it can by practice lead to a certain proficiency, but not to the required skills.

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PROSODY OF DERIVED WORDS IN THE GROUP OF "MUSHTAQQOT" AND ITS AFFIXES IN ARABIC LANGUAGE

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ABSTRACT

In Arabic, the formation of new words by adding affixes to the stem is called "oshtiqoq", and the derivations formed in this way are called "المشتقات" [al-mushtaqqot]. In the ishtiqoq method, words with new meanings are made using certain affixes. Derivatives are formed in Arabic by the order of affixes and stems. This article analyzes the word-formation properties of the weights and affixes of the derivative words belonging to the group of "mushtaqqots" and explains each analyzed data with examples.

KEYWORDS: *Zoida Letter, Affix, Prefix, Suffix, Verb, Adjective, Participle, Word Weights, Actions.*

INTRODUCTION

From the point of view of Arabic linguistics, each derivative word in this language is made on the basis of a certain weight. In Arabic, a new derivative word or word form is created by adding the letters that make up the phrase "اليوم تنساه" [al-yawmatansāhu] - you forget it today, and in Arabic linguistics, these word-formation processes are represented by weights. In Arabic, the letters that make up the core are represented by the letters "ف" [f],""ع" ['ayn] and "ل" [lam], and the zoida letters are made up of the same letters as affixes, word-formers, word-formers, or word-modifiers. is added to the beginning, middle, and end of the compound. The process of formation of new meaningful words by word-formative suffixes belongs to the morphological type of word-formation passion, and the derivations formed by this type belong to the group of "المشتقات" [al-mushtaqqāt], and passive degree adjectives, adjectives made up of three-syllable verbs, adjective levels, forms of expression, place-time and instrument names, masdars. Below we will look at the Arabic scales, which are made up of derivative words belonging to the group “mushtaqqats” by adding letters to the stem.

THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

Participles: The definite degree adjective "اسم الفاعل" [ismu-l-fāʻili] is made by placing an *alif* after the first letter of a three-letter stem, referring to the performer of the action. Its Arabic name is اسم الفاعل [ism-l-fāʻili]. Exact adjectives can be made not only on the basis of فاعل [fāʻilun] weights, but also in other forms, in such forms of adjectives the product is added to the word "أ" [alif], "ي" [yay], "أ"[alif] va"ن" [nun] as an affix. When these letters are added to the stem as an affix, they mean the Uzbek suffixes “-chi”, adjectives “-li” and adjectives “-gan”. In Arabic, instead of these affixes being added to the stem, the actions that express vowels are also put in a certain order [1], and the appearance of affixes and vowels in words in this order is called weight:

TABLE 1

فعيل [faʻ***ī***lun]	فاعل [f***ā***ʻilun]
ظريف [ẓar**ī**fun] – aql**li** - witty رقيب [raq**ī**bun] – kuzatuv**chi** - observer شريف [shar**ī**fun] – shara**fli** - honorable	طالب [ṭ**ā**libun] – talaba, izlov**chi-** student, seeker كاتب [k**ā**tibun] – yozuv**chi** - writer قائد [q**ā**’idun] – yo’lbosh**chi** - guide
أفعل [***a***fʻalu]	فعلان [faʻl***ān***un]
أعرج [**a**ʻraju] – cho’loq - lame أسود [**a**swadu] – qora -black أبكم [**a**bkamu] – soqov - dumb	عطشان [ʻaṭsh**ān**un] – chanqa**gan** - thirsty جوعان [javʻ**ān**un] – ochqa**gan** - hungry ظمآن [ẓam’**ān**un] – chanqa**gan** - thirsty
فعال [fuʻ***ā***lun]	فعال [faʻ***ā***lun]
شجاع [shuj**ā**ʻun] – shijoat**li** - courageous عجاب [ʻuj**ā**bun] – ajablanar**li** - surprising	جبان [jab**ā**nun] – qo’rqoq - poltroon جواد [jav**ā**dun] – nasl**dor** - high-bred

However, there are also derivations in Arabic, in which the affix is not expressed in the form of letters, but their meaning is a set of actions (a, i, o vowel sounds, these sounds act as transfixes and their order in the core: “a/ /un, a/a/un”, “u/u/un”, “a/i/un”) can mean:

TABLE 2

فعل [faʻilun]	فعل [faʻlun]
أشر [ashirun] – kekkaygan - arrogant تعب [taʻibun] – charchagan - tired بطر [baṭirun] – kekkaygan - arrogant	عدل [ʻadlun] – adolatli - fair ضخم [ḍaẖmun] – ulkan - huge شهم [shahmun] – kuchgato’la - full of power
فعل [faʻalun]	فعل [fuʻulun]
حسن [ẖasanun] – yaxshi, go’zal - good, beautiful بطل [baṭalun] – qahramon - hero	قدس [qudusun] – muqaddas - holy جنب [junubun] – chetlashtirilgan - excluded

A definite adjective of a root word consisting of more than three letters is formed by adding the prefix “mu-” to the beginning of the stem. Qualitative forms of derivative sections based on a three-letter stem are also created by adding the prefix [2] “mu-” and changing the motion of the middle stem to a fractional motion (“i”). In such words, the prefix “mu-” added to the stem and the action of the fraction is “-aykan”, “-uvchi”, “-chan”, which form the adjective form of the Uzbek verb, noun making suffixes -chi, -shunos. For example:

مقبل [**mu**qb**i**lun] – kel**ayotgan** - coming

مدرس [**mu**darr**i**sun] – o’qituv**chi** - teacher

متعلم [**mu**ta‘all**i**mun] – ta’limol**uvchi** - student

مجتهد [**mu**jtah**i**dun] – harakat**chan** - active

مستشرق [**mu**stashr**i**qun] – sharq**shunos** - orientalist

مترجم [**mu**tarj**i**mun] – tarjimon - translator

مطمئن [**mu**ṭma’**i**nnun] – xotirjam - calm

متزحلق [mutazaẖliqun] – sirpan**ayotgan** – slipping.

Adjective of the passive degree"اسم المفعول" [ismu-l-maf‘ūli]. This adjective reflects the nature of the passive, and its most common form is "مفعول" [maf‘ūlun] weights. In Arabic, the adjective form of the passive degree is formed by converting the affixes "مَ" [ma-] hamda"و" [waw] into the stem, and the prepositional suffix “ma-” into the stem and the action of the middle stem into fatha (a). In Uzbek, they mean “-l”, “-n”, “-il”, “-in” and “-gan”. For example:

مكتوب [**ma**kt**ū**bun] – yoz**ilgan** - written

منزول [**ma**nz**ū**lun] – tushir**ilgan** – lifted down

مأخوذ [**ma**’x**ū**ẕun] – ol**ingan** - taken

مدرس [**mu**darr**a**sun] – o’rgat**ilgan** - taught

مشارك [**mu**shār**a**kun] – ishtiroket**ilgan** - attended

متعلم [**mu**ta‘all**a**mun] – o’rgan**ilgan** - studied

مكتسب [**mu**ktas**a**bun] – kasbet**ilgan-** earned

مستخرج [**mu**staxr**a**jun] – qazibchiqar**ilgan** – mined

When we study the formation of Arabic words, **the passive degree adjective** is used not only with the help of the above-mentioned affixes, but also with the help of "ي" [yay]am transfixes (“i/ /”, “a/a/”, “a/ /”, “u/ /”, u/ /atun) can also be made:

TABLE 3

فعل [f*i*‘lun]	فعيل [f*a*‘*ī*lun]
طرح [ṭ**i**rẖun] – so’ra**lgan** – طرح [ṭaraẖa] – savolbermoq - to ask a question طحن [ṭ**i**ẖnun] – yanch**ilgan** – طحن [ṭaẖana] – yanchmoq – to grind ذبح [ẕ**i**bẖun] – so’y**ilgan** – ذبح [ẕabaẖa] – so’ymoq - to slaughter	جريح [jar**ī**ẖun] – jarohatl**angan** – جرح [jaraẖa] – yaralamoq, jarohatlamoq - to injure قتيل [qat**ī**lun] – qatlqil**ingan** – قتل [qatala] – qatlqilmoq - to execute أسير [as**ī**run] – asirol**ingan** – أسر [asara] – asirolmoq - to take captive
فعلة [f*u*‘l*a*tun]	فعل [f*a*‘*a*lun]

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مضغة [muḍg'**a**tun] – chayna**lgan** – مضغ [maḍag'a] – chaynamoq – tochew أكلة [**u**kl**a**tun] – yey**ilgan** – أكل [akala] – yemoq – to eat حرقة [ẖ**u**rq**a**tun] – yoq**ilgan** – حرق [ẖaraqa] – yoqmoq - to turn on	جنى [j**a**nan] – ter**ilgan** – جنى [janā] – termoq – to pick سلب [sal**a**bun] – o'g'irla**ngan** – سلب [salaba] – o'g'irlamoq – to steal قنص [q**a**n**a**ṣun] – tut**ilgan** – قنص [qanaṣa] – tutibolmoq - to catch
فعل [f**u**'lun]	فعل [f***a***'lun]
سحت [s**u**ẖtun] – man qil**ingan** – سحت [saẖata] – man qilmoq - to forbid حلو [ẖulwun] – shirin – حلا [ẖalā] – Shirinbo'lmoq – to Be sweet	لقط [l**a**qṭun] – yerdanteribol**ingan** – لقط [laqaṭa] – yerdanteribolmoq – to pick up from the ground لفظ [l**a**fẓun] – ayt**ilgan** – لفظ [lafaẓa] – aytmoq, gapirmoq - to say, to speak

From the above examples, it is clear that the basic meaning of the adjective of the passive degree is the action performed on the meaning understood from the base.

An exaggerated form of adjective. The exaggerated form of the adjective is made up mainly of three-syllable verbs in order to further exaggerate the characteristic of the "صيغة المبالغة" [siyḡatu-l-mubal*āḡ*'ati] subjects. In Arabic words, which express the form of the adjective, the "أ" [alif], "ي" [yay], "و" [waw] va"م" [mim] letters are added to their core as affixes, and they are adjectives and nouns "-chi", adjectives "-ilgan", adjectives "-g'on" means the suffixes:

TABLE 4

فعيل [fa'**ī**lun]	فعول [fa'***ū***lun]
سميع [sam'**ī**un] – hammanarsanieshitibtur**uvchi** - who hears everything بصير [baṣ**ī**run] – hammanarsaniko'ribtur**uvchi** - who sees everything قديم [qad**ī**mun] – hamishamavjud - always exits	صبور [ṣob**ū**run] – uzoqsabrqil**uvchi** - long patient شكور [shak**ū**run] – shukrqil**uvchi** - thankful ضروب [ḍar**ū**bun] – kurash**chi** - wrestler
مفعل [***mi***f'alun]	فعال [fu'***ā***lun]
مسعر [**mi**s'arun] – qattiqyon**gan** - severely burned مطعن [**mi**ṭ'anun] – ez**ilgan** - crushed	طوال [ṭuv**ā**lun] – uzoqdavometadi**gan** - long lasting كرام [kur**ā**mun] – oliyjanob - noble سراع [surra'**ā**un] – **o'ta**tezkor - very fast

Also, when such affixes are added to some stems, there is a hesitation of the second letter in the stem:

TABLE 5

فعّيل [fi**''*ī***lun]	فعّال [fa***''ā***lun]
صدّيق [ṣi**ddī**qun] – doimorostso'zl**ovchi** - always telling the truth شرّيب [shi**rrī**bun] – ko'pich**uvchi** - alcoholic سكّير [si**kkī**run] – g'irt mast - very drunk	ضرّاب [ḍa**rrā**bun] – qattiquruv**chi** - hardhitter منّاع [ma**nnā**'un] – halaqitberuv**chi** - interfering قتّال [qa**ttā**lun] – halokqiluv**chi** - destructive
فعّول [fu**''*ū***lun]	فعّال [fu***''ā***lun]
قدّوس [qu**ddū**sun] – **juda**muqaddas - very sacred	سيّاح [su**yyā**ẖun] – ko'psayohatqil**uvchi** - a lot of travelers

سبّوح [su**bbu**‘un] – **juda**pokiza - very clean	]وضّاء [wu**ḍḍā**’un] – **o’ta**yorug’ - very bright كبّار [ku**bbā**run] – **juda** kata - too big

فعّالة [fa*‘ā*latun]
نوّاحة [na**wwā**ḫatun] – qattiqyig’i-sig’iqiluvchi - loud-mouthed فهّامة [fa**hhā**matun] – hammanarsanitushunuvchiodam - a man who understands everything

From the structure of the above weights, it is clear that when the "أ" [alif], "ي" [yay], "و" [waw] letters that make up the exaggerated form of the adjective are added after the second letter of the stem repeated in the form of a double consonant, “juda- very”, “ko’p- many”, “hardoim- always”, May also have additional meanings specific to the word “qattiq - hard”. In some words, the suffixes "م" [mim] and "أ" [alif], "م" [mim] and "ي" [yay], "أ" [alif] va"و" [waw] can be added to the stem together, rather than individually, to express the exaggerated form of the adjective. Affixes of this form have the meanings of adjectives “-ilgan”, “-uvchi”, adjectives “-li”, “-agon”:

TABLE 6

فاعول [f*ā*‘*ū*lun]	مفعيل [*mi*f‘*ī*lun]	مفعال [*mi*f‘*ā*lun]
حاسوس [ḫ**ā**s**ū**sun] – o’tasezgir – very sensitive جاسوس [j**ā**s**ū**sun] – josus - spy فاروق [f**ā**r**ū**qun] – judaaqlli - very smart	منطيق [**min**ṭ**ī**qun] – chiroyliso’zl**ovchi** - nice speaker مسكين [**mi**sk**ī**nun] – bechora - poor معطير [**mi**‘ṭ**ī**run] – xushbo’y - fragrant	مذكار [**mi**ẕk**ā**run] – ko’pnarsanieslabqol**uvchi** - memorable مدرار [**mi**dr**ā**run] – kattamiqdordaquy**uvchi** - large amount of pouring منحار [**min**ḫ**ā**run] – so’y**ilgan** - slaughtered

The exaggerated form of the adjective can be formed not only by prefixes or infixes, but also by transfixes (in Arabic its function is fatha, kasra, damma) and “ة” [tamarbuta], where transpixes are added to the stem in the form of “a/i/”, “u/a/a”, and they act as adjective-forming affixes:

فعلة [f**u**‘**a**l**a**tun]	فعل [f**a**‘**i**lun]
ضحكة [ḍ**u**ḫ**a**k**a**tun] – ko’pkul**uvchi** هزأة [h**u**z**a**’**a**tun] – mazax**chi** لمزة [l**u**m**a**z**a**tun] – so’k**ag’on**	فرق [f**a**r**i**qun] – qo’rqoq فطن [f**a**ṭ**i**nun] – tushunuv**chan** لبق [l**a**b**i**qun] – nozik

The فعول [fa‘ūlun], مفعال [mif‘ālun], مفعيل [mif‘īlun] and مفعيل [mif‘īlun] weights do not change in the muzak and muannas genders [3], but remain the same in both sexes.

Qualities similar to a definite degree adjective. Although adjectives similar to the adjective of the definite degree "الصفة المشبهة" [aṣ-ṣifatu-l-mushabbahatu] have the property of expressing a character like the adjective, they are mainly made up of intransitive verbs, while the adjective also reflects the meaning expressed by the present tense verb, this type of adjectivecan also express the meaning of an action that began in the past and continues to the present. Such adjectives are formed from three or more stemless verbs based on the following weights:

TABLE 7

فعل [fa‘lun]	فعل [fa‘ilun]
صعب [ṣa‘bun] – og’ir - heavy سهل [sahlun] – oson- easy	عسر [‘asirun] – og’ir - heavy شكس [shakisun] – qaysar - stubborn فرح [fariḫun] – xursand - happy
فعال [fi‘*ā*lun]	فعال [fu‘*ā*lun]
دهاق [dihāqun] – liqto’la - full لزام [lizāmun] – kerakli - required	شجاع [shujā ‘un] – shijoatli- courageous رخاء [rux’āun] – bo’shashgan - lethargic
فعيل [fa‘*ī*lun]	فعال [fa‘*ā*lun]
أمين [amīnun] – bexatar - safe حليم [ḫalīmun] – yumshoqtabiatli - soft in nature	جبان [jabānun] – qo’rqoq - coward رزان[razānun] – og’ir-bosiq - calm
أفعل [*a*f‘alu]	فيعل [fay‘ilun]
أصم [aṣammu] – soqov - dumb أصفر [aṣfaru] – sariq - yellow أهيف [ahyafu] – kelishganqad-qomatli - handsome stature	طيب [ṭayyibun] – yaxshi - good ضيق [ḍayyiqun] – tor - narrow قيم [qayyimun] – bebaxo – priceless
فعلان [fa‘l*ā*n*u*]	فعل [fu‘lun]
غرثان [g’urśānun] – qornioch - hungry ريان [rayyānun] – sug’orilgan - sug’orilgan	صلب [sulbun] – qattiq - hard حر [hurrun] – ozod - free

Comparative level of adjective: The comparative degree form "اسم التفضيل" [ismu-t-tafḍīli] of the adjective also belongs to the group of passionate derivative words in Arabic, which is formed by placing a three-syllable verb or its infinitive in the weight of "أفعل من" [af‘alu min], where it is added to the stem as an affix giving "أ" [alif] "-roq" meanings, and the character-property is preceded by "من" [min] prepositions before the name of the object being compared. However, it is recorded as a word-forming weight in Arabic because it is a form of a word belonging to the adjective category. For example:

هو *أصبرمن* هذا [huwa***a****ṣbarumin*ha*z*a] – u bundan*sabrli***roq** *- he ismore patient than that*

الربيع *أدفؤمن* الخريف [ar-rabī‘u***a****dfa’u* min-al-xarīfi] – baxorkuzdaniliq**roq -** spring is warmer than autumn

أنت *أذكىمنه* [anta ***a****zkāminhu*] – senundanzukko**roq**san - you are smarter than him

العسل *ألّذمن* السكر [al-‘asalu***a****lazzumin*-as-sukkari] – asalshakardanshirin**roq -** honey is sweeter than sugar

In Arabic, the comparative degree of adjective is manifested by comparing the characteristics of one person or thing with another, preferring one over the other. The comparative level of the adjective is in the form of an affirmative verb, which does not contain the letters alif, waw, and yay, allows the meaning understood from the verb stem to be compared, is clear, the perceived meaning must include the meanings of character-feature, color-type, physical deficiency.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

The analysis of the weights of the derivations of the word “mushtaqqot” in Arabic revealed the following:

First, the adjective weights belong to the performer of the fundamentally understood meaning (طائر [ṭā’irun] – uchuvchi / pilot – طار [ṭāra] – uchmoq/ to fly,راكب [rākibun] – yo’lovchi / passenger – ركب [rakiba] – minmoq/ to ride, سائح [sā’iẖun] – sayyoh/ tourist – ساح [sāẖa] – sayohatqilmoq/ to travel); that the meaning understood from the basis is happening at the same time (ذاهب [ẕāhibun] – ketayapti/leaving – ذهب [ẓāhaba] – ketmoq/ to leave, bormoq/ to go, جالس [jālisun] – o’tiribdi/ sitting – جلس [jalasa] – o’tirmoq/ to sit, ضارب [ḍāribun] – urayapti/ beating – ضرب [ḍāraba] – urmoq/to beat, شارب [shāribun] – ichayapti/ drinking – شرب [shāriba] – ichmoq/ to drink); the direct possession of a meaning understood from the basis, the reflection of that meaning in itself without excessive action, refers to (نابل [nābilun] – nasl-nasabli/ lineage – نبل [nabula] – nasl-nasablibo’lmoq/ to be hereditary, دارع [dāri‘un] – zirhli/ armored – درع [dir‘un] – zirh/ armor, مرضع [murḍi‘un] – emizikli/ suckling – أرضع [arḍa‘a] – emizmoq/ to suck).

Second, the weights inherent in the exaggerated form of adjective are a strong realization of a fundamentally understood meaning (صبور [ṣobūrun] – uzoqsabrqiluvchi/long patient – صبر [sabara] – sabrqilmoq/ to be patient); the occasional, forced realization of a meaning understood from the ground (صبار [ṣobbārun] – o’tasabrqiluvchi/ very patient – صبر[sabara] – sabrqilmoq/ to be patient); habituation to the implementation of the meaning understood from the basis (معوان [mi‘wānun] – yordamchi/assistant – عان [‘āna] – yordambermoq/ to help,معطاء [mi‘ṭā’un] – saxovatli/ generous – أعطى [a‘ṭā] – in’omqilmoq/ to make a gift, مهداء [mihdā’un] – xotirjam/ calm – هدأ [hada’a] – tinchbo’lmoq/ to stay calm); the acquisition of a basically understood meaning refers to (نجار [najjārun] – duradgor/woodworker – نجر [najara] – randalamoq/ to scrape, جزار [jazzārun] – qassob/ butcher – جزر [jazara] – so’ymoq/ to slaughter, سباح [sabbāẖun] – suzuvch/swimmer – سبح [sabāẖa] – suzmoq/ to swim).

Third, weights with adjectives similar to a definite degree adjective are related to the weight of a body or the degree of difficulty of a task, to the fact that the meaning understood from the core is expressed by physical structure, deficiency, character, color, refers to character-specific expression.

Fourthly, the comparative level of adjective makes it possible to compare the characteristics of two persons or objects, if they are made of a core, which refers to the adjective of a person, an object, and the weight of which is used with the preposition "من" [min], the form used without a preposition indicates the degree of accumulation of adjective .

CONCLUSION

To conclude, morphologically derived words based on the type of passion of word formation express more qualitative features, and they are formed on the basis of the verb stem. Some word weights are formed only on the basis of transitive verbs, while others are used in the same way for the genus muzakkar and muannas. The tendency of the verb, the presence or absence of a defective letter in it, and the features of its conjugation also play an important role in the formation of suffixes.

In the construction of such words, "ا" [alif], "و" [waw], "ي" [yay], "م" [mim] and "ة" [tamarbuta] are added to the stem as affixes. In the absence of these affixes in the stem, the actions of fatha, kasra, and damma act as transpixes. There are also qualities similar to definite degree adjective and similar weights in the form of an exaggeration of adjective; the exaggerated form of the adjective differs from the transitive verb stem in that adjectives similar to the definite degree adjective are formed from the intransitive verb stem.

Among the weights on which the aspirations are made, فاعل [fāʻilun] and مفعول [mafʻūlun], فعل [faʻlun], فعيل [faʻīlun] are synonymous with weights (makes adjective and participle form), مفعول [mafʻūlun] are weights with فعيل [faʻīlun] weights (passive degree makes adjective form), فعول [faʻūlun] مفعول [mafʻūlun] (passive degree makes adjective form) weights; فَاعِلٌ [fāʻilun] and فَاعَلٌ [fāʻalun], فُعْلٌ[fuʻlun] (noun and passive degree adjectives), and فُعُلٌ [fuʻulun], فَعْلَةٌ [faʻlatun] and فُعْلَةٌ [fuʻlatun], مُفْعِلٌ [mufʻilun], مُفْعَلٌ[mufʻalun], مَفْعِلٌ [mafʻilun] weights (noun, definite and passive degree adjectives, adjectives) were found to be mutually homonymous.

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[1] In Arabic, words are made up of consonant sounds, with each letter containing an action that represents the sounds “a”, [i] and “u”. These actions are calledfatha (“a”), kasra (“i”) and damma (“u”).

[2] Derivative chapters are verb forms in Arabic that add affixes such as "تَ-" [ta-], "أَ-" [a], "اِنْ-" **[in-],** "اِسْتَ-" **[ista-] to the stem that makes up three letters.**

[3] Muzakkar-Male, Muannas-Female.

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INFLUENCE OF THE APPLICATION OF HERBICIDES STEP 500 AND ANKOSAR ON ANNUAL AND PERENNIAL WEEDS IN FINE-FIBER COTTON CROPS

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ABSTRACT

In this scientific article, materials on the effectiveness of the use of a combination of herbicides with a different spectrum of action against annual and perennial weeds in fine-fiber cotton crops sown on ridges and a smooth field in meadow soils are provides. Sowing cotton seeds along the ridges and using a combination of herbicides Step 500, 50% ae. when sowing at a rate of 4.0 l/ha and Ankosar 720 g/l c. R. at a rate of 4.0 l/ha before cotton budding, or at a weed height of 10-15 cm, reduces the number of annual weeds by 92.2-95.6%, perennial weeds by 91.6-92.4%, cotton yield increases by 5.0 centners/ha.

KEYWORDS: *Herbicide, Step 500, 50% E.C., Ankosar 720 G/L A.S., Annual Weeds, Perennial Weeds, L/Ha, Pcs/M^2, Cotton Yield.*

INTRODUCTION: Actuality of the work

More than 3,000 species of weeds are prevalent in the world's arable lands, and 1,800 species of them have caused enormous economic damage, of which more than 200 species are in strong competition with major agricultural crops. There are more than 841 species of weeds in irrigated agriculture, of which 209 are dangerous. It was found that 72 species of annual and perennial weeds occur in cotton growing areas and 35 of them are the most harmful [1; 108p.].

The damage seen if the cotton stays in the weeds in the early phases of the growing season is enormous. This is because cotton lags significantly behind in growth and development, and the negative effects of weeds are also manifested in the later phases of the growing season. This leads to a sharp decrease in productivity. [4, 6, 7, 8,13, 14].

Weeds make very good use of water, light, nutrients, and other factors, and the uptake of nutrients in fertilizers reaches 30-40% [10; 78p.].

In the experiments of S.Saidov and N.Turdieva [11,12], 140 kg of nitrogen, 120 kg of phosphorus and 30 kg of potassium are absorbed from one hectare of arable land. Wild rose hips, sorghum, sorghum and other weeds absorb an average of 30-70 kg of nitrogen, 10-15 kg of phosphorus, 50-70 kg of potassium per 1 hectare, and the efficiency of mineral fertilizers is reduced by 30-40%. As a result, the quantity and quality of the crop decreases due to weeds.

The use of chemical control measures is the most effective method in weed control. This is because herbicides can be applied to large areas in the short term. Herbicides have different effects on weeds with different biological properties. Herbicides that are effective against annual weeds have a weak effect on perennial weeds. Drugs that work well on perennial weeds are less effective against annual weeds.In addition, the chronic application of one herbicide in a field leads to an increase in the number of weeds that are resistant to these herbicides. For example, when chronic use of the herbicide simazine in corn fields, the number of weeds resistant to this drug increases from year to year. [1, 13, 14].

Data from other scientists have shown that the number of weeds resistant to this drug increases from year to year as a result of applying the same herbicide in the same field for several years. This negative process can be stopped by alternating application of herbicides with different scope of application, use of mixtures, pre-application.

Based on this, we conducted experiments to determine the effectiveness of pre-application of Stomp plus and Ankasar herbicides against annual and perennial weeds in fine-fiber cotton fields. Clearing the fields of weeds by increasing the effectiveness of chemical control measures will increase the quantity and quality of the cotton crop.

The purpose and objectives of scientific research. Determining the optimal dose of herbicide Ankosar 720 g/l (72%) s.e. against weeds in fine-fiber cotton fields planted on flat ground in the conditions of irrigated meadow soils of Surkhandarya region;

Step 500, 50% e.k. and Ankosar 720 g/l (72%) s.e. and identify and evaluate the effects of pre-application of herbicides on weeds in fine-fiber cotton fields;

Step 500, 50% e.k. and Ankosar 720 g/l (72%) s.e. and to determine the effect of pre-application of herbicides on the growth, development, and yield of fine-fiber cotton;

Subject and object of research: The object of research is irrigated meadow soils of Surkhandarya region, fine-fiber cotton variety SP-1607, herbicides, Stomp plus 33% e.k., Ankosar 720 g/l (72%) s.e., Step 500, 50% e.k., single and perennial weeds were obtained.

Scientific research was carried out in 2017-2019 in the conditions of irrigated meadow soils of Surkhandarya region in 14 variants, 4 repetitions (Table 1).

Accepted methods were used in conducting and conducting the experiment [5, 9].

TABLE 1 EXPERIMENTAL SCHEME (2017-2019).

№	Planting method	Name of herbicide	Herbicide rate, l/ha
1.	Sowing the seeds on flat ground	Control, no herbicides	-
2.		Stompplyus 33,0% e.k. (etalon)	4,0
3.		Step 500, 50% e.k. (etalon)	4,0
4.		Ankosar 720 g/ls.e.	3,0
5.		Ankosar 720 g/ls.e.	4,0
6.		Ankosar 720 g/ls.e.	5,0
7.		Step 500, 50% e.k. +Ankosar 720 g/ls.e.	4,0+4,0
8.	Sowing the seeds in the bush	Control, no herbicides	-
9.		Stompplyus 33,0% e.k. (etalon)	4,0
10.		Step 500, 50% e.k. (etalon)	4,0
11.		Ankosar 720 g/ls.e.	3,0
12.		Ankosar 720 g/ls.e.	4,0
13.		Ankosar 720 g/ls.e.	5,0
14.		Step 500, 50% e.k. +Ankosar 720 g/ls.e.	4,0+4,0

The soils of the experimental area are moderately sandy, meadow soils in terms of mechanical composition. Sizot waters are located at a depth of 2 m.

In the selection and preparation of land for the experiment, the typicality of the soil, the degree of supply of humus and nutrients were studied. The research was conducted at the farm "Kiyik Paykal" in Jarkurgan district of Surkhandarya region. The options were arranged in 4 tiers. track length 25 m. Each option is 8 rows. The width of the section is 8 x 90 cm = 7.2 meters, the area of the section is 7.2 x 25 meters = 180 m2. The total area of the experiment is 1,008 hectares.

Stomp plus 33% e.k. Produced by "Bio Zamin" LLC of Uzbekistan. The active ingredient is "Pendimentalin". The herbicide has a selective effect from the inside (systemic). Annual monocotyledonous and dicotyledonous weeds are affected by root penetration. This herbicide was sprayed by tape method during the sowing of cotton.

Step 500 50% e.k. Developed by "East Asia Chemicals" LLC in Uzbekistan. The active substance is "Pendimentalin". The herbicide has a selective effect from the inside (systemic). Annual monocotyledonous and dicotyledonous weeds are affected by root penetration. The crops are sprayed into the soil by the tape method until they sprout.

Ankosar 720 g/l, s.e. Manufactured by Malaysian firm "Ancom Crop Care San.bhd.". The active substance is "Monomethyl-sodium-arsenate", an herbicide that acts internally (systematically).

The herbicide is sprayed against cotton weeds at the rate of 4.0 l / ha against annual and perennial weeds, annuals and some perennial dicotyledonous weeds.

The following phenological observations were made in the experiment: - germination of cotton seedlings; - combing, flowering, fruiting and opening of pods, determination of cotton yield. The calculation of the thickness of cotton seedlings was carried out 2 times during the growing season: 1) after the first cotton was completely single (at the end of May); 2) The second time at the end of the growing season, during the cotton harvest. To determine the thickness of cotton seedlings, 4 points were selected from each delyanka (length of 1 point 11.1 m).

The following agrochemical properties of soil were studied in the experimental field.

1. Before planting cotton, samples were taken and analyzed in the laboratory to determine the amount of nitrogen, phosphorus, general and mobile forms of potassium, humus in the 0-30 cm and 30-50 cm layers of soil. Humus, humus content I.M.Tyurin; total nitrogen and phosphorus I.M.Maltseva, L.N.Gritsenko; nitrate nitrogen-ionometric instrument; mobile phosphorus was determined by B.P.Machigin and exchangeable potassium by P.V.Protasov [3].

2. The volumetric weight of the soil was determined at depths of 0-100 cm in layers every 0-10, 10-20, 20-30 and 30-50 cm.

Research results. In the experimental fields, the occurrence of annual weeds, mainly black currant, olabuta, ituzum, wild rose, fat grass, sheep, perennial weeds such as gumay, ajrik, koypechak was observed and taken into account.The number of weeds was taken into account after the first (after 30 days), second (after 50 days) and third (after 70 days) watering.

TABLE 2 EFFECTS OF HERBICIDE APPLICATION ON WEEDS (2017-2019)

№	Options	The rate of application of herbicides, kg, l/ha	Annual weeds						Perennial weeds					
			Account 1		Account 2		Account 3		Account 1		Account 2		Account 3	
			piece/ m^2	decrease,%	piece/ m^2	decrease,%	piece/ m^2	decrease,%	piece/ m^2	piece/ m^2	piece/ m^2	decrease,%	piece/ m^2	decrease,%
Planting on flat ground														
1.	Control, no herbicides	-	43,1	-	29,70	-	25,60	-	6,80	-	5,10	-	4,45	-
2.	Stompplyus 33,0 % e.k. (etalon)	4,0	8,47	80,3	6,24	79,0	5,57	78,2	6,10	10,3	4,59	10,0	3,99	10,3
3.	Step 500, 50 % e.k. (etalon)	4,0	8,12	81,1	5,83	80,4	5,21	79,6	5,94	12,6	4,38	14,1	3,93	11,7
4.	Ankosar 720 g/ls.e.	3,0	10,09	76,6	7,34	75,3	6,43	74,9	1,42	79,1	1,24	75,7	1,14	74,4
5.	Ankosar 720	4,0	8,78	79,	6,56	77,	5,8	77	1,	83,7	0,9	80	0,91	79,

	g/ls.e.			6		9	5	,1	11		8	,8		6
6.	Ankosar 720 g/ls.e.	5,0	8,26	80, 8	6,28	78, 9	5,4 7	78 ,6	1, 01	85,1	0,9 4	81 ,5	0,86	80, 7
7.	Step 500, 50 % e.k. + Ankosar 720 g/ls.e.	4,0+4 ,0	4,91	88, 6	4,13	86, 1	3,5 1	86 ,3	0, 76	88,8	0,6 9	86 ,5	0,68	84, 7
Planting in the bush														
8.	Control, no herbicides	-	35,05	18, 6	25,4 0	14, 5	22, 09	13 ,7	6, 12	10,0	4,6 7	08 ,4	4,12	07, 4
9.	Stompplyus 33,0 % e.k. (etalon)	4,0	5,12	88, 1	4,20	85, 6	3,8 7	84 ,9	5, 56	18,2	4,2 7	16 ,3	3,77	15, 3
10 .	Step 500, 50 % e.k. (etalon)	4,0	4,70	89, 1	3,66	87, 7	3,4 6	86 ,5	5, 36	21,1	4,0 3	20 ,1	3,57	19, 8
11 .	Ankosar 720 g/ls.e.	3,0	7,27	83, 1	5,44	81, 7	4,8 1	81 ,2	0, 94	86,2	0,7 7	84 ,9	0,74	83, 4
12 .	Ankosar 720 g/ls.e.	4,0	5,07	88, 2	4,20	85, 9	3,8 1	85 ,1	0, 68	90,0	0,6 0	88 ,2	0,64	85, 6
13 .	Ankosar 720 g/ls.e.	5,0	4,80	88, 9	4,06	86, 3	3,6 7	85 ,7	0, 65	90,4	0,5 6	89 ,0	0,60	86, 5
14	Step 500, 50 % e.k. + Ankosar 720 g/ls.e.	4,0+4 ,0	1,81	95, 8	2,09	92, 9	2,0 5	92 ,0	0, 39	94,3	0,3 8	92 ,5	0,38	91, 5

In the control variant in a thin-fiber cotton field planted on flat land, the annual weeds were 43.1 pieces/m^2 in the first count (30 days after spraying). Stomp plus 33% e.k. (standard) when the herbicide was applied at a rate of 4.0 l/ha compared to the control option, 80.3%, Step 500, 50% e.k. Reduced weeds by 81.1% when applied at a dose of 4.0 l/ha. At this time Ankosar 720 g/l herbicide 3.0; Application at the rates of 4.0 and 5.0 l/ha is 76.6 per year for annual weeds, respectively; 79.6; and provided a reduction of 80.8% (Table 2).

Step 500, 50% e.k. Sprinkle with sowing at a rate of 4.0 l/ha, Ankosar 720 g/l s.e. spraying herbicide at a rate of 4.0 l/ha during the period of cotton weeding or when the height of weeds is 10-15 cm, their number decreased by 88.6%.

In a field planted with cotton on flat ground Ankosar 720 g/l s.e. Annual weed loss at the rate of 4.0 l/ha lost 77.1–79.6%. At the time of the first registration, the number of perennial weeds was 6.80 pieces/m^2. Stomp plus 33% k.e. perennial weeds in the variant where the herbicide (4.0 l / ha) was applied were 10.3%, Step 500, 50% e.k. Ankosar 720 g/l herbicide was 3.0, while it was reduced by 12.6% to the norm of 4.0 l/ha; 4.0; and 79.1, respectively, used in the 5.0 l/ha norms; 83.7; and decreased by 85.1%.In the experiment (2017-2019), in the control (without herbicide) option in the 1st account of weeds after the 1st irrigation in the land plowed in the fall, the average number of annual weeds was 35.1/m^2, while in the variants using herbicides, their number significantly reduced. For example, Stomp plus 33% e.k. When applied at a rate of 4.0 l/ha, the annual weed is 88.1% higher than the control option, Step 500, 50% e.k. a 89.1% reduction was achieved when the herbicide was applied at a rate of 4.0 l/ha.These herbicides only affected the germination of weed seeds. Ankosar 720 g/l s.e. preparations 3.0; Annual weeds when applied at 4.0 and 5.0 l/ha were 83.1%, respectively, compared to the control option;

Decreased by 88.2% and 88.9%, respectively. Step 500, 50% e.k. 4.0 l/ha with normal sowing and Ankosar 720 g/l s.e. At the rate of 4.0 l/ha, the number of weeds decreased by 92.0-95.8% in the pre-applied variant during the cotton weeding period.

The number of perennial weeds in the control variant planted with cotton buds and without the use of herbicides was 6.12 pcs/m^2. Stomp plus 33% e.k. In the variant applied at the rate of 4.0 l/ha, the number of perennial weeds increased by 18.2%, Step 500, 50% e.k. the herbicide was found to decrease by 10.0% when applied at a dose of 4.0 l/ha. It has been observed that these herbicides only affect perennial weeds that germinate from seeds. Ankosar 720 l/ha herbicide separately 3.0; 4.0; and 86.2% of perennial weeds, respectively, when applied at the rate of 5.0 l/ha; Decreased by 90.0% and 90.4%, respectively.

TABLE 3 PLANTING IN THE BUSH ANDEFFECT OF HERBICIDE APPLICATION ON DRY MASS OF WEEDS (2017-2019)

№	Options	The rate of application of herbicides, kg, l/ha	Annual weeds						Perennial weeds					
			Account 1		Account 2		Account 1		Account 2		Account 1		Account 2	
			piece/m^2	decrease,%	piece/m^2	decrease,%	piece/m^2	decrease,%	piece/m^2	piece/m^2	piece/m^2	decrease,%	piece/m^2	decrease,%
Planting on flat ground														
1.	Control, no herbicides	-	36,3	-	25,75	-	20,65	-	5,55	-	5,25	-	4,75	-
2.	Stompplyus 33,0 % e.k. (etalon)	4,0	4,25	88,3	3,25	87,4	3,00	85,5	4,75	14,4	4,55	13,3	4,15	12,6
3.	Step 500, 50 % e.k. (etalon)	4,0	4,05	88,8	3,00	88,3	2,75	86,7	4,50	18,9	4,35	17,1	4,00	15,8
4.	Ankosar 720 g/ls.e.	3,0	7,25	80,0	6,00	76,7	5,00	75,8	1,15	79,3	1,10	79,0	1,00	78,9
5.	Ankosar 720 g/ls.e.	4,0	6,25	81,4	5,25	79,6	4,65	77,5	0,95	82,9	0,90	82,9	0,85	82,1
6.	Ankosar 720 g/ls.e.	5,0	6,00	82,8	5,00	80,6	4,45	78,5	0,85	84,7	0,80	84,8	0,80	83,2
7.	Step 500, 50% e.k. + Ankosar 720 g/ls.e.	4,0-4,0	3,25	91,0	2,50	90,3	2,25	89,1	0,65	88,3	0,65	87,6	0,60	87,4
Planting in the bush														
8.	Control, no herbicides	-	28,5	21,4	20,50	20,4	16,75	18,9	4,85	12,6	4,65	11,4	4,25	10,5
9.	Stompplyus 33,0% e.k. (etalon)	4,0	3,25	91,0	2,35	90,9	2,00	90,3	4,25	23,4	4,20	20,0	3,85	18,9

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10.	Step 500, 50% e.k. (etalon)	4,0	3,00	91,7	2,15	91,7	1,75	91,5	4,00	27,9	3,85	26,7	3,65	23,2
11.	Ankosar 720 g/ls.e.	3,0	6,15	83,0	5,00	80,6	4,35	78,9	0,95	82,9	0,85	83,8	0,90	81,1
12.	Ankosar 720 g/ls.e.	4,0	5,25	85,5	4,55	82,3	4,25	79,4	0,75	86,5	0,65	87,6	0,75	84,2
13.	Ankosar 720 g/ls.e.	5,0	5,00	86,2	4,35	83,1	4,10	80,1	0,65	88,3	0,55	89,5	0,60	87,4
14.	Step 500, 50% e.k. + Ankosar 720 g/ls.e.	4,0-4,0	2,55	93,0	2,00	92,2	1,85	91,0	0,45	91,9	0,40	92,4	0,40	91,6

Step 500, 50% e.k. 4.0 l/ha with normal sowing and Ankosar 720 g/l s.e. Perennial weeds lost 91.5–94.3% in the pre-applied variant during the cotton weeding period at a rate of 4.0 l/ha.

Data on determining the effect of application of herbicides on dry mass of weeds in different doses and methods in fine-fiber cotton fields planted in pink and flat soil are given in Table 3. In the control (herbicide-free) option, the dry mass of annual weeds in the 1st accounting period was 36.3 g/m^2, while Stomp plus was 33.0% e.k. In the variant used at the rate of 4.0 l/ha, it was 4.25 g/m^2, and the dry mass of weeds was reduced by 88.3%. Step 500, 50% e.k. when the herbicide was applied at a rate of 4.0 l/ha, the dry mass of annual weeds was 4.05 g/m^2, i.e., reduced by 88.8%.Ankosar 720 g/l s.e. (4.0 l/ha) herbicide 3.0; In the variants used separately at the norms of 4.0 and 5.0 l / ha, respectively, compared to the control variant (7.25, 6.25 and 6.00 g/m^2) 80.0; Decreased by 81.4 and 82.8%, respectively. Step 500, 33% e.k. (4.0 l/ha) with herbicide Ankosar 720 g l s.e. (4.0 l/ha) in the pre-applied variant of the herbicide, the dry mass of weeds (3.25 g/m^2) was reduced by 91.0%.

The dry mass of perennial weeds was 5.55 g/m^2 in the control variant at the time of calculation 1, Stomp plus 33% e.k. At a dose of 4.0 l/ha, it was 4.75 g/m^2, a decrease of 14.4% compared to the control option. Step 500, 50% e.k. when the herbicide was applied at a rate of 4.0 l/ha, the dry mass of perennial weeds decreased by 18.9% to 4.50 g/m^2. Ankosar 720 g/l s.e. (4.0 l/ha) herbicide 3.0; When applied at 4.0 and 5.0 l/ha, the dry mass of perennial weeds decreased by 79.3, 82.9, and 84.7%, respectively, compared to the control option. This figure is Step 500, 33% e.k. (4.0 l/ha) with Ankosar 720 g/l s.e. (4.0 l/ha) was 87.4–88.3% higher than the control option in the pre-applied herbicide.

In the herbicide-free control option planted to cotton on the ridge, the dry mass of annual weeds averaged 28.5 g/m^2, while Stomp plus 33.0% e.k. 4.0 l/ha was 3.25 g/m^2 in the normally used variant, or a decrease of 91.0% compared to the control variant. Step 500, 50% e.k. when the herbicide was applied at a rate of 4.0 l/ha, the dry mass of annual weeds was reduced by 91.7%. Ankosar 720 g/l s.e. herbicide 3.0; In the variant used at 4.0 and 5.0 l/ha, 83.0, respectively, compared to the control variant; Decreased by 85.5 and 86.2%, respectively.Step 500, 33% e.k. (4.0 l/ha) with herbicide Ankosar 720 g/l s.e. (4.0 l/ha) in the pre-applied variant of the herbicide it was found that the dry mass of annual weeds decreased by 91.0-93.0% compared to the control variant (Table 3).

In the herbicide-free control option planted to cotton, the dry mass of perennial weeds was 4.85 g/m^2 in the 1st accounting period, while Stomp plus was 33% e.k. 4.0 l/ha was applied at a dose of 4.25 g/m^2, a decrease of 23.4% compared to the control option. Step 500, 50% e.k. when the herbicide was applied at a rate of 4.0 l/ha, the dry mass of perennial weeds was 4.0 g/m^2 or a decrease of 27.9%.Ankosar 720 g/l s.e. herbicide 3.0; 82.9 in proportion to the control option when used at 4.0 and 5.0 l/ha; Decreased by 86.5 and 88.3%, respectively. Step 500, 33% e.k. (4.0 l/ha) with herbicide Ankosar 720 g/l s.e. (4.0 l/ha) in the pre-applied variant of the herbicide, it was found that the dry mass of perennial weeds decreased by 91.6-91.9%.

This means that the application of herbicides against weeds in the fields of fine-fiber cotton planted in the plow, which is plowed in the fall, effectively reduces the dry mass of annual weeds when applied in optimal norms and methods.

The application of herbicides in the field in different doses and methods, planting cotton in the fields and on flat ground, ensures that the fields are free of weeds in a timely manner, creates favorable conditions for cotton growth and development, and ensures a high cotton yield compared to the herbicide-free option..

In the control variant planted on flat land, the average cotton yield was 29.8 ts/ha. Stomp plus 33% e.k. In the variant used at the rate of 4.0 l/ha, 31.8 ts / ha, Step 500, 50% e.k. herbicide at a rate of 4.0 l/ha 32.8 ts/ha, Ankosar 720 g/l herbicide 3.0; 32.9 when used at 4.0 and 5.0 l/ha, respectively; 33.9 and 33.9 ts/ha were harvested. Step 500, 50% e.k. when the herbicide was applied at a rate of 4.0 l/ha and Ankosar 720 g/l at a rate of 4.0 l/ha before and after the cotton mowing period, a yield of 34.5 ts/ha was achieved (Table 4).

In the herbicide-free variant planted on cotton buds, the yield of fine-fiber cotton averaged 31.1 ts/ha, while Stomp plus 33% e.k. In the variant used at the rate of 4.0 l / ha, 32.8 ts/ha, Step 500, 50% e.k. herbicide at a dose of 4.0 l/ha 33.5 ts/ha, Ankosar 720 g/l herbicide 3.0; 33.4 when used at 4.0 and 5.0 l/ha, respectively; 34.9 and 34.8 ts/ha were harvested. Step 500, 50% e.k. when the herbicide was applied at the rate of 4.0 l/ha and Ankosar 720 g/l at the rate of 4.0 l/ha before the cotton mowing period, the yield was 35.4 ts/ha (Table 4).

In the variants using herbicides against weeds, the yield was higher (1.3–5.6 ts/ha) relative to the control variant. The highest yields were obtained when Ankosar 720 g/l herbicide was applied at a rate of 4.0 l/ha (3.6; 5.1 ts/ha, respectively) and Step 500, 50% e.k. herbicide at 4.0 l/ha and Ancosar 720 g/l at 4.0 l/ha (4.7; 5.6 ts/ha, respectively).

TABLE 4 PLANTING IN THE BUSH ANDIMPACT OF HERBICIDE APPLICATION ON COTTON YIELD, TS / HA (2017-2019)

№	Options	Application rate of herbicide, kg, l / ha	Yield by years, ts / ha			Average yield, ts / ha	Difference from control, ts / ha
			2017	2018	2019		
Planting on flat ground							
1.	Control, no herbicides	-	29,1	30,3	30,0	29,8	±0
2.	Stompplyus 33,0% e.k. (etalon)	4,0	32,0	31,9	31,5	31,8	2,0

3.	Step 500, 50% e.k. (etalon)	4,0	33,1	32,8	32,5	32,8	3,0
4.	Ankosar 720 g/ls.e.	3,0	33,4	32,9	32,5	32,9	3,1
5.	Ankosar 720 g/ls.e.	4,0	34,1	33,9	33,8	33,9	4,1
6.	Ankosar 720 g/ls.e.	5,0	34,2	34,0	33,5	33,9	4,1
7.	Step 500, 50% e.k. + Ankosar 720 g/ls.e.	4,0+4,0	35,0	34,5	34,0	34,5	4,7
Planting in the bush							
8.	Control, no herbicides	-	30,7	31,0	31,6	31,1	1,3
9.	Stompplyus 33,0% e.k. (etalon)	4,0	32,9	32,0	33,5	32,8	3,0
10.	Step 500, 50% e.k. (etalon)	4,0	33,9	33,6	33,0	33,5	3,7
11.	Ankosar 720 g/ls.e.	3,0	34,2	33,2	32,8	33,4	3,6
12.	Ankosar 720 g/ls.e.	4,0	35,5	34,7	34,5	34,9	5,1
13.	Ankosar 720 g/ls.e.	5,0	35,2	35,0	34,2	34,8	5,0
14.	Step 500, 50% e.k. + Ankosar 720 g/ls.e.	4,0+4,0	35,9	35,3	35,0	35,4	5,6
ЭКМТ$_{05}$=			1,1ts/ha	1,2ts/ha	1,2ts/ha		
EKMT$_{05}$=			2,64%	2,82%	2,83%		

It should be noted that when the land was plowed in the fall and herbicides were applied to the land where the cotton was harvested, the cotton yield was significantly higher than the cotton planting options on the flat land.

CONCLUSIONS

1. Pre-application of herbicides with different exposure properties for effective weed control in fine-fiber cotton fields planted on flat ground and bush give high efficiency.

Step 500 in a field planted with cotton buds, 50% e.k. (standard) at the rate of 4.0 l/ha reduces annual weeds by 86.5-89.1%, perennial weeds by 19.8-21.1%. Ankosar reduces annual weeds by 85.1-88.2% and perennial weeds by 85.6-90.0% in the variant used at the rate of 720 l/ha to 4.0 l/ha.

Step 500, 50% e.k. 4.0 l/ha with normal sowing and Ankosar 720 g/l s.e. At the rate of 4.0 l/ha, the pre-applied variant loses 92.0-95.8% of annual weeds and 91.5-94.3% of perennial weeds during the pre-weeding period.

2. Pre-application of herbicides with a different area of application against weeds in the field of fine-fiber cotton planted on the bush and flat ground creates favorable conditions for the growth and development of cotton by timely removal of weeds.

3. Step 500, 50% e.k. 4.0 l/ha with normal sowing and Ankosar 720 g/l s.e. At the rate of 4.0 l/ha during the ginning period of cotton, 5.1 and 5.6%, respectively, in the variant applied before and after the control variant, a large cotton yield was obtained.

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INFLUENCE OF MIGRATION PROCESSES ON THE STATE OF CRIME IN THE SPHERE OF ILLEGAL TRAFFICKING OF NARCOTIC DRUGS AND PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES

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ABSTRACT

The article analyzes in detail the impact of migration processes on crime in the field of illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances. and conclusions about the increase in the number of drug addicts, The article also examines the impact of international migration on drug and psychotropic substance trafficking crimes, as well as the types of drug-related crimes coming from Asian countries, analyzes world reports as a percentage of the year, the international community has learned to assess and analyze the damage caused by these crimes through timely monitoring, as well as the impact of migration on the growth of this type of crime and the importance of preventing these crimes.

KEYWORDS: *Migration, Drugs, Psychotropic Substances, Opium, Cannabis, Production, Storage, UN, SCO, Precursors, Deviants.*

INTRODUCTION

Main part

The increase in the number of drug addicts and drug trafficking in the Republic of Uzbekistan in recent decades has been facilitated by the presence of many factors: the complexity of the country's transition to market relations, the crisis in the socio-economic sphere, the lack of proper legal mechanisms for combating drug addiction, corruption in government agencies, shortcomings in the organization of law enforcement. and law enforcement. The Republic of Uzbekistan is also taking a number of measures aimed both at combating drug-related crime and its prevention.

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The study of the criminological characteristics and prevention of crimes among migrants related to the illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and their analogues is very relevant, as it provides such knowledge that can be applied later in practice[1].

As noted L.M. Prozumentov, "the main criminological characteristics of crime include: state, structure, dynamics. The state of crime is characterized to a greater extent by this phenomenon from the quantitative side, the structure and dynamics - from the qualitative side[2]. The state of crime is the recorded crime at a specific time and in a specific area. The structure of crime shows the proportion of various registered crimes among all registered crimes. The dynamics shows the change (increase, decrease) in quantitative and qualitative indicators of registered crime for a certain period of time. These indicators can be expressed in absolute and relative values.[3]

The problem of crimes in the sphere of illegal traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances is not new. At the same time, migrants give it certain features. As S.F. Milyukov, the migration determinant has a serious impact on the criminological situation in Russia, complicating[4]. According to D.A. Shestakov, the crime of migrants and its characteristics should be attributed to ethnic criminology - a new branch of crime and science.

Drug crime imported from Asian countries can be roughly divided into two levels:

1. An organized, well-functioning mechanism for the supply and distribution of drugs, a clear organizational structure, significant volumes of supplies, permanent sales and distribution channels. A distinctive feature of this level is that significant amounts of drugs are supplied by rather small groups that are constant in their composition.

2. A set of unrelated drug dealers committed by representatives of the low-income strata of the population of the Central Asian republics, "guest workers" who import small quantities of heroin in order to provide themselves with funds for the period of employment. This category of persons is characterized by a relatively large number and insignificant volumes of imported drugs, criminal activity is of a one-time nature[5].

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

According to the 2019 World Drug Report, 35 million people worldwide suffer from drug use disorders, but only 1 in 7 people receive treatment. An estimated 271 million people, or 5.5 percent of the world's population aged 15-64, used drugs in 2017. While this data is close to 2016 estimates, longer-term analysis shows that the number of people who use drugs is now 30 percent more than in 2009. While this increase was due in part to a 10 percent increase in the 15-64 year old population, current data show higher prevalence of opioid use in Africa, Asia, Europe and North America, and cannabis use in North America, South America and Asia by compared to 2009[6].

Estimated global illicit cocaine production reached a record high of 1,976 tons in 2017, up 25 percent from the previous year. At the same time, the global amount of cocaine seized in 2017 increased by 13 percent to 1,275 tons - the largest recorded amount.

In 2017, the synthetic opioid overdose crisis in North America also reached new highs, with over 47,000 opioid overdose deaths in the United States, up 13% from the previous year, and 4,000 opioid deaths in Canada. which represents an increase of 33% since 2016.

Fentanyl and its analogues remain a key problem in the synthetic opioid crisis in North America, while the West, Central and North Africa are experiencing a crisis for another synthetic opioid, tramadol. Global seizures of tramadol rose from less than 10 kg in 2010 to nearly 9 tons in 2013, and reached a record level of 125 tons in 2017.

Cannabis remains the world's most widely used drug, with an estimated 188 million people using it in 2017.

The report shows that an area in which the international community has made some progress is in the fight against new psychoactive substances (NPS). This is evidenced by the decline in the number of NPS, as identified and first reported to UNODC. NPS were not used on the market to the extent feared several years ago, and the international community responded in a timely manner and assessed the harm caused by these substances by providing the required international control.

To date, the proportion of migrants from the Republic of Uzbekistan who illegally export drugs abroad remains high.

Located in the very heart of Central Asia, the Republic of Uzbekistan occupies an important geostrategic and geopolitical position in the region. With a border of 7089 km, 156 Uzbekistan borders with all the countries of Central Asia, as well as with Afghanistan. Uzbekistan is the most populous country in the region, and also has a significant number of labor migrants in the Russian Federation.Large Uzbek diasporas in countries neighboring Uzbekistan can be exploited by Uzbek criminal gangs involved in drug trafficking, creating favorable conditions for illegal cross-border activities. Such diasporas include 1.05 million Uzbeks in Tajikistan (14 percent of the population in 2010), 879,000 in Kyrgyzstan (15 percent of the population in 2013-2015) and 548,800 in Kazakhstan (3 percent of the population in 2016).

At the same time, it is impossible to equate ethnic criminal groups or criminal manifestations on the part of individual citizens and national communities as such[7].

Integration processes, rapprochement and interpenetration of the economy, culture of modern states should be carried out within the framework of observing the security interests of the parties, not harming the interests of the Republic of Uzbekistan protected by law. International drug crime poses a threat to the national security of not only our state, drug crime is among such global problems as international terrorism, and is inextricably linked with it - a significant part of the super profits received from the drug trade is directed to financing international terrorist organizations[8].

Since gaining independence, the Republic of Uzbekistan has laid down legislative postulates for the prevention of drugs and psychotropic substances. Criminal liability was introduced for several acts. According to chapter 19 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Cultivation, that is, illegal sowing or cultivation of opium or oil poppy, cannabis plants or other plants containing narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances, - shall be punishable by a fine from twenty-five to fifty basic calculated values or compulsory community service up to three hundred and sixty hours or correctional labor up to three years or restriction of liberty from one year to three years or imprisonment up to three years. The same action taken:

a) by a person who has previously committed a crime constituting illegal circulation of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances;

b) by prior agreement by a group of persons;

c) on an area of average size, - is punished with a fine from fifty to one hundred base calculated values or restraint of freedom from three to five years, or imprisonment from three to five years.

The same action taken:

a) a particularly dangerous recidivist;

b) by an organized group or in its interests;

c) on an area of large size - is punished with imprisonment from five to ten years.

Illegal seizure of narcotic drugs, their analogues or psychotropic substances, committed by theft or fraud, - is punishable by correctional labor up to three years or restraint of liberty from two to five years, or imprisonment up to five years.

The same action taken:

a) by a person who has previously committed a crime constituting illegal circulation of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances;

b) by prior agreement by a group of persons;

c) by appropriation or embezzlement;

d) by robbery;

e) by abuse of official position;

f) by extortion;

g) on a large scale, - is punished with imprisonment from five to ten years.

The same action taken:

a) a particularly dangerous recidivist;

b) by an organized group or in its interests;

c) by robbery, - is punished with imprisonment from ten to twenty years.

Illegal manufacture, acquisition, storage, transportation or shipment for the purpose of sale, as well as sale of narcotic drugs, their analogues or psychotropic substances in small amounts - shall be punishable by restraint of liberty from three to five years or imprisonment from three to five years.

Acts committed in excess of a small amount are punishable by imprisonment from five to seven years.

Acts committed: a) by a person who has previously committed a crime constituting illegal circulation of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances;

b) by prior agreement by a group of persons;

c) in places of serving a sentence of imprisonment;

d) in educational institutions or in other places that are used by schoolchildren, students for conducting educational, sports or social events - are punishable by imprisonment from seven to ten years.

Illegal manufacture or processing of narcotic drugs, their analogues or psychotropic substances in laboratories or using means and equipment that are someone else’s property or using precursors, as well as the organization or maintenance of dens for the consumption or distribution of these funds:

a) a particularly dangerous recidivist;

b) by an organized group or in its interests - is punished with imprisonment from ten to fifteen years[9].

Illegal sale of narcotic drugs, their analogues or psychotropic substances in large amounts, - shall be punishable by imprisonment from ten to twenty years.

A person who has committed an act shall be released from punishment if he voluntarily confessed to the authorities and handed over narcotic drugs, their analogues or psychotropic substances.

Involvement in the consumption of narcotic drugs, their analogues, psychotropic or other substances affecting intellectual and volitional activity in any form, - is punishable by correctional labor up to three years or restriction of freedom from one to three years or imprisonment up to three years[10].

Violation of the established rules for the production, storage, accounting, dispensing, transportation or shipment of narcotic drugs, their analogues or psychotropic substances - is punishable by a fine from twenty-five to fifty basic calculated values or by deprivation of a certain right up to five years, or correctional labor up to three years or restraint of freedom from two to five years or imprisonment up to five years.

Illegal manufacture, storage, purchase, transportation or transfer of narcotic drugs, their analogues or psychotropic substances without the purpose of sale - shall be punishable by a fine of up to fifty base calculated values or compulsory community service up to three hundred and sixty hours or correctional labor up to three years, or restriction of freedom from one year to three years or imprisonment up to three years.

In Uzbekistan, owing to its proximity to Afghanistan, Uzbekistan continues to be attractive to drug traffickers seeking to smuggle opiates across the border to destinations north and west of the country. At the same time, seizures of opiates have declined over the past few years, and during the same period there has been a shift from heroin abuse to the non-medical use of pharmaceutical opioids, in particular tramadol and codeine, and alcohol[11].

It is of some concern that the growth of crime in the sphere of drug trafficking and an increase in the level of illegal migration are considered by the state to be unmanageable risks, that is, those whose nature and direction cannot be changed. It should still be assumed that it is premature to exclude illicit drug trafficking, drug smuggling and illegal migration from the number of controlled processes. The transformation of unmanaged parameters into partially controlled and even controlled, in our opinion, is possible through an integrated approach to solving the problem.

UN World Drug Report 2015. Moreover, a study by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime shows that the recent increase in opium and heroin production has yet to be reflected in the expansion of supply in most regions. The destination of the additionally produced heroin is not yet known, but some evidence suggests a trend towards shifting routes used to import opiates. The drug business, which traditionally uses the Balkan route, according to the UN, is experimenting with a new route through the Caucasus. A study of the cocaine market also revealed a clear shift to the east[12].

The conclusions of the UN Office on Drugs and Crime, compared with the forecast of an increase in illegal migration in the world, suggest an increase in the illegal traffic in narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and their precursors, in particular, an increase in smuggling and an expansion of the domestic market for heroin and cocaine, which will inevitably lead to a deterioration drug situation and an increase in the number of drug addicts.

Among illegal migrants, there is a fairly high level of drug users, who have formed a stable dependence on "hard" drugs.

It is not possible to provide reliable data on the number and composition of drug addicts among illegal migrants due to objective reasons.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, it should be noted that the influence of international migration on the crimes of illegal trafficking in drugs and psychotropic substances is expressed in the fact that it is a factor contributing to the increase in the number of such crimes and the effectiveness of their implementation by criminals. However, in the case of drug trafficking, migration is a tool through which the transportation of drugs, human and material resources necessary for carrying out a terrorist attack or drug trade is carried out. In the case of psychotropic substances, migration is a factor that has a significant impact on the growth of nationalist sentiments, the manifestation of intolerance and discrimination against migrants, which, however, is mainly due to their deviant behavior, expressed in an unwillingness to respect the laws and customs of the host state, often aggressive behavior towards local residents, the creation of competition in the labor market and participation in various types of criminal activities.

In our opinion, it is necessary to tighten border and customs control at the border of the Republic of Uzbekistan, which, on the one hand, requires a more thorough inspection of persons entering the territory of the Republic, and on the other, the creation of an effective system of border control through the organization of more thorough patrolling of the state border, the creation of special strongholds in key areas of illegal migration. For this, it is necessary to establish interaction with the territorial bodies of the Ministry of Internal Affairs.

In addition, in our opinion, it is necessary to actively involve the SCO in activities in this direction, which could provide assistance to the border troops of the SCO member states in the most difficult patrolling areas, as well as create a special body on the basis of the SCO that would constantly monitor the situation with illegal migration in the region.

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ANALYSIS OF THE PRINCIPLES OF OPERATION OF GRINDING MACHINES

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ABSTRACT

This article provides information on the types of grinding machines, the principles of operation, what parts are processed on these machines, and the quality and accuracy of the details after processing. In addition, the elements of the materials of grinding machines sandpaper and their effect on the details were explored.

KEYWORDS: *Grinding Machine, Center Less Grinding, Engineering Component, Cylindrical Surface, Smooth Surface*

INTRODUCTION

Grinding is a finishing process used to improve surface finish, abrade hard materials, and tighten the tolerance on flat and cylindrical surfaces by removing a small amount of material.Grinding is an essential process for final machining of components requiring smooth surfaces and precise tolerances.

The grinding process is known as one of the most complexes tooling processes, due to the great number of variables involved, whereas such process should be employed in finishing operations, in which good final quality, low roundness errors of the piecework are expected, being that the reduction of the diametrical wear of grinding wheel should always be looked for to reduce the costs of the process.

The grinding process requires a significant energy quantity for the material removal. Such energy, once transformed into heat, is concentrated within the cutting region. The high temperature may provide situation in which the surface burning, the superficial heating and micro-structural transformations might occur, allowing the re-temper of the material, since most grinding processes occur in tempered steels, with the formation of non-re-tempered marten site, providing undesirable and uncontrollable residual tensions, reducing the strength limit to the exhaustion of the tooled component. Besides, the uncontrolled expansion and retraction of the mechanical piece during the grinding operation are the most outstanding cause of roundness errors.

The cylindrical grinder is a type of grinding machine used to shape the outside of an object. The cylindrical grinder can work on a variety of shapes. However, the object must have a central axis of rotation. This includes but is not limited to such shapes as a cylinder, an ellipse, a cam, or a crankshaft.

Grinding is a costly machining process which should be utilized under optimal conditions. The usual optimization objective in cylindrical plunge grinding is to minimize production time while satisfying work piece quality constraints.

The time for a typical cycle **(figure 1)** includes t; for roughing with a fast programmed in feed velocity u1, and t2 for finishing with a slower velocity u2, and t3 for spark-out (u3=0). Additional production time is required for wheel dressing, part loading/unloading, set-up, and wheel change.

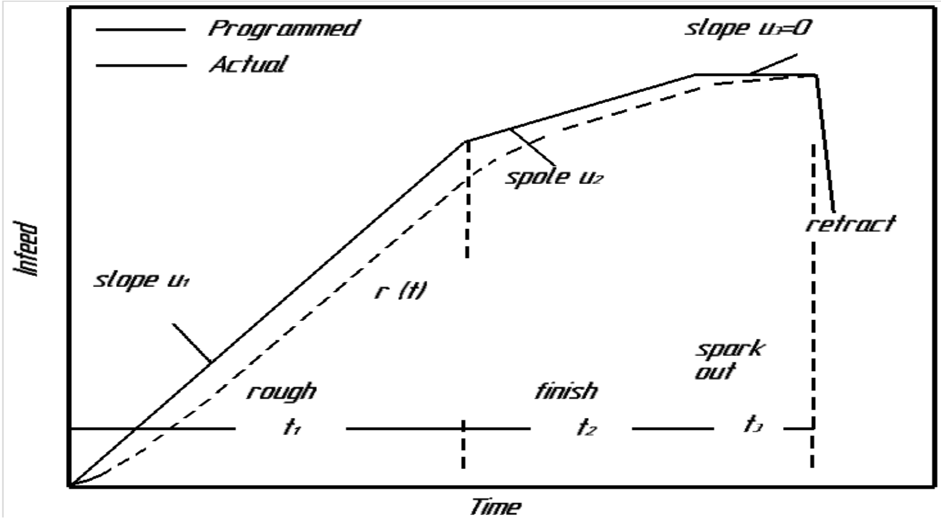

Figure 1: Grinding cycle with roughing, finishing and spark out stages

SURFACE ROUNDNESS

One of the most important fundamental forms for engineering components is the circular cross-section. Circular forms arise in many applications, particularly in bearing surfaces. The measurement of out-of-roundness (usually referred to simply as “roundness”) is an extremely important assessment.

For example, a rotational bearing whose components are not accurately round will tend to be noisy and is likely to fail prematurely. Accurate roundness measurement is therefore vital to ensure correct function of such parts.

ROUNDNESS MEASURING METHODS

1) Diameter measurement

2) Vee-Block Method

3) Coordinate Measuring Machine (CMM)

4) Rotational Datum Method

CYLINDRICAL GRINDING MACHINE

Cylindrical grinding is used to grind the external or internal diameter of rigidly supported and rotating work piece. Although the term cylindrical grinding may also be applied to center less grinding, it generally refers to work which is ground in a chuck or between supporting centers. Cylindrical grinders can be used to grind all types of hard or soft work pieces to a high degree of accuracy and very-fine surface finishes.

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Figure 2: Cylindrical Grinding MachineSource: GTDMC Machining *EXTOMAX* (OCD-3260)

There are few parts of cylindrical grinding.

Headstock

The work headstock unit is located at the left-hand end of the swivel table and is equipped with a variable speed motor to rotate the work at the desired speed. The headstock spindle nose is bored to a standard taper in which a center can be mounted for supporting work held between centers as shown in Figure **3**.

The center is usually of the dead center type, that is, the spindle and center remain stationary and the driving plate revolves around the locked spindle on anti-friction bearings. The use of fixed centers of this type gives greater rigidity and, provided the centers are accurately ground, assures greater accuracy of roundness and eliminates any possible eccentricity that my result from center run out.

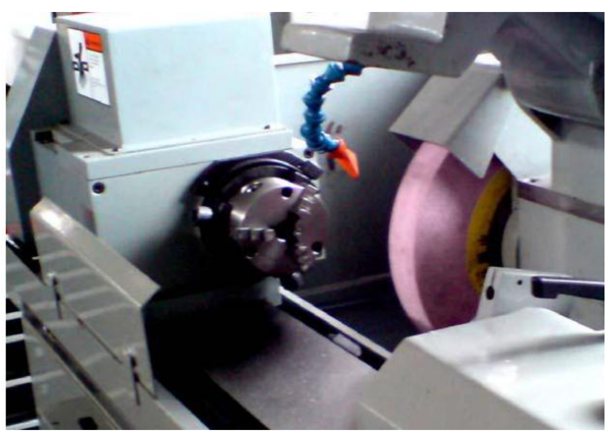

Figure 3: Headstock Position on Cylindrical Grinding Machine. Source: GTDMC Machining *EXTOMAX* (OCD-3260)

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Wheel Head

This is a self-contained unit mounted on a slide base fixed to the machined surface of the bed. A flat surface, machined at the rear of the wheel head is provided for mounting the motor for driving the wheel spindle.

The spindle bearings are contained in the front of the wheel head. Cylindrical grinders require rigid bearing arrangements with zero clearance and with a very accurately running wheel spindle. The radial bearings are usually double-row cylindrical roller bearings with one angular contact thrust ball bearings to give axial location.

The spindle is made from high-grade alloy steel, hardened and ground to extremely close limits of concentricity and straightness. Tapers are provided at each end for the mounting of the wheel and driving pulley.

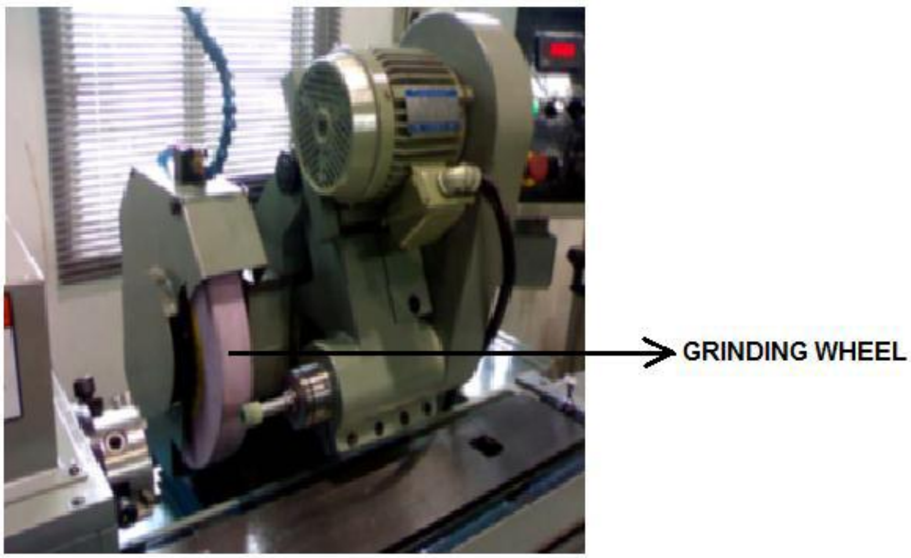

Figure 4: The Grinding Wheel Head on cylindrical grinding machine Source: GTDMC Machining *EXTOMAX* (OCD-3260)

TYPE OF CYLINDRICAL GRINDING

Outside diameter grinding

OD grinding is grinding occurring on external surface of an object between the centers. The centers are end units with a point that allow the object to be rotated. The grinding wheel is also being rotated in the same direction when it comes in contact with the object. This effectively means the two surfaces will be moving opposite directions when contact is made which allows for a smoother operation and less chance of a jam up.

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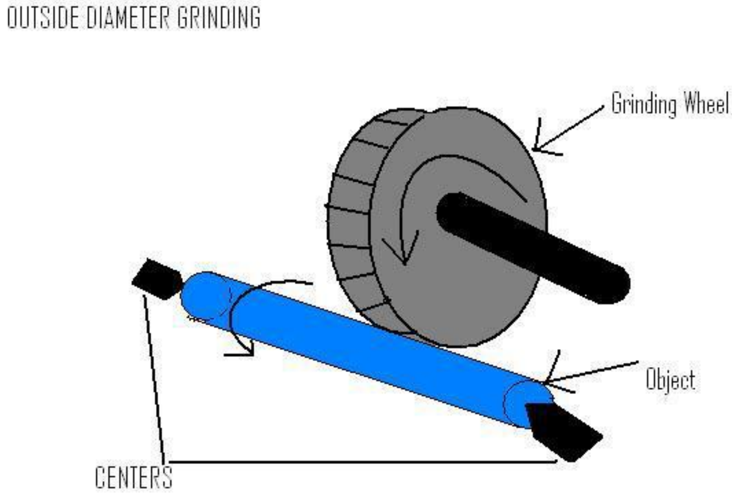

Figure 5: Outside diameter grinding Source: Wikipedia

Inside diameter grinding

ID grinding is grinding occurring on the inside of an object. The grinding wheel is always smaller than the width of the object. The object is held in place by a collet, which also rotates the object in place. Just as with OD grinding, the grinding wheel and the object rotated in opposite directions giving reversed direction contact of the two surfaces where the grinding occurs.

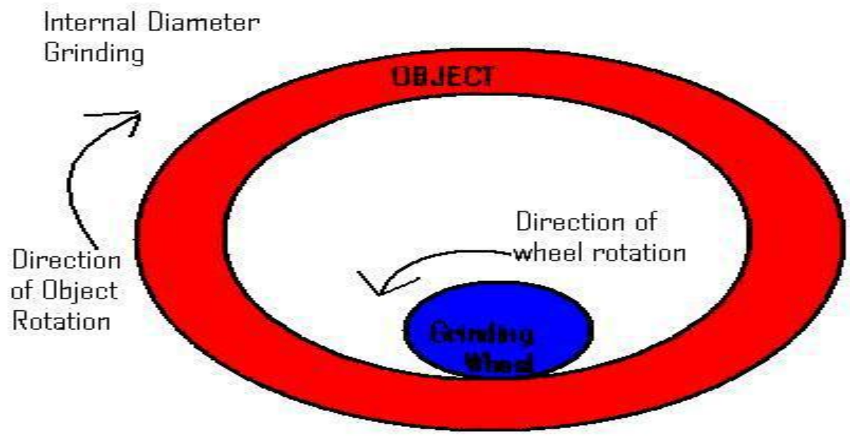

Figure 6: Inside diameter grinding Source: Wikipedia

Center less grinding

Center less grinding is a form of grinding where there is no collet or pair of centers holding the object in place. Instead, there is a regulating wheel positioned on the opposite side of the object to the grinding wheel.

A work rest keeps the object at the appropriate height but has no bearing on its rotary speed. The work blade is angled slightly towards the regulating wheel, with the work piece centerline above the centerlines of the regulating and grinding wheel; this means that high spots do not tend to generate corresponding opposite low spots, and hence the roundness of parts can be improved.

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Center less grinding is much easier to combine with automatic loading procedures than centered grinding; through feed grinding, where the regulating wheel is held at a slight angle to the part so that there is a force feeding the part through the grinder is particularly efficient.

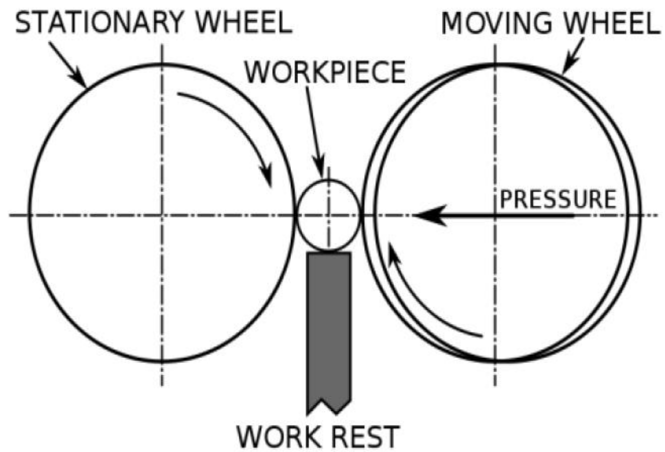

Figure 7: Center less grinding machine Source: Wikipedia

TYPES OF ABBRASSIVES

Aluminium oxide and Silicon carbide are the two major abrasives used in the manufacture of grinding wheels. These synthetic or manufactured abrasives allow accurate control over the form and physical characteristics of the abrasive grain. It is therefore used in the manufacture of grinding wheels with very specific requirements of performance allied to application needs.

Aluminium Oxide

Most abrasives used in industry are synthetic. Aluminum oxide is used in three quarters of all grinding operations, and is primarily used to grind ferrous metals.

Silicon Carbide:

It is used for grinding softer, non-ferrous metals and high density materials, such as cemented carbide or ceramics.

Super abrasives, namely cubic boron nitride or "CBN" and diamond, are used in about five percent of grinding. Hard ferrous materials are ground with "CBN", while non-ferrous materials and non-metals are best ground with diamond.

The grain size of abrasive materials is important to the process. Large, coarse grains remove material faster, while smaller grains produce a finer finish.

➢ The binders that hold these abrasive grains together include:

- Vitrified bonds, a glass-like bond formed of fused clay or feldspar
- Organic bonds, from synthetic resins, rubber, or shellac
- Metal or single-layer bond systems for super abrasives

GRINDING WHEEL

A **grinding wheel** is an expendable wheel that is composed of an abrasive compound used for various grinding (abrasive cutting) and abrasive machining operations. They are used in grinding machines.

The wheels are generally made from a matrix of coarse particles pressed and bonded together to form a solid, circular shape. Various profiles and cross sections are available depending on the intended usage for the wheel. They may also be made from a solid steel or Aluminium disc with particles bonded to the surface.

The manufacture of these wheels is a precise and tightly controlled process, due not only to the inherent safety risks of a spinning disc, but also the composition and uniformity required to prevent that disc from exploding due to the high stresses produced on rotation.

Characteristics:

There are five characteristics of a cutting wheel: material, grain size, wheel grade, grain spacing, and bond type. They will be indicated by codes on the wheel's label.

Abrasive Grain, the actual abrasive, is selected according to the hardness of the material being cut.

GRINDING PROCESS

Grinding may be classified in two groups as rough or non-precision grinding and precision grinding. Snagging and offhand grinding are the common forms of thorough grinding where the metal is removed without regard to accuracy.

In precision grinding, according to type of surface to be ground, it is classified in to external or internal grinding, surface and cylindrical grinding. If the process planner has a prior knowledge about the product quality likely to be produced on a component during Grinding, optimum process sequence design and process parameter selection is feasible. A need therefore exists to develop intelligent predictive product quality performance and the process conditions.

The qualities of machined parts play a crucial role in the functional capacity of the part and, therefore, a great deal of attention should be paid to keep consistent tolerances. The achievement of desirable values a very critical process as the parts have already passed through many machining stages. In order to maintain quality, the variables the affect the grinding process must be defined experiment.

1) Speed of grinding wheel

2) Speed of work

3) Feed rate

4) Depth of cut

Speed of work

An increase causes the wheel to act softer because the specific load on the individual grains is raised.

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- Varying the work speed is, perhaps, the most convenient and effective way to modify the operational conditions in cylindrical grinding. The implementation of work speed variations is facilitated by the infinitely variable work head speeds, extending over a wide range, which are available on modern cylindrical grinding machines. Varying the peripheral speed of the work piece has to be applied, however, within limits, which depend on

a) The potentially adverse effects of higher work speed on the finish, and

b) The development of chatter caused by excessive work speed.

CONCLUSION

Grinding is one of the most important tools used to grind the surface by machining the details of the grinding machine. The details are machined on sanding machines depending on the operating conditions. This article provides information on different types of sanding machines and their advantages and disadvantages, and the importance of machining parts on the inner and outer surfaces. In addition, accuracy in processing is important.

They are as follows:

- grinding machine, depending on the material of the detailsit is recommended to choose the right sandstone.

- generality of work of the machine

- machining accuracy

- power consumption of the machine.

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PEDAGOGICAL REQUIREMENTS TO TEACHING MATERIALS

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ABSTRACT

The article shows the interest of students in the educational material, understanding the content of the work of art, drawing independent conclusions, increasing the motivation. the methodology of mastering the literary texts in literary lessons is based on the inclusion of analytical thinking in the creative components of literary education, based on the peculiarities of adolescence in the development of teaching materials, a systematic approach to improving reading materials in literature is based on the priority of learner's psychology and the ability to work independently in ensuring compliance with the Flexibility Index. Methodical requirements to work with textbooks in the textbooks are based on the textual structure (integrity, completeness, completeness, consistency) and emotional characteristics (excitement, excitement, vividness and closeness) of learning norms (artistic height, style and genre diversity, possibilities)are improved on the basis of labeling.

KEYWORDS: *Literature, Teaching Materials, Selection, Flexibility Index, Lesson, Psychology, Textbooks, Emotional Characteristics, Creative Components, Students.*

INTRODUCTION

Literature as a subject of study promotes the formation and development of emotional, intellectual, creative, spiritual and moral qualities in the student, helps broaden his horizons. In the process of studying the teaching materials in literature classes, the pupil develops a spiritual and aesthetic taste. Any didactic tool selected for a pedagogical process aimed at imparting knowledge, skills and competencies to students and encouraging written or oral activities is considered as teaching material. The teaching material consists not only of sounds, diagrams, symbols, pictures and texts, but also of the teacher's facial expressions and tone of voice. The student relies directly on the learning material in the classroom, as well as in independent extracurricular activities. The study material can be in the form of a literary text, or in the form of a single letter or word (for example, the materials of the textbook "Alphabet"). The "Dictionary of pedagogical terms" describes the educational material as follows: "Educational material - is reflected in the material or materialized models of didactic material and is intended for use in educational activities" [1; 159-p.].

The choice of teaching methods that help to accelerate the learning and teaching activities of students depends not only on the purpose of education, but also on the content of the training material. It's all about how you use the learning material. According to experts, "Students recall 5-10% of the information when the material is presented orally. Independent reading of textbooks allows you to master 10-15% of the information, and visual aids - 20-25% of the information. Practical methods are the most effective and 75% of the information is stored in the minds of students. However, independent study of teaching materials by students, independent practice is even more effective, that is, 90% of knowledge is mastered and a number of skills are formed "[2; 39–40-p.].In achieving the effectiveness of literary education: teaching material + pedagogical skills + teaching methods + age-related psychological characteristics + ability to work independently and creatively + learning environment + time limit play an important role as a whole. While some of these requirements are the main, leading factor that guarantees the achievement of certain results in the process of training with them, some serve to ensure the quality and effectiveness of these results. Improving teaching materials is a pedagogical phenomenon that is interconnected and interacts with each other and requires a systematic approach. In the encyclopedia of pedagogy, a systematic approach is described as a process that focuses on revealing the integrity of the pedagogical object, defining its internal connections and relationships.

In the study of a work of art, the life and work of the writer, questions and assignments, genre features of the material, i.e. theoretical knowledge of literature, the article about the work will be easier and simpler for the reader to master. Appropriate and effective use of such factors influencing the mastery of a work of art serves to form artistic taste and thinking in students.

The inconsistency of the teaching material with the pedagogical purpose can also negate the work of a skilled teacher. In the words of Abdullah Qahhor, the seriously undeveloped teaching material gives the impression that the teacher and the student "spent their energy and labor on chopping wood."

The quality of the training material provided for each stage of continuing education, for each session is a guarantee of educational effectiveness. Because, "if the learning problem or the learning problem reflected in the task is solved by the previously learned knowledge, method of activity, gained experience, then the student needs from his thesaurus (set of knowledge, skills, abilities and life experiences accumulated in the student on this or that subject); knowledge seeks a means of action. When necessary, the application of the necessary knowledge, methods of work and experience in a new learning environment is a unique process that develops children's ability to choose "[3].

Forms of teaching materials used in literary education - a sample of the work of art presented in the textbook, an article about the work, a biography of the author, questions on the content of texts, theoretical information and dictionaries of historical or obsolete words used in some dialects. The audio form of literary works is widely used by advanced teachers. They play an important role in ensuring the diversity of the learning process. Unfortunately, illustrations of examples of works of art studied in literature classes are not sufficiently developed.The work of art specified in the curriculum is reflected in the textbook. The author of the textbook and the teacher should present the proposed work in a way that is convenient for the student to master.Also, the mimicry, tone of voice, and various handouts used in the teaching process, which depend on the teacher's professional skills and experience, can influence the mastery of a work of art.

According to the State Education Standard, the content of the subject of literature in 9th grade graduates of general secondary schools (A2)Students will be able to expressively read and understand the content of prose, poetry, dramatic works in accordance with their literary and oral competence in the field of literature, as well as the formation of basic competencies, to use the school library independently and selectively read different genres of literature. Competence in analyzing a work of art must also be formed. According to him, the artist must be able to distinguish the means of image, to find them in the given text and use them in the analysis, to think about the human emotions depicted in the work, to analyze the reality reflected in the work of art.

The formation of basic and specific competence in a student depends on several factors. The level of readability of the study material is one of such factors.

Because, first of all, the student must be able to understand the material in his hands. Assimilation of the material depends on several factors such as the student's potential, age, interestingness of the text, the student's skill. The readability of the study material is also one of the most important in terms of importance. Due to the readability, the text is easily assimilated, no tension is observed in the reader. The main requirements for textbooks and manuals, especially for schoolchildren, are the simplicity, fluency and independence of the method of narration of sources.

The concept of "simplicity of narrative style" is seen as abstract. Because a style that is simple to one person can be complicated to another. Everyone sets the limit of simplicity based on their level. Hence, measurement will be necessary to define and standardize abstract concepts. This does not include the sanitary and hygienic requirements for textbooks. Perhaps the reader is meant to understand the text, to read, that is, to be readable. Such educational materials play an important role in the reader's understanding of works of art that have come down through the centuries. The question of which samples of fiction can be given according to the Flash index is the subject of extensive research.The issue of standardizing the level of "readability" of the text began in the 20-30s of the XX century. Later, in the 1980s, the International Readers Association and the U.S. National Council of English Teachers asked its members to take the reading materials seriously.In today's world practice, special attention is paid to the compliance of educational material with the requirements of the reading index. In many U.S. states, compliance with the text readability index is also required by law. A number of studies have been conducted in Russia in this regard. In Kazakhstan, too, the requirements for textbooks include compliance with the flash index. No research has been conducted in Uzbekistan yet.

No matter how high the level of articles written in the textbooks, the strong tendency of children to do independent work and practical tasks, to inspire students in this period of tasks not encountered in previous stages, to ignore the mood associated with their willingness to perform such tasks, it cannot serve the purpose of literary education because eloquence is allowed.Only long sentences, not too much information, written from the point of view of a philologist, complex sentences that require special knowledge of literature, create only an abstract imagination in the reader. An analysis of such teaching materials highlights the need to introduce a reading level for literature education. What is the flash index, i.e. the readability index?

Readability index is a measure of determining the level of complexity of text comprehension. The readability index is calculated on the basis of several parameters, for example: in terms of printing (font size) (font size, color brightness, brightness, page size, etc.), semantic and stylistic (number of simple and compound sentences in the text, number of words in the sentence), the number of syllables in words, the relative number of frequent or infrequent words, the amount of neologisms and slang).

The Flash Index (authored by American Rudolf Flesh) is a common unit of measurement in America as a measure of a student's level of mastery of English-language teaching materials. During the flash activity, he was opposed to the texts being loud, silent. He argued that artificial complication should be avoided when it is possible to present the idea in a clear, understandable, simple way [109]. Another researcher, Roberto Ganning, also dealt with the readability of the text. The flash index outperforms other such studies in terms of popularity. In Russia I. V. Oborneva defended her dissertation on this topic and developed an automatic method for determining the readability of the text [4].

Flash determines the level of complexity of the text using the following formula:

FRE = 206.835-1.015 ((number of words) / (number of sentences)) - 84.6 ((number of syllables) / (number of words))

It is known that the level of knowledge of English is higher than other languages. For example, a text written in Russian differs from a text written in English in the length of sentences, the number of syllables in words, and the number of characters. That is, when a sentence in English is translated into Russian, it expands by about 20 percent, or conversely, when a sentence in Russian is translated into English, its volume decreases by 20%. Hence, the Flash index formula is defined in a form adapted to the Russian text. Since the average sentence length in Russian is shorter than in English (due to less use of articles and auxiliary verbs) and the average word length is longer, attempts were made to determine the coefficient by comparing the indexes obtained for English texts and their translations to develop a special measurement version of Russian text.

The state of the flash index adapted to the Russian language is defined as follows:

FRE = 206.835-1.3 ((number of words) / (number of sentences)) - 60.1 ((number of syllables) / (number of words))

When applying the flash index for texts in Uzbek, it should be taken into account that it is designed for English. Each language has its own grammatical structure, and it would be appropriate to compare the structure of the languages when applying the easy-to-read index created for English to Uzbek. English is an analytical language. The peculiarity of analytical languages is that in them the grammatical meaning is understood on the basis of the place of words and auxiliary words. Uzbek is a synthetic language. In it the grammatical meaning is expressed by means of suffixes. When comparing the English and Uzbek translations of the same texts, it was observed that the Uzbek text was more widespread than the English language in providing certain information. The average sentence length in Uzbek is shorter than in English, and the average word length is longer. Comparing three texts with the same but different content: Uzbek, Russian, English, it was observed that the length of speech in Uzbek is shorter than in Russian, and the length of words is longer. For this reason, when applying the Flash index to Uzbek texts, the difference can be taken as about 30%.

In order to develop a special measurement version of the Uzbek text, an attempt was made to determine the coefficient by comparing the indexes obtained for the English and Russian texts and their translations.

The state of the flash index adapted to the original Uzbek language is as follows:

FRE = 206.835-0.7105 ((number of words) / (number of sentences)) - 59.02 ((number of syllables) / (number of words))

There are two forms of the readability index, one called the Flash index and the other the Flash-Kinkeyd index. The first of these indices - the Flash index - indicates the level of readability of the text, while the second - the Flash-Kinkade index is used to determine the level of knowledge of a school student in mastering the texts given in the exam. Flash-Kinkeyd formula for school test:

$0.39 \times ASL + 11.8 \times ASW - 15.59$.

The formula for determining the readability of Flash texts is FRES in FRE = 206.835 (1.015 × ASL) - (84.6 × ASW) (Flesch Reading Ease Scale); ASL (average sentence length) - the average number of words in a sentence (sentence length); ASW (English - average number of syllablesper word) - represents the average number of syllables in a word. To include this formula, a 100-word passage from a text on a particular topic is selected. First it is determined how many sentences these 100 words are involved in. The joints in the piece are then counted and divided by 100. This results in the average length of the words in the passage. The result is put into the formula and the following indicators are obtained on the FRES degree indicator:

100 - very easy to read. The average length of a sentence is 12 words or less. No more than two syllables;

65 - Easy to read. The average length of a sentence is 15 to 20 words. Words consist of an average of 2 syllables;

30 - Reading is a bit complicated. There are up to 25 words in a sentence. It usually consists of 2 syllables;

0 - Reading is very complicated. On average, there are 37 words in a single sentence. Words consist of more than 2 syllables on average.

90–100 for English is for primary school students; Text 60-70 can be read by school leavers; A value of 0–30 is for people with higher education.

Excessive, inappropriate use of the word, giving too much detail distracts the reader, prevents him from understanding the main idea put forward in the text. Easy reading of texts is measured not only by the length or brevity of the words, the syntactic structure of the sentence, but also by the degree of abstraction, the ease of comprehension. It is also advisable to consider increasing

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the vocabulary of the learners without having to direct the texts in order to ensure that the text is easily read linguistically. But the complexity of the text can also lead to the fact that any well-intentioned information is not accepted or understood by the reader. This does not serve the expected effectiveness of the training session.

This means that the interest of students in the educational material, understanding the content of the work of art, drawing independent conclusions, increasing the motivation to read also depends on the level of readability of the educational material.

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MECHANISMS OF IMMUNE PROTECTION OF THE VAGINAL ENVIRONMENT IN BACTERIAL VAGINOSIS

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ABSTRACT

The vaginal microbiocenosis is a complex dynamic system in which the aggregate of microorganisms is in various relationships both with each other and with the macroorganism. Their qualitative and quantitative balance is determined by endo-and exogenous factors, the most important of which is the state of the immune system. Also, variations in the immune response may affect a woman's risk of developing bacterial vaginosis, response to treatment, or risk of relapse. Activation of immune responses caused by changes in the composition of the microbiocenosis can either prevent or initiate an aggravation of vaginal dysbiosis.

KEYWORDS: *Bacterial Vaginosis; Vaginal Microbiocenosis; Mechanisms Of Immune Defense; Cytokines.*

INTRODUCTION

Along with the hormonal and metabolic mechanism of regulation of vaginal microbiocenosis, one of the fundamental causes affecting the pathogenesis of bacterial vaginosis (BV) is immune disorders at both the local and systemic levels.

Immune defense against infectious factors (bacteria, fungi, viruses) includes a whole complex of reactions of interaction between cells and mechanisms of activation of various components of the system. There are several levels of protection, including a physiological and immunological barrier in the form of epithelial cells and a mucin layer. Further protection is provided by the components of innate and acquired (or adaptive) immunity.

Cellular immunity in bacterial vaginosis

The key role in the immune response in bacterial and fungal infections is played by macrophages, neutrophils and natural killers, which provide phagocytosis and destruction of the pathogen directly on the mucous membranes of the lower parts of the reproductive system [1]. Phagocytosis is accompanied by the synthesis of a number of cytokines in macrophages (TNF-α, IL-1P, IL-6, IL-8, etc.), signaling the introduction of pathogens and ensuring the involvement of immune system cells in the focus of inflammation. The effectiveness of phagocytosis is ensured by the involvement of CD4+ T-helper cells of type 1 (Th1-lymphocytes), which produce IFN-γ, thereby enhancing the phagocytic functions of macrophages [2].

In addition to macrophages and neutrophils, dendritic cells play an important role in the immune response to infection. Mainly, dendritic cells are able to absorb peptide fragments, move from peripheral tissue to lymph nodes, and trigger the differentiation of primitive Th0-lymphocytes by Th1-type. Pathogen recognition by dendritic cells is performed via TLR. Activated macrophages and some dendritic cells express CD68 [1].

Primitive Th0 - lymphocytes can differentiate in several directions, among which are Th1-lymphocytes (involved in cell-mediated immunity and characterized by the synthesis of cytokines such as IFN-γ, IL-2, TNF-β) and Th2-lymphocytes (involved in the humoral response, i.e., the synthesis of antibodies, as well as protection from parasitic infections and the development of allergic reactions; characterized by the synthesis of cytokines such as IL-4, IL-5, IL-6, IL-9, IL-13) [3].

Humoral component of immunity in vaginal dysbiosis

Th1 cell-mediated immunity is aimed at destroying intracellular pathogens and is provided by T-lymphocytes.

Th2 cells promote the transformation of primitive B-lymphocytes into plasma cells that produce antibodies [4]. After binding of antibodies to the antigen, the pathogen is eliminated due to the phagocytic activity of macrophages or the activation of the compliment. Unlike other mucosal surfaces: the respiratory and gastrointestinal tracts, where the dominant isotype is IgA, the secrets of the mucous genital tract equally contain both IgG and secretory sIgA. It is believed that the mucosal system is the first line of immune defense, and sIgA is the first line of mucosal immunity [5].

One of the main effects of sIgA is the obstruction of the adhesion of the infectious agent to the epithelial cells of the histohematic barrier due to the formation of intra (membrane) epithelial immune complexes. The latter not only block the adhesion of microorganisms to the epithelial cells of the barrier, but also neutralize their biological activity.

Immunoglobulins G are active against bacteria, viruses, protozoa, fix complement, and play a major role in the secondary immune response. In excess amounts, they block macrophages and stimulate T-lymphocytes-suppressors, providing suppression of primary and secondary immune responses. The amount of immunoglobulins G and A in the cervical mucus changes cyclically in accordance with the phase of the menstrual cycle (increases at the beginning and at the end). The absolute content and ratio of various immunoglobulins can significantly change in the presence of local inflammatory processes and changes in the permeability of the vascular wall, in these cases, the proportion of immunoglobulins entering the secret by transudation from the blood serum increases, which indicates an increase in the activity of local anti-infective immunity [4].

An important role in the protection of the mucous membranes of the genital tract is played by the complement produced by the mucous membrane of the cervix and vagina. The complement of the mucous membranes is able to attach to the secretory immunoglobulin A, which leads to the phenomenon of opsonization of microorganisms and their subsequent phagocytosis by mucus neutrophils. The immediate bactericidal effect is given by the lysozyme contained in the cervical and vaginal secretions, which increases the activity of neutrophils. The means of local anti-infective protection include lactoferrin, B-lysines, interferons.

Dysbiotic processes in the vagina, caused by excessive reproduction of opportunistic flora, lead to stimulation of cells of the immune system and epithelium, which is manifested in a change in the profile of cytokines expressed by cells. It is known that the interaction of microorganisms with toll-like receptors TLR-2, TLR-4 on the surface of macrophages, dendritic and other cells of innate immunity, activates the synthesis of a number of proinflammatory cytokines TNF-α, IL-1B, IL-6, IL-8, IL-12 [6, 7]. It was noted that women with bacterial vaginosis have an increased level of Th1-cytokines in the vagina [6].

The role of cytokines in the formation of the immune response

In the studies of many authors, an increase in the level of a number of cytokines in BV was noted: IL-1β, TNF-α, IL-6, IL-8, defensins, IL-2 IFN-γ, IL-12, IL-4 and IL-10, and lactoferrin [3, 6, 8, 9]. According to Budilovskaya OV, et al. (2020), there is a differential expression of local immune response genes in the vagina in response to various vaginal infections, while bacterial vaginosis was closely associated with reduced levels of IL-18 and GATA3 mRNA [10].

According to Anahtar MN, et al. (2015), bacterial communities with high diversity strongly correlate with the concentrations of proinflammatory cytokines in the genitals in both transverse and longitudinal analyses [6]. Studies by Campisciano G. et al. (2018) have confirmed that increased levels of cytokines such as IL-18, IL-2, IL-1RA (interleukin-1 receptor antagonist), MIF, RANTES (regulated on activation, normal T cell expressed and secreted), TNF-a, Mip1a, and IL-8 correlate with changes in the composition of the vagina towards dysbiosis. Other immune factors, such as IL-5, IL-13, IL-6, IL-15, IL-9, growth–related onconge-α (growth-regulating oncogene), Mip1-β, and IFN-γ, showed a correlation with the altered vaginal environment, although their number did not significantly change between the cohorts of women with normocenosis, intermediate microbiocenosis, and BV [3].

Cytokines produced by Th1- and Th2-lymphocytes negatively affect the activation of opposite subpopulations of T-helper cells. Excessive activation of any of the subpopulations of T-helper cells can direct the immune response by Th1 - or Th2-type.

In case of dysbiosis of the vaginal microflora, the balance of pro-inflammatory and immunosuppressive cytokines is very important. Proinflammatory cytokines ensure the development and full functioning of all stages of immune responses against pathogens. Anti-inflammatory cytokines restrain the excessive activity of the inflammatory process and prevent it from becoming pathological [6].

Campisciano G, et al. (2018) found that although a dysbiotic state triggers a pro-inflammatory process, the presence of a stable level of Th2 can affect the clinical manifestations of BV, i.e., a concomitant increase in the level of anti-inflammatory IL-5 and IL-13 secreted by Th2 cells in vaginal dysbiosis suggests activation of the Th2 link in countering the Th1 response and in countering the presence of clinical symptoms. The authors noted that proinflammatory mediators, usually involved in the chronic inflammatory process, synergize with cytokines involved in switching to the Th2-immune response.This reaction probably supports the dysbiotic state, regardless of the pro-inflammatory Th1 response of the macroorganism, which is usually effective in restoring the state of normocenosis. According to the authors, stimulation of the Th2 response together with a blunted Th1 response can lead to immunological tolerance, causing chronic recurrent vaginal dysbiosis [3].

The contribution to the pool of transcripts of the immune response genes is made not only by the cells of the immune system, but also by the epithelium. The epithelial cells of the vaginal mucosa not only create a mechanical barrier to infectious agents, but also participate in the presentation of foreign antigens, as well as produce a variety of immune system mediators that directly implement and regulate both innate and adaptive immunity [4]. In vitro studies of epithelial cells of the vaginal mucosa revealed a differential effect of secretory products of various microorganisms on the functional state of the mucosa of epithelial cells, manifested in an increase in the production of cytokines IL-1B, IL-6, IL-8, TNF-α [7].

Characteristic violations of the humoral link of immunity in BV are an increase in the concentration of IgG, IgM, transferrin in the blood of patients and an increase in the reaction of inhibition of leukocyte migration with phytohemagglutinin. Changes in the local immunity of the vagina are characterized by a decrease in the concentration of Iga, secretory Ig A, and C3 components of the complement with an increase in IdM and transferrin [5].

Immunomodulatory effects of vaginal lactobacilli

The vaginal microflora plays a key role in the functioning of the immune system, which promotes symbiosis between the host macroorganism and complex microbial communities [3, 6]. Toll-like receptors, cytokine production, and other components of the innate immune response are associated with *L. crispatus* , *L. iners,* and community state types (CST) [11].

The dominance of *Lactobacillus spp.* in the genital tract is important because it suppresses pathogens and maintains immune balance. Studies have shown that the concentration of pro-inflammatory factors in the vagina is very low when *L. crispatus* and *L. jensenii* are dominant [9].

The immunomodulatory effects of *L. crispatus* were noted, for example, the *L. crispatus* strain ATCC 33820 suppresses the growth of *Candida albicans* 27 in vitro by modulating the expression of TLR-2, TLR-4, IL-8, and β-defensin 2 and 3 in epithelial cells [7].

Lactic acid, as a metabolite produced mainly by *Lactobacillus spp.*, is also associated with the immunity of the reproductive tract [12]. L-lactic acid produced by *Lactobacillus spp.* it can cause an anti-inflammatory response and inhibit the production of pro-inflammatory cytokines and chemokines induced by TLR in the epithelial cells of the cervix and vagina at low pH [13].In addition, lactic acid can induce the secretion of the anti-inflammatory cytokine interleukin IL-10, reduce the production of pro-inflammatory cytokine IL-12 in dendritic cells, and reduce the cytotoxicity of natural killer cells [14]. The anti-inflammatory activity of lactic acid also requires the presence of organic acids produced by microorganisms to maintain vaginal health, mainly by increasing the production of anti-inflammatory cytokine IL-1RA, inhibiting the pro-inflammatory signal of cytokine IL-1, while the production of pro-inflammatory cytokines IL-6 and MIP-3a is slightly reduced [13].

The association of *L. iners* dominance in the composition of lactoflora with a light proinflammatory background, similar to changes in BV, was revealed. According to a number of authors, the samples with the dominance of *L. iners* (CST III) significantly increased the levels of mRNA expression of the IL-8, TLR-4, IL-10, CD69, CD45 genes and reduced IL-18 than in the samples with the dominance of *L. crispatus*, which partly explains the increased risk of developing BV in women with this type of microbiocenosis [6]. The tendency to increase proinflammatory factors in CST IV also indicates that the formation of a proinflammatory state associated with the absence or low number of lactobacilli may be the ground for the development of BV.

Recently, a huge role in opportunistic vaginal infections has been assigned to factors affecting the macroorganism of metabolites formed by conditionally pathogenic microorganisms. The innate and adaptive immune systems of the host carry out complex interactions with microorganisms and metabolites [13, 15]. Microbial ligands bind to macroorganism receptors, producing inflammatory factors, chemokines, and antimicrobial products that regulate the immune response of the reproductive tract [16].

Vaginal dysbiosis cannot directly cause damage to the vaginal epithelium through pathogens, but indirectly causes damage to the vaginal epithelium through immune components, which in turn release metabolites into the microenvironment [17, 18]. The binding of the metabolite by bacteria leads to an increase in microbial metabolism, which has a favorable effect on the growth and reproduction of flora [18].Local competition between the host macroorganism, the pathogen, and various immune cells for metabolic precursors will also affect the ability of immune cells to respond effectively to infection, affecting the growth and immunogenicity of the pathogen and additionally affecting the host response [16, 17]. Consequently, the interaction between microorganisms, metabolites, and immunity in the host reproductive tract microenvironment plays an important role in maintaining the balance of the reproductive tract [19, 20]. An imbalance in these relationships will lead to changes in the host's phenotype, disease, and even serious complications.

It is believed that substances produced by conditionally pathogenic microorganisms reduce the protective functions of immune cells and local immunity factors. Delgado-Diaz DJ, et al. (2019) found that the prolonged action of organic acids, metabolites of the vaginal microbiocenosis associated with BV, leads to a violation of the regulation of the immune response of cervical and vaginal epithelial cells *in vitro* [13].Short-chain fatty acids can attract and activate innate immune cells of the female reproductive tract, such as neutrophils and monocytes [21]. It was found that the succinate secreted by *Bacteroides spp.* it inhibits the functions of neutrophils [22]. In addition, succinic acid produced by *Prevotella spp.* and *Mobiluncus spp.* in the genital tract, it can also suppress the chemotaxis of white blood cells and regulate the immune response [21, 23]. Sialidases produced by *Gardnerellavaginalis* and some other anaerobes stimulate some cells of the immune system and inhibit phagocytosis [24], in addition to contributing to the destruction of mucin [25].

In the work of Burmenskaya OV, et al. (2014) analyzed the dependence of the transcription profile of the immune response genes on the type of lactobacilli. The association of *L. iners* dominance in the composition of lactoflora with a light proinflammatory background, similar to changes in vaginitis and BV, was revealed. According to the authors, the mRNA expression levels of the IL-8, TLR4, IL-10, CD69, and CD45 genes were significantly increased and IL-18 was reduced in the *L. iners*-dominated samples than in the *L. crispatus*-dominated samples [8].

Genetic basis of immune response variations

It is important to note that there is a relationship between the species composition of the normoflora, the presence of conditionally pathogenic microorganisms in the vaginal microbiocenosis and the individual genetic profile of women. According to Voroshilina E. S. et al. (2011), depending on the variants of proinflammatory and anti-inflammatory cytokine genes in women, different types of lactobacilli predominate in the vaginal fluid; the normocenosis is preserved, but has a different degree of stability [26].

The subject of this study was the polymorphism of genes associated with the system of pro-inflammatory (IL-1) and anti-inflammatory (IL-1RN, IL-4, IL-10) cytokines. As a result, a correlation was established between the presence of *L. crispatus*in the vagina and the carrier of two alleles A of the IL-10 gene (genotype AA): the presence of the "pro-inflammatory" genotype correlated with the dominance of *L. crispatus* in the vaginal lactoflora, and the "anti-inflammatory" and balanced genotype was significantly more often associated with the predominance of*L. iners* [26].

In recent years, a number of studies have confirmed the role of genetic factors in maintaining the microbiocenosis of the vagina. Studies show that genetic associations suggest the role of the innate immune system and cellular signaling in the composition of the vaginal microflora and susceptibility to the suboptimal composition of the vaginal microbiocenosis.According to Mehta SD, et al. (2020) BV was absent in CST I (dominant L. crispatus) and not often (5.1%) in CST III. 57% of women in CAT IV did not have BV [27]. This data is consistent with many other early studies: women with CST IV are much more likely to have BV, but up to 50% of women with this CST do not have BV [28, 29]. I.e., women with similar bacterial colonization of the vagina (for example, in the C STIV group) may have a different response to bacterial colonization depending on genetic characteristics [27].

Mehta SD, et al. (2020) identified single-nucleotide polymorphisms in IL1RN, IL-5, and IL-5RA. IL-1RN (the IL-1RA gene) inhibits the proinflammatory cytokines IL-1, IL-1α, and IL-1β [26]. In a study by CampiscianoG. et al. (2018), women with BV (Nugent score from 7 to 10) had elevated levels of IL-1RA, and an increase in anti-inflammatory IL-5 was associated with a decrease in the number of lactobacilli [3]. When analyzing candidate genes, Si J, et al. (2017) identifiedgeneticvariantsofIL-5, revealinganassociationwithanincreaseinthenumberof*Prevotella* [30].

These literature data confirm that the occurrence and course of the disease is determined by several factors and includes the interaction of the host organism with microorganisms, the features of the immune system and the genetic features of macro-and micro-organisms. Of great importance is the fact that the etiological agents of the disease are conditionally pathogenic microorganisms peculiar to this biotope, therefore, genetic factors and features of their phenotypic manifestations can play a key role in the pathogenesis of the disease.

Most of the published works are devoted to the manifestation of the immune response of the genital mucosa to BV and the change in the risk of reproductive health complications, such as HIV susceptibility and preterm birth, depending on the variants of the immune response. Less is known about how variations in the immune response affect a woman's risk of developing BV, response to treatment, or risk of relapse. Activation of immune responses caused by changes in the composition of the microbiocenosis can either prevent or initiate an aggravation of vaginal dysbiosis. Although the possible associations of risk factors with recurrent BV are of considerable interest, there is too little data on mucosal immunity differences or on genetic markers of susceptibility in women with recurrent BV to provide a basis for further research.

CONCLUSION

Thus, the microbiocenosis of the vagina is a complex dynamic system in which the totality of microorganisms is in various relationships both with each other and with the macroorganism. Their qualitative and quantitative equilibrium is determined by endo-and exogenous factors. Criteria for the normocenosis of the vaginal biotope until recent years, the dominance of lactobacilli was considered. However, the results of molecular genetic research methods show that the absence of Lactobacillus spp. it is not always accompanied by the development of dysbiosis, since in addition to them, the components of the immune system and hormonal homeostasis are actively involved in maintaining the state of normocenosis.

With physiologically complete hormonal and immune regulatory systems, the composition of the vaginal microbiocenosis is stable, with random shifts (mainly due to the action of harmful external factors) – it quickly recovers without special correction. However, in the presence of serious deviations in the indicators of the state of general metabolism and with pronounced harmful exogenous effects, negative reactions from the immune and endocrine systems are inevitable, which ultimately can manifest itself in quantitative and qualitative disorders of the vaginal microbiocenosis. The persistence of such disorders and the possibility of drug correction depend on the degree of violation of the functions of the immune and endocrine systems.

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RAISING A SENSE OF NATIONAL PRIDE IN PUPILS WITH THE HELP OF FOLKLORE

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ABSTRACT

The increased interest in national culture is a bright sign of our time. The problem of preserving the cultural and historical identity, national traditions, unshakable moral values of the people has become urgent. Decorative and applied arts, folklore, oral folk art have organically entered modern life and continue to develop, keeping national traditions intact. They contain a huge potential for the development of cultural heritage, as they have brought to this day, in an almost undistorted form, the nature of the spiritual and artistic comprehension of the world.

KEYWORDS: *Interest In National Culture, History, National Tradition, Moral Values Of The People, Folklore, Oral Folk Art.*

INTRODUCTION

The patriotic education of the younger generation has always been one of the most important tasks of the modern school, because childhood is the most fertile time for instilling a sacred feeling of love for the Motherland. Compliance, the well-known suggestibility of children, their gullibility, inclination to imitate and the enormous authority enjoyed by the teacher, create favorable prerequisites for the successful solution of this problem.

Patriotism is one of the most important features of a comprehensively developed personality. Schoolchildren should develop a sense of pride for their homeland and their people, respect for their great achievements and worthy pages of the past. The role of the school in this regard cannot be overestimated. A thoughtful and well-planned work on patriotic education will help us to educate a real citizen.

Today, patriotic education is a systematic activity of teachers to form patriotic consciousness, values, a sense of loyalty to their Fatherland, readiness to fulfill civic duty in younger schoolchildren, and its main goal is to form a spiritually and physically healthy person who inextricably connects his fate with the future of his native land and a country capable of standing up to defend state interests.

The issue of spiritual and moral education of primary school students is one of the key problems of modern society. Typical reasons for the difficult situation were: the lack of clear positive life guidelines for the younger generation, the decline in cultural and leisure activities with children and young people; lack of patriotic education and some others.

Against the background of mass media propaganda of cruelty and violence, advertising of alcoholic beverages and tobacco products, the situation is even more complicated: children's ideas about the main human spiritual values are replaced by material ones, and, accordingly, narrow-minded, "food and clothing" in nature prevail among the desires of children, bad habits are formed in children of primary school age.

A family, a general education school is faced with the task of educating a responsible citizen who is able to independently assess what is happening and build his activities in accordance with the interests of the people around him. The solution to this problem is associated with the formation of stable spiritual and moral properties and qualities of the student's personality.

The spiritual and moral development of children is carried out in the process of socialization, the gradual expansion and strengthening of the value-semantic sphere of the individual, the formation of a person's ability to evaluate and consciously build on the basis of traditional moral norms and moral ideals attitudes towards oneself, other people, society, the state, the Fatherland, the world in the whole.

The value attitudes of the spiritual and moral development and upbringing of primary school students are consistent with the traditional sources of morality.

The main values of the content of education, formed at the level of primary general education, are:

The value of the world - 1) as a common home for all inhabitants of the Earth; 2) as a world community, represented by different nationalities; 3) as a principle of life on Earth.

The value of human life is as an opportunity to manifest, realize humanity, positive qualities and virtues, all values.

The value of love for the Motherland, the people - as a manifestation of a person's spiritual maturity, expressed in a conscious desire to serve the Motherland.

The gift of speech - as an opportunity to gain knowledge, communicate

The value of nature is the awareness of oneself as a part of the natural world. Respect for nature as for human habitat and survival, as a source for experiencing a sense of beauty, harmony, and its perfection.

The value of the family as a community of relatives and close people, in which the language, cultural traditions of its people are transmitted, mutual assistance and mutual support are carried out.

The value of good is as a manifestation of the highest human ability - love, compassion and mercy.

The value of knowing the world is the value of scientific knowledge, reason, the realization of a person's aspiration to comprehend the truth.

The value of beauty as perfection, harmony, alignment with the ideal, striving for it - "beauty will save the world."

The value of labor and creativity is as a desire for creative activity aimed at creating conditions for the realization of other values.

The value of freedom of choice is the ability to make judgments and actions within the framework of the norms, rules, laws of society.

This means that patriotism includes:

- A feeling of affection for one's family and those places where a person was born and raised;

- Respectful attitude towards the inhabitants of their village, city, their people, their language and culture;

- The desire to take care of other people and the interests of the Motherland;

- Awareness of the duty to the people of the immediate environment, place of residence, homeland, upholding its honor and dignity, freedom and independence, readiness to defend the peace of the homeland;

- A manifestation of civic feelings and loyalty to the Motherland;

- Pride in the social and cultural achievements of their country;

- Pride in their peace of the Motherland, symbols of the state, for their people;

- Respectful attitude to the historical past of their big and small homeland, their people, their customs and traditions;

- Responsibility for the fate of the Motherland and their people, their future, expressed in the desire to devote their work, the ability to strengthen the power and prosperity of the Motherland;

- Humanism, mercy, universal values.

Patriotic feelings are manifested in the actions and activities of a person. Arising out of love for their "small homeland", patriotic feelings, having gone through a number of stages on the way to maturity, rise to national patriotic self-awareness, to a conscious love for their homeland.

Folklore is an effective method of humanization from the first years of a child's life, since it contains many stages of pedagogical influence on children, taking into account their age capabilities. It is folklore that is given an increasingly prominent place in the fulfillment of the tasks of moral, aesthetic, patriotic education. At this stage, modern society realizes folklore as a significant factor in spirituality, the continuity of generations, and familiarization with national life origins. The main value in patriotic education is the idea of nationality, because folk pedagogy is viable and humanistic. Folk culture is the basis of all culture. No national revival, no re-creation of progressive folk traditions is possible without bringing into action the true traditions of upbringing.

Folklore wealth of a people is its spiritual wealth. It reflects not only the breadth and generosity of the Uzbek character, but also the secret of its invincibility. Folk art is inexhaustible in the versatility of its shades. In folk art, heartfire; work on it - it flares up like a torch. The national-national element in the education and upbringing of children can be considered as the need to study the folk basis of the culture of the Republic.

In literary reading lessons, junior schoolchildren get acquainted with various genres of folklore: fairy tales, riddles, legends, tongue twisters, songs, proverbs, sayings, fables, games, etc.

In oral folk art, as nowhere else, the special features of the Uzbek character, inherent moral values, ideas of goodness, beauty, truth, courage, hard work, and loyalty have been preserved. In order to introduce children of primary school age to the folk culture, it is necessary to use certain methods and techniques:

• Performance and learning by students of works of Uzbek folklore, listening to folk music;

• Conversation as a way of accumulating theoretical knowledge, free statements of children about folklore;

• Reading and listening to books and fairy tales as a way of accumulating historical knowledge about folk art;

• Musically - game moments and rhythmic movements as an emotionally fascinating technique, quizzes with game elements;

• Assessment of works by schoolchildren in three categories: “I like it very much”, “I don't like it very much”, “I don't like it at all”.

Folklore genres studied in primary school are represented quite widely. Each of the genres fulfills its function: it gives a folk interpretation of historical events, carries the moral potential necessary for the formation of a personality, contains information that expands a person's horizons, creates the necessary emotional mood.

There is probably not a single person who grew up in Uzbekistan who would not have heard the word "epic". From the epics we learn about Alpomish, Barchina, the heroes who defended the land of the Motherland from enemies. The heroes of epics are heroes, exceptional people, endowed with unprecedented strength, boundless courage, and some special skill. Such heroes have no equal on earth, they cannot have any enemy other than their mother - the damp earth. Epics were passed from parents to children, from children to grandchildren. The epics were not sung, but told. The song sounded slowly and smoothly, sedately giving the epic a truly unique sound that was unique to it. The development of younger students' interest in collecting and reading epics - preserving the traditions of the Uzbek people, fostering a sense of duty to the Motherland.

All children love fairy tales. The literary reading program includes fairy tales, everyday tales and animal tales. The tale teaches courage, kindness and all other good human qualities, but it does it without boring instructions, it just shows what can happen if a person acts badly, not according to his conscience. The fairy tale is decorated with various jokes, sayings, and stable expressions. They help to remember and tell a fairy tale, and decorate it. The tale respects good, skillful workers, ridicules the inept, idlers. In everyday fairy tales, there is a kind of competition of the mind: who will outwit whom, who will turn out to be smarter. Reading a fairy tale, a person worries, worries, and when, finally, everything ends well, he feels pleasure, like from any good book. The fairy tale today is not a dilapidated monument of the distant past, but a bright, living part of our national culture.

No wonder they say: a fairy tale is a fold, a song is a reality. Folk songs are endlessly varied. In love songs, the experiences of young people are heard, in family songs they talk about the relationship between parents and children, husbands and wives, in soldiers - about service, wars, campaigns. Together, the songs cover the life of the people as a whole, in its past and present. Lullabies are gentle, melodious, and there are no harsh sounds in them. In such songs, cooing pigeons, homely swallows most often act, it is said about peace and quiet, which is familiar to children from childhood.

Fables are unusual works. They develop absolutely incredible, unrealistic events, and often everything is turned upside down. Fables develop a child's sense of humor, as well as logical thinking, stimulate cognitive activity.

Proverbs and sayings are of the greatest value for enriching the literary language, for giving it expressiveness, accuracy, they are a source of upbringing moral qualities: love for nature, the Motherland, work, they teach to be kind and sympathetic. For example, such a proverb: "To knock down a tree - a second, to grow - years" - fosters love for nature, respect for it. Proverbs and sayings convincingly and simply teach people to live and work, acquaint with the results of long observations of natural phenomena, give reasonable advice on how to act in a given situation. By clearly formulating the basic rules of labor activity and moral and aesthetic norms, works of this genre become a textbook of life.

Tongue twisters help to correctly and cleanly pronounce difficult-to-pronounce poems and phrases, acquaint with the richness of the Uzbek language, with new poetic images.

Puzzles. They are rich in invention, wit, poetry, figurative structure of lively colloquial speech. The riddle stimulates the child's mental activity, instills a taste for mental work, contributes not only to the improvement of intelligence, but also significantly expands the idea of the world in general. Being a work of verbal art, the riddle, simultaneously with expanding the horizons of children, fosters an artistic perception of the environment and reveals the metaphorical wealth of the Uzbek language.

Studying the works of oral folk art, junior schoolchildren acquire a certain experience, get acquainted with the traditions of the Uzbek people, the way of life of the family. Children form and develop moral and volitional qualities, knowledge, abilities and skills. Oral folk art is only a section in the textbook "Literary reading", but what a significant and necessary one for the younger generation.

Only love, a complete understanding of one's history, respect for ancestors, sincere and sincere empathy for the achievements and some shortcomings of all the reforms carried out by the state can reveal in our children those spiritual qualities that will define him as a person, moreover, as an accomplished person. and as a citizen with a capital letter.

Oral folk art continues to develop today. Thus, the problems of folklorism deserve close attention, and the use of small folklore forms in the lessons in primary school is relevant and promising.

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DESIGN ACTIVITY IN PHYSICAL EDUCATION CLASSES PEDAGOGICAL DIAGNOSTIC SYSTEM

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ABSTRACT

This article is devoted to give concepts to students about physical qualities in higher educational institutions using innovative technologies. The questions of modern methods of teaching movements are revealed, the classification and meaning are revealed. The issues of teaching the subject of Timo feedback using pedagogical technologies are considered. Designing a lesson includes requirements, design principles, an algorithm, has certain features, is of particular importance for the organization and results of the activities of the participants in the educational process. The article deals with the issues of the influence of physical qualities on the body of students.

KEYWORDS: *Considered, Physical, Distinguished*

INTRODUCTION

Pedagogical design today is the diversity of approaches to its study, the separation of different bases of the introduction of new concepts apparatus, the specificity of the design process is distinguished by an emphasis on various aspects. This is reflected in theoretical models, in a variety of research situations.

To date, the method for the "average student" has been fully used. To unite school students (by sex, age, level of physical fitness) into the same groups and individualize the methods and techniques of the educational process; search for effective means of skill formation; setting the optimal loading regime for school, family, out-of-school institution; development of means and methods of physical education; increase the body's resistance to adverse environmental factors; it is advisable to develop methods and means of recovery that stimulate motor activity.

From a technological point of view, the problem of educational material itself and its task-based structuring is of fundamental importance. In solving it, it is proposed to distinguish between the concepts of "didactic material" and "educational material".

Didactic material, G. A. According to Ball, it is a system of objects, each of which serves as a material or materialized model of a system, each of which serves as a means of solving some didactic problem that differs in terms of social knowledge and experience in the teaching process.

The teaching material is a system of models provided by the didactic material presented in material or materialized models and intended for use in educational activities.

Since learning activities are evaluated as the solution of a system of learning tasks, then, of course, the learning task is part of the learning material. In this regard, the study material relates to knowledge

can be considered as a pedagogically acceptable system of tasks.In this case, the teacher is the basis for the actions of the structure of the system of learning tasks for the design of teaching material and the development of didactic material.

The design specification of the reading process was first introduced by M. A. Substantiated by Danilov.

He proposes to consider the logical problem of the learning process in three aspects: in general, as the main direction of the spread of the learning process in the course; as the logic of a learning process limited to a specific topic; as a unit scale of mastering the logic of the learning process. M. A. It is possible to draw a parallel between the types of pedagogical tasks, separated by Danilov's interrelated logic and time features, just as between the pedagogical task and the "link" of the learning process.

Course technology is a system that consistently integrates the design learning process into practice, ensuring the achievement of goals and objectives that are deeply understood and well thought out by both the teacher and the students. Such lesson technology clearly reflects the activities of all subjects with structure, structure, planned outcome, low consumption of time and effort.

Lesson technology is also a model, scheme, action plan and system of activities that guarantees clear results of teacher and student actions in the implementation of the learning process. Certain activities of teacher and student should be interrelated and aimed at achieving goals.

The pedagogical design of the lesson is the interaction of teacher and students, aimed at mastering (mastering) the learning material in accordance with the purpose. The essence of this activity is to put theoretical ideas into practice, to create projects that are capable of implementation. Thus, the development of a particular pedagogical technology can be called a pedagogical design process. In turn, pedagogical design can be assessed as a procedure for creating pedagogical technologies that are ready for use without additional explanation.

The sequence of its steps is as follows:

- Selection of teaching content provided by the curriculum and syllabi;

- The teacher should set the following priorities, which should be focused on them: it should indicate what professional and personal qualities are formed in students in the process of teaching the projected subject;

- Selection of technology focused on a set of goals or a single priority;

- Development of teaching technology.

The use of pedagogical design technology helps to optimize the learning process, because it not only increases the efficiency of teachers, but also saves their time. This technology is characterized by being deterministic and algorithmic. The design activity of the teacher must meet the following requirements: - didactic: technology is didactic, takes into account in the design of the lesson its features as a pedagogical system, the appropriateness of designing a system of lessons on the topic, distinguishing the place and type of each lesson;

- independence: the teacher is given the opportunity to design lessons, regardless of the technical equipment of the classroom ("paper" and "computer" options of technology); - standardization: the content and goals of teaching are in line with the state educational standards and are recorded; - The completeness of the content: the presence in the database of ready-made systems of lessons on some topics of the course; - Learning: the ability to design their own lessons and store them in a single database;

-comprehensibility: there is an opportunity to share pedagogical information, as it facilitates the circulation of documents in electronic form among teachers;

- creative realization: despite the existence of clear technological stages, there is an opportunity to realize the creative and professional potential of the teacher in creating a system of lessons, defining learning objectives, choosing the content of lessons, selecting teaching methods and tools.

Designed lessons combine the following common features:

- Teacher-student relationship;

- High level of organization of thinking activity;

- The combination of collective and individual forms of work;

- increase the level of emotional impact on students;

- Maximum cognitive independence;

- Encouraging individual learning to promote a differentiated approach;

- increase the efficiency of the learning process

The pedagogical design of the lesson is carried out in three successive stages:

- Modeling;

- Design;

- Construction

As a method of graphic design of the lesson, it is a technological map-table, which allows you to structure the lesson on the parameters selected by the teacher. Such parameters can be the stages of the lesson, its objectives, the content of the teaching material, methods and techniques of organizing learning activities, teacher and student activities.

The teacher's role in designing a lesson is that he or she is an adult in the learning process, nurturing in his or her students a full experience of independent work, an understanding of the work to be done and responsibility for people.

Pedagogical activity is defined by teaching methods and forms and has the following sequence:

1. Get acquainted with the objectives of training. Selecting goals and defining your own (meaningful and specific) goals.

2. Get acquainted with the content of the material. Selection of content and forms of its presentation.

3. Distribution of material content for teaching purposes.

4. Selection of teaching methods. 5. Formation of learning situations. 6. Select a course type. Introduction to the stages of the course macrostructure. 7. Selection of teaching aids. 8. Describe the topic of the lesson. 9. Distribution of lesson time in stages. 10. Demonstrate teacher-student interactions at each stage of the lesson, with notes on the board and in the student's notebook.

Thus, the system of lessons and (ES) -emotional-voluntary design technology allows the teacher to formalize and minimize the activity of creating a system of lessons on the topic, because this work allows to increase the effectiveness of lessons and the quality of lessons.

The importance of educational design technology for school students is as follows.

- The practical feature of the design of educational activities is that it allows you to form a wide range of socially valuable motives of student activities;

- Increases the understanding of the nature and necessity of physical education and health activities, self-esteem, creates conditions for the individual to creatively express their potential;

- in the process of participation in the projected training, the social experience of the trainees, their skills in seeing, distinguishing and solving personal, educational, communicative and social problems are formed;

- social relations expand, the ability to interact with different people develops.

Design-based teaching technology helps to create a pedagogical environment for the student to develop the creative skills and qualities necessary for his / her creative activity in the future, regardless of a particular profession. Yu. A. Konarjewski considers these three goals to be one goal and proposes to call them "three-part goals".

The three-part purpose of the lesson is described as follows: educational (teaching), developing, and educating. Sometimes, these goals are called tasks. It is clear that the logical goals that go into it are defined as the educational goals of the school lesson. Developmental and pedagogical goals are set by the teacher based on the objectives of the lesson. The educator chooses teaching aids.

After the course project is described on paper, a self-examination of the quality of the course project is carried out:

- Whether the choice of goals and objectives is correct; - Completion of assignments and tasks, time for students' answers; - Are there distractions in the classroom? - all opportunities were used; - adequacy of exhibition, technical support and distribution materials; - whether the objectives, content and methods of the lesson are properly linked.

Today, in the presence of a computer, the goals and objectives of the study of science, teaching methods, techniques and tools, systematization of teaching materials and exhibitions, illustrations, literature, manuals on such topics in school, topics, problems, academic subjects, features of working with problematic children creating a database is easy.

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SOCIO-PEDAGOGICAL PROBLEMS OF FORMATION OF A CHILD'S PERSONALITY IN AN INCOMPLETE FAMILY

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ABSTRACT

The article describes the pedagogical, psychological, social and economic problems in a defective family, ways to overcome the problems in a defective family. According to the Pew Research Center1, the largest number of single-parent families in the United States is at 23%. In France and Russia - 18%, Great Britain - 21% of single-parent families. And in China and Vietnam, the number of single-parent families is 3-4%. In an incomplete family, negative feelings in most cases are the transition during life from mother to child. Studies have argued that most women who are chronic have pedagogical, psychological, economic, social, spiritual, and physiological difficulties. In such families, in most cases, the help of generations of mature age - grandfathers, grandmothers, who make their sufficient contribution to the full performance of such a function as material security.

KEYWORDS: *Single Family, Pedagogical, Psychological, Social, Economic, Parent, Community, Socialization.*

INTRODUCTION

The world pays special attention to protecting the legal culture of the child, creating favorable conditions for the all-round harmonious development of children, increasing the obligations of parents in the education and upbringing of children. According to the Pew Research Center[1], the largest number of single-parent families in the United States is at 23%. In France and Russia - 18%, Great Britain - 21% of single-parent families. And in China and Vietnam, the number of single-parent families is 3-4%. According to the data of the World Health Organization (WHO), one of the factors leading to the suicide of underage children is the environment of an incomplete family; at present, systematic work is being carried out to study the socio-pedagogical characteristics of personality formation.

In our republic, special attention is paid to strengthening the institution of the family, reducing the number of divorces and, as a consequence, the number of single-parent families, preventing crime among young people and women, improving the system of psychological and pedagogical prevention of suicidal behavior. The Action Strategy for the Further Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan provides for the further implementation of a set of measures to strengthen family health, protect motherhood and childhood, further expand the use of high-quality medical services by mothers and children, provide medical services based on specialized and high technologies for them, reduce infant mortality and children.[2]

Opinions that an incomplete family should not be perceived only in a negative sense, as a source of problems, a certain part of famous personalities grew up in single-parent families and, despite having experienced certain difficulties, the problems became known as exemplary personalities, writers, scientists, military leaders, statesmen and remained in history as unforgettable personalities, reflected in the works of G.B. Shoumarov.

The dissertation of G. Yadgarova reveals the issues of interpersonal relations in complete and incomplete families, socialization of the individual, factors that determine the socio-psychological status of mothers and children in single-parent families, as well as the influence of relationships on the socialization of the individual.

In the research work of Yu.K. Shaamirova, having studied the national-spiritual, pedagogical-psychological, social-pedagogical environment of an incomplete family, single-parent families, best practices are summarized.

V.A. Barabokhina carried out a scientific analysis of the issues of socialization as a means of pedagogical support for children of primary school age in single-parent families, the negative impact of an incomplete family on the socialization of a child, the pedagogical significance of using the national cultural heritage in the socialization of primary school age children, cognitive, socio-psychological aspects of socialization child. At the same time, M.V. Noskova in her research studied the issues of different expression of the father's status in different ethnic groups, ethno psychological characteristics of families, the manifestation of individual psychological characteristics of the father's personality in an incomplete family, specific aspects of education and cultural level.

According to the analysis of the above scientific studies, there is a strong relationship between the age of the mother at the time of birth and the expression of a feeling of abandonment of the child, the abandonment of many young mothers from their child is explained by their age, insufficient maturity as a person, insufficient expression of the maternal instinct, material insecurity, lack of certain profession and other factors. In an incomplete family, negative feelings in most cases are the transition during life from mother to child. Studies have argued that most women who are chronic have pedagogical, psychological, economic, social, spiritual, and physiological difficulties.

An incomplete family is a family in which there is no father or mother; the child is raised by the father or mother. Based on which of the parents is engaged in raising the child, with whom the child lives, such families are called **paternal or maternal incomplete families**.

Pedagogical and psychological, socio-economic characteristics of an incomplete family can influence the formation of a child's personality in the future. The article highlights pedagogical, psychological, social and economic problems that influence the formation of a child's personality in an incomplete family (see Figure 1).

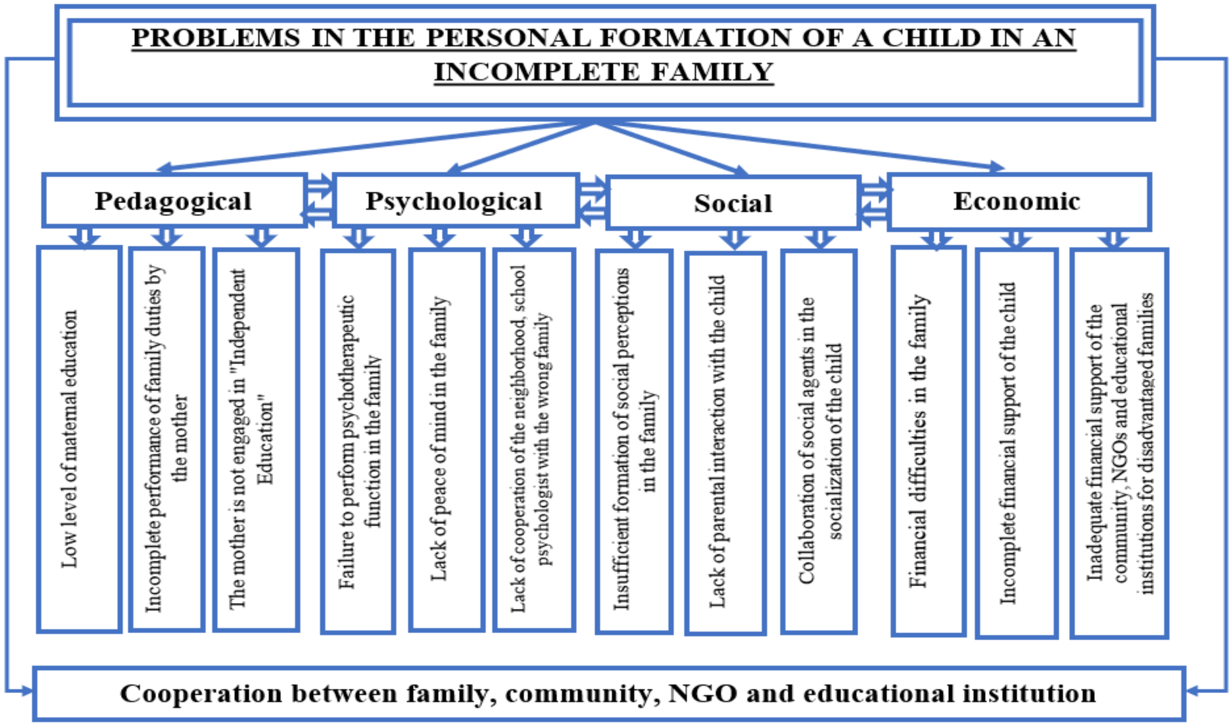

Figure 1. Problems of the formation of a child's personality in an incomplete family.

According to the level of full-fledged fulfillment of family functions, incomplete families can be conditionally divided into the following types:

Family performing these functions at a high level. This is an incomplete family that fully fulfills all functions, being an incomplete family temporarily or for many years. In such families, in most cases, the help of generations of mature age - grandfathers, grandmothers, who make their sufficient contribution to the full performance of such a function as material security. At the same time (if this is not a family of widows), a divorced spouse, on his own initiative, makes a sufficient contribution to the fulfillment of family functions, based on his capabilities.

An incomplete family of an average level. In the performance of family functions, the spouse who does not live with the family does not make any contribution to the performance of family functions, except for alimony. In matters of fulfilling the most important family function - raising a child - the mother, sometimes the father (if the father lives with them) encounters sufficient difficulties. At the same time, the mother, in most cases, due to her employment in labor activities, does not perform sufficiently psychotherapeutic, regulatory, and communicative functions in the family.

An incomplete family performing functions at a low level. Families where more than half of family functions are not fulfilled, children are left to themselves, the mother often does not fulfill her maternal responsibilities, in many cases she gets drunk, an unhealthy psychological environment constantly reigns in the family, and the financial situation is deplorable. A family environment of this kind is sometimes found in complete families.

To eliminate the existing problems of the formation of the child's personality in single-parent families, it is advisable to increase the level of education of the mother in the family, to form her motivation for independent education, to socialize the child, to properly organize his free time, as well as to improve socio-pedagogical technologies to eliminate conflicts between mother and children (Table 1).

TABLE 1 SOCIO-PEDAGOGICAL CRITERIA FOR ELIMINATING PROBLEMS EXISTING IN THE FORMATION OF THE PERSONALITY OF A CHILD IN AN INCOMPLETE FAMILY

Criteria	Content and indicators of work performed
Raising the level of education of the mother, full-fledged fulfillment of family functions	Organization by psychologists and teachers for mothers in single-parent families at the "University of Parents", in educational institutions of training seminars, providing them with information about family functions, proposals and recommendations for their implementation
Mother's independent education, independent development	Continuous reading by mothers in single-parent families of modern pedagogical, psychological literature, analysis of instructive stories and Hadiths with the child, training in online and offline courses
Studying the socialization of a child	The study by practicing psychologists together with mothers, fathers, close relatives with the help of pedagogical, psychological methods of spiritual and moral behavior of the child and the issuance of recommendations for eliminating negative qualities and problems in behavior
Effective organization of a child's free time	Attracting children in single-parent families to sports, music, art or additional education, based on their interests, and carrying out activities to develop abilities
Formation of life skills of the child	Through the methods "Problem situation", "Case study", the formation of the child's skills for solving problem situations encountered in life and learning to make the right decisions
Eliminating problems in the relationship between mother and child	In cooperation of the family, educational institution and makhalla, through psychological, pedagogical methods, tests, correctional classes, study, analyze the child's attitude to mother, father, and make recommendations

Based on the above criteria, we have improved a model based on socio-pedagogical technology aimed at shaping the personality of a child in an incomplete family. On the basis of the model, as the goal of experimental work, the elimination of socio-pedagogical, psychological problems of a child brought up in an incomplete family was determined.

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NECESSARY CONDITIONS FOR THE TRAINING OF FUTURE TEACHERS FOR THE SPIRITUAL AND MORAL EDUCATION OF SCHOOL CHILDREN

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ABSTRACT

The article identifies the socio-pedagogical conditions for improving the training of future teachers for the spiritual and moral education of schoolchildren. The current problems in the field of spiritual and moral education are studied in government documents and research, the necessary conditions for changes in the process of moral education of future teachers, preparation for spiritual life and current trends in world development. learned. It is scientifically proven that the purpose, content and forms of training of future teachers should be improved for the spiritual and moral education of schoolchildren.

KEYWORDS: *School, Student, Future, Teacher, Perfection, Pedagogue, Condition, State, Document, Science, Research, World, Development, Trend, Purpose, Content, Form Perfection, Spiritual- Moral Education.*

INTRODUCTION

The state documents of the last years of the Republic of Uzbekistan require fulfillment of educational tasks as the priority direction of education; along with the formation of civic responsibility, legal identity, culture, independence and tolerance, as well as the formation of spirituality and high morality among the most important tasks of education. In connection with the implementation of spiritual and moral education in the Republic of Uzbekistan, "it is necessary to train a new generation of personnel with high intellectual and spiritual potential, able to come to the fore, implement new initiatives and ideas for development". [1. NUP-6108].

In addition, "Improving the state youth policy, educating an intellectually developed, highly educated generation, raising their spiritual culture, the formation of strong ideological immunity, the creation of a reserve of competent scientific and pedagogical staff in higher education, their pedagogical culture "is determined by the priorities of the Action Strategy for the development of the country for 2017-2021". [2. 4.5-band]

It is increasingly referred to in government documents and research as education aimed at solving existing problems in spiritual and moral education.

There are appropriate socio-economic preconditions for the formation of the younger generation as a priority: the global problems of modern humanity, the need to cultivate spirituality as a condition for the preservation of man as a species; information society, transition to information society; the sharp division of society into social groups with different material living standards, the strengthening of the socialization potential of the ethnic and religious environment, the intensification of inter-ethnic conflicts, disregard for laws and morals, the spread of drug addiction, and so on.

In the course of our research, we identified the necessary conditions for changes in the spiritual life of society, in the spiritual and moral sphere of the young person and therefore in the process of preparing future teachers for the spiritual life of school students. These, in our opinion, include modern trends in world development, socio-economic, socio-pedagogical, spiritual-moral and psychological-pedagogical needs. They indicate the need to modernize the preparation of future teachers for the spiritual and moral education of schoolchildren, to determine its content and essence.

The study examines current trends in world development - the solution to global problems facing humanity; information society, transition to information society; axiology of the world educational space. The global changes taking place in the world require changes in the existing education system. Despite the lack of unity in ideas about future society (within the framework of various socio-philosophical concepts it is called postindustrial, informational, noosphere, etc.), life in the conditions of future civilization requires a change of values -motivational relations of the individual, generally spiritual- moral culture. According to scientists, humanity is on the verge of rebuilding its evolutionary process. This is primarily due to natural disasters, including the 2020 pandemic, the catastrophic ecological situation of our planet under the influence of natural forces, the survival of humanity as a species associated with the lack of biosphere capacity to meet the growing needs of mankind. depending on the problem. But it is known that human inaction or wrongdoing can increase destructive natural potential. In an hour, environmental disasters are also marked by human activity: the use of increasingly efficient technologies to change nature disrupts the balance of various biological processes, undermining nature's ability to regenerate. Human factors play an important role in man-made disasters. We are referring not only to engineering errors, miscalculations, but also to a decrease in the degree of human responsibility for one's own actions, to a misunderstanding of the general relationship between the world and humanity.

Social catastrophes are caused by the ill-considered actions of politicians and administrative structures of various levels and levels. This type of catastrophe leads to great human losses and the gradual destruction of its spiritual foundations. More and more people in various fields of science are coming to the conclusion that people need to change consciously. The above-mentioned global problems of modern humanity require the formation of a worldview of values in the younger generation, which is one of the most important areas of teacher training for the spiritual and moral education of schoolchildren.

The analysis of philosophical, sociological, pedagogical literature allowed to identify the following spiritual and moral conditions for improving the training of future teachers for the spiritual and moral education of schoolchildren:

- *Revaluation and revision of values;*

- *The emergence of the problem of moral security of society;*

- *The existence of different types of worldviews;*

- *Inconsistency and aggression of the information space of modern society;*

- *Violation of value relations inherent in the public consciousness in terms of personal, family and state development;*

- *Features of the formation of personality depending on the conditions of his upbringing in the family;*

- *Education from other cultures and replacement of traditional bases of education, etc.*

The first condition for the need to prepare future teachers for the spiritual and moral education of schoolchildren is the issue of values, and the views of Eastern thinkers in this regard are noteworthy.

Muhammad Musa al-Khwarizmi: “In the past, scholars of the past, by writing works in various fields of science, meant their successors… One of them surpasses the others in carrying out the work left by his predecessors, leaving it to his successors, the other interprets the works of his predecessors, thereby easing the difficulties… has a good opinion of his predecessors, arrogance He will not be proud of what he has done” [3. Page 59].

Abu Nasr al-Farabi emphasizes the importance of religious values in Madinah al-Fazila, which govern the areas that are responsible for the spiritual and moral maturity of the people.

The problem of values is reflected in the works of Abu Ali Ibn Sina, such as the “Encyclopaedia”, “Solomon and Ibsal”. In his view, being and nature, which have their origin in God, are the eternal space that surrounds man. In this sense, its value is incomparable, and man takes all the riches from nature, from which he finds a cure. [4. Page 5].

A. Yassavi in his "Devoni Hikmat" described such qualities as purity, modesty, endurance and patience, endurance, meekness, humility as the main forms of spiritual values. The teachings of Yassavi and the spiritual values of mysticism served as a means of liberation from the Mongol invasion, the establishment of the state of Timur, one of the main and leading ideas in politics. Moreover, this doctrine is undoubtedly one of the spiritual foundations that connects the values of the pre-Mongol period with the Timurid period.

Alisher Navoi's views on a just society describe a system of universal values, while the doctrine of the perfect man describes a system of personal values inherent in the image of the most mature human being. The connection between the two value systems is clear. The ideas of the thinker about spiritual values are of great importance in today's conditions of independence. In the works of A. Donish, Sattorkhan, Furkat, Muqimi, who propagated the ideas of enlightenment, the ideas of oriental values, science and humanity were sung. This is evident in A. Donish's "Admonition to Sons", which describes the importance of spiritual values, moral requirements and intelligence for human perfection. In the late XIX and early XX centuries in our country there were "ancient" and "modern" movements. Ismailbey Gaspirali, M. Behbudi, Sofizoda, Saidrasul Azizi, Munavvarqori, Abdulla Avloni, Cholpon, Fitrat, who studied the various changes in life, analyzed our national values in terms of the requirements of world development. or people have made great strides. Values were the focus of the Jadids, who also provided valuable insights into the analysis of Eastern values. In this regard, Abdullah Avloni describes his unique system of spiritual values in his masterpiece, "Turkish Gulistan or Morality." Fatonat, nazofat, zeal, riyazat, courage, contentment, knowledge, patience, discipline, scale of lust, conscience, love of country, justice, vision, chastity, modesty, understanding, intelligence, speech, economy, dignity, obedience, Values such as loyalty, justice, love, forgiveness - "" includes "good behavior" and "bad behavior" such as anger, ignorance, depravity, enmity, jealousy, gossip, insult, jealousy, oppression. If we pay attention to the names of values mentioned in this play, we can see how wide the scope of spiritual concepts was in our country at that time, how rich our language was.

The current stage of development of the world's countries has shown that the achievements of science and economics alone cannot make our lives worthy of man. Progress not only serves the good, but also contributes to the growth of negative vices such as destruction, violence, which replace their true values.

Today, the existence of different value systems in our multinational country, on the one hand, complicates the educational work with students, on the other hand, creates new opportunities for them. It is well known that only the consciously independent adoption of certain moral norms and values helps to form a personal attitude towards them and to integrate into the system of an individual's worldview. The similarity of culture, ideology, and ideological relationships often leads to unstable values, unconscious choices in life, or outright rejection of the highest values.

Another condition for the need to prepare future teachers for the spiritual and moral education of schoolchildren is the emergence of the problem of moral security. According to a number of scholars, the category of “spiritual security” reflects aspects related to education, science, literature, art, religion, leisure, family, and the activities of social groups. Threats to the spiritual security of modern society, manipulation of the media, underestimation of the importance of science, education, culture and spirituality by the state and society; the rapid growth of commercialization of certain spheres of spiritual life, and others (the penetration of violence and crime into spiritual life, the neglect of the priority of labor in human life, the predominance of Western-oriented programs, etc.).

In the context of a high level of information flow, young people, on the one hand, face serious difficulties in analyzing it. This, on the one hand, confronts them with alternative views and positions, and on the other hand, the inconsistency of the information space allows them to consciously and independently form their views, while at the same time creating a state of choice, which is welcomed by many young people. However, the aggressive nature of information flows also promotes violence, crime, prostitution, drug abuse, and more. This leads to a rejection of it among some young people, a negative attitude towards the above situations, a desire to confront them with spiritual values.

Many researchers associate the process of spiritual and moral formation in young people with family upbringing. It is in the family that the moral norms and traditions of the family structure are learned.

E.Goziev, G.Shoumarov, V.Karimova, Z.Nishonova, I.Yokubov, B.Qodirov, S.Mirkhosilov, E.Usmonov, N.Soginov, F.Akramova, L.Karimova, N.Salaeva , O.Shamieva, O.Abdusattorova have studied the issues of the family and its impact on the development of the child, and stressed the importance of the family.

Commenting on the role of the family in the upbringing of children, VM Karimova writes: "The family is a pedagogical environment that plays an important role in the child's readiness for social relations. That is why scientists have always acknowledged that one of the most important and primary functions of the family is to nurture "[5. 170 p.].

Socio-pedagogical conditions for improving the training of future teachers for the spiritual and moral education of schoolchildren include the democratization of society, the search for ways to integrate the dialogue of the world community and cultures. the role of schools in educating the younger generation, the education of future citizens of the country, awareness, changing the role of spiritual life in society, modernization of general and pedagogical education, increasing family responsibility for universal informatization and others. The lack of transparency, truth, and ideological prohibitions in society has led to the destruction of dogmatic ideas about the meaning of human life.

As a prerequisite for improving modern education, the achievements of the education system are called the interaction with the representatives of the national economy, science, culture, health, all stakeholders and public organizations, parents and employers. The modernization of general education has become the basis for the modernization of teacher education.

The reform of modern education has been reflected in the change of its direction, the opportunity for educational institutions to independently choose their own development strategies, the activation of innovative processes, and so on. Today, the content of education is implemented in a combination of mandatory state standards and various optional courses that meet the personal interests and educational needs of students. Sociocentric concepts of education led to anthropocentric and cultural concepts. Thus, education in general and education in particular are now characterized by pluralism and variability, democratization of relations between the subjects of the educational process. All this requires an increase in the general humanitarian and professional culture of the teaching staff, which is necessary not only to implement all of the above changes, but also to predict their consequences, which turns out to be uncertain for both society and the community.

In the early 1990s, the efforts of politicians, scholars, and teachers were focused on shaping the "national idea," and now the idea of a spiritually oriented society has emerged.

Government officials are proposing a number of concrete steps to implement this idea: tough economic sanctions against commercial art and the creation of favorable conditions for the development of classical art, state-public media management, and so on. The Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Culture and the Ministry of Press, Television and Broadcasting and Mass Media have approved a comprehensive interagency action plan to shape the spiritual world of the younger generation.

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Thus, the formation of certain conditions for improving the preparation of our future teachers for the spiritual and moral education of the younger generation is as follows. First, it leads to the conclusion that the spiritual direction of our society, and in particular the idea of spiritual and moral education, has an independent origin or a number of foundations of knowledge. Second, from an ethical point of view, the over-saturation of negative channels with information channels creates a relatively favorable environment for young people to seek other, spiritual, human values.

As noted above, modern civilization is faced with an alternative: either a change in the vector of development towards inedible (spiritual) values, or a global catastrophe leading to the destruction of humanity itself. Based on these ideas, we recognize the need for spiritual and moral education of the state and society, and affirm the need to improve the purpose, content and forms of training future teachers for the spiritual and moral education of schoolchildren.

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TECHNOLOGIES FOR THE STUDENT PERSONALITY AS A FACTOR OF CREATING A CREATIVE ENVIRONMENT

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ABSTRACT

The article substantiates the need to use student-centered technologies to create a creative environment for the educational process, create a creative environment for teaching biology, which makes it possible for students to form knowledge, skills, basic and subject skills, as well as mega-competence, which contributes to improving the quality of education.

KEYWORDS: *Creative Environment, Student-Centered Technology, Local And Private Technology, Lessons, Extracurricular Activities, Excursions And Extracurricular Activities*

INTRODUCTION

Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated August 12, 2020 PP-4805 "On measures to improve the quality of continuing education and scientific efficiency in chemistry and biology" and one of the directions of its implementation is to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of the educational process.

The effectiveness and efficiency of the educational process depends in many respects on the level of activation of students' cognitive activity through the creation of a creative environment in the teaching of biology, the conscious acquisition of knowledge, skills, competencies, basic and specific competencies in science.

Creating a creative environment in the teaching of biology requires the use of person-centered technologies, taking into account the interests of students, their need to learn the basics of science, age, psychological and ergonomic characteristics.

During the study, research and textbooks on didactics and methods of teaching biology were analyzed in order to clarify the information on the formation of a creative environment in the teaching of biology.

Professor Azizxodjaeva N.N. The book Pedagogicheskie tehnologii i pedagogicheskoe masterstvo, published by, gives a general definition and description of pedagogical technologies, but does not distinguish technologies for the formation of a creative environment in the educational process.

Russian didactic scientist Bespalko V.P. The book Slagaemye pedagogicheskoy tehnologii, published by This manual does not highlight the technologies that create a creative environment in the educational process.

Didakt olim Selevko G.K. Sovremenные obrazovatelnye tehnologii textbook, prepared by, covers modern educational technologies, and this source does not reflect the problem of creating a creative environment in the educational process.

The methodical manual on technologies of biological education, published by methodologists J.O. Tolipova, A.T. This methodological manual reflects the composition of the experience of creative activity in the teaching of biology, which is part of the educational content of students.

J.O. The textbook of innovative technologies in teaching biology, prepared by Tolipova for students of pedagogical higher educational institutions, describes in detail innovative technologies and methods of their use. This textbook reflects the fact that innovative technologies are a factor in activating the learning activities of students, ways to build creative and independent thinking skills in students.J.O. Tolipova, A.T. Gafurov, Methodology of Biology Teaching Methods The methodology of teaching biology in academic lyceums and professional colleges, which is one of the main links in the system of continuing education, describes the formation of a creative environment in the educational process.

The study found that student-centered technologies play an important role in shaping the creative environment in biology teaching.

The main idea of student-centered technologies is to activate learning activities taking into account the individual characteristics of students, to ensure their personal development as a person, to develop their abilities, analytical, critical, creative and independent thinking. creating the ground for the acquisition of thinking skills.

There are the following noteworthy aspects of creating a creative environment through the use of student-centered technologies in the teaching of biology:

1. The creation of a creative environment in the educational process allows students to consciously master the basics of biology, to acquire new knowledge, skills, abilities through the creative application of previously unexpected knowledge, skills, abilities, basic and specific competencies in science, as well as new unexpected situations. opportunity is created.

2. In order for a biology teacher to create a creative environment, problem-solving questions are created on the content of the topic, and in the process of teaching students have difficulty in finding answers to these questions. In this process, students creatively apply the acquired knowledge, skills, competencies, basic and specific competencies in science in new unexpected situations, develop ingenuity, creative thinking, have the joy of knowing as a result of overcoming difficulties, there is a sense of satisfaction from the learning activity, strengthening the will, enjoying the result achieved and increasing motivation.

3. The creation of a creative environment in the educational process plays an important role in the development of the individual. Along with the skills of academic work existing in the student's personality, the development of vitagen (life) experiences, the acquisition of competent decision-making competencies in solving problem situations will lay the foundation for independent life and certain achievements in future careers.

4. The creation of a creative environment in the educational process has a social significance, it allows students to gain experience in creative work, to make conscious career choices, to live independently, to work and to solve socio-economic and professional problems in society.

The application of the digital economy in the country requires the creation of a creative environment in the process of biological education, which will further increase the need for socially and creatively active youth.

Improving the traditional teaching process, maintaining its dominance in educational institutions, increasing the effectiveness and efficiency of education is a modern requirement.

During the research, research was conducted to improve the traditional teaching process by creating a creative environment.

A biology teacher should do the following in order to introduce student-centered technology in the educational process on the basis of continuity and consistency between lessons, extracurricular activities, excursions and extracurricular activities:

1. Satisfaction of students' needs and interests in mastering the basics of educational sciences through in-depth theoretical and practical teaching of biology;

2. Formation of didactic and handout materials that allow students to receive individual education through the differentiation of the content of biological education;

3. Development of learning motives, taking into account the basics of academic disciplines and the needs and interests of students in the future conscious pursuit of the profession;

4. Preparing students for further education, ensuring the socialization and continuity of education;

5. Optimal selection of standard and non-standard teaching and test assignments in order to reduce the workload of students, create a creative environment, harmonious organization of lessons and extracurricular activities through the preparation of a workbook independent of biology;

6. Diversification of forms of teaching in biological education and focus on the student's personality, taking into account the needs and abilities of the student in the educational process, leads to a high level of their learning motives.

7. Focus on the main idea, fundamental concepts, laws, theory and practice, while maintaining the logical structure of the content of biological education, integrate certain disciplines in the teaching process, interdisciplinary connections should be made horizontally and vertically, as well as periodically, synchronously, asynchronously.

The above ideas have shown that certain didactic changes need to be made in the educational process organized by biology.

On the basis of these didactic changes required the formation of a methodological system for creating a creative environment in the teaching of biology.

Methodological system of creating a creative environment in the educational process

T/p	Components of the methodological system	Specific features of this component
1.	Методологикасос	State and social order
2.	Таълим-тарбияжараёнипарадигмаси	Student-centered learning, individualization and differentiation of teaching
3	Didactic goals	To develop students' independent and creative thinking skills in the educational process
4	Didactic principles	Unity of science, theory and practice, structure, logical sequence, continuity, consistency
5	The content of education	Knowledge, skills, competencies, basic and biological competencies in the context of biological science
6	Teaching aids	Natural-visual exhibition tools, electronic manual, didactic and handouts
7.	Teaching methods	Verbal, practical, visual, problem-solving, logical, independent, self-monitoring and assessment methods
8.	Forms of teaching	Biology lessons, extracurricular activities, extracurricular activities
9.	Innovative technologies	Didactic games in biology teaching, problem-based learning, modular learning, collaborative learning technologies
10.	Control and self-control	Non-standard teaching and test assignments based on international assessment programs

The methodological system of creating a creative environment in the educational process, formed during the research, allows students to develop specific knowledge, skills, competencies, foundations and specific competencies in science, as well as to activate the learning activities in teaching biology.

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POSSIBILITIES OF USING MULTIMEDIA IN MUSIC LESSONS

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ABSTRACT

Multimedia means are used in the highly developed life of modern technology, television, television screening, video equipment in the sense of multimedia melody, mediation. It is a set of hardware and software that allows you to communicate with a computer, as well as to acquire certain information in the field of education through hearing, seeing (animation, animation, drawing, etc.).

KEYWORDS: *Multimedia, Television, Video, Music, Noise, Traditional Text, Interactive Communication, Creative And Scientific, Video, Text, Graphics, Animation, Remote Style, Sound And Image, Center Of Gravity, Dynamic Visual.*

INTRODUCTION

What do you mean by multimedia tools? Multimedia means are used in the highly developed life of modern technology, television, television screening, video technology in the sense of multimedia melody, mediation, and this is the natural environment in man: Sound (musical, noisy, various pretmedes), video (video animated reality , image) hardware and software that allows you to communicate with a computer using graphics, texts, animation, etc., as well as to hear, see certain information in the field of education (animation, animation, drawing, etc.) engine set.

Multimedia is a rapidly evolving modern information and technology that makes them videotaped. Its distinctive and important expressive features, distinguishing features include:

-different types of information (information, knowledge): traditional text, tables, ornaments, drawings, musical animation, figurative actions, etc .;

-original speech, music, excerpts from videos, TV shots, animation, etc .;

Integrates the above types of multimedia in the form of an integrated and software product (knowledge, generalization in the form of information). There are various devices for such integrated information, data registration and clear internet. These are computer-controlled using a microphone, TV, VCR, camcorder, optical CDs, electronic musical instruments, etc.

Such tools, unlike graphics, which are static in nature by the computer (product), audio and video signals are considered only at certain intervals of time. Rapid mobility of the CPU for processing and displaying audio and video information on the computer, data transfer activity, capacity of external memory (mass memory) on RAM (speed) and video memory, volume and exchange of computer input and output channels the speed is required to be doubled.

One of the most important issues today is the rapid introduction of multimedia education and training.

"Human computer" is a new level of interactive communication, which allows the user to improve the conditions for a more comprehensive and comprehensive education, or learning.

The concept of multimedia entered our lives in the 90s of the twentieth century. It is present in different interpretations. According to experts, multimedia is an integrated form of delivery of educational materials to students based on the effects of audio, video, text, graphics, animation (movement of objects in space) on the basis of software and hardware of computer science.

In developed countries, this method of teaching is now widely used in all areas of education. Even in every family, it has reached a point where you can't stand without taking a break from multimedia. Computers currently on sale are unimaginable without multimedia tools.

Practice shows that teaching students through multimedia is twice as effective and time-saving. Teaching on the basis of multimedia can save up to 30% of oral time, and the acquired knowledge will be remembered for a long time. If students receive the material on the basis of viewing (video), the memory will increase by 25-30%. In addition, the transfer of educational materials in the form of audio, video and graphics, the memorization of materials will increase by 75%. At the same time, we are reassured by the multimedia presentation of musical images, animated and video images depicting real-life landscapes, animals and plants. The use of modern computer technology in the educational process is commendable. In turn, there are some objective problems with the widespread use of multimedia. Most importantly, it is necessary to provide students with the necessary teaching materials, theoretical guidelines and practical clues. At present, the production of CDs of this type is not established in the country.

In our opinion, the widespread use of modern computer technology in the process of education and retraining of students requires the training of mature and highly qualified professionals in the future.

Nowadays, distance learning is one of the most developed areas, where students are located at a certain distance from the teacher, the teacher uses computers, satellite communication, cable television, etc. in the classroom. requires the organization of educational work. The rapid development of modern computer technology, especially the development of data transmission cables, is leading to significant changes in the field of telecommunications. If all educational institutions in the country are united by distance learning, the teaching process will be more effective.

The distance method mainly includes the following technologies.

Interactive technologies;

-audioconferences;

- video conferences;

-electronic conferences;

- voice communications;

- two-way satellite;

-virtual being;

Non-interactive technologies.

-printed materials;

-audiocassettes;

-videocassettes;

- one-way satellite communication;

- television and radio broadcasts;

-disket and CD-ROMs;

Distance learning was intended for schools at a certain distance and for academic education. However, the development of modern information and telecommunication technologies has opened the way for the implementation of the process of natural education from a long distance. As a result, distance learning has quickly become another impetus for the use of new methods.

International education analysis of distance learning shows that today more than 10 million students around the world are taught in this way.

The distance method has the following advantages.

a) There are many methods of teaching based on a creative environment, teaching the learner, reading only the given materials. The distant method we are talking about is that students themselves search for the necessary information in the database on the basis of computers and, of course, share their experiences with others electronically. This ensures that students communicate consistently and positively with others, and in turn encourages students to learn such work.

a) Distance-based education creates a favorable environment for students. Teaching based on this method is very useful in learning without geographical and financial difficulties.

b) Opportunity for independent learning provides an opportunity to receive education at the primary, secondary and higher levels of education on the basis of distance learning.

c) As a new and effective means of teaching and learning, the data show that distance learning provides students with the best, highest quality information. According to the rules of distance learning, students can travel around the world via the Internet.

Currently, the service of direct access to the Internet uses electronic computer conferences and electronic databases for distance learning.

Today, the emergence of the possibility of computer processing of sound and image, which has ***become*** a ***common*** dream for the processing of texts and mathematical formulas, undoubtedly has a great impact on the activities of all mankind.

It is not enough to increase the computing power of the computer used to view multimedia structures. The need to work with video and audio information is due to the large volume of data and the high speed of their transmission. The presentation of modern SD-ROM technology for multimedia was first held at the conference in 1987 (Second Microsoft + SD-ROM Sopfedente), which is the date of the emergence of full-fledged multimedia with video and audio information.

Today, the only and most modern form of presentation of educational materials in the process of information and education is multimedia presentation. Textual information in the field of education, pictures, slides, video-enriched video with sound accompanied by the announcer and animation can be program information in the form of three-dimensional graphics. The presentation of information is enriched and interactive, more meaningful than other forms of presentation, the tendency to change in a newly defined form and the attitude to the user's activity. Such communication can also be a user site. Access to the new website, view the presentation with a single mouse click on the existing site and get the latest information from the company's website.

Multimedia technology (Multi-Multi, Media-environment) allows you to use several ways of presenting information simultaneously: Text, graphics, animation, video and audio.

The most important feature of multimedia technology is the ability to influence the user in the operation of the interactive information environment. In recent years, a lot of multimedia software has been created and is being created: these are educational software, videos, animations, computer presentations and more.

In lectures, talks, presentations and other forms of education, the use of posters, teaching aids, videos, animations as a means of demonstration usually gives good results. For this purpose, slide projectors, overhead projectors, slides that display graphic images on the screen are used.

The advent of the computer and multimedia projector makes it easy to prepare and present visual materials as a presentation, which includes all the necessary features of the organization of the teacher's speech in audio, video, animation.

What makes a multimedia presentation effective? - The last decade has been a period of computer revolution in the world. Computers have basically come into our lives. It is difficult to imagine most aspects of human activity without computers.

The economy, which is the fastest and most dynamic type of activity, is not excluded from this process. In this case, the appropriate and purposeful use of computer technology, including multimedia, presentations in music education, thereby instilling in students an interest in science, artistic interpretation, imagination and perception of information and data in their memory. Achieving survival is also in line with the requirements of today's social order in the field of education.

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It is known that most of the information a person receives in life is received by the visual (80%) and (15%) hearing organs. It is predetermined and is used more effectively in film and television.

Multimedia technologies help these important sensory organs work at the same time. By demonstrating a dynamic visual sequence (slides, animation, video) in a voice-activated way, we achieve a more purposeful attraction of students and young people. Therefore, multimedia technologies allow to present information and educational materials in a perfectly effective way and to make education meaningful.

Unlike video, multimedia technologies make information management much easier. Multimedia presentation provides direct and artistic emotional, figurative reception of information, its presence in live action and appearances. Students will be able to see all the information provided and use the clips, episodes, tracks and parts of their interest, allowing them to review them if necessary. Receiving and viewing information does not require much effort and time. It, in turn, is very convenient for the teacher.

Unlike other forms of presentation, a multimedia presentation can contain tens of thousands of pages of text, thousands of images, and images, audio and video recordings lasting several hours, animation, and three-dimensional graphics. and yet ensures low visibility and long shelf life.

At present, the technical knowledge of computers is developing rapidly, and the capabilities of their software are expanding.

It is more convenient to use multimedia information in the form of presentation in school music education:

Jadval

Text

Image

Multimedia Graphics

Animation

Audio

Video

Design

Therefore, the main purpose of the large-scale computerization of education is not only the computerization of educational institutions, but also the informatization of education on the basis of computer technology.

Therefore, the organization of lessons in music culture classes using multimedia technologies, as well as the preservation and strengthening of theoretical and practical knowledge in the memory of students, love for the motherland, love of music, artistic and emotional feeling, musical taste, effectively influences the growth and formation of thinking and worldview.

We know that in music culture lessons, three features are formed on the basis of competence. These include listening to music, singing as a group, and music literacy activities.

On the basis of these activities, the main task is to increase students' interest in music lessons and music in general, to form musical impressions and create the necessary, musical appearance. The organization of music lessons in the form of more games gives children an aesthetic pleasure, if the lesson is based on the use of computer-based animated, ie moving process in the performance of musical movements and choral singing, students will learn. The quality and efficiency are much higher.

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THE ROLE OF EASTERN VALUES IN EDUCATING YOUNG PEOPLE WITH HIGH SPIRITUALITY

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ABSTRACT

The article is devoted to the role of oriental values in the upbringing of young people in high spirituality, in which the spiritual wealth of our people, living for centuries, is reflected in national and oriental values in the upbringing of the younger generation in everything. respects mature, harmonious, patriotic and highly spiritual, issues of land use and its effective use are discussed.

KEYWORDS: *Youth, Spirituality, Peace, Personality, Society, Family, Morality, Attention.*

"Nothing in great history goes unnoticed," he said. It is preserved in the blood of nations, in the historical memory and in practical work. "

SH.Mirziyoyev.

INTRODUCTION

We are the children of the East. Wherever you go in the East, when people meet each other, they first say, "Assalamu alaykum." You know that the word is derived from Arabic and means "peace be upon you." The word "peace" occurs 40 times in the Qur'an. One of the verses of the Bible says, "The word 'peace' is spoken of by the Merciful Lord to the people."

Clearly, the idea of peace, harmony, cooperation servants, Allah be pleased with the idea.

As in any society, in our society there are advanced ideas that protect the interests of each individual and the whole people, unite them, ensure peace and prosperity of the country, the level of which is understood by every citizen of this society. defines the principles of development. In this sense, the morality and conviction of the individual can be recognized as a socio-psychological factor and condition that provides such a healthy worldview, deep thinking, the essence of which from an early age in the family environment, within its values, under the influence of the prestige, knowledge, exemplary personality of the parents, it is psychologically important to inculcate in their minds.Because the family is a unique place that has preserved and demonstrated folk traditions, national customs and traditions for centuries. Therefore, the President of the Republic Sh.M.Mirziyoyev pays great attention to the family and its traditions, our national values, the strength of the family, the correct upbringing of the younger generation, first of all, independent thinking, healthy play an important role in the formation of deep faith and outlook, meanwhile, noted that a system composed of views that define the ideology of the nation.

After gaining its independence, Uzbekistan will restore our centuries-old cultural and spiritual heritage, national values, realize in the minds of every citizen that there is a great country of the future, unconditional love, devotion and interest in their work. favorable conditions begin to emerge to inculcate the idea of the sanctity of the family and marriage.The creative work carried out in the country, the radical reforms, the confidence in the great future of our country, the understanding of the sacred concepts of peace and prosperity of the country, the role of the family in instilling them in the minds of citizens, especially the younger generation. Family values in the task of educating the belief that the teen conditions the actual problem.

Historically, in the sacred book of Zoroastrians - "Avesto" and in the works of our great ancestors - Abu Nasr Farobi, Abu Rayhan Beruni, Abu Ali Ibn Sino, Alisher Navoi, the issue of family and national values is central to the development of high moral qualities in man. 'rinni occupied. It is known that the Uzbek family preserves our centuries-old spiritual values and traditions, customs and traditions, spiritual, educational and cultural heritage.

The heritage of our great thinkers and ancestors plays an important role in instilling in the hearts and minds of young people a healthy lifestyle, respect for national and universal values. After all, in the works of our scientists, who have dedicated their lives and potential to understanding the true meaning of life, a special place is given to issues related to the upbringing of a healthy generation. In their works, Eastern scholars have focused on the problems of upbringing and educating children, leading them to enlightenment and culture.

Great thinkers have argued that the upbringing of children is the highest virtue that leads to human perfection. In particular, Imam Bukhari's collection of hadiths al-Adab al-mufrad, Abu Lays Samarkandi's "Tanbehul Ghofiliyn" glorify the development of high human qualities in children. In their works, the scholars of our country emphasize the importance of parents who hope for the good manners of their children, to regularly acquaint them with the following aspects of good manners, which are the basis of good manners:

- make sure your child is kind, gentle, calm and humble in dealing with people;

- sharing people's joys, caring for their sorrows, not betraying their property, calling for good and forbidding evil are among the virtues of good manners. So try to instill these qualities in your child from childhood;

- remind your child that gossiping about others, disrespecting others, treating them with respect, prestige, wealth or position is also impolite; - In dealing with adults and teachers, do not look them in the eye, but listen to them quietly, answer only their questions, and follow their orders sincerely.

Man and human relations, the individual and his perfection have been one of the main issues in the focus of the most advanced people of society, scientists, great scientists and sages for centuries. Abu Nasir Faroobi, Abu Rayhan Beruni, Abu Ali ibn Sino, Yusuf Khas Hajib, Kaykovus, Hotam ibn Toy, Alisher Navoi, Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur, Rizouddin ibn Fakhriddin, Muqimi, Furqat, Zavqi, Uvaysi, Nodira, Abdurauf Fitrat, Abdullah Avloni an account of the wise thoughts of the eastern thinkers about the family is given.

In the East, the inculcation of national values in the minds and hearts of children begins with the family.

The family is a sacred place where all human qualities, good intentions, values, which are formed in the mind from the earliest childhood, are perfected and healthy beliefs are formed. The creation of a spiritual and moral environment in this sacred place and the upbringing of a person with a healthy faith, innovative thinking and harmonious development is a matter of national importance for Uzbekistan in the current period of reforms.

Nowadays, the problem of moral education of young people under the influence of the family and its age-old values is the subject of many theoretical and empirical studies. This approach is in line with the philosophical and ideological views of the scholars of the past, as well as the teachings of the family and family upbringing.

In addition, the role of moral education in the family is very important in the upbringing of spiritually mature and physically healthy children. The traditions and values of our people in the field of moral and ethical education have been formed and developed over the centuries. Pre-Islamic moral values, Islamic traditions, wise sayings of great thinkers, rituals, customs, manners and rules of behavior expressed in folklore were the basis for moral education in the family.

In today's process of globalization in our country, great importance is attached to the education of young people on the basis of national values, high intelligence and patriotism. Abdurauf Fitrat in his book "Family" emphasizes the need to pay attention to the upbringing of children, emphasizing that "teach children to be deep and serious in their attention and minds ... so that they do not jump to conclusions about what they see." he says.

In short, we must instill in our children the human qualities and national values that have been formed over the centuries in order to bring up the younger generation without flaws and shortcomings, to bring up a harmoniously developed generation that will live for the development of their homeland, people and family. Thus, the upbringing of the younger generation as a harmoniously developed person is on the agenda as a topical issue today. This is done mainly in the family, and then in schools. Such upbringing is not only a requirement of today, but has been practiced by our ancestors since ancient times and is becoming more and more important today.

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BASIC LAW - RULES OF DESCRIPTION

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ABSTRACT

Pencil - is the basis of all forms of fine art. Regardless of which type of art the artist creates, it is based on pencil drawing. Therefore, the state supports gifted and talented young people: awards, scholarships, educational grants in the manner prescribed by law; Promoting the establishment of creative workshops and schools in the field of science, culture and art is one of the main priorities of the country.

KEYWORDS: *Pencil, Artist, Composition, Dream, Sangina, Pastel, Sauce, Creative And Scientific, Realistic Depiction, Teacher-Artist, Living Model, Composition In Art, Linear Constructive Structure, Center Of Gravity, Stone Bone, Special Lamp Reflector.*

INTRODUCTION

Workplace equipment, pencil materials

There should be a classroom or a special workshop for drawing. This art workshop or study room must meet the following requirements. If the windows in the room face north, it would be appropriate. This is because the sun's rays interfere with the overall appearance of the model's color relationships. If the windows face the sun, the glass should be covered with a sheet of white paper. White lightweight (silk, chit) materials, curtains or blinds also perform this function.

It is recommended to paint the walls of the room for pencil drawing in a light light color, the ceiling (ceiling) in white. In this case, the nature, the shadows of the objects appear as a whole. In addition to general lighting, special lamp reflectors are required for evening painting. During daylight hours, when the light is bright on nature from the side (left or right) or from above, the shape of the subject is clear. Special electric reflectors allow you to provide different shades of light.

There should be a special table (stand) for the nature to be drawn. These tables are designed for live nature and still life. For a living person, the size of the table should be about 1x1 meters and a height of 0.5. For still lifes, the height of the table is 60-70 cm, where the nature is below the horizon.

It is very important that the artist prepares a special tablet for long-term drawing and teaches him to draw. For this purpose, a light wooden frame, smaller than half the size of the existing Whatman paper, is made, on which the flat plywood is fastened with small nails. If necessary, it is treated with sandpaper and pumice. The size of the prepared format is 2-3 cm larger than the tablet, and the edges are folded. In addition to the folded sides, two pieces of paper are soaked in water with a brush or a piece of cotton. Once the paper has absorbed the water, the tablet is placed on top of the paper. The dry, folded sides are rubbed with carpentry glue and glued to the edges of the tablet. If some areas of the paper become twisted after drying, they should be slightly moistened with water and allowed to dry.

Also, if the artist has an album for short-term drawings (sketches), it is useful.

Paper and graphite pencils are the main tools for drawing. The quality of the image also depends on the correct choice of paper. If the quality of the selected paper is low, the image will not last long. After a while, it turns yellow and bends. It's hard to make a long, long-lasting picture on this kind of paper, it can't withstand a lot of pencils and erasers. The most suitable paper for drawing is whatman, poluvatman.

Graphite pencils (pencil - from the Turkish word: qara - black, stone or das - stone) are hard, soft. The hardness and softness of the pen are marked by a special mark. There are a variety of graphite pencils on sale. For example, "Konstruktor", "Shkolniy". In recent years, our stores offer a wide range of Chinese pens. Hardness and softness are indicated by a conditional sign. For example, "Constructor" T., "Coxinor" - with the letters V, the symbol T - the degree of hardness, "M" - the degree of softness. «M», 2M, «V», 2 V, 3 «V» is convenient for drawing, especially for drawing long, long-term staging. The T, TM pen is a pencil suitable for drawing. 2M, 2V ordinary graphite pencils are the most widely used material for making educational drawings. Many of the illustrations in the manual are done with these pens. With the tip of a graphite pencil, you can draw a thin, thin line, and with the side of it, you can draw a bar that represents a great shape and a variety of materials. The disadvantage of a graphite pencil is that it gives a glossy finish in shadow processing when performing long-term academic painting.

Italian pens have no such flaws. That is why the auditorium work in the previous art schools and academies was done with this pen.

Charcoal is also widely used as a material for painting by professional artists. This material is often used to make the first drawing of a painting on large paper, watercolors. The great 19th-century Russian painter V.A. A number of portraits of Serov can be cited as an example. (Figure 1).

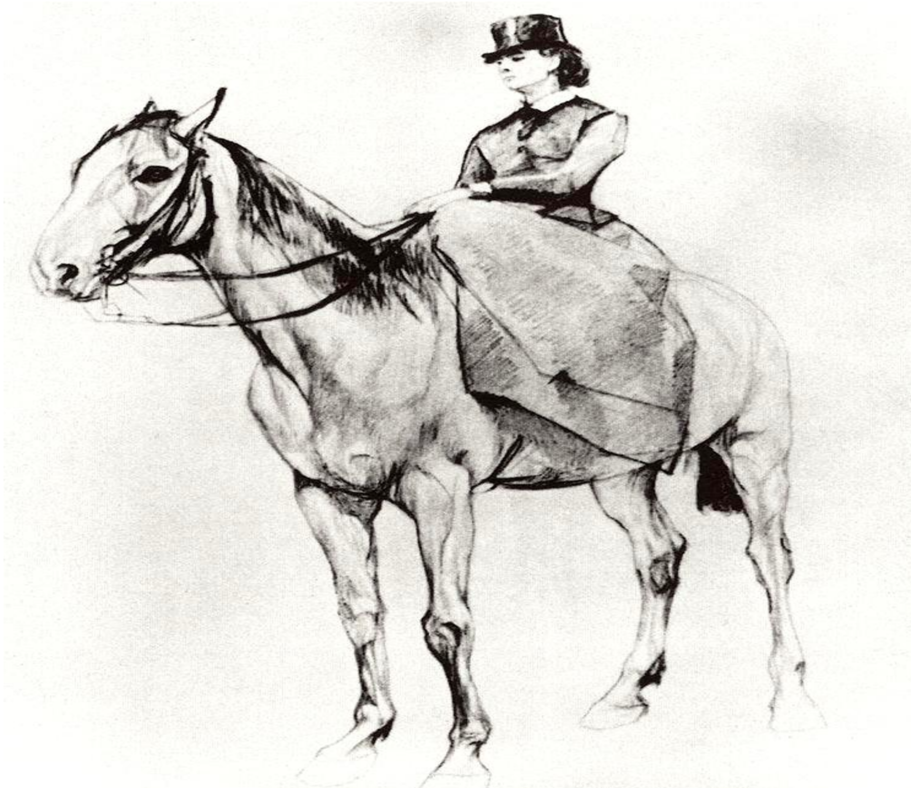

Figure 1. V.A. Serov Amazon. M.F. Mamontova. 1884

"Coal" is made from different types of trees. There are different ways to work with coal. Its deep color feature has been of great interest to artists (Figure 2).

Figure 2. V.A. Portrait of Serov Pianist Vanda Landovskaya. 1907

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There are also other teaching materials available. One of them means "sangina", in French "sangine Latin - sangineus" means red. Sangina has been used by artists since the Italian Renaissance (Figure 3).

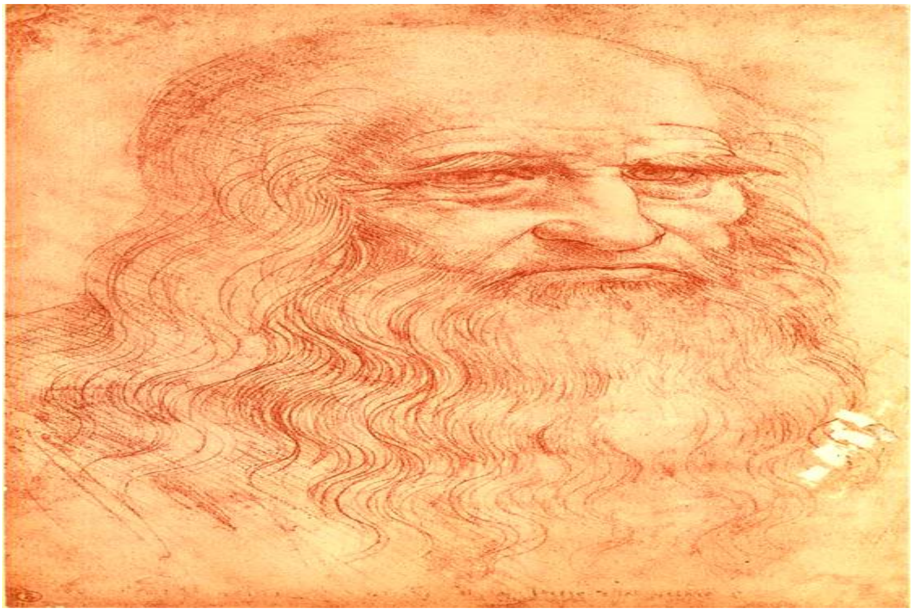

Figure 3. Leonardo da Vinci's "Self-Portrait of Turin".

The material of the "bistr" is close to the sangina, except that the sangina is a dark red pencil, while the bistr is a dark brown pencil. (Figure 4).

Figure 4 Jan Onore Fragonar. Pencil drawing. Bistr

In addition to the above materials, there are materials such as colored pencils "sauce" (liquid type of charcoal), dream pastels. Each material has its own characteristics, the use of which depends, first of all, on the taste and skill of the artist and the educational task. The drawing material should also match the selected paper, so if the same is needed for the pencil, a special non-flat paper for "charcoal" is suitable. It should be noted that all materials have a unique and interesting potential. It is the task of the future educator-artist to use them properly.

Approach style

Most artists use this technique. In this style, the dimensions of nature are determined by stretching the arm with a pencil in relation to the height, width, thickness, and other elements (Figure 5-6).

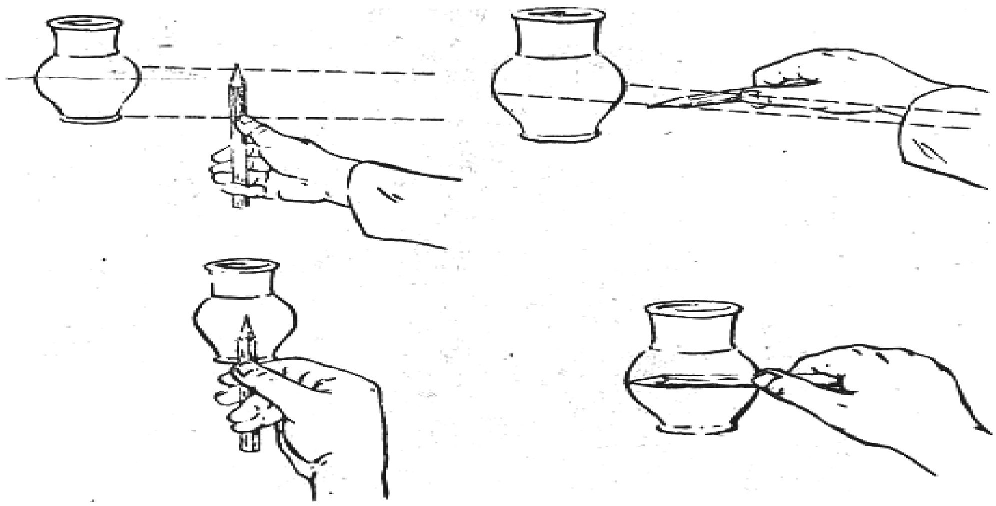

Figure 5 Approach style

French artist Eugene Delacroix was critical of the style. According to him, this method does not develop the ability to estimate the eye, but rather impermeable. It is important to note that in this style, N.N. According to Rostovsev, it would be a mistake. For this reason, ancient artists believed that the compass should be in the eye, not in the hand.

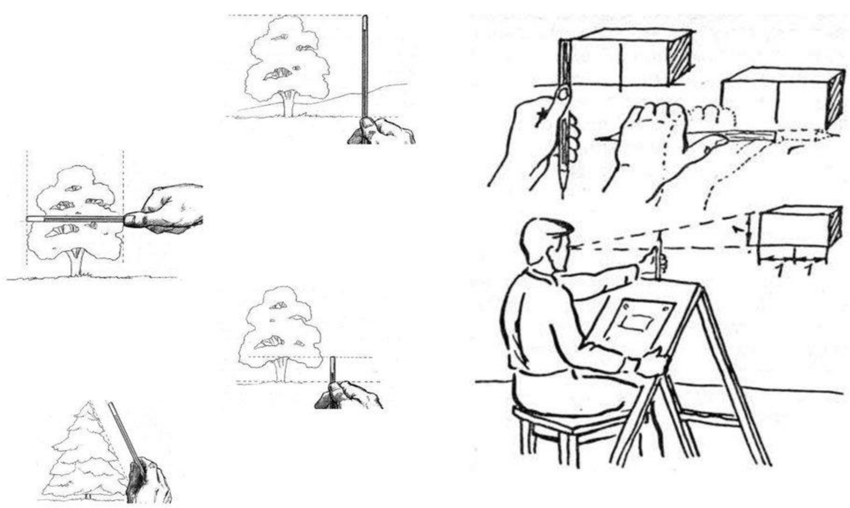

Figure 6 Approach style

Sequence style in drawing

One of his treatises on the theory of fine arts and the methodology of teaching drawing is described in detail in Chennino Chennini's (1372-1440) treatise on color painting. The treatise analyzes a number of rules about drawing, and the value of the pamphlet is that the author emphasizes that the method of teaching is based on the method of drawing on the object itself.

Emphasizing the need to work tirelessly to master the art, the author writes, "Always, drawing without missing a single day is a great benefit to you."

In the process of learning to draw, Chennino advises Chenni to start with the following methodological sequence:

The famous artist Leonardo da Vinci, in his book The Color Image, emphasizes that the basis of teaching painting lies in drawing on the object itself, and explains his opinion as follows: “Nature is to observe the reader carefully, it forces us to know its structure, to think, which in turn increases the effectiveness of teaching and stimulates interest in knowledge. ”

Speaking about adhering to a clear systematic and sequential path in teaching, the artist explains, “If you want to learn the shape of things, don’t go from one part of it to another without finishing it, so that you can practice and remember. keep working until you master them. ”

There is a clear system in the process of drawing depending on the object. The artist-educator P.P. spoke about the methodological sequence in the performance of the task. Chistyakov wrote: “The writer does not think, sees and draws himself. Here, half of the art is omitted in the teaching - the subject should be drawn as it is in nature, not as you think it is. Only intuition, talent is lacking here, mind must be used here. The work requires a certain order, starting from the beginning, not the middle or the end. The first thing you need to do is see, think and think. The phrase "seven measures, one cut" applies. He gives the talent, and the laws are in nature.

In fact, in the process of drawing, you have to perform a number of complex tasks with the help of a drawing pen. In order to depict a three-dimensional shape in the plane of the paper, it is necessary to work on the composition, structure, shape of the descriptive nature, to express its state in the environment, its size through shadow-light, to generalize, to solve typical problems. It is important to remember that the above factors ensure the artistic impact of the work. This means that if you do not follow a certain sequence in drawing, the solution of these problems will not be easy for the artist, but rather complicated.

The methodology of teaching fine arts is based on the achievements of modern pedagogy. One of the didactic foundations of this science is that all learning tasks are solved in a certain sequence. So the process of painting has a beginning, a continuation and an end. In other words, there are stages to drawing on the object itself. These are:

1. Drawing begins with choosing a place (angle). (Figure 7). The chosen location, that is, the point of view, must fully reflect the shape, size, and background of the object, or provide "integrity." Properly chosen point of view allows you to express nature more accurately. The first step is to place the object in the composition of the paper.

2. The image should not be too large or too small for the paper, and should not be pushed to the right or left (Figure 8). Students who do not have placement experience should use a video scaffold during the learning process.

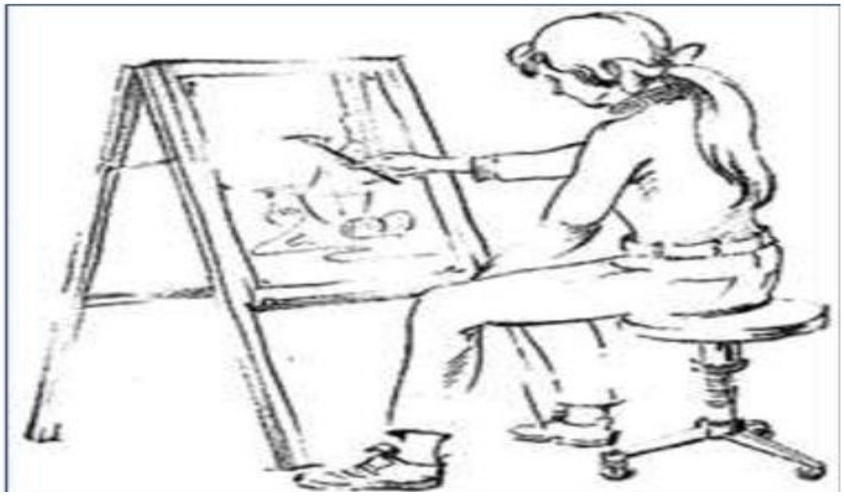

Figure 7. Location selection (perspective)

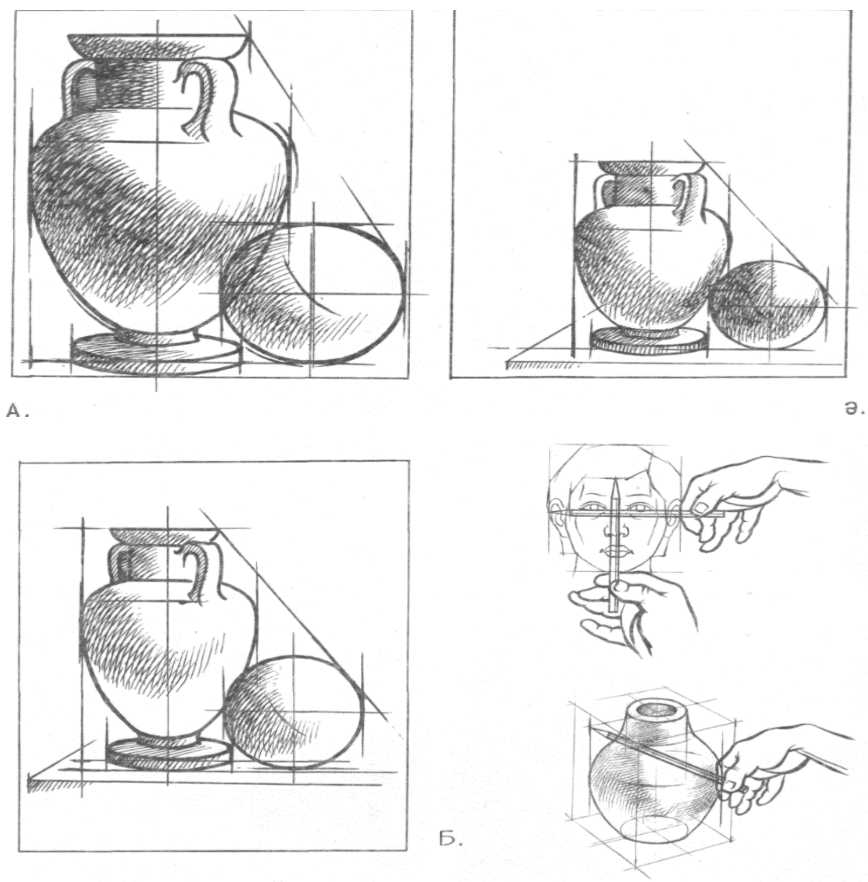

Figure 8 The position of the drawing nature relative to the paper. A) Larger than paper; B) Small compared to paper; E) Placed correctly relative to the paper.

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IMPORTANCE IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE ASSEMBLY DRAWINGS AND IN THE LEARNING PROCESS

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ABSTRACT

Drawing - is the basis of all the fine arts and engineering graphics. Regardless of which type of art the specialist creates, it is based on the drawing. Therefore, the state supports gifted and talented young people: awards, scholarships, educational grants in the manner prescribed by law; Promoting the establishment of creative workshops and schools in the field of science, culture and art is one of the main priorities of the country.

KEYWORDS: *Drawing, Design, Assembly Drawings, Product, Design Feature, Detail Shape, Details Specification, Creative And Scientific, Standard Detail, Cut And Cut, Specifications, Seam, Linear Structural Structure, Center Of Gravity, Product Function, Structure And Principle Of Operation.*

INTRODUCTION

CREATE AND READ ASSEMBLY DRAWINGS

Methods of drawing and reading and designing drawings are best learned only when drawing drawings of details and items independently and satisfactorily knowing all the rules adopted in the standard.

I. Drawing assembly drawings. Assembly drawings are usually made when designing new items and depending on the existing items themselves. Depending on the product itself, it is recommended to make its assembly drawings in the following order.

1. The product is carefully inspected, its function, working principle and design features are determined.

2. The item is divided into assembly units and parts. The shapes, elements of all details of a product, methods of their interaction with each other are defined.

3. A specification of the assembly units and all details included in the product is made.

4. A sketch of each detail (except for standard details) that is part of the product is made.

5. The number, views, cuts and sections of the main additional images of the item are determined.

6. Depending on the complexity and size of the item, the scale of the assembly drawing is selected.

7. The format of the list is selected in accordance with GOST 2.301-68. The frame lines of the list are drawn thinly. Space is left for the main record.

8. The list is planned: the axes of symmetry of each image are drawn.

The location of each view, cut, and cut, as well as additional views, is determined

9. The contours of all images of the main (body of the object and the like) detail at the same time, and then all the images of the smaller details, are drawn with a thin line.

10. All cuts and cuts of the drawing are made andis barred.

11. Dimensions of the drawing and, if necessary, methods of transfer of details areFigure 1 poured.

12. The contour lines of the drawing are thickened in accordance with GOST 2.303-68, first the axis, center and dimension lines, circles and curves, then the main straight lines are thickened.

13. Location numbers of details are put.

14. The main note and specification of the drawing are filled. If necessary, technical specifications are written.

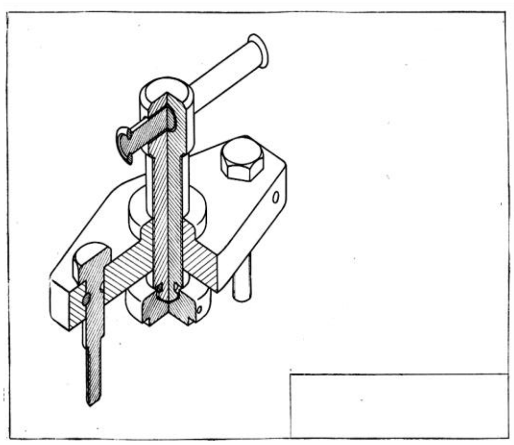
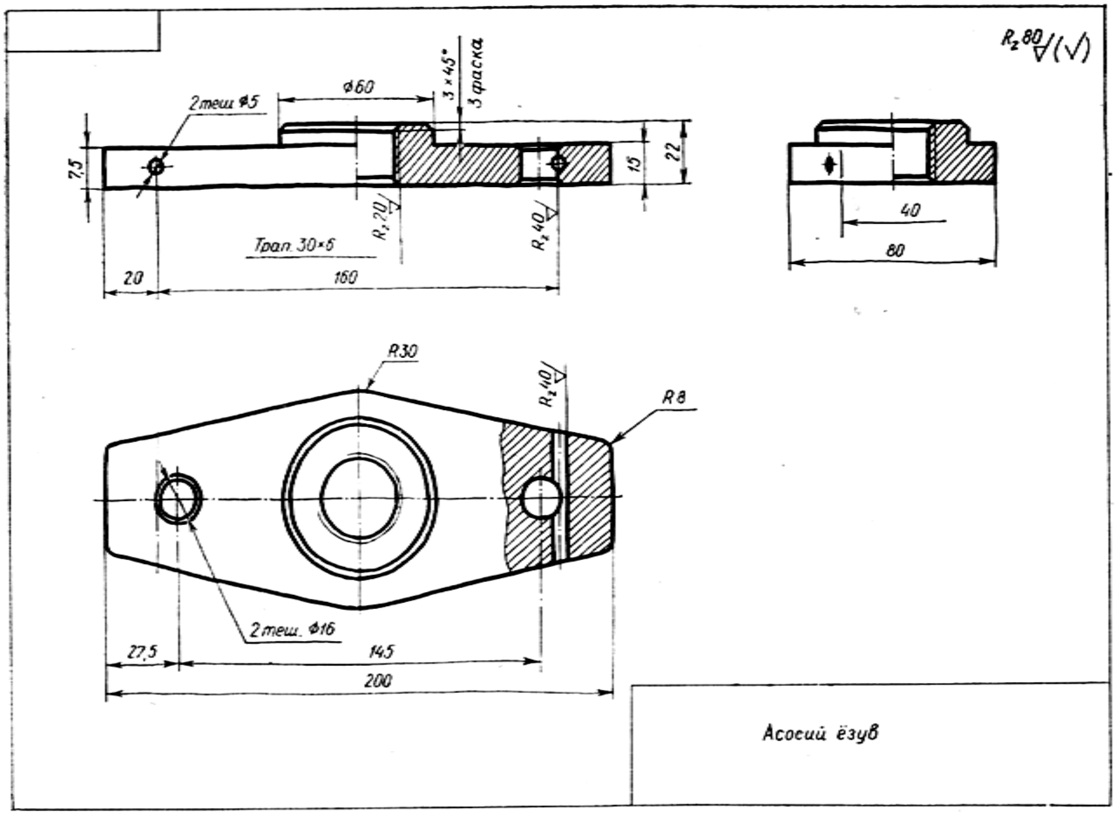


Figure 2



Every detail in the assembly drawing must be hatched to one side in the cuts and sections of all its images.

The most extreme positions of the moving parts of the item (valve, handle, spindle, piston, etc.) should be indicated on the assembly drawings by thin bar-dotted lines.

Depending on the item itself, the assembly drawing can be seen in the example of a syringe given in Figure 1. Syomnik consists mainly of traverse, screw and heel.

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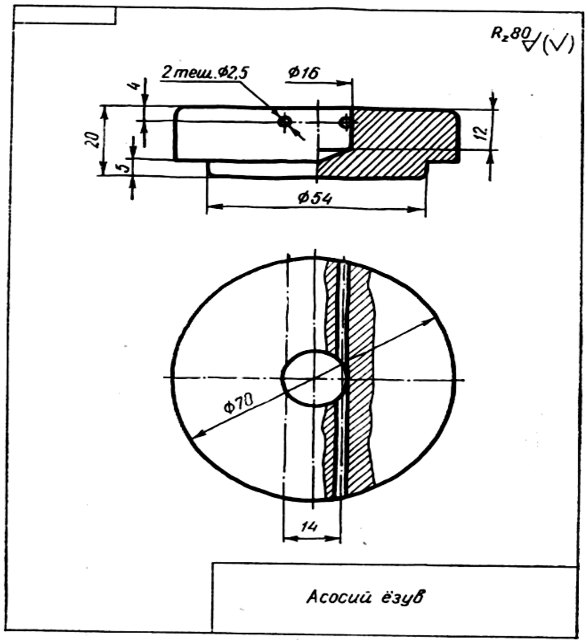


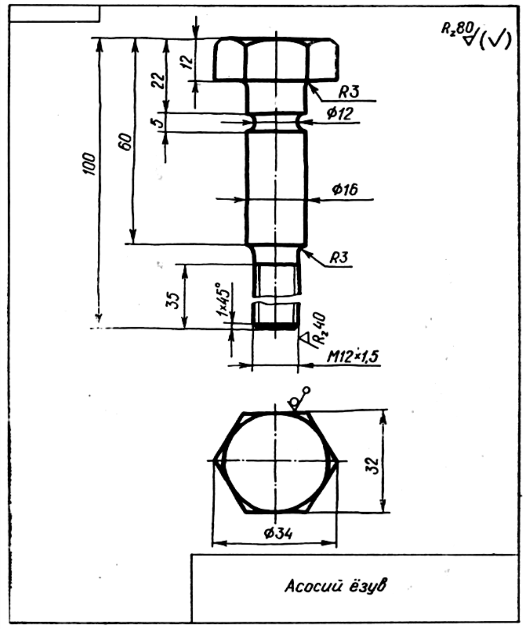
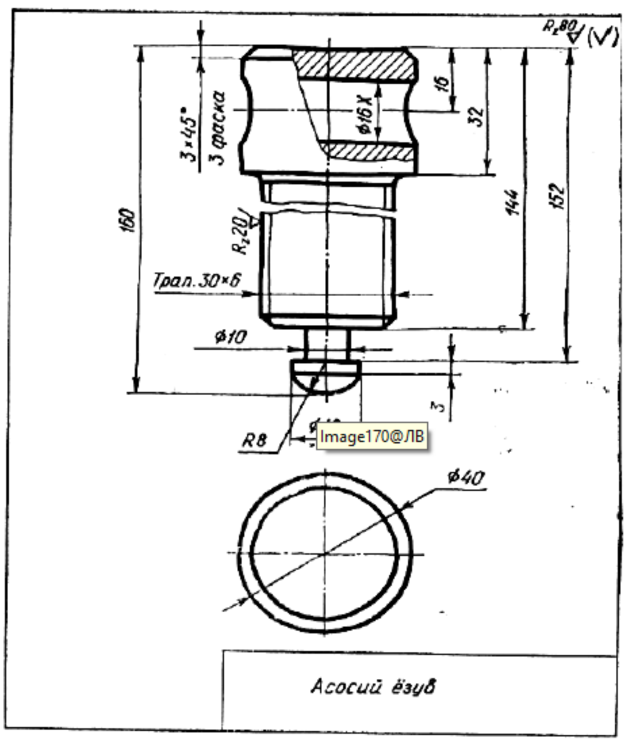


Figure 3. Figure 4



Figures 2-6 show sketches of the details of the syomnik. Figure 7 shows the assembly drawing of the syringe, and Figure 8 shows the specification of the details that make up the syringe.

II. Read the drawing. Reading drawings - the task of the described object is to determine the structure and principle of operation, the relative position of the details, their attachment, their relationship to each other and to visualize them.

It is recommended that you read the assembly drawings in the following order.

Figure 5.

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1. The name, scale and name of the design organization are determined from the main text of the drawing.
2. The principle of operation of the product is determined.
3. The main and additional images, views, cuts and sections of the assembly drawing are determined.
4. Get acquainted with the specification of the drawing; the name, material, geometric shape, and design features of each detail are determined.
5. The nature of the connection of all the parts that make up the product is determined: detachable and inseparable joints and fasteners and elements that are part of them.

Let us consider the reading of the assembly diagram in the example of the assembly diagram of the pneumatic apparatus with valves given in Fig. 9, and its specification given in Fig. 10. Its name and scale can be deduced from the main record of the assembly drawing. From the given specification of the valve pneumatic device its components are defined (Fig. 10). The three main views (front, top and left) given in the assembly drawing are determined by local cuts and sections (A-A), as well as the name, number and material of each detail in the drawing specification.

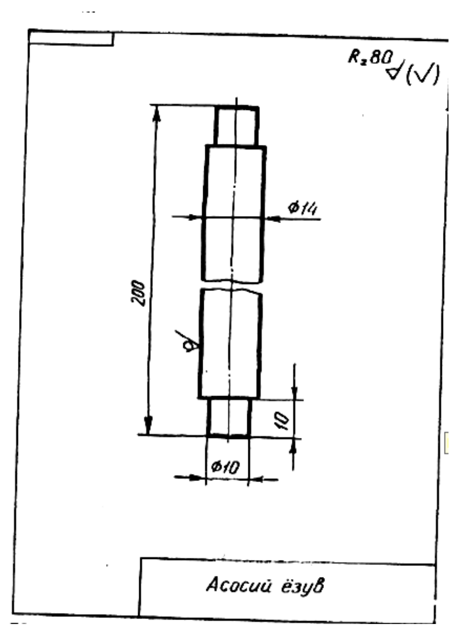

Figure 6

The valve pneumatic apparatus consists of a body 6, a valve 1, a propeller 4, a spring 5, a gasket 3. The valve handle is fastened to the housing with a thread. The bobishka on the body is covered with a spring and is pushed to the surface of the propeller with the other end.

The profile of the valve is shown in section A-A.

After getting acquainted with the structure and design of the valve pneumatic apparatus, the structure, shape and other structural features of each part of the unit are determined.

To determine the shape of each detail and its elements, the external and internal contours of all the given images are carefully examined.

III. Technological features of assembly processes and their representation in drawings.

In the product, the details are assembled using interchangeable and non-detachable joints. In detachable joints, details are fastened together with bolts, screws, studs, pins, dowels and the like. In non-separable joints, the parts are assembled by riveting, welding, pressing, brazing, gluing, pressing in the mold with rubber, pressing with plastic, liquefaction of metal and so on.

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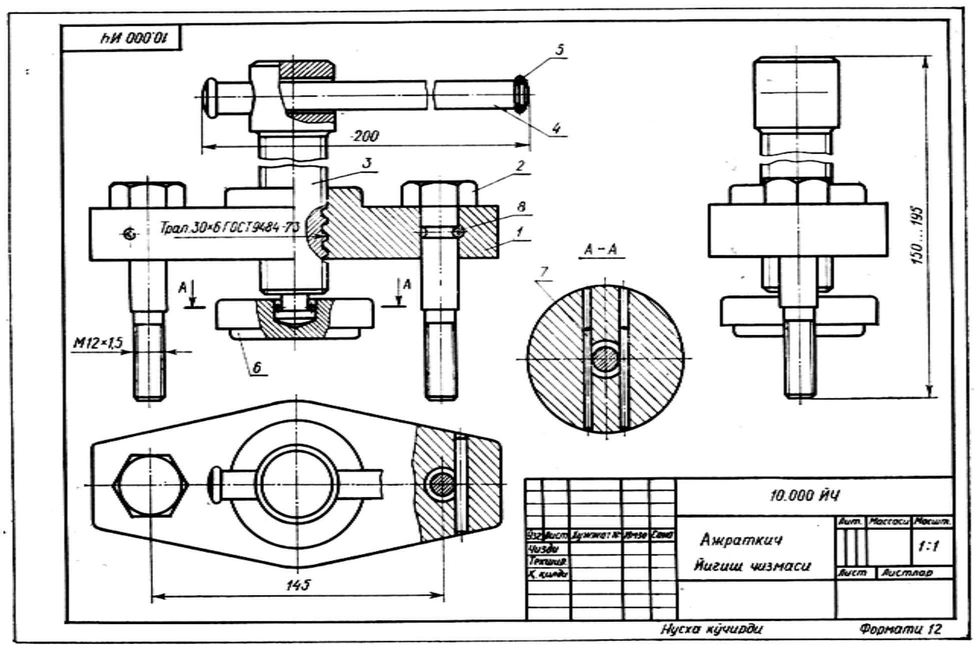
For quick and easy assembly of items, it is necessary to correctly describe the attachment details in their assembly drawings. For example, in a bolted joint of two flanges (Fig. 11, b), it is not possible to describe the nut as being located on the left, because in this case the bolt cannot be installed in the hole of the flanges; this is hindered by the bulging M part of the detail on the right.

Figure 7



In order to save the time required to process the bushings in the pressed holes and to reduce the wear of the cutting tools, the diameters of the inner cylindrical surfaces of the casting parts are machined larger (Figure 12 a).

The length of the step bushings inserted into the holes should be shorter than the depth of the hole to prevent bending (Fig. 11, a). In the assembly drawings, the sealing sleeve of the seals is described as having 1 ÷ 2 mm of penetration into the sealing hole, as shown in Figures 13-14.

Figure 8

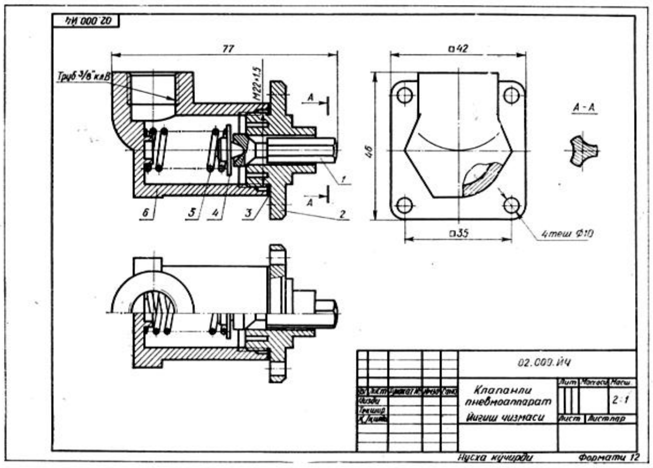
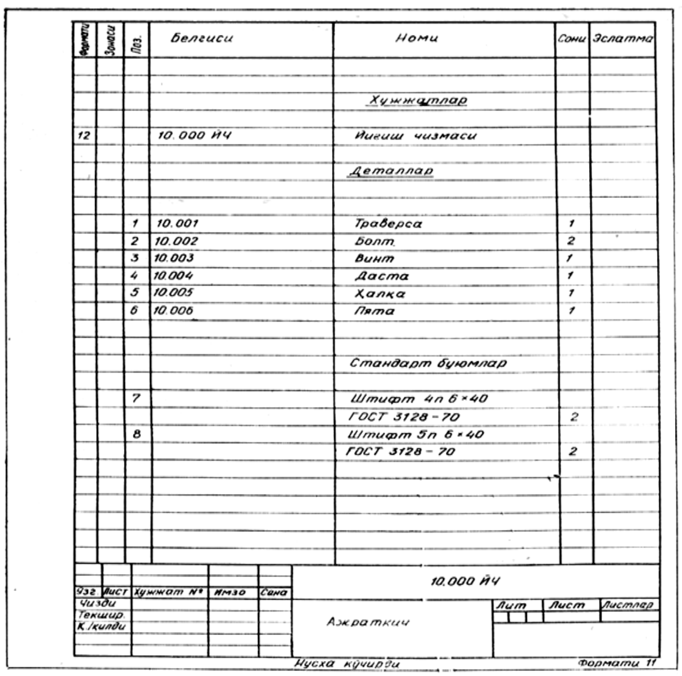


Figure 9



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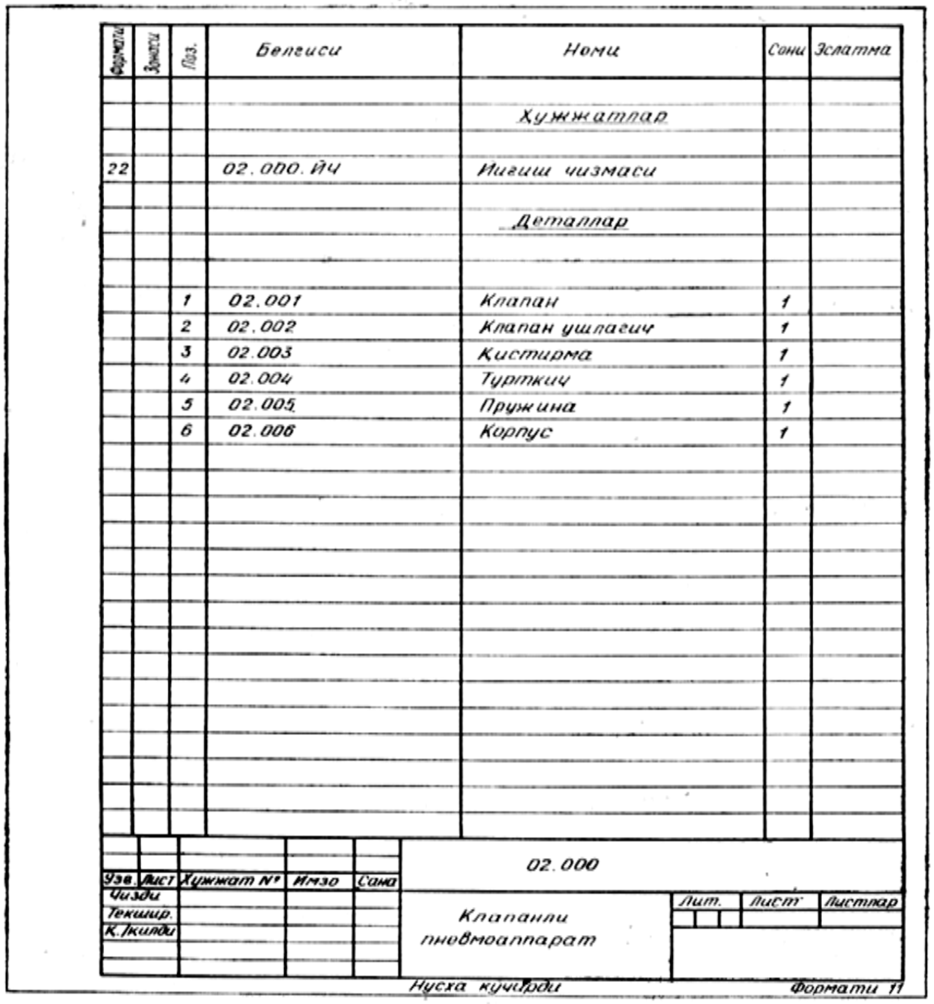

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Figure 10

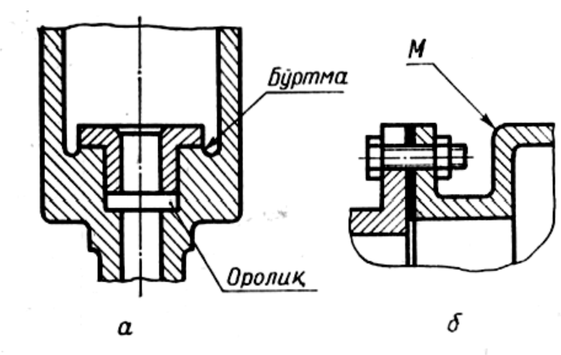

Figure 11.

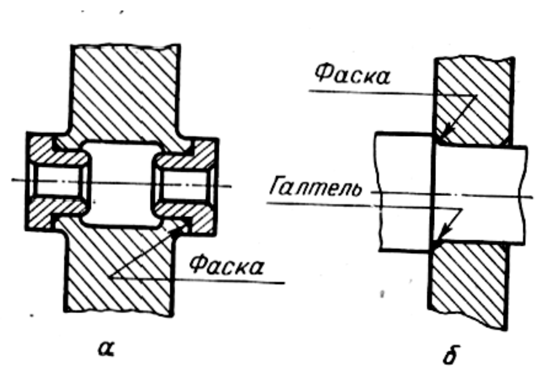

Figure 12

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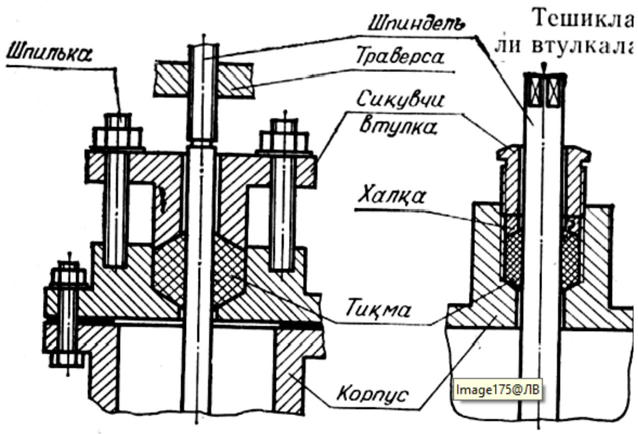


Figure 13.

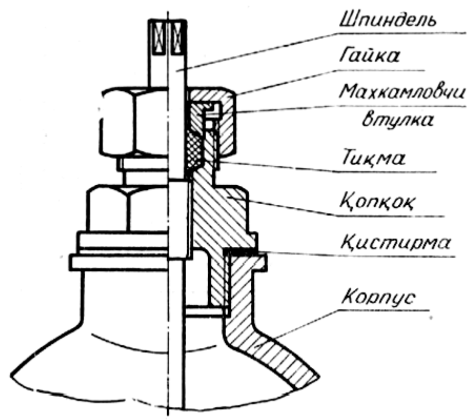
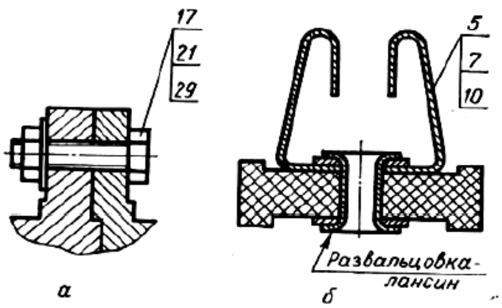


Figure 14



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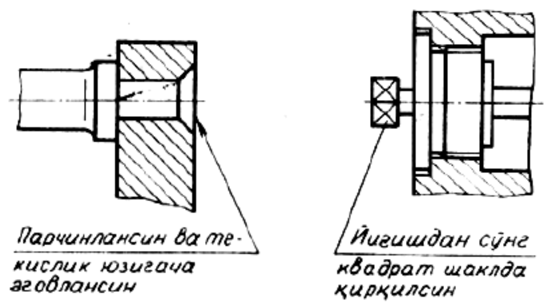

Figure 16

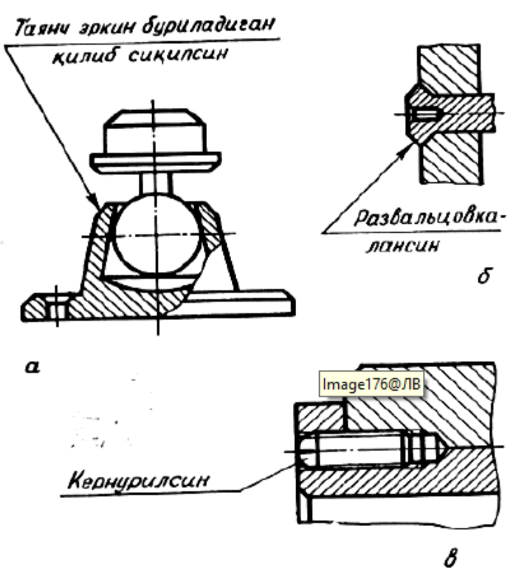

Figure 17.

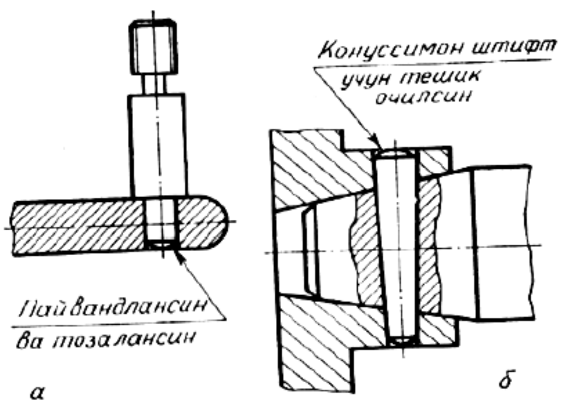

Figure 18

Holes shall be provided in the holes through which the bushing is to be made, with a gap between the chamfer and the bushing (Fig. 12, b). Such constructive work provides the necessary combination of details.

In assembly drawings, special technological processes performed during the assembly process are represented by short entries, as shown in Figures 15-20.

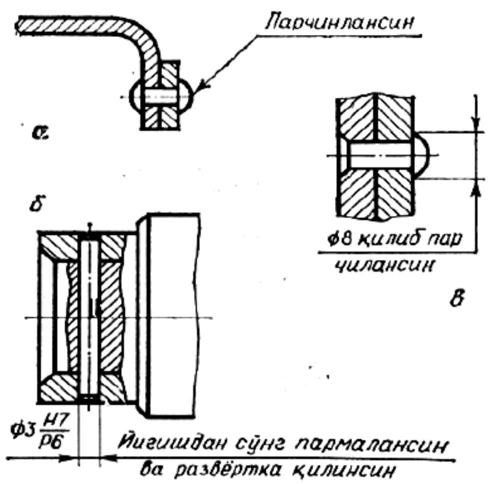

Figure 19.

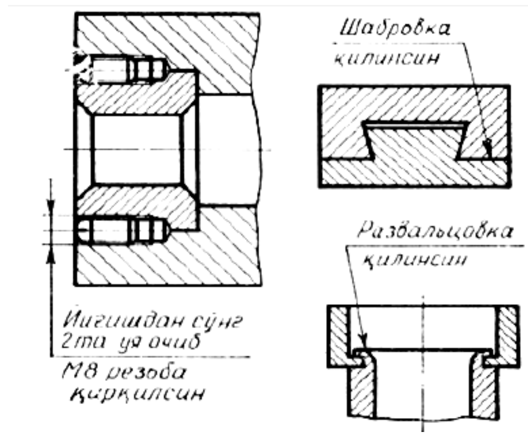

Figure 20

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PROFITABILITY COMPARISON FOR AUTOMOBILE COMPANIES IN INDIA USING DUPONT ANALYSIS

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ABSTRACT

*This research paper is all about to measure and compare the profitability performance of the Automobile companies in India with respect to Tata Motors Ltd. and Mahindra & Mahindra Ltd. by using DuPont. In this paper, researcher uses DuPont analysis, is a method for assessing a company's return on equity (ROE) breaking it into three parts i.e. Profit Margin (Profit/Sales), Total Asset Turnover (Sales/Assets) and Equity Multiplier (Assets/Equity). To satisefy the objectives of this research paper; researcher measured the ratios of ROE and ROI applying DuPont analysis which is demonstrated with the aid of tables to show change periodically. DuPont analysis (ROI and ROE)) is an important tool for judging the operating financial performance. It is an indication of the earning power of the firm. The return on equity disaggregates performance into three components: Net Profit Margin, Total Asset Turnover, and the Equity Multiplier. Return on Investment consists of Assets Turnover and Profit Margin. The return on investment consists of Assets Turnover (Operating Income * Total Assets) and Profit Margin (EBIT * Operating Income). The researcher used't' test for anlaysing and comapnaring previous 5 years financial data to find out level of significant change.*

KEYWORDS: *Dupont Analysis, Return On Equity, Return On Investment, Financial Performance*

INTRODUCTION

For any business in the private sector there are numerous of models to describe how well the business is running. Among these the DuPont model was created in the early 1900s but is still a model valid to use for assessment of the profitability. Using the DuPont model for risk analysis is not very common but if you as a risk analysis specialist want to talk the language of the business, it can be valuable to you.

The model was created by F. Donaldson Brown who came up with the model when he was assigned to clean up the finances in General Motors and has ever since been an important model for financial analysis. Remarkably it has not been used in the security community for risk prioritization or impact analysis. The original DuPont method of financial ratio analysis was developed in 1918 by an engineer at DuPont who was charged with understanding the finances of a company that DuPont was acquiring. He noticed that the product of two often-computed ratios, net profit margin and total asset turnover, equals return on assets (ROA). The elegance of ROA being affected by a profitability measure and an efficiency measure led to the DuPont method becoming a widely-used tool of financial analysis Liesz, (2002). In the 1970's, emphasis in financial analysis shifted from ROA to return on equity (ROE), and the DuPont model was modified to include the ratio of total assets to equity.

Before discussing the mechanics and usefulness of Du Pont, it may be of some interest to learn about its development. The maturation of the Du Pont model parallels the progress made in the field of financial analysis itself. Three distinct versions of Du Pont have been created and used to help unravel the underlying drivers of profitability and return over time, beginning nearly 90 years ago.

In 1918, four years after he was hired by the E. I. du Pont Corporation of Wilmington, Delaware, to work in its treasury department, electrical engineer F. Donaldson Brown was given the task of untangling the finances of a company of which Du Pont had just purchased 23 percent of its stock. (This company was General Motors!) Brown recognized a mathematical relationship that existed between two commonly computed ratios, namely net profit margin (obviously a profitability measure) and total asset turnover (an efficiency measure), and ROA.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

Investors use return on equity (ROE) to measure the earnings a company generates from its assets. With it, they can determine whether a firm is a profit-creator or a profit-burner and management's profit-generating efficiency. Why is this important to investors? Companies that are good at coaxing profits from their operations tend to have competitive advantages, which can translate into superior investment returns. The DuPont Model is a useful tool in providing both an overview and a focus for such analysis. It can be used as a compass in the process by directing the analyst toward significant areas of strength and weakness evident in the financial statements. Hence, this research effort is taken for comparing previous 5 years profitability performance of the top two Automobile companies in India with respect to Tata Motors Ltd. and Mahindra & Mahindra Ltd. by using DuPont.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Kasilingam, R.; Jayabal, G.(July 2012): *Profitability and Solvency Analysis of A Manufacturing Company using Dupont and Altman Model* - Performance appraisal is very essential to take right decision. Profitability and solvency analysis are the two important factors in the performance appraisal of any organisation. The profitability analysis will not complete with just computing ROE. It is very essential to find out the factors which are having impact on ROE. For this purpose much published DuPont model is considered. To estimate the level of solvency Altman Z score is used. The study results indicate that the company is in poor shape both in profitability as well as in solvency. The correlation and regression analysis reveals that both profitability and solvency can be improved by increasing the sales volume.

Dr Ahmed Arif Almazari (February 2012): *Financial Performance Analysis of the Jordanian Arab Bank by Using the DuPont System of Financial Analysis* - This study attempts basically to measure the financial performance of the Jordanian Arab commercial bank for the period 2000-2009 by using the DuPont system of financial analysis which is based on analysis of return on equity model. From the study, it was found that the financial performance of Arab Bank is relatively steady and reflects minimal volatility in the return on equity. Net profit margin and total asset turnover exhibit relative stability for the period from 2001 to 2009.The equity multiplier also show almost stable indicators for the period from2001-2005 and the ratios declined from 2006-2009 which indicates that the Arab bank had less financial leverage in the recent years, which means the bank is relying less on debt to finance its assets.

Nihar Kiran Nanavati (March 2013): *Dupont Analysis to Measure Return on Equity of Satyam Computer Services Limited (Now Known As Mahindra Satyam Limited)* - Return on equity can be measured by traditional method as well as using DuPont chart. Here is an attempt to calculate the Return on Equity Satyam Computer Services Limited (now known as Mahindra Satyam Limited) hereinafter refer to as Satyam using 3 step and 5 step DuPont model for the financial year 2010- 2011 and 2011-2012 to measure efficiency of the Company in respect of profit earning capacity as well as managerial effectiveness. The data analysis is made on the basis of annual report of the Company for the financial year 2011 – 2012. Conclusion is drawn by comparing the ROE of peer group (Average of TCS, INFOSYS & WIPRO) with The Company’s Return to measure the efficiency.

Christina Sheela & Dr. K. Karthikeyan (2012): *Financial Performance of Pharmaceutical Industry in India using DuPont Analysis* - This study attempts basically to measure the financial performance of the Pharmaceutical Industry taking top three companies like Cipla, Dr. Reddy’s Laboratories, Ranbaxy for the period 2003-2012. From the study it if found that Cipla pharmaceutical Financial performance is high followed by Dr.Reddy’s Laboratories and then Ranbaxy Pharmaceutical. The three companies are significant at their level. In conclusion, ROE & ROI is the most comprehensive measure of profitability of a firm. It considers the operating and investing decisions made as well as the financing and tax-related decisions.

Brigham and Houston, (2001): The modified model was a powerful tool to illustrate the interconnectedness of a firm’s income statement and its balance sheet, and to develop straight-forward strategies for improving the firm’sROE.

Sundararajan, et al (2002): Various measures of rates of return are used mainly for that purpose. We fully agree with the opinion that “Relaying too heavily on just a few indicators of bank profitability can be misleading. While ROI, ROE, and interest margin (and non interest expenses) to gross income remain the key measures, they should ideally be supplemented by the analysis of other operating ratios".

Debasish Sur and kaushik Chakraborty (2006) In this study of financial performance of Indian Pharmaceutical Industry, the comparative analysis the financial performance of Indian pharmaceutical industry for the period 1993 to 2002 by selecting six notable companies of the industry. The comparison has been made from almost all points of view regarding financial performance using relevant statistical tools.

T. Vanniarajan and C. Samuel Joseph (2007) in his study An Application of DuPont Control chart in analyzing the financial performance of Banks. The liberlization of the finance sector in India is exposing Indian banks to a new economic environment it is characterized by increased competition and new regulatory requirements. Indian and foreign banks are exploring growth opportunities in India by introducing new products for different customer segments, many of which were not conventionally viewed as customer for the Banks have, in the last ten years, witnessed new shareholders. All banks are in a position to evaluate its performance compared to others. In general, the performance of the banks may be viewed on three dimensions namely structural, operational and efficiency factors are suggested by India Bank Association.

Mihaela Herciu, Claudia Ogrean & Lucian Belascu (2011): This study aims to demonstrate that in most cases the most profitable companies are not the most attractive for investors – through Du Pont Analysis method. In order to do this, we take into account the top 20 most profitable companies in the world in 2009 (according to Fortune). By using Du Pont analysis we came to the results that the ranking is not preserved when indicators (ratios) such as ROA (return on assets) or ROI (return on Investment), ROE (return on equity) or ROS (return on sales) are taken into consideration.

Dr Ahmed Arif Almazari (2012): This study attempts basically to measure the financial performance of the Jordanian Arab commercial bank for the period 2000-2009 by using the DuPont system of financial analysis which is based on analysis of return on equity model and return on investment model. The return on equity model disaggregates performance into three components: net profit margin, total asset turnover, and the equity multiplier. It was found that the financial performance of Arab Bank is relatively steady and reflects minimal volatility in the return on equity. Net profit margin and total asset turnover exhibit relative stability for the period from 2001 to 2009.The equity multiplier also show almost stable indicators for the period from 2001-2005 and the ratios declined from 2006-2009 which indicates that the Arab bank had less financial leverage in the recent years, which means the bank is relying less on debt to finance its assets.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1) To overview the financial performance of the Tata Motors Ltd. and Mahindra & Mahindra Ltd in terms of profitability by using DuPont Model.

2) To compare the ROE & ROI of Tata Motors Ltd. and Mahindra & Mahindra Ltd for past 5 years.

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TECHNIQUE FOR DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS

The present study is mainly based on secondary data. The availability of secondary data is collected from ACEEQUITY Software of the Tata Motors Ltd. and Mahindra & Mahindra Ltd. *(Top two Indian Automobile Companies)*, for a period of 5 years. The data have been analyzed using financial ratios, as well as statistical tools and techniques like 't'-test. Also researchers have used as base to our conclusions the DuPont analysis known as the DuPont formula, DuPont method, DuPont Model or DuPont equation, is a method for assessing a company's return on equity (ROE) breaking its into three parts. This formula is used to discover if there are significant differences between how the performance of the company is assessed. Being perhaps one of the most important indicators of performance, DuPont formula measures operating efficiency, asset use efficiency and financial leverage.

Formula:

ROE = Profit Margin (Profit/Sales) * Total Asset Turnover (Sales/Assets) * Equity Multiplier (Assets/Equity)

ROI = Asset Turnover * Profit Margin (EBIT/Operating Income)

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

Tata Motors Ltd.

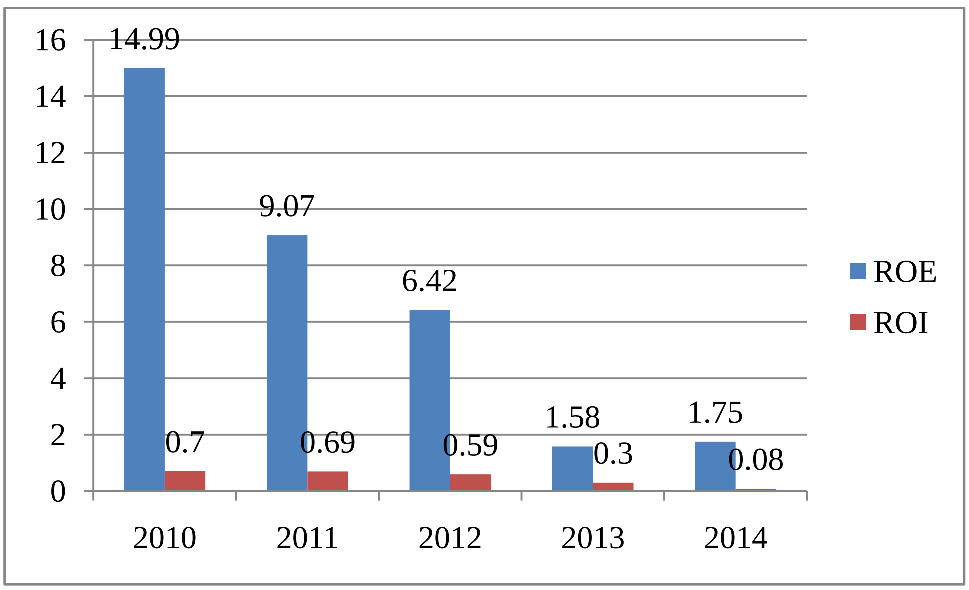

Figure 01: Tata Motors Ltd – ROE & R

TABLE NO. 01. – RETURN ON EQUITY

Year	**PAT** *(A) (Rs.in Crores)*	**NS** *(B)(Rs.in Crores)*	**PM** *(A/B) =**C%***	**TA** (D)*(Rs.in Crores)*	**TAT** (B/D)= ***E***	**Eq** (F)*(Rs.in Crores)*	**EM** (D/F)= ***G***	**ROE** ***(C*E*G) %***
2014	334.52	34288.11	0.98	49734.42	0.69	19153.73	2.60	1.75
2013	301.81	44765.72	0.67	52184.77	0.86	19111.48	2.73	1.58
2012	1242.23	54306.56	2.29	54260.93	1.00	19343.86	2.81	6.42

2011	1811.82	47088.44	3.85	54190.45	0.87	19986.00	2.71	9.07
2010	2240.08	35593.05	6.29	50441.24	0.71	14940.79	3.38	14.99
Mean	1186.09	43208.38	2.82	52162.36	0.82	18507.17	2.84	7.76
t value	3.06	11.58	2.72	55.96	14.29	20.44	20.73	2.70
p value	0.038	0.000	0.053	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.054

From the above table it is inferred that, the profit margin averaged 2.82%, the minimum value bening 0.67% in the year 2013 and maximum is 6.29% in 2010. The net profit margin ratio was showing decreasing trend since 2010 due to profit after tax has declined year by year but t-test show there is no significant decrease in profit margin (t value = 55.66 & $p > 0.05$).

Total Assets Turnover averaged 0.82 times, minimum is 0.69 in 2014 and maximum in 1.00 in 2012. It suggests that the efficency of total assets is fluctuating every year and management of company not using assets more effectively to drive sales. This is because of may be company can only do a certain amount of business without incurring additional costs that would adversely impact the profit margin.

Equity multiplier measures the financial leverage of the company, averaged 2.84, minimum is 2.60 in 2014 and maximum is 3.38 in 2010. As like Total Assets Turnover, equity multiplier is fluctuating every year and significantly declined (t value = 20.73 & $p < 0.05$). Also it is cleared that, in 2010 company has higher financial leverage, which means they are relying more on debts to finance its assets but afterwards their portion of debts to finance its assets was decreased and equity portion was increased. Therefore, ROE has decreased due to lower financial leverage in 2011, 2012, 2013 & 2014 as compared to in 2010.

TABLE NO. 02. – RETURN ON INVESTMENT

Year	AT(A)	**EBIT***(B)* *(Rs. in Crores)*	**OI** *(C)* *(Rs .in Crores)*	**PM** *(B/C)* **=D**	**ROI (A*D) %**
2014	0.74	311.72	2921.88	0.11	0.08
2013	0.74	1562.69	3796.51	0.41	0.30
2012	1.09	2559.65	4751.63	0.54	0.59
2011	0.98	3580.22	5088.11	0.70	0.69
2010	0.88	4075.77	5109.64	0.80	0.70
Mean	0.89	2418.01	4333.55	0.51	0.47
t value	12.98	3.55	10.18	4.22	3.89
p value	0.000	0.023	0.000	0.013	0.017

From the above Table, it is observed that the ROI of Tata Motors avergaed 0.47%, the highest in the year 2010 (0.70%) & lowest in 2014 (0.08%). It is cleared that ROI has significantly declined (t value = 3.89 & $p < 0.05$) every year since 2010. It is because of the profit margin, operating income has been also significantly decreased.

Mahindra & Mahindra Ltd.

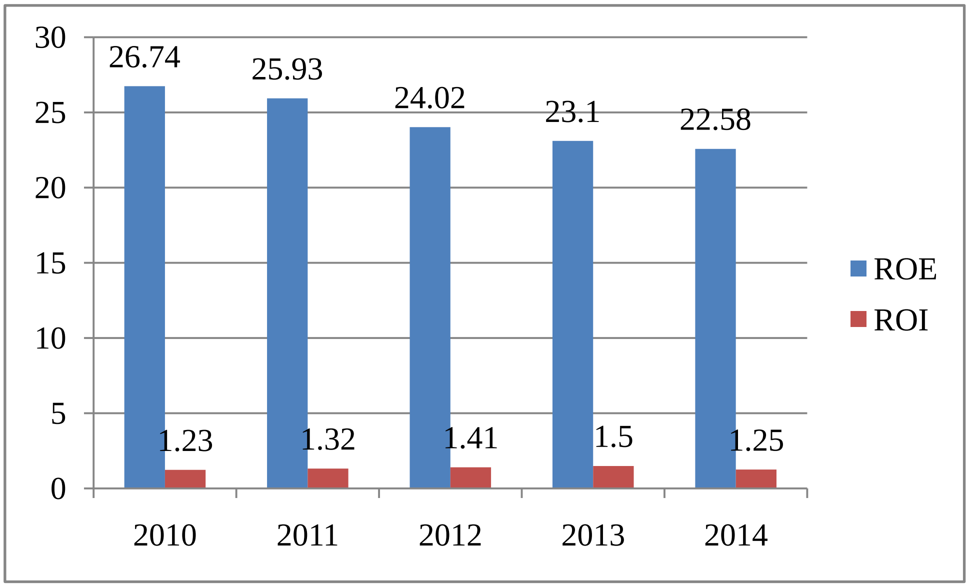

Figure 02: Mahindra & Mahindra Ltd. – ROE & ROI

TABLE NO. 03. – RETURN ON EQUITY

Year	**PAT** *(A)(Rs. in Crores)*	**NS** *(B)(Rs. in Crores)*	**PM** *(A/B)* = ***C*** *%*	**TA** (D) *(Rs.in Crores)*	**TAT** (B/D) = ***E***	**Eq** (F) *(Rs.in Crores)*	**EM** (D/F) = ***G***	**ROE** ***(C*E*G)*** ***%***
2014	3758.35	40508.50	9.28	31288.65	1.29	16641.70	1.88	22.58
2013	3352.82	40441.16	8.29	27453.59	1.47	14516.62	1.89	23.10
2012	2878.89	31847.19	9.04	23769.96	1.34	11983.08	1.98	24.02
2011	2662.10	23460.26	11.35	19539.78	1.20	10268.24	1.90	25.93
2010	2087.75	18602.11	11.22	16147.25	1.15	7807.09	2.07	26.74
Mean	2947.98	30971.84	9.84	23639.85	1.29	12243.35	1.95	24.47
t value	10.27	7.01	16.02	8.75	23.02	7.89	54.41	30.45
p value	0.001	0.002	0.000	0.001	0.000	0.001	0.000	0.000

Above Table indicates that, the net sales (t value = 7.01 & $p < 0.05$) and profit after tax (t value = 10.27 & $p < 0.05$) has shown significant increased but company unable to generate higher profit margin, averaged 9.84%.

Total Assets Turnover averaged 1.29 times, minimum is 1.15 in 2010 and maximum in 1.47 in 2013. It indicates that, the company is able to use its assets are more effectively to generate the cash from sales. Also it shwon significant growth in Total Assets Turnover ratio (t value = 23.02 & $p < 0.05$).

Financial leverage of the company is significantly declined (t value = 54.41 & $p < 0.05$), it indicates management of company has decided to use its debts to finance its assest rather than on equity capital.

TABLE NO. 04. – RETURN ON INVESTMENT

Year	AT (A)	EBIT*(B)(Rs.in Crores)*	OI *(C) (Rs.in Crores)*	PM *(B/C)*=D	ROI (A*D) %
2014	1.47	4628.65	5439.20	0.85	1.25
2013	1.70	4638.28	5258.47	0.88	1.50
2012	1.59	3768.64	4236.51	0.89	1.41
2011	1.43	3592.1	3888.48	0.92	1.32
2010	1.35	3003.6	3283.63	0.91	1.23
Mean	1.51	3926.25	4421.26	0.89	1.34
t value	24.45	12.45	10.80	69.32	26.82
p value	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000

It is observed from the above Table that, the ROI of M&M avergaed 1.34%, the highest in the year 2013 i.e. 1.50 & lowest in 2010 i.e. 1.23%. The operating income has significantly increased (t value = 10.80 & $p < 0.05$), that leads to maintain the profit margin ratio.

Comparisons of Tata Motors Ltd and Mahindra & Mahindra Ltd

ROE:

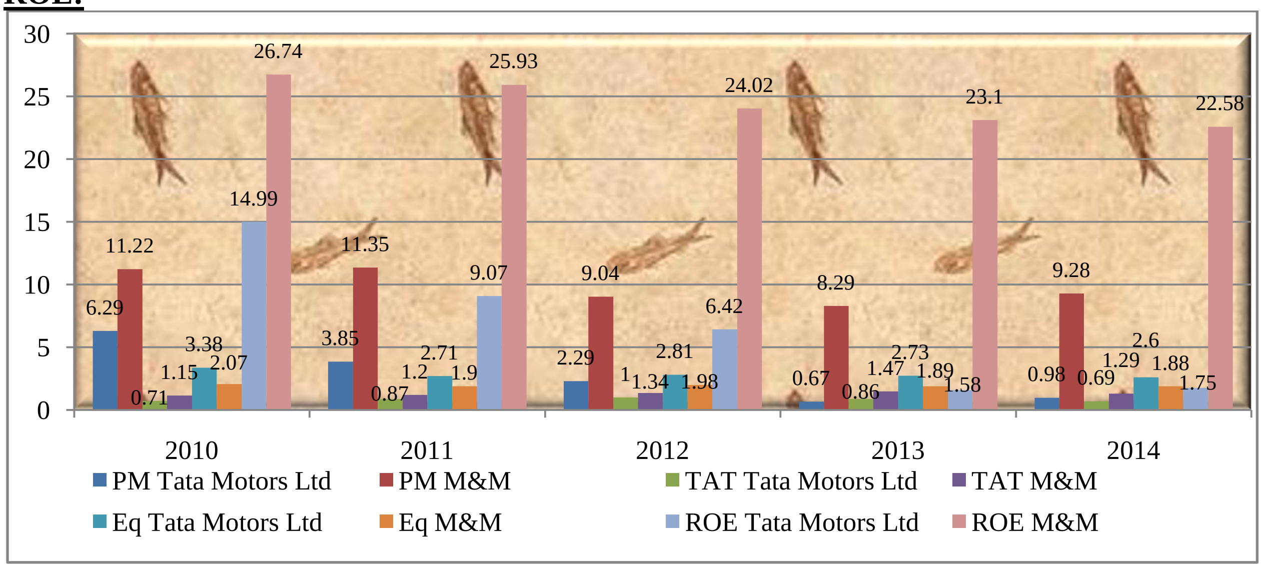

Figure 03: ROE

From the fig.03 it has been obsvered that, ROE (2010 to 2014) of Mahindra & Mahindra Ltd is much higher than the Tata Motors Ltd. due to following reasons:

- ✓ Net sales of the M&M Ltd have been continuouly inreasing year by year & that have reflected in increase in net profit. It shows that due to operating effiency they were able to maintain their profit margin ratio.

- ✓ Management of M&M Ltd have effectively utilised their total assests to generate the cash from net sales as compared to Tata Motors Ltd.
- ✓ Also management of M&M Ltd used its debts to finance its assets rather than equity capital. It reflected to maininained their financial leverage.

ROI: From the Fig.04 it is cleared that, ROI of M&M Ltd is greator than that of Tata Motors Ltd due to increased in operating income of the M&M Ltd from 2010 to 2014, resultant in increase in net profit of the company. On the other side, operating income of the Tata Motors Ltd is decreased every year which impacted on declined in ROI of the Tata Motors Ltd.

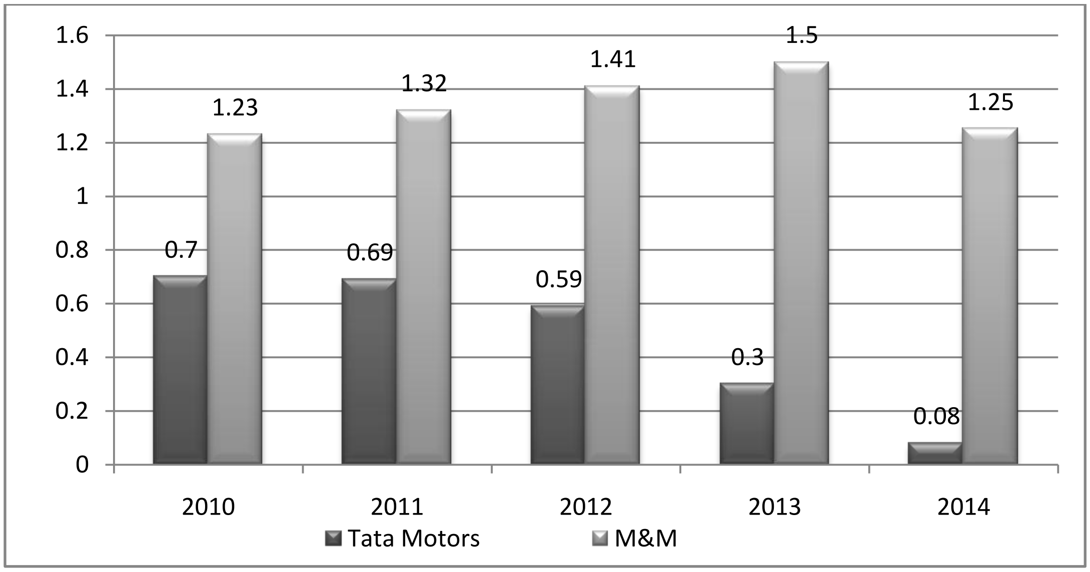

Figure 04: ROI

CONCLUSION

In this research, reseachers have attempted to measure ROE & ROI to find out the profitability and made comparison against its compititors by using DU Pont Model of the Tata Motors Ltd. and Mahindra & Mahindra Ltd. At the end, it is concluded that the DuPont analysis made by calculating ROE and ROI for top two Indian automobile companies (the Tata Motors Ltd and Mahindra & Mahindra Ltd.) and result portrays that Mahindra & Mahindra Ltd. have better profitability performance rather than its compititors Tata Motors Ltd..

Abbrevations

PAT – Profit after Tax

NS – Net Sales

PM – Profit Margin

TA – Total Asset

EBIT – Earnig Before Interest & Tax

OI – Operating Income

ROE – Return on Equity

TAT – Total Asset Turnover

AT – Asset Turnover

Eq – Equity

EM – Equity Multiplier

ROI – Return on Investment

SD – Standard Deviation

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PERSONAL DEXTERITY OPTIONS

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ABSTRACT

This article discusses the issue of linguistic personality and its speech capabilities. The category of decones as the main experiment source of pragmalingustics. A study of the person actant of the cut category and its speech event shows that the person actant and the owner of the sentence are mutually proportional, but not the same thing. In this case, the person may or may not be equal to the owner and may be equal to zero. In this regard, the distinction between personal (person) deix, locative (space) deix and temporal (time) deix in all languages is justified. These isolated types of deixis have their own characteristics and are distinguished by special means of expression in all languages.

KEYWORDS: *Person, Language, Speech, Dexterity, Addressee, Addresser, Pragmatics, Semantics, Rhetoric.*

INTRODUCTION

The more the being amazes man, the more the need to study and research him increases. The self-study of man, who exists between beings, testifies to the infinity of his connection with being, his relationship of global significance. Man is a conscious being and a creature who is not yet fully aware of all the possibilities within him. It is safe to say that the concepts of being and man, life and man, society and the individual are not complete, they are the basis of every science. Also, the concept of the person, his every action, his relationship with the environment is the source of the study of science. The person is the user of the language, the communicator, the author of the speech, the addressee of the discourse, the owner of the process influencing the addressee.

Scholar Sh.Usmanova notes that in her research in the field of linguocultural studies the German scientist I.Weisgerberg was the first to use the term "linguistic person": is described in terms of how they are reflected in the texts using the structural means of the language, or it is the owner of the language. A linguistic person is a person who demonstrates a speech activity with a certain set of knowledge and imagination. ” It is clear from the definitions that a linguistic person is a person who speaks in a certain language. [Qurbonova S.2018.104].

Much of the pragmatic research is related to the concept of dexterity. K. Brugman is the scientist who introduced the concept of deixis, which has existed for many centuries and is being studied. In his work, Brugman continued the work of the famous German psychologist and linguist K. Buhler. That is, he studied based on the book "Theory of Language", published in 1934. This book focuses on dexterity research. Buhler was the first to explicitly show two views produced by deixis: anaphora and deixis — a view of the mental transition of time and space to the deictic center instead.

Deixis is widely studied today by local and foreign researchers.This view includes the use of verbal cues that are understandable and easy to interpret when addressing contextual or physical individuals in the communicative process. [Srebryanskaya NA 2003]. In the Uzbek language, objects and personal deixis can also be done through gestures, in which case they had to use special deixis tools. [Ahmedova M. T. 2019.№6.39].

In 1999, the main factors of large-scale dexterity through demonstrative pronouns are demonstrated in H. Disselian's research. In the work of M. Haspelimat he showed the phrase time, the phrase space. In it, this diachronic process, which can be compared in the past in Russian, is based on the universal metaphor "Time is space". [Ahmedova M. The same source. 42-p].

S. Levinson describes the pragmatic nature of the Deixis phenomenon and its ability to express its content directly related to the text of communication:

“In essence, dexterity refers to the reflection and grammaticalization of the context of speech action or the characteristics of a speech event in language. It (deixis) is also related to the analysis of communication text. In contrast, the pronoun this does not refer to any real existing object; rather, it is a substitute for the object of reality spoken of in a specific context ”[Levinson 1984: 54].

The term deixis is derived from the Greek word deixix, meaning "sign," "show." The power of the context circle is especially evident in the interpretation of the deixis phenomenon.

“The only phenomenon that clearly shows that the connection between the language system and context is reflected in linguistic structures is the deixis phenomenon” [Levinson 1984: 54].

Uzbek linguists D. Lutfullaeva and M. Kurbanova published an article in the 6th issue of the magazine "Uzbek language and literature" in 2013 under the title "Phonopragmatic interpretation of deictic units specific to children's speech." This article describes the functional features of deixis language units, the formation, development, specific use of these units in children's speech, the cases of phonetic

changes of some deictic units used in children's speech under the influence of adults. express their views on the subject. Deixis argues that it is a universal phenomenon inherent in all languages that reflects the functional nature of language units, the main essence of which is to refer to reality and its elements using verbal and nonverbal means of language.

According to O.G.Bondarenko, dexterity is a part of reality reflected in language, that is, an event that points to the components of the situation, and the types of dexterity are also personal, because the signaling components are mainly communicators, the time and place in which they communicate. Should be localized and temporal. In fact, any speech process takes place in a specific space and time with the participation of the communicators. In this regard, the distinction between personal (person) deix, locative (space) deix and temporal (time) deix in all languages is justified. These isolated types of deixis have their own characteristics and are distinguished by special means of expression in all languages. Among the dexterity types, personality dexterity is more comprehensive and is expressed through different units in speech. The deictic units that represent a person’s dexterity have a form of use in specific forms, especially in children’s speech. Observations show that in addition to the figurative function, some deictic units used in children's speech to express the personality dexterity also perform functions such as forming a connotative meaning, expressing some attitude of the speech subject to reality. In this regard, in the analysis of deictic units in children's speech, it is necessary to pay serious attention to the social, psychological characteristics of the subject of speech, in particular, its age. It is known that during phylogeny and ontogeny, the child regularly explores deictic units that are actively used in daily life. This has a positive effect on the improvement of the process of linguistic socialization in the child. However, specific speech situations may occur in the process of using deictic units perceived through auditory perception during the formation and development stages of speech communication. The study of lingvopragmatic features associated with this process is extremely relevant to determine the level of development of cognitive activity in children. Because some of the psycholinguistic and sociopragmatic features inherent in children's speech depend on how they express deictic units. Although deictic units used in children’s speech in most cases are formed in relation to cognitive abilities, they can have a pragmasemantic character in adult interpretation. This condition is clearly seen by children, especially in the process of expression of personality dexterity. The pragmatic aspects of deictic units used in children's speech in world linguistics have been studied. In the literature in this area, the stages of mastery of deictic units by children are identified, and the problematic issues related to the expression of sign units in their speech are consistently analyzed. Approaches in this regard, of course, differ in terms of the specific characteristics of each language. In recent years, Uzbek linguistics has also focused on the study of deixis. In the research work on this problem, the pragmatic features of deictic units have been analyzed to a certain extent. However, today the problem of pragmatic features of deictic units specific to Uzbek children's speech also requires special investigation. It is known that some of the sign units observed in children's speech differ from deictic units used in adult speech by their specificity. This is evident by them, especially in the process of expressing the dexterity of the person.

It can be said that the expressive features of the personality dexterity are equally important in all languages. Issues such as the units that represent a person's dexterity, their modes of transmission, their reflection through the addressee, and how the addressee perceives them pose many challenges to the dexterity of speech. For example, one of them is the problem of expression of deixis in speech: deixis can be lexical or grammatical, depending on the meaning or function of the language units.

a) as a reference to the participants of the speech activity. For example: I, you, mine, yours;

b) as a sign of the proximity of the event to the speech process. In this group, dexters are mainly n represented by show rhymes and forms. For example: he, this, that, that he;

c) as a reference to the time and place where the event took place. For example: today, yesterday, there, here. [Abdurahmonova R.2018.10.10].

The speech act is controlled by the person. Often the whole focus is on the addressee, and the addressee's issue takes second place. True, this is a natural state. It is almost a question of the discourse given and transmitted by the addressee. But "... it is difficult for two people to perceive existence in the same way! The socio-cultural environments in which people are born and grow up as individuals are different, they are brought up differently according to the conditions of that environment, they grow up (even twins can be intellectually different). Therefore, the knowledge of different people about reality may differ subjectively to some extent, but at the same time it should be remembered that individuals living in a single environment follow the principles and rules that are common to that environment. The same thing leads to a peculiar 'interpersonal agreement' in the perception of reality by the persons in communication. Communication requires partial alternative and partial non-alternative in the subjective perception of reality, "writes the scientist Sh. Safarov [Safarov Sh.2008.66].

As a result, communication rhetoric can be divided into two types:

1.The rhetoric of interpersonal relationships is based on the principles of respect, cooperation and irony.

2.Text rhetoric: the principle of perception and comprehension of information, the principle of economy, the principle of accuracy or clarity, the principle of meaning or expressiveness [Safarov Sh.2008.142].

While acknowledging the above, we will focus on the following examples, including:

1.- Don't worry anymore, because the place you mentioned is the most beautiful place in the world and I have seen it. [A.Navoi.2016]. In this example, the relationship of cooperation, comfort, and empathy is expressed, and the third person pronoun refers to the person deix. Also, the dexterity of time informs that the event is taking place at the same time, and the dexterity of space is caused by the word earth and the word place.

2.- You know me, I am a person who says, "The river is good even if it does not flow, and the rich is good even if it does not feed" [Tahir Malik. 2001.177]. The I-person dexterity is always an expression of self-expression. Here, too, the person implicitly expresses a certain part of what he wants to say, his attitude to the information. The content of the sentence includes the meanings of assertiveness, assertiveness, proof, emphasis, irony. In addition to the meaning of "do you know me", "did you not know me", "have you seen before"? , "Do you see me now ?!", "You know me better than anyone" and so on. Hence, 'I' identifies the author of the speech as a special semantic center and is the basis for the emergence of a special relationship.

3."Didn't they repent even when we were in trouble?" But their hearts were hardened. [J.Rumi.2013.160]. This sentence expresses the strong influence of the third person, that is, we, whose words come to the fore in the semantic field of speech, with emphasis, sarcasm, pisanda sema to the addressee. Although the third person is defined as an inactive participant in the dialogue, he or she can directly participate in the act of communication and exert a strong influence on it. Here, too, the third person stands in the main square and represents the dexterity of the person, the word "we" refers to the speaker and "they" to others, that is, the persons to whom the text of communication is directed.In creating speech, a person is not only interested in his subject, but also controls his emotions in the process of speech. The study of secondary dexterity has a long history. In particular, they are perfectly described by V. N. Voloshin. It is well known that many of the tools worthy of deictic application can also be applied anaphorically. Anaphora is the recollection (use) of references activated in the memory of the speaker and the listener. In the anaphoric use of third-person pronouns, the speaker relies on the fact that the more spoken referent is used in the previous phrase. The secondary anaphoric use of deictic elements is based on the metaphor of imitating the visible speech process in human memory to the physical environment. Although the concept of anaphora is primarily related to the use of equestrian groups, in fact such a migration process also occurs with other types of language units. For example, forms. Let's compare: "Vasya, I feel that the treasure is somewhere here (near the speaker)." "The young men felt that the treasure was in the immediate vicinity (next to the activated referent, i.e., the 'young men')." A comparison of the deictic and anaphoric mechanisms proposed by J. Lyons is also known. Only highly specialized deictic elements such as "I", "you", "here", "now" are not used anaphorically. E. V. Paducheva describes this feature of the first and second person pronouns as a “mandatory condition of deictic elements” (i.e., they cannot be replaced by fully fired groups). In contrast, I, II person plural pronouns may have anaphoric aspects. This applies, for example, to the pronoun “we”. This diamond represents the speaker and someone else, the third person. In expressions such as "Masha agreed, we will get married soon," the pronoun "we" is both deictic and anaphoric. According to EV Paducheva, who tried to prove that in the lexical sense of words belonging to the category of deictic means there is a reference to this or that type of referent, "They are." Emil Benvenist emphasized that rhymes and other related deictic characters are devoid of signifiative content, that their referent is not constant, but varies with respect to the state of speech. According to him, the meaning of the pronoun "I" can be determined only in relation to the performance of a particular speech action (locution), and this speech action always remains unique, separate, not repeated. Since each speech action is associated with a separate object (event, object in reality), the referent of the pronoun "I" also changes. In short, the form of "I" exists only from a linguistic point of view in the spoken action being performed. The Farang linguist considers the relation of the indicators of a person, time, place, object to the time of speech: here - there; now - then; today - that day - yesterday; on the eve - tomorrow - after a day as an event that occurs in the opposite of concepts. But the referent of this type of expression is often regarded as a very superficial - self-evident phenomenon. The semantic features of these expressions are not directly related to the “reality” or the fact that the object of the event is in time and space. On the contrary, the language system "commands" these groups of expressions to perform the tasks that arise in the process of interpersonal communication. Lyson solves this problem by creating "meaningless" characters that are deprived of a reference to reality and are always ready for new use, and that these characters are immediately involved in the speech activity of the speaker. "become" characters. " Philosophers have once noted that the meaning of deictic expressions changes in relation to the subject of speech - the communicative purpose of the speaker. Bertrand Russell describes the words “I,” “this,” “here,” and “now” as key egocentric words, and their meanings change with time and space. acknowledged: the word "now" means a certain degree of duration of time in each use; The word "here" denotes a special place for the "I" in every action; "I mean anyone who pronounces it."

Finition of L. Wittgenstein, who followed his teacher, is the same: "I" is not the name of a person, "here" is not a place, "this" is not a name. However, some researchers do not dare to fully acknowledge the egocentric nature of dexterity. W. Schmidt, G. Raux, I. A. Sternin, and others say that the center of the deictic field can be occupied by “you / you,” the addressee. So, "One step forward!", "Turn right!" such as when command speech acts are executed, the main focus is on the command recipient. In B. Russell's work, however, there is an idea that the meaning of all kinds of egocentric words can be correctly described by the pronoun "this, that". Perhaps the opinion of the English philosopher is logically correct, because all kinds of deictic expressions express the meaning of a sign, and since the speaker is at the center of the display area, the starting point of the sign is also his "eye o". is a piece of reality. In the communicative expression of this reality, the "this" indicator plays a key role. But the conformity of logical content to linguistic meaning is not always observed. Psychologist VF Petrenko, who describes the concept of "meaning" as a "generalized model of the object reflected in the mind of the person," notes that the formation of this model is not a simple activity: distinguishing important features and characteristics and creating a generalized model twist ”. So the formation of linguistic meaning is a complex process. An important feature of the object in reality in the formation of meaning - the reflection of its features is not a simple process, but these features must be important in terms of human social activity, experience. More precisely, this importance, the importance itself, arises on the basis of social experience.

In the formation of the meaning of linguistic signs, the reflection of human activity, the results of his social experience, of course, becomes clearer in the context of the subject and other fully meaningful words. Emotions and inner experiences in the process of speech are formed as a personal attitude of the person, which is expressed in some elements of the text.

There are differing views on the question of whether the issue of a particular emotional relationship applies to all style texts, or whether it exists only in artistic style texts. In some works, the thesis that a particular emotional relationship is alien to the scientific text, "... the subjective emotional attitude of the speaker is inherent in the artistic style of figurative reflection of reality, and partly in the journalistic and conversational style." According to these scholars, the text of the scientific style consists mainly of neutral words, so it is emphasized that the special emotional attitude is not specific to the scientific text. [Hakimov M.2013.150].Text rhetoric arises on the basis of the reciprocal speech activity of the addressee and the addressee and is determined by the act of speech influence. Text is a linguistic unit. The text also has two aspects - two aspects of study - that is, content and form. This is fully explored by text linguistics. Rhetoric, meaning "oratory" in Greek, was the art of oratory and later took the form of a systematic science. In text rhetoric, the main task is to compose the text, mark, place, choose words, express in words, choose style, high, medium, low style elevation, attach words, create stylistic figures. For example:

Umarkhan Eshan shuddered. Umarkhan Eshan stuttered and said: "Taksir ..." he says, "Taqsir, I was in my late eighties ..." "The mind is not in the age, the mind is in the head, believe me!" Said General Skoblev. At the age of thirty-two, I tore Kokand to shreds! What did you do when you hit eighty?

"A thirty years aged man is called brave, a forty years aged man is called lion" Taqsir .... [T.Murod. “Fields left by my father”. 2018.28].

In this microtext, the position of the authors of the word, the purpose, the emphasis on logic, the tone illuminates the illocutive act. The perlocutory act of the discourse between the invading General Skoblev and the eighty-year-old Umarkhan Eshan the floor and is actually seen in the expression of meanings such as uncultured, worthless. From the text there is a clash of opposing personalities, which opens the interpretation of the person. The word "taqsir" has different meanings:

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a) respect, trust, promotion;

b) pitching, which is the exact opposite, a strong irony - disgust, disgust, stubbornness, hatred for the subversive, wrapped in a positive shell of words.

In addition, to say "I'm in my late eighties ..." is not a claim, but a sign of strong respect in our people, not to ignore the words of an older man, to listen to him with respect.

Also, the phrase “Ofarin, taqsir, ofarin” is expressed at the peak of pitching, irony. Because “- At the age of thirty, I brought Khiva to its knees! At the age of thirty-two, I tore Kokand to shreds! ” in his speech he boasts of the lowest, ugliest manifestation of humanity with his own mouth, is an expression of the author's semantics of crookedness, domination, and arrogance. In Umar Eshan's short dialogue discourse, too, the illusion of the illusion of our people, the richness of the proverb, the expression of its inner, hidden meaning, is the "I" of the deix of the person and "What did you do when you beat Saxon?" formed in the attitude of the word “You” in the sentence, which reflects disrespect, such as contempt.

From the rhetoric of this text, clarity, clarity, expressiveness, the specific use of the hidden expression of language is defined by tone.

The person’s dexterity points to the participants in the speech act and directs the

action. The social status of an individual is determined by his or her place in society and in the community. Indicators of social status are a person's profession, source of income, wealth, education, etc. It is the inequality of these indicators that shapes the social distance between individuals (or groups) that provides a hierarchy of community structure. The stratification of individuals on one or another frontier of social distance is an uneven distribution of privileges in society (ruler-servant, chief-servant, intellectual-illiterate, etc.).

As mentioned above, while social status is determined by a person's social status in society, the content of a social role consists of a set of requirements assigned to him or her in that society. According to the Polish sociologist Jan Shempanski [1969: 71], the role is "a relatively constant and interconnected system of actions, and these actions are a response to the actions of others performed on the basis of one or another pattern specific to group members." In discourse, content is created that meets the purpose of the information. This content contains socio-cultural information that reflects the attitudes of communicators, their social status, moral and ethical norms in society. The availability of this type of information and the communicative purpose of the content ensure the effectiveness of communication, the discourse can be a medium. Both discourse and textual events are places where the conscious activities of the participants in a dialogue meet. Conscious activity always has a spiritual and cultural basis. [Safarov Sh. The same source].

Since the possessor of the grammatical form of a sentence is a person, it is interpreted differently at the level of language. In the study of speech in system-structural linguistics - in possessive and impersonal sentences or in the category of interjection, the question of personality has a completely different interpretation.

A study of the person actant of the cut category and its speech event shows that the person actant and the owner of the sentence are mutually proportional, but not the same thing. In this case, the person may or may not be equal to the owner and may be equal to zero. The actant of the person in the category of cut is a separate linguistic essence, which differs from the concepts of subject, agent, semantic person. The verbal event of a person's actant has a separate appearance in possessive and possessive sentences. In particular, in possessive pronouns the person actant is equal to the possessor, in possessive pronouns there is no person actant, so it is zero. For this reason, the main task depends on the perspective and study of linguistics on the issue of personality.

Thus, the importance of deixis in the language system is incomparable. A thorough study of it reveals the content of verbs that help to perform the deixis function in the text in the analysis of authentic scientific text in language, which in turn reveals the notion of deictic specificity in scientific communication. The meaning of this event coordinates a communicative action that can be based on, understood, and analyzed by the individual or context. [Ahmedova M. 2019.42]

The dexterity category is considered to be the main source of research in pragmalinguistics. The object of his study is the dexterity of the person. So, we can say that the potential of personality dexterity in pragmalinguistics is one of the issues that is not yet fully covered and awaits its study.

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ZAKHIRIDDIN MUHAMMAD BABUR'S CONTRIBUTION TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF MUSICAL ART

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ABSTRACT

The article gives an examination the contribution of the outstanding commander and composer Zakhiriddin Muhammad Babur, founder of the Mughal dynasty, poet, historian, statesman, to the cultural development of many peoples. It should be noted that Bobur's activities within the field of music have not been sufficiently studied. It is safe to say that investigate at the level of scientific research is one of the foremost pressing issues today. There were other stories told about Sheikh Nai. With regard to melodies, he was so well versed that when he listened a tune, he said: "Such and such a melody, composed by such and such, is in tune with this".

KEYWORDS: *Babur, Makom, Performer, Navai, Shashmakom, Melody, Composer, Musical Art.*

INTRODUCTION

Zakhiriddin Muhammad Babur,the founder of the Baburid dynasty, the great commander and the famous poet, is one of the most talented and spiritually mature persons in the history of mankind. He was interested in art and literature, wrote poetry in Turkic and Persian. Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur made an invaluable contribution not only to literature, but also through it in many areas. Babur with his worldview, culture and confession was able to impact the social improvement of many peoples and this convention was appropriately proceeded by his ensuing eras. In his compositions, Babur noted the significance of otherworldly existence and edification, both in government and in relations with people. It is additionally essential that he achieved outstanding results within the field of literature, miniature, creative activity, and especially music.

THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

As an incredible historian, a gifted military leader, an incredible scientist and a conspicuous statesman, Bobur was exceptionally fond of the art of music. In addition, he had the necessary information in the field of music. This is proving by the memoirs of “Boburnoma” (the book of life), as well as treatises, chronicles, historical sources and numerous literary samples.

It ought to be noted that Bobur’s exercises within the field of music have not been sufficiently studied. It is safe to say that investigate at the level of scientific research is one of the foremost squeezing issues nowadays. At this arrange, we expected to analyze the incredible commitment of Babur (and Baburids) to the improvement of melodic craftsmanship.

It should be noted that Bobur’s activities within the field of music have not been sufficiently studied. It is safe to say that investigate at the level of scientific research is one of the foremost pressing issues today. At this stage, we intend to analyze the great contribution of Babur (and Baburids) to the development of musical art.

Inspired by the talent of his companion Sultan Husan Mirza, Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur cited the taking after information: a special outfit of music performers served in the palace for rulers and courtiers, which included masters of art and outstanding musicians.“Khoja Abdulla Marvarid is a performer of the“*Konun*”instrument and composer, a musician Kuli Muhammad Udiy, is known as a skillful performer of the instrument“*borbad*”and“*Kitor*”. Shaikh Nai is a master of the “*nay-tube*” and “*borbad*” instruments. KulomShodiy and Binoy are the compilers of a collection of popular songs and melodies” [1].

This data exemplifies Bobur not as it were as an expert of music, but also as a mature representative of musical science. He skillfully evaluates the performed works of the court musicians as a performer.

In the work “Mahbubul-Kulub” (Beloved of Hearts), the thinker Navoi calls the singers and musicians “*mutrib*” and “*muganniy*”, and Babur Mirzo found it essential to name the court musicians “alinama”. For the splendor of the palace, he pulled in and supported renowned singers and musicians, poets and writers. According to the source of the Indian writer Athar Abbos Rizvi “India in the Mughal period” [1] (translated by ZiyodullaNasullayev), in the royal residence of the shah on certain days of the week (Monday and Wednesday), evenings of “music and songs” were organized under the name “*ahlemurod*” and these days were considered sacred as dreams come true.

Describing the abilities of musicians, Babur uncovers them with a creative approach: no one of the musicians performed “*kunun*” on the instrument like Khoja Abdullah Marwary. And again, KulmuhammadUdiy. How the strings of his *gijak* sound? Among the performers, like those of KulmuhammadUdiy, no one has succeeded in composing *peshravas*(leading, progressive) [2].Shaikh Nai, in addition to his “*nay-tube*” instrument, also played the *gijak*. But not so many songs are made. One of the composers was KulomShodiy. Shodiy was the child of Hofiz. He performed, but not in the circle of these musicians. Bina was also a composer. And he had good *tunes* and *patterns* [3].

“No one of the musicians played on the *konun* like Khoja Abdallah Merverid. This has as of now been mentioned. There was also KulmuhammadUdiy. He played the *gijak* well, pulling three

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strings on it. No one among performers and performers has composed so many good *peshravas*[4] (melodies).

There was also SheikhiNai. He also played well the oud and *gijak*. He played the “*nay-tube*” delightfully from the age of twelve or thirteen. Once at a feast at Badi al-Zaman Mirza SheikhiNai played one piece well. Kul-Muhammad could not play this on the Gejak and said: “*Gejak* is an imperfect instrument”. The Sheikhs immediately took the *gejak* from the hands of Kulmuhammad and played this piece cleanly and well. There were other stories told about Sheikh Nai. With regard to melodies, he was so well versed that when he listened a tune, he said: “Such and such a melody, composed by such and such, is in tune with this”. However, he composed few works; one or two *nakshas* are attributed to him.There was also Shah KuliGijaki. He is originally from Iraq. Arriving in Khorasan, he began to practice playing instruments and made progress. He composed many *nakshas* and other works. There was also Hussein Udi. He did interesting things with the oud: he left one string on the oud and played on it. He had a flaw: playing the instrument, he was mincing. Once Sheibani Khan ordered him to play. Hussein-Udi began to choose and select and played poorly, besides, he brought not his claim instrument, but someone else's, unusable. Sheibani Khan understood everything and requested to slap him on the neck right there at the feast. This is often the as it were great deed in the world that Sheibani Khan has done. Indeed, he did well.Such arrogant people should be punished even more. Gulyam-Shadi, the son of the singer Shadi, also belonged to the composers of music. Although he played instruments, he was not on a par with those performers. He has nice *sauts* and *nakshas*. At that time there was no person who would have composed so many *nakshas* and *sauts*. In the end, Sheibanihan sent him to the Kazan khan Mohammed-Amin-khan; more information about him was not available. There was also Mir-Azu; this one did not play, he was only a writer. Although he has few works, there are some interesting things among them.Bennai was also a writer; he has good *sauts* and *nakshas*. Another of the incomparable people of that time was Pahlavan-Muhammad-Bou-Said. He was an outstanding wrestler and also composed poetry and composed *sautas* and *nakshas*; he has a good *naksh-pattern* in the *char-gah* mode [5].

Musicians - performers, singers and composers mentioned in the memoirs of Zakhiriddin Muhammad Babur were important participants in the cultural life of that period.

Babur’s work in the art of classical speech occupies a subsequent special place after Navoi. A number of sources indicate that the poets who are also called composerswere the composers of melodies that were part of the *maqoms* of that time under the name *naksh-pattern*, *peshrav*, *savt* and *chorgokh*[6].

I would like to note that during Babur's time in relation to the work of the Composers, the term “*bolabtur*” was used, which means (“to tie”) and expresses the concept of “musical writer”.

The scientific monograph “makoms” by musicologist IskhokRajabov depicts, to a certain extent, the composer’s work of AlisherNavoi. The monograph too contains a few valuable tasks related to the art of the past, in specific, the composition of creativity and the form of melodies. The author also mentions the demeanor of Zakhiriddin Muhammad Babur to the musical creativity of Navoi. “Babur himself was a composer, and in the style of “makom”, RostiPanjgokh created a work called “*saj*” [6], composes the Mass migration of the Rajabs and subsequently emphasizes the composer's creativity of Babur.

CONCLUSION

At the end of the article, I would like that, unlike other rulers of the world, Zakhiriddin Muhammad Babur was not as it were an extraordinary military leader, but also an incredible poet, historian, statesman and founder of the Mughal dynasty. He had great respect for the culture and art of numerous peoples and hence made a tremendous contribution to the cultural development of many peoples of Central Asia, Afghanistan and India.

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[3] "Peshrav, nash, savt", "amal" are musical terms used in many ancient treatises on music, expressing the form of a particular melody or the ways of composing melodies.

[4] Baburnama. Zakhiriddin Babur. – Baku: 2011. – pp. 267-268

[5] These musical terms are also used in many ancient treatises on music like "peshrav".

[6] IskogRazhabov. (2006) "*Makoms*". – Tashkent: - p. 35.

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SEMANTIC AND STRUCTURAL FEATURES OF THE LEXICAL AND SEMANTIC FIELD OF BEAUTY IN THE RUSSIAN LANGUAGE

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ABSTRACT

This article examines the semantic and structural features of the lexical and semantic field of "beauty" in the Russian language. The lexical and semantic field of the basic lexeme "beauty" is defined: beautiful, pretty, natural beauty, cute , attractive appearance, good, deftly. Russian Etymological Dictionary edited by Fasmer M., Explanatory Dictionary of the Russian Language by Dal V. I. and Explanatory Dictionary by Ozhegov S. I. were used to identify the characteristics of each component of the lexical and semantic field of the lexeme "beauty".

KEYWORDS: *Semantics, Lexico-Semantic Field, Lexeme, Etymology, Microfield, Beauty, Good, Dexterous, Beautiful, Attractive Appearance.*

INTRODUCTION

In modern linguistics, the study of the semantics of a word is one of the leading tasks. We are faced with the question of why the problems of semantic research remain in the focus of attention of modern linguists. This can be proved by the fact that it is through this aspect that the communicative essence of language, pragmatics, is revealed, and the content side of language is connected with the cognitive activity of a person, thus representing a conglomerate of epistemological, ethical, philosophical and other problems. Another factor that semantics in linguistics is considered one of the priority areas is that it underlies all that is of interest in this period, associated with the awakening of national consciousness, the humanization of all spheres of life, and acts as a common denominator in the study of nomination, communication, etc. (Linguistics at the end of the XX century, p. 392).

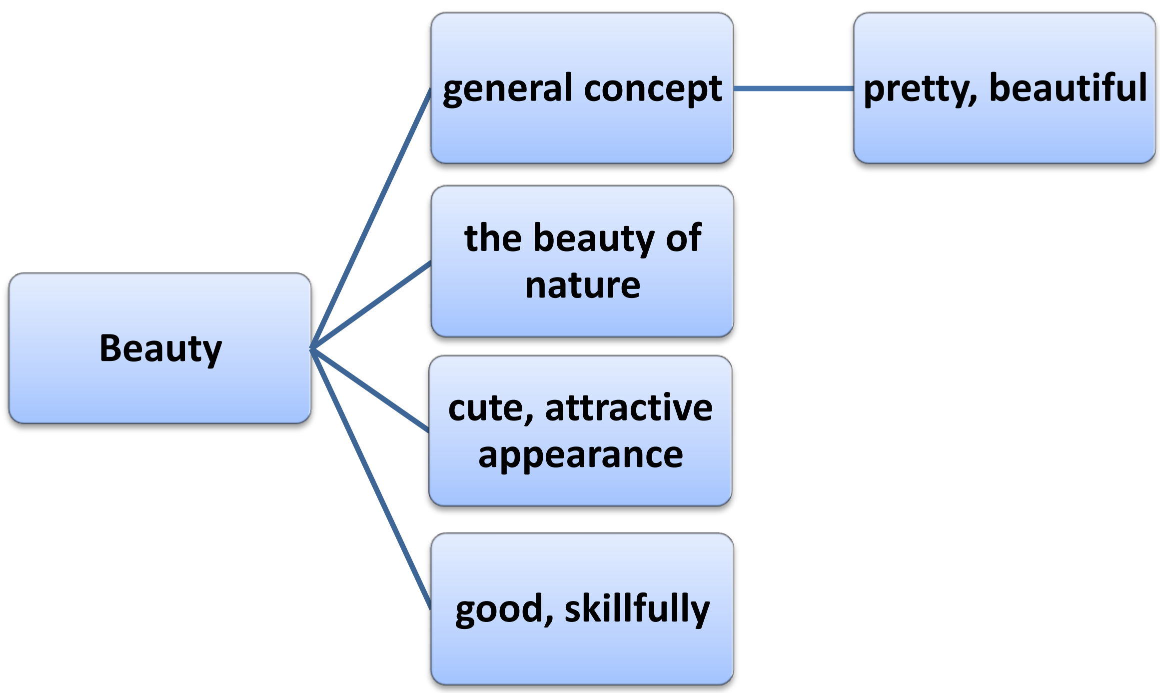
Modern scientists (I. G. Olshansky, V. M. Pavlov, I. V. Sentenberg) note it as one of the characteristic features that determine the development of modern theories of meanings, the expansion of the scope, object and sources of semantic research, where the semantic field acts as the object of analysis. The most significant achievement of linguistics of the XX century is the concept of the field principle of the system organization of linguistic phenomena. Due to the fact that the current stage of development of lexicology and semasiology is characterized by the relevance of the study of expressive vocabulary, many works have appeared devoted to the study of the semantics of individual groups of emotionally expressive vocabulary (N. A. Lukyanova, V. K. Kharchenko, N. B. Lavrentieva, T. V. Matveeva, A.V. Vasilyeva, E. M. Wolf, L. A. Sergeeva and others). At the moment, there is a clear turn in linguistics from the study of the structure of the language to its functioning. The increased interest of linguists in the consideration of expressive vocabulary is associated with the adequacy of the reflection of its units in dictionaries, and its practical significance is obvious, but a common opinion on the functional features of this group of vocabulary has not yet been developed.

In order to find out the lexical representation of the basic lexeme "beauty" in the Russian language, it is advisable to turn to the analysis of the lexical and semantic field.

The semantic field makes it possible to find out the frequency in the use of lexemes that express this concept, on the one hand, and on the other, the structure of the field will allow you to clarify the boundaries and location of words that represent the concept of "beauty".

First, let's consider the lexico-semantic field of the basic lexeme "beauty". Schematically, it looks like this (see Diagram 1).

Scheme 1.Lexical and semantic field of the concept of "beauty" in the Russian language.



Let's find out the original semantics of the nuclear lexeme "beauty", using the data of etymological dictionaries.

In Russian, the word "beauty" appeared in the XI century from the Old Slavic lexeme "beauty". It goes back to the Indo-European basis "-krot-s-", "kros-s-kras" and is probably related to the Old Norse - "hrosa" - "to boast", the New Norse - "hros" - "glory", hence the Old Norse "hrodr" - "glory" [11, Vol. 2: 367].

Hence, it can be assumed that initially "beauty" could mean "sacrificial fire among the Slavs"; this is indicated by the similarity with lexemes from other Indo-European languages, including Germanic.

As defined above, the lexical and semantic field of the concept of "beauty" includes such concepts as "pretty, beautiful "(a generalized concept);" beauty (of nature)"," cute, attractive appearance", "good, deftly" (simple, ironic).

However, it is necessary to consider the etymology of the lexemes that are part of the concepts of the lexico-semantic field "beauty".

The lexeme "beautiful", according to the historical and etymological dictionary of M. Fasmer, was formed from the Old Slavic words "beauty" and "red". The Slavic lexeme "red" (hence "beautiful") means (compare: Ukrainian - "krasny" meaning "beautiful", Bulgarian - "krasen" - "beautiful", Serbo - Croatian - "krasan (krasan)", "krasna (red)" - "beautiful, magnificent", Slovenian - "krasan", Czech - "krasny" - "beautiful", Upper Lusatian - "krasny" - "beautiful", Lower Lusatian - "ksasny" - "beautiful" [11, vol. 2: 368].

Thus, having found out the etymology of the lexemes " beauty "and "red", it becomes clear that the leading meanings of the words" beautiful"," cute" is the designation of the process of creating a phenomenon or thing that could attract attention.

The microfield of "beauty (of nature)" is represented by the lexeme "beauty", which has the plural form and the accent on the second syllable. This word is formed from the lexeme "beauty", the etymology of which was considered above. The lexeme "beauty" in modern usage means beautiful nature, which attracts the eyes of people.

Next, we will analyze the etymology of the words included in the microfield "beautiful, attractive appearance".

Since the lexeme "beautiful" from the etymological point of view, we have already considered above, it is necessary to find out in more detail the history of the words "attractive" and "appearance".

The lexeme "attractive" was formed from the Old Slavic lexemes "влеку", "влечь" and goes back to the Church Slavonic, instead of the native Russian "волоку".

Consider the etymology of the Slavic lexeme " волоку"("волочь") [compare: Ukrainian - "волоку", "волочи", Belarusian - "волоку", "волокщ", Old Russian - "волоку", "волочи", Bulgarian - "влекй", Serbo-Croatian - " вуЬи", " вуЬёт", Proto-Slavic - "* velkq"]. It is related to Lithuanian "velku, vilkti" - "to drag", Avestan - "varak" - "to drag", Greek - " ехю" - "I drag", Latin - "sulcus" - "furrow"," sulco, - are " - "to plow", Albanian - "helk'"," hek' " - "I pull, I tear" [11, Vol.1: 342].

Hence, it is clear that the main meaning of the lexeme "drag" is the designation of an action directed towards the subject ("drag", "pull", "tear").

The prefix "pri -" [compare: Ukrainian - "pri", Old Russian - "pri", Old Slavic - "PRI", Bulgarian - "pri", Serbo-Croatian - "pri", Slovenian - "pri", Czech - "rp", Polabian - "prei"]. It is related to the Lithuanian "prie" - "pri, u, k", the Old Prussian - "prei" - "k, pri", the Latvian - "prie" in "prieds" - "dowry in a transaction", the Serbo-Croatian - "prid" - "dowry in an exchange" [11, Vol. 3: 362].

According to the explanatory dictionary of S. I. Ozhegov, the prefix "pri -" means "an action directed to oneself and committed in one's own interests" [2: 574].

The explanatory dictionary of V. I. Dal defines the meaning of the verb "attract", from which the adjective "attractive" was formed: "to attract something, someone, to drag, to pull, to come dragging. To attract morally, with feeling, by the power of persuasion, for example, to incline to something, to allure, to captivate, and to carry away. For example, Beauty attracts to itself. It attracts the eyes of all" [1: 525].

Thus, the lexeme "attractive" has the meaning of an action directed at a subject that attracts with its not only external beauty, but also internal beauty (the beauty of the feeling "to attract with feeling", the beauty of the soul "to attract morally", the beauty of thoughts "to attract with the power of persuasion").

Let's take a closer look at the "appearance" token. According to the historical and etymological M. Fasmer, this lexeme is formed from the Slavic "ружь in the meaning of" appearance, exterior , image, suit "[compare dialects: Vologda - "ружа" - "gleam, outer side, appearance"; Kazan - "сружи" - "on the outside, out(side), to discover" - "outside, outside", Old Russian - "наруже" - "out of, on the outside"] [11, Vol. 3: 514].

Thus, the semantics of the "beautiful, attractive appearance" microfield can be understood as "a process aimed at creating a subject's appearance or appearance that attracts attention".

Considering the etymology of the lexeme«хороший» («хорош») "good", an assumption is made about its origin from the abbreviated form on "-шъ" from "хоробрый" [compare: Ukrainian - "good", Belarusian - "харашыцца" - "to brag", "to swagger", Old Russian - "хорошь", which began to be used since the XIII century [11, Vol. 4: 267].

The modern use of the adverb "good" can be represented in the meanings of approval of an action and expression of consent [1: 698].

S. I. Ozhegov adds the following to these meanings: "1. positive in its qualities, quite satisfactory, such as it should be; 2. a mark indicating a relatively high assessment of knowledge" [2: 849].

The lexeme "good" is used colloquially when expressing approval of their action (for example, we sit well. Beauty).

The adverb "dexterously", used in the vernacular in an ironic way, was formed from the adjective "dexterous", which goes back to the Old Slavic "ловъ".

In modern Russian, the lexeme "deftly" is used with a touch of irony when talking about the action of the subject, not always positive (for example, he deftly circled it (deception). He did it deftly (beautifully) in the sense of "agile, clever, cunning, skillful", "finding a way out of any situation").

Hence, the lexeme "dexterously" emphasizes the beauty of mental actions ("smart, cunning, finding a way out of any situation, quirky") and physical dexterity ("agile, skillful, nimble").

Thus, a common point when comparing the semantics of microfields: "pretty, beautiful" (a generalized concept); " beauty (nature)", "cute, attractive appearance", "good, deftly" (simple, ironic), included in the lexical and semantic field "beauty", is "the process of attracting, attracting attention to someone or something as a result of any activity", namely:

- «the process of creating a phenomenon (thing) that attracts attention»;

- «the process of aesthetic enjoyment of nature, the beauty of which attracts the attention of people»;

- «a process aimed at creating a subject's appearance or the exterior of an object that would attract attention to itself»;

- «a process that draws attention to the beauty of the mind and physical fitness."

From this it follows that "beauty" is always something that "attracts, draw attention".

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METHODS OF DIETOTHERAPY AND DIETODIAGNOSTICS FOR DIFFERENT TYPES OF FOOD INTOLERANCE IN CHILDREN

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ABSTRACT

Food intolerance is one of the most pressing problems of modern clinical and preventive medicine. The purpose of this article is to familiarize pediatricians with the main types of food intolerances, their diagnosis and treatment using simple elimination diets. When analyzing the results of the study after the course of diet therapy, positive dynamics was noted, which was confirmed by a significant increase in anthropometric data (weight and BMI).

KEYWORDS: *Diet Therapy, Dietetics, Children, Food Intolerances*

INTRODUCTION

It is difficult to find a patient who, at least once in his life, has not encountered the manifestations of certain reactions of the body to food. For the first time, such reactions are usually noted in childhood, although they can occur throughout a person's life. The first indications of unusual reactions to food are known since the time of Hippocrates (460-370 BC), who described adverse reactions to food in the form of gastrointestinal and skin symptoms when drinking cow's milk. Later, in the XVI-XVII centuries, anaphylactic reactions to eggs and fish

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were described, but in the XX century a qualitative change occurred in the composition of the human diet, and "unusual" reactions to food became ubiquitous, which served as a powerful impetus to the study of the phenomena of food intolerance (PN) and food allergy (PA) [1,3,4].

Food intolerance is a common cause of long-term stool disorders in infants [2,5,6,7,8]. An analysis of the case histories of children with prolonged diarrhea shows that in their treatment, the main efforts were directed at combating pathogenic flora and dysbiosis, while dietary correction, if carried out, was timid and inconsistent [9,10,18].

Symptoms of allergies and food intolerances are usually very similar - itching of the skin and mucous membranes, rash, abdominal discomfort, stool disturbances - but the mechanisms are different. An allergic reaction to a product is the body's immune response to an irritant; at the same time, the immune system perceives food proteins as foreign and develops protective antibodies - immunoglobulins E (IgE). The latter provoke an allergic reaction - most often to milk derivatives, eggs, fish and seafood, wheat protein, nuts or soy. As soon as contact with the allergen ceases, the immune system calms down and the allergy symptoms subside [11,13,17,21,25].

In the case of food intolerance (also called "pseudo-allergy"), the immune system does not overreact. Sometimes they say that this condition is associated with the production of type G immunoglobulins (IgG), but Marina Vershinina notes that, unlike IgE, markers of allergy, class G antibodies are the result of a normal reaction of the immune system, that is, an indicator that the body has become acquainted with that or any other food product and is not going to react to it. The doctor emphasizes that laboratory tests for the determination of IgG are not cheap, but the detection of such antibodies in itself does not allow drawing conclusions about the sensitivity to some products [14,16,22,23,24].

If a small amount or even one smell of an allergen is enough for the appearance of allergy symptoms, then food intolerance is more complicated. In the case of pseudo-allergy, the reaction of the body is often delayed (sometimes by several days), and the manifestations are blurred. For example, abdominal pain can be accompanied by fatigue or nasal congestion, which can easily be attributed to overwork or a cold. At the same time, according to doctor Mikhail Gavrilov, food intolerance occurs in adults much more often than food allergies. At risk are those who have metabolic problems or diseases of the gastrointestinal tract, as well as smokers and people who exercise little [12,15,19,20].

According to Marina Vershinina, a separate disease "food intolerance" does not exist at all - but there are many diseases and conditions, against the background of which intolerance of certain substances in food may appear. This may be due to malfunctions in the production of enzymes that digest this or that component (for example, with a lack of the lactase enzyme, the body does not process lactose, milk sugar). The reasons can be inflammation of the intestinal mucosa during infections, and autoimmune processes, and the toxic effect of some products or drugs. Hypersensitivity to chemical food additives - preservatives, dyes, emulsifiers - is also not uncommon [25,26,27,28,29].

Most often, a failure occurs due to the fact that certain enzymes are not produced enough. Usually in children, this is due to the immaturity of the gastrointestinal tract, and in adults, for example, with inflammation of the pancreas. Lactose intolerance usually begins in adults and is considered a normal aging process. Whole milk is a staple of nutrition at an early age, but over

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time, the production of an enzyme that breaks down milk sugar decreases. According to Mikhail Gavrilov, almost a third of people over twenty-five years old notice a worsening of their condition after a glass of whole milk, although they did not have such a problem before. Fructose intolerance develops due to malabsorption - while the work of the so-called fructose carriers, that is, the molecules responsible for the passage of the substance through the intestinal wall, breaks down. Its symptoms - nausea, vomiting, flatulence, diarrhea - resemble poisoning [30, 33, 34, 38, 40].

According to allergist-immunologist Ekaterina Koroteeva, it is not an easy task to detect and cure food intolerance: there are no reliable clinical and laboratory criteria for pseudoallergy. Therefore, when diagnosing, doctors use the exclusion method, first brushing aside food allergies and celiac disease (gluten intolerance, which is based on genetic and autoimmune factors). Stool analysis and a breath hydrogen test can help confirm lactose or fructose intolerance - it detects disorders in the breakdown and absorption of carbohydrates, which often lead to bloating and diarrhea; but in this case the diagnosis will be only preliminary [31,32,35,41,43].

Your doctor will advise you to keep a food diary, recording the foods you eat during the day and how you feel after breakfast, lunch and dinner. The next step is an elimination diet. The specialist removes one "suspicious" component from the diet; If, after six weeks of the diet, the condition improves, then the forbidden food is the culprit of the poor state of health. After that, such a product can be introduced into the diet, but in small portions and with awareness of the consequences. If there is still no improvement, then you need to try another option [36,37,38,39,42,44].

The purpose of this article is to familiarize pediatricians with the main types of food intolerances, their diagnosis and treatment using simple elimination diets. Lactose (milk sugar) intolerance - the most common form of prolonged diarrhea - is associated with a decrease in the activity of lactase, which is parietally in the brush border of the enterocytes of the small intestine. As a result, a significant part of the non-hydrolyzed lactose enters the large intestine, where it undergoes microbial fermentation with significant gas formation, a decrease in fecal pH to 4.0-5.0 and a delay in water absorption.

Sour, watery stools are a reliable sign of lactase deficiency. In most cases, a decrease in lactase activity occurs under the influence of intestinal infections (if bacterial, rotavirus, etc.), which is manifested by the lack of normalization of the stool against the background of normal feeding.

The better tolerance of breast milk compared to cow's milk may be due to the predominance of a-lactose in it, while cow's milk mainly contains B-lactose. Slower passage of breast milk through the intestine can also promote more complete breakdown of lactose while partially retaining lactase activity.

Much less common are primary forms of a hereditary nature, in which stool disorders are not associated with a previous infection, but are caused by congenital lactase deficiency.

Intolerance to cow's milk proteins (more often B-lactoglobulin), the second most common type of intolerance, is manifested by stubborn, watery stools, often mixed with blood, the rapid development of hypotrophy, and sometimes an allergic rash. Children are usually reluctant to eat formula milk, regurgitate. In most cases, the deterioration of the child's condition is associated with the introduction of dairy products into the diet.

A fairly common form of intolerance is celiac disease (celiac disease), in which contact of the mucous membrane of the small intestine with protein (gluten) leads to its atrophy with a sharp malabsorption. Celiac disease is characterized by abundant (polyfecal-daily stool weight reaches 200-300g), fatty, often frothy stools, malnutrition (body weight deficit 20-40%), an increase in abdominal volume. Gluten is found in wheat, rye, barley, and oats. Children tolerate rice, buckwheat, corn well. Many children with celiac disease are intolerant to milk protein and tend to be lactose intolerant. On the other hand, gluten intolerance (usually temporary) is quite common with milk protein intolerance.

Congenital sugar and starch intolerance is much less common. It is associated with a defect in the corresponding disaccharidases, sucrase, isomaltase and amylase. In children with prolonged diarrhea, however, one has to reckon with the possibility of a secondary decrease in the activity of these enzymes and correct the diet.

Sometimes there is an intolerance to many proteins (soy, various types of meat), manifested by diarrhea. It is associated with increased permeability of intestinal membranes, but the role of an immunological factor cannot be excluded, since atopic dermatitis is often observed in these children.

Disorders of abdominal digestion in children with food intolerance are common, but they usually do not reach a significant degree, while the violation of membrane digestion can be pronounced. Enzyme replacement therapy without diet therapy usually does not work, these drugs have to be used to improve the digestion of protein and fat.

The role of the microbial factor in children with food intolerances is usually secondary; against the background of prolonged diarrhea, as a rule, dysbiosis develops, and in some children, pathogenic flora is also released.

Dysbacteriosis is primarily associated with a violation of the habitat of intestinal microorganisms, therefore, restoration of normal intestinal function plays a leading role in its treatment.

Diet therapy, especially with the use of fermented milk mixtures, is the most effective way to normalize the intestinal flora. Antibiotics for dysbiosis are contraindicated, the use of eubiotics (bifidumbacterin, colibacterin) often leads to deterioration of the stool. Based on the experience of treating more than 150 patients with dysbiosis, we were convinced that adequate dietary correction, by normalizing the stool, also ensures the normalization of flora, including after long-term unsuccessful therapy with anti-eubiotics (2,6).

Step-by-step dietary diagnostics. When investigating the causes of prolonged diarrhea, it is important to establish the underlying cause. The complexity of diagnosis is that the use of special tests in the presence of diarrhea in a child is usually not possible. We have developed a simple method of "diet diagnosis" that allows you to simultaneously correct the child's diet.

With prolonged (more than 3 weeks) diarrhea with watery stools, low pH (less than 5.5) and gas formation, the diagnosis of lactase deficiency is most likely. In children who are on mixed and artificial feeding, milk and any form are excluded from the diet, dairy products are replaced by a low-lactose product. For this purpose, children who do not receive breast milk have 3-day kefir (1.1-1.65 lactose), but other low-lactose products can be used instead.

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If babies are receiving breast milk, do not immediately switch to low-lactose formulas. Often, with hypolactasia, a good effect is given by replacing half of breast milk with these mixtures at each feeding. This ensures a decrease in the total concentration of lactose and allows you to maintain breastfeeding. In a number of patients with alactasia, stool normalization occurs only after the complete replacement of breast milk with a lactose-free mixture.

Stool normalization with the use of 3-day kefir gives grounds to diagnose lactase deficiency. This diagnosis can be confirmed either with the help of a load of lactose (1 g per 1 kg of body weight), or by provocation with milk (20 ml per 1 kg of body weight): the appearance of acidic watery stools, bloating indicate a decrease in lactase activity. Lactase deficiency is also evidenced by a flat glycemic curve after loading with lactose (an increase in glucose levels after 30-90 minutes than by 20 mg / l). This test is carried out only against the background of persistently normal stool; in children with malnutrition, it is advisable to postpone the test until body weight is restored.

Snowing of lactase activity in secondary forms of lactase deficiency is observed from several weeks to many months: a sample with milk allows, if necessary, to track the dynamics of its recovery. The method for diagnosing lactase deficiency is a chromatographic study of the excretion of sugars in the feces.

With the preservation of loose stools, no increase in body weight, despite the use of low-lactose mixtures, the diagnosis of milk protein intolerance is very likely. In these cases, the next step in diet therapy is the complete elimination of dairy products. At the beginning of treatment, it is also advisable to exclude foods containing gluten and beef. Soy-based formulas are considered the best milk replacer, but in our experience diarrhea can persist with these formulas.

If on a dairy-free diet, the stool usually returns to normal after 2-5 days, then the diagnosis of cow's milk protein intolerance becomes obvious. In a number of children with this form, it is also relatively easy to typify this form with the help of elimination diets. Among the more rare diseases can be called exudative enteropathy in a child with cirrhosis of the liver and exocrine pancreatic insufficiency (Schwachman's syndrome), in children with Crohn's disease. Persistent diarrhea is observed in children with combined forms of immunodeficiency; in these cases, the results of the study of three classes of immunoglobulins are decisive for the diagnosis. We observe persistent diarrhea with hypokalemia in a 2-year-old girl with a tumor of the retroperitoneal space. In making the diagnosis in these cases, in addition to special studies, the lack of effect from elimination diets helped.

A syndrome reminiscent of celiac disease is characteristic of the intestinal form of cystic fibrosis, for which an increase in sweat chloride and usually a normal result of a test with D-xylose is typical: a gluten-free table does not improve stool in these patients.

Diet therapy. As low-lactose milk mixtures, along with 3-day kefir, you can use a low-lactose mixture with malt extract, which is not inferior in efficiency to the Nutrilon premium mixture (lactose-free) produced in Uzbekistan. Instead of kefir, of course, you can use any other lactic acid product (yogurt, acidophilus, etc.) with a correspondingly extended production time.

Children with lactase deficiency, along with the above mixtures, receive dairy-free porridge, cottage cheese, washed from whey. Meat, vegetables, fruits are introduced as usual. Additional prescription of enzyme preparations or eubiotics, as a rule, is not required.

To feed children with cow's milk intolerance, cereals on the water (rice, buckwheat), mashed potatoes, cabbage are used. Various meats are used as a source of protein (lean pork, lamb, turkey); useful horse meat (fresh or canned), which we observed good tolerance even in children of the 2nd month of life. The amount of meat increases from 5-10 to 100 g per day for 7-10 days. The diet is enriched with lard or vegetable oil. The total amount of food increases gradually, so that 70% of the calorie content is reached within 5-7 days. Due to the possibility of disaccharidase deficiency, it is good to include glucose or fructose in the diet. Of enzyme preparations, it may be necessary to prescribe oraza. Pancreatin and preparations containing it (cryon, festal, panzinorm, etc.) can support the phenomena of intolerance. It is advisable to expand the diet no earlier than 1 month after stool normalization.

In children with persistent diarrhea against the background of parenteral nutrition, small amounts of food are administered from 2 to 3 hectares of the day: 20-30 g per intake of a 5% solution of monosaccharides, rice broth or liquid rice porridge, which children usually tolerate well, without deteriorating stool. It is best to start treatment with the introduction of blood plasma inside, 30-50 ml per day. If you are intolerant of starch, instead of porridge, you can try to give mashed cabbage (cauliflower, Brussels sprouts, white cabbage), zucchini, bananas. In the future, from the 7-10th day, the amount of food is brought to normal, vegetable oil is gradually added to the porridge or puree, the type of meat is individually selected.

Parenteral nutrition is a very demanding procedure; the introduction of highly osmolar fluids (usually it is necessary to inject a 15-20% glucose solution, alvezin, lipofundin) is fraught with endothelial injury and the formation of septic thrombi. Therefore, it should be resorted to only in extreme cases and strive for the fastest possible transition to enteral nutrition. Some children have to leave a minimal set of foods (for example, rice porridge, vegetable oil, horse meat, glucose or fructose) for many months; in any case, when expanding the diet, it is necessary to introduce one new product at a time under the control of the stool character.

When confirming the diagnosis of celiac disease, the diet should be strictly gluten-free, since even small amounts of gluten interfere with the restoration of the function of the intestinal mucosa. Rice, buckwheat and corn are widely used. It is necessary to ensure that children do not receive gluten with ready-made products (boiled sausage, canned food in tomato and mustache, to which flour is often added). Many children with celiac disease have reduced lactase activity, which is often accompanied by intolerance to milk proteins. At the beginning of treatment, it is recommended to exclude dairy products. The diet includes different types of meat, fruits, vegetables, fats. Due to poor absorption at the beginning of treatment, the amount of fat can be reduced, it is advisable to prescribe lipase preparations (oraza, pancreatin, panzinorm).

Additional therapeutic effects. Rapid stool normalization and good weight gain in most children, against the background of adequate dietary therapy, make other types of treatment superfluous. Nevertheless, given the limited set of products in the diet of some children, it is necessary to additionally introduce vitamins, they are mandatory for parenteral nutrition.

Above it was said about the use of enzyme preparations to improve intestinal digestion. Abomin, hydrochloric acid with pepsin is indicated for children who eat large amounts of meat. Children on a dairy-free diet should be given calcium salts. In patients with celiac disease, hypocalcemic convulsions may develop during treatment, which requires parenteral calcium administration, as well as the appointment of vitamin D, which improves calcium absorption in the intestine. In the acute phase of the disease, with large fluid losses, it is necessary to correct the water-salt balance and the balance of acids and bases.

CONCLUSIONS:

1. The developed method of diet therapy and dietary diagnostics is more perfect and is shown for long-term use without prejudice to the physical and mental development of infants.

2. When analyzing the results of the study after the course of diet therapy, positive dynamics was noted, which was confirmed by a significant increase in anthropometric data (weight and BMI).

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MEAT PRODUCTIVITY OF YOUNG LOCAL GOATS IN THE CONDITIONS OF KARAKALPAKSTAN

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ABSTRACT

The article presents balance and methods of additional feeding 4,0-4,5 and 9-10 month aged local male goatlings. Indicators of meat productivity were defined in experiment by their ages, chemical broberties of meat and muscular tissues were studied. The information is given about foraging in the condition of pasture and influence of additional feeding on living weight of goatlings.

KEYWORDS: *Goatlings, Meat Production, Additional Feeding, Slaughter Weight, Slaughter Output, Chemical Composition Of Muscle Tissue.*

INTRODUCTION

The coarse-haired goats of Karakalpakstan are an aboriginal breed widespread in all regions of the Republic. They are characterized by unpretentiousness to feed and care and good adaptability to harsh natural and economic conditions. These qualities are valuable biological characteristics of the breed, formed in the process of long-term natural and massive artificial selection. Local goats were bred in close to natural conditions. Their productivity was influenced by such factors as climate, vegetation of natural pastures, terrain, soil, etc.

Economic methods of goat breeding provided for a minimum of protection of animals from unfavorable environmental conditions, and massive artificial selection, obviously, was carried out in the direction of increasing the viability and size of goats. Thus, the variability of coarse-wooled goats proceeded along the path of adaptation of the organism to the harsh and changing natural conditions of the external environment, that is, in the direction of creating hardy viable animals that can put up with scarce feeding conditions, a kind of sharply continental climate, in favorable feeding conditions, quickly create fatty reserves and at the expense of them to transfer the winter lack of fodder.

Local coarse-haired goats, in contrast to such cultivated, highly productive breeds as the Zaanen or Angora, are characterized by a lack of narrow specialization and low productivity. They are bred mainly for meat, milk and wool.

A strong and dry constitution is inherent in the goat of Karakalpakstan. The physique is adapted to the desert-pasture lifestyle. They have strong bones with relatively long and thick tubular head bones.

The degree of knowledge of the problem. The experience of the development of world goat breeding shows that in all goat-breeding countries of the world, an increase in the efficiency of the industry is associated with a more complete use of the meat productivity of goats.

Thus, 5372.4 thousand tons of goat meat are produced annually in the world [8]. It is noted that on average 438.3 million heads are slaughtered for meat annually, 146.0 million heads are slaughtered in China alone, while the average world carcass weight over the past 50 years, it has increased from 10.7 kg to 12.3 kg, or by 14.9%. The heaviest carcasses throughout the period under review were produced in Oceania; in 2009-2013 their weight was 23.3-23.5 kg. In other parts of the world, the mass of goat carcasses was in the range of 10.6-12.4 kg.

The lightest carcasses of goats over the past 13 years have been produced by Argentina (6.6 kg), meat production per one average goat per year can be considered as a generalizing parameter characterizing the conditional meat productivity of each individual animal of the entire goat population of a particular region or country, as well as production efficiency of this type of meat at all stages of its production technology [7]. Meat production per average goat for the period 1961-2013 increased in the world from 3.2 kg to 5.7 kg, or 78.1%. Throughout the entire period, the leader in this indicator until 2012 was Europe - 7.1 kg per head. In Israel, this figure was the highest in the world and amounted to -40.9 kg.

The production of goat meat per capita in the world is determined by the same factors as in other branches of animal husbandry. Per capita production of goat meat worldwide between 1961 and 2013 increased from 0.4 to 0.7 kg per year, or by 75.0%.

The largest amount of goat meat per person is produced in Mongolia - 22.4 kg.

Goat meat is a dietary food product and the meat of young animals is of particular value among the local population, therefore, the study of the meat productivity of goats is an urgent problem. In this regard, the purpose of our research was to study the meat productivity of goats in the year of their birth.

The object of the research: were local goats of different sex, age and constitutional types of animals.

Research methodology. The study of meat productivity was carried out on goats immediately after beating and at 9-10 months of age, after feeding with feeding. At the same time, according to the methodology [1] of SNIIZHK, the following indicators were determined: pre-slaughter weight-weighing of goats after 24 hours of starvation, slaughter weight, weight of fresh and chilled carcasses, chemical composition of muscle tissue. The chemical analysis of muscle tissue was carried out according to generally accepted methods in the laboratory of the Nukus branch of SamVMI.

Research results. The study of meat productivity was carried out on goats immediately after beating and at 9-10 months of age, after feeding with feeding. At the same time, according to the SNIIZhK method, the following indicators were determined: pre-slaughter weight-weighing of goats after 24 hours of starvation, slaughter weight, weight of steam and chilled carcasses, chemical composition of muscle tissue. The data obtained are shown in Table 1 below.

TABLE 1 SLAUGHTER INDICATORS OF GOATS IN THE YEAR OF THEIR BIRTH, N = 3

Indicators	Slaughter age for meat (months)	
	4,0-4,5	9-10
Weight, kg:		
Before-hole	14,8±0,08	27,3±0,16
steamedmascara	7,64±0,12	13,9±0,13
internalfat	0,16±0,03	0,8±0,02
Slaughter	7,8±0,1	14,7±0,13
lethalyield,%	52,7	53,8
chemical composition of muscle tissue,%		
Moisture	71,1	66,4
drymatter	28,9	33,6
Fat	7,5	8,9
Protein	17,4	21,2
Ash	4,0	3,5

Analysis of the data shown in Table 1 shows that the meat productivity of goats is in direct proportion to the age of slaughter. So, the front-slaughter weight at 9-10 months of age was 12.5 kg or 84.4% more than in goats of 4.0-4.5 months of age, and the weight of the steamed carcass was 6.26 kg or 70, sixteen%. The difference in slaughter yield was 1.1%.

The emergence of such a significant difference was also facilitated by the fact that goats at 9-10 months of age were slaughtered for meat after preliminary feeding with feeding, that is, sixty days before slaughter, in addition to grazing on pastures, the goats were additionally given one kilogram of pasture hay in the morning and in the evening - by 0.3 kg of concentrated feed.

The same animals showed a greater accumulation of internal fat - 0.64 kg.

Analysis of the results of the obtained data showed that the meat of young goats is characterized by softness and tenderness, which is evidenced by a high moisture content, while there was more moisture (by 7.1%) in the meat of goats when beating, they also had a lower content of fat and protein - by 18.7 and 21.8 percent, respectively.

TABLE 2 LIVE WEIGHT OF ADULT ANIMALS, KG

Animal groups Considered	Animal groups Considered	Spring Autumn	Spring Autumn
		M±m	M±m
Adultgoats	25	31,1±0,36	40,4±0,72
Goatsadults	25	41,2±0,53	60,1±0,54

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Analysis of table -2 shows that the carcass yield when slaughtering goats, depending on fatness, ranges from 37 to 50% of live weight, and the maximum yield is given by fattened wallops. Unlike the meat of local sheep, goat meat has a poorly developed upper fat layer, but there is more internal fat [3]. The best quality meat is produced by young woods 6-7 months old in autumn slaughter [5,6,]. Some of the rolls used as leaders of goat and sheep flocks are kept for up to 5-6 years.

Local goats are distinguished by high mobility and quick response to environmental conditions. The head of local breeds of goats is of medium size, with a wide forehead, the nasal bones are mostly concave, less often there is a straight profile and a single convex one. The ears are large, thick, drooping or semi-drooping, overgrown with covering hair from the outside. The skin is thin, subcutaneous fat deposits are poorly expressed [2,4].

The average live weight of goats at birth is 2.6 kg, of goats - 2.9. The mass of young animals born in twins at birth is 14-15% less than singles. By 1.5-2 years old, under satisfactory keeping conditions, twin kids in live weight catch up with the ones.

The maximum weight of goats reaches 5-6 years of age, and after 3-5 years, its growth is insignificant.

TABLE-3 LIVE WEIGHT OF KIDS AT WEANING FROM THEIR MOTHERS (4.0-4.5 MONTHS OF AGE), KG

Period	Period	heads	M±m	C %
birth sex animals February Goats	Birth sex animals	17	14,1±0,11	2,8
	February Goats	19	15,1±0,13	3,9
Goats March Goats	Goats	24	13,7±0,18	2,9
	March Goats	23	14,1±0,18	2,8
Goats April Goats	Goats	25	12,9±0,16	2,3
	April Goats	25	13,4±0,18	2,9

The results of the table indicate that, the live weight depends on the period of birth, in the month of February there is a much larger live weight (14.1-15.1 kg) compared to April (12.9-13.4 kg).

CONCLUSIONS

Thus, the results of the conducted studies allow us to state that young local goats in the conditions of Karakalpakstan are characterized by relatively good meat productivity, while it is more profitable to kill them for meat in the year of birth at 9-10 months of age after pre-feeding with feeding. This technological approach will contribute to both increasing meat production and improving its quality [9].

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THE ISSUE OF THE FORMATION THE POLITICAL CULTURE OF YOUNG PEOPLE IN THE CONTEXT OF PLURALISM

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ABSTRACT

The article discusses the role of youth in building a democratic civil society, the problem of youth consciousness and thinking in the context of a variety of opinions, as well as the concept of political culture in the upbringing of a harmoniously developed generation. It also describes that political culture is a phenomenon associated with a variety of opinions, freedom of thought, that is, a culture of free expression of opinions.

KEYWORDS: *Diversity Of Opinion, Progressive, Regressive, Ideal, Political Culture, Liberal, Need, Freedom.*

INTRODUCTION

It is known that an important factor in the implementation of the tasks of building any democratic civil society is the fact that the social life of young people is based on diversity of opinion and the formation and development of political culture in them.

"Youth" is a rapidly changing, rapidly reacting to political events, slightly overestimated, emotional, intellectual and politically immature stratum of society. When young people are confronted with different socio-political, ideological views, first of all, they are required to have their own independent opinion, political views. Their inherent credibility and "impact-prone" characteristics do not rule out the possibility that some unhealthy thoughts may simply follow, regardless of the point of view. That is why the issue of healthy freedom of thought among young people is one of the most pressing issues today.

"Another important issue that always worries us is the behavior of our young people, in a word, their worldview", he said. Today the times are changing rapidly. Young people are the ones who feel these changes the most. May the youth meet the requirements of their time? But at the same time, he should not forget himself" [1], said President Sh.Mirziyoev.

THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

Diversity of opinion - progressive, liberal (free), evolutionary (gradual), real (practical), that is, constructive views and regressive, totalitarian, revolutionary (revolutionary), utopian (imaginary), that is, it is not a synthesis of attempts to produce a negative result, but an unconstitutional state, concept, and action, based on ideological diversity, diversity of views and interests, expressing brilliant goals such as freedom, initiative, creativity. At the heart of diversity of opinion is the organization of the unity of interests and aspirations of the subjects on the basis of conscious discipline and organization. Diversity of ideas also means the merging, consolidation, popularization, synthesis of different approaches to the means that ensure the supremacy of universally recognized rules, rather than mutual competition, struggle, conflict between different ideas.

Indeed, diversity of opinion is not dispersion, but rather a criterion that leads to the consolidation of public administration, which takes into account the views and activities of all. So the diversity of ideas is not to unite around a progressive idea, but rather to form it, to build a priority idea, to unite around the most creative idea. At the same time, it is assumed that it will not be an absolute dominant opinion. At the same time, the diversity of opinions is the exaggeration of the idea and the one-sided exaggeration of the idea, the establishment of a solitary idea and its blind follow-up, the denial of worship. Diversity of opinion is a synonym for constructive-analytical choice of the multivariate development of ideological pluralism, an opportunity to create a clear and perfect idea. So what is pluralism itself? Under what conditions and environment does it manifest itself?

Pluralism (lat. pluralis - plural) 1) a philosophical view that assumes that there are several (or many) independent beginnings of being or several bases of knowledge. At the same time, it means that there are a lot of interests, ideas, views [2].

Diversity of opinion is the most optimal way to choose and use the highest example of human thinking in the realization of human goals, dreams, aspirations, life ideals, to have a positive impact on human spiritual movement and intelligence. It should be noted that diversity of views should consist of ideas that mobilize, organize, accelerate social development, feed on modern, universal, universal achievements, as well as general and practical, multifaceted and universal, universal model of building a strong and legal state. This also serves to protect the minds of young people from various spiritual threats.

The diversity of opinions is manifested in relation to human thinking. As in all spheres, there are changes and innovations in the field of thinking and worldview. Thoughts, ideas, concepts also change when you look at society. This is due to a new view of consciousness and thinking, as well as new views and attitudes, changes in perception and imagination. In this sense, traditional views, instead of a form of thinking, always appear new thoughts, ideas and concepts, which have a strong impact on the development of society, change. In this sense, there are also ideas: a) progressive (positive, constructive), b) some regressive, hindering development (ancient, very traditional, rigid) thoughts, and ideas [3, pp. 12-13]. The education of young people to think in a progressive way, as well as the ability of young people to use these ideas and views in a positive way, to react to changes in society in a new spirit, testifies to the formation of political culture among young people.

In the political culture of young people, the problem of opinion is inextricably linked with “freedom” and “freedom of thought”. Where freedom is not legally or politically guaranteed, freedom of thought will not be manifested. In this sense, the problem of freedom has interested many political scientists and philosophers. For example, I.Kant studied the “ethical” and moral views of the French Enlightenment. I.Kant advocated “changing the traditional way of thinking in metaphysics” [4, p. 226].

But in the political culture of young people it is not easy to achieve in practice, it has its own complexities, and its implementation depends on many factors. Political culture requires freedom of thought and responsibility to be compatible. “Freedom of thought” and “freedom of speech” do not mean that any age can be expressed to any person, regardless of its meaning, responsibility. Because if the different ways of thinking of different young people lead to “discord” between them, to some conflicts - it becomes a negative phenomenon and can hinder development. However, this cannot be a reason to view diversity as a negative phenomenon. On the contrary, it is necessary to think, determine, and justify the factors from the point of view of political culture about the reasons that lead to conflict and contradictions. From this we can say that diversity of political views is a natural need from the point of view of the development of society. At the same time, the observance of diversity of opinion is reflected in the inextricable link between human freedom and the purpose and interests of its implementation and political reality.

Diversity of opinion, through its own democratic norms and principles, serves to bring out different views and interests. Unless young people have a high level of political culture, it is likely that the different goals and interests in the diversity of opinions, views may not always serve as a mobilizing, unifying factor. Therefore, in a context of diversity of opinion, a high political culture is required, especially from young people. The formation of political culture in young people is clearly reflected in different opinions, views and attitudes. It is a specific political consciousness and cultural responsibility.

Political culture is a phenomenon associated with diversity of opinion, freedom of thought, that is, a culture of free expression of opinion. It requires that certain criteria be based on principles. To do this, young people must first be free, that is, feel free, understand and appreciate it. A person who is under pressure from someone who is not free cannot express his opinion freely.

CONCLUSION

To sum up, **first of all**, the formation of the political culture of young people in the context of diversity of opinion requires them to understand the essence of political events, to have a high consciousness and culture.

Second, “The concept of diversity of opinion has a broad meaning, not all ideas express noble goals, diversity of opinion is characterized by the expression of different meanings, goals and interests.

Third, diversity of opinion differs in relation to social life and different fields of science. And it has a specific meaning. Accordingly, the diversity of philosophical and political views must be distinguished.

Fourth, diversity of opinion is inextricably linked to freedom of thought, a democratic political environment, and principles. Democracy creates a unique political environment for diversity of opinion.

Fifth, diversity of opinion requires that each age be an independent thinker, taking into account the difference between thought and thought, forming a culture of responding with thought against thought.

Sixth, diversity of opinion is a great opportunity for young people to advance their political culture. At the same time, the political culture requires young people to approach it with special responsibility and competence.

Seventh, where there are different opinions, there are also different political views and interests. This makes it important for young people to enrich their political intelligence, knowledge and experience, to adopt and adhere to the democratic principles inherent in the world political culture.

Eighth, the inextricable link between young people's political culture and diversity of opinion is constantly changing and gaining new content and meaning through changes and updates in political life. The role of diversity of opinion as an important factor in the formation and strengthening of youth political culture is growing.

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ATTENTION IS THE BASIS OF INTELLECTUAL ACTIVITY

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ABSTRACT

This article presents the impact of attention on the intellectual activity of students. In the paradigm of the humanistic approach to reforming the school education system, which emphasizes the importance of schoolchildren acquiring not only a certain set of knowledge, but also the formation of personal qualities that meet the requirements of modern society.

KEYWORDS: *Intelligence, Intellectual Development, Emotional Sphere, Emotional Development, Attention, Activity.*

INTRODUCTION

Intellect (lat. - intellektus understanding, reason) is a reflecting system of various levels of complexity of its natural or technical organization, located between reflected stimuli and reflected reactions, a system of processes of capturing, memorizing and establishing connections between information. In humans, this knowledge as an attribute of consciousness [1].

As you know, intellectual development acts as the most important component of any human activity, therefore, without the participation of intellectual abilities, human activity is impossible, they act as its integral internal moments. They develop in activity and are themselves special activities.

Traditional psychology defines attention as an activity with the help of which we manage to dismember the complex composition of impressions coming to us from the outside, to isolate an important part in molasses, to focus on it all the strength of our activity and thereby facilitate its penetration into consciousness. This achieves special clarity and clarity. However, the former psychology also knew that in acts of attention we encounter phenomena of more than one "psychological" order and that attention most often begins and in its development proceeds from a whole series of manifestations of a purely motor character. So, if we are going to carefully

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examine something, we take the appropriate posture, give a certain position to the head, adjust and fix the eyes as needed. In the act of attentive listening, adaptive and orientational movements of the ear, neck and head play an equally important role [1]. Many scientists have studied attention. Due to the fact that it is a complex mental phenomenon, different psychologists from different positions explained the emergence and functioning of attention. D.N. Uznadze associated the emergence and stability of attention with the formation of an attitude in the subject, prompting him to show a certain activity in relation to the object, guided by past experience. The attitude can be associated with the expectation of an object or with the readiness to perceive it or to perform any action aimed at achieving the set goal [2]. P.Ya. Halperin considered attention as one of the moments of orientational ¬research activity, aimed at the content of mental phenomena that arise in the process of cognition. The main function of attention is to monitor the correctness of the content of mental phenomena, ensuring the implementation of activities at a high level. The amount of attention is characterized by the number of objects to which the subject can direct and focus attention in a split second.In an instant, a person can only pay attention to a few objects. Human attention has five main properties: stability, concentration, switch ability, distribution and volume [3]. Stability of attention is manifested in the ability for a long time to maintain a state of attention on any object, subject of activity, without being distracted or weakening attention. Stability of attention can be determined by various reasons. Some of them are associated with the individual physiological characteristics of a person, in particular with the properties of his nervous system, the general state of the body at a given time; others characterize mental states (agitation, lethargy, etc.), still others correlate with motivation (presence or absence of interest in the subject of activity, its significance for the individual), and fourth, with the external circumstances of the activity. Concentration of attention is manifested in the differences, which are in the degree of concentration of attention on some objects and its distraction from others. A person, for example, can focus his attention on reading an interesting book, on doing something exciting and not notice anything that is happening around. At the same time, his attention can be concentrated on a certain part of the readable text, even on a separate sentence or word, and also more or less distributed throughout the text. Concentration is sometimes referred to as concentration, and these concepts are considered synonymous. At primary school age, the regulatory influence of the higher cortical centers is gradually improving, as a result of which significant transformations of the characteristics of attention take place, there is an intensive development of all its properties: the volume of attention increases especially sharply by a factor of 2.1, its stability increases, and the skills of switching and distribution develop. However, only by the age of 9-10 do children become able to maintain and carry out an arbitrarily assigned program of actions for a long time [4]. The age-related characteristics of the attention of primary schoolchildren are the comparative weakness of voluntary attention and its slight stability. An elementary school teacher in the educational process is faced with the most difficult task of strictly thinking through the special work on organizing the attention of children, otherwise it will be at the mercy of the surrounding things and a random combination of circumstances. The learning process itself contributes to the development of voluntary attention, its stability and concentration. As the range of interests of the child expands and he gets used to systematic educational work, his attention, both involuntary and voluntary, develops intensively. Development of attention. The cognitive activity of the child, aimed at exploring the world around him, organizes his attention to the objects under study for a long time, until the interest dries up [5]. The younger student can, to a certain extent, plan his own activities. At the same time, he verbally pronounces what he must and in what sequence he will perform this or that work. Planning will certainly organize the child's attention. And yet, although children in primary grades can arbitrarily regulate their behavior, involuntary attention predominates. Children find it difficult to focus on monotonous and unattractive activities for them or on activities that are interesting, but requiring mental stress. Disconnection of attention saves from overwork. This peculiarity of attention is one of the reasons for the inclusion of elements of the game in classes and a fairly frequent change in the forms of activity. Teaching in primary grades should be interesting, emotional, with a wide use of visualization. In the lower grades, every 10-15 minutes it is necessary to change the type of activity in order to prevent fatigue, it is impossible to give material that is large in volume, and such, the perception of which requires a high level of distribution of attention. The state of attention affects the activity of the child [6]. As a result of this activity, grade 4 students become more attentive than grade 1 students: their ability to sustain, distribute and switch attention, and increase the amount of attention increases and improves [7].

Attention is the foundation of any intellectual activity. Not a single mental process, be it perception, memory, thinking or imagination, can proceed without attention. It, like an auxiliary worker, is doomed to serve them. Psychologists have found that the higher the level of attention development, the higher the learning efficiency. Namely, inattention is the main reason for poor school performance, especially in the lower grades. From class to class, educational tasks become more voluminous in terms of the amount of information, and the process of completing them requires longer concentration. Unfortunately, even in its form, the learning process is not always fun and easy. And in order to cope with all this, you need to be able to control your attention, to subordinate it to your will.

What are the typical deviations in the development of attention? Lack of attention is a very serious defect. The main reason is Weakening or impaired activity of the cerebral cortex. Attention loss can be temporary, or it can be organic (MMD, intracranial pressure, craniocerebral trauma, ADHD). In this case, the weakening of attention is accompanied by frequent headache, fatigue, and poor sleep. Temporary weakening of attention can occur in a child as a result of any illness and continue for some time after illness, overwork. The main thing in this case is to eliminate the cause of the disease, overwork. For this purpose, frequent walks and outdoor games can be recommended. Mistakes that parents make: first, adults decide that the child has recovered, and ask him fully. The second mistake is that the parents protect the long-recovered child, do not allow him to practice at full strength.

Distraction - manifested in the fact that the child cannot deeply focus his attention, he is constantly distracted by something. Sometimes a child can be focused for a long time, but the slightest hindrance and he is distracted. Limit the child's excessive mobility during work that requires steady and focused attention. At home, parents do not need to create absolute silence for the student. It is necessary to teach to work attentively under the action of external stimuli: sounds, bright light, smells, quiet conversations. Internal distractions (strong emotions, extraneous thoughts, fantasies) also contribute to increased distraction. Therefore, during the performance of work, you should exclude everything that oppresses or overly excites, causes a feeling of resentment, fear, anger, offends dignity, stimulates the appearance of extraneous thoughts.

Absent-mindedness is of two types: imaginary (a person is so focused, immersed in his affairs that he does not notice everything else. distraction, is superficial). An absent-minded student cannot focus on the lesson for a long time and deeply; when doing homework, he cannot grasp the essence of the material he is studying. Absent-mindedness is formed by a person's life experience as a result of his improper upbringing. The fight against absent-mindedness should be carried out primarily through the formation of volitional qualities of the individual, by any work that requires concentration.

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PSYCHOLOGICAL FACTORS OF ADOLESCENCE AND TEACHER COOPERATION IN CHOOSING A PROFESSION

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ABSTRACT

The article deals with the problem of professional orientation of adolescents, presents the results of an empirical study, and also gives recommendations for optimizing the choice of a profession in modern society.

KEYWORDS: *Vocational Guidance, Adolescents, Choice of Profession, Self-Determination.*

INTRODUCTION

Adolescence is a difficult, transitional age in the life of a teenager. Therefore, parents, students and teachers have a great responsibility for the future of adolescents and for the adolescent to choose his professional life path correctly. In order to determine the choice of a profession, it is necessary to correlate many different factors: you're needs, self-esteem, dreams, interests, temperament, abilities, health and others.

Choosing a profession is a rather difficult task. We can say that any profession is a complex world in which you need adaptation, years of study, adaptation to various factors and conditions. If you look from the other side, then before choosing any profession, you must already know in advance what to choose from. Thus, ignorance of the world of existing professions is a difficulty and the most important problem of professional self-determination for modern adolescents.

A teenager should not just choose a profession, he should like it, he should take into account the needs for a profession in the region in which he will live. Vocational guidance that performs the functions of vocational training involves two ways of obtaining it - self-education or training in educational institutions of vocational education or the success of vocational education determines such an important psychological moment as readiness (emotional, motivational) to acquire a particular profession [1, p. 158].

Let's consider the concept of professional self-determination. Professional self-determination is a person's attitude to the world of professions in general and to a particular chosen profession in particular. Professional self-determination takes place in several stages:

 the emergence of professional intentions in accordance with public and personal needs;

 targeted vocational training for specific activities. At this stage, professional self-determination of the individual takes place;

 entering the profession

This is a direct acquaintance with working conditions, with official duties, entering into collective relations; realization of professional aspirations. Attitude to work, skill level, and creativity let us consider the possible mistakes made by a person at the selected stages in relation to the problem of professional self-determination.

Stage 1 the first mistake is that a teenager is first of all looking for an educational institution in which he would like to study, and then he is just starting to choose a profession in this institution.

 the second mistake is the inopportune selection. This means that the teenager does not have enough time to choose a profession.

 the third mistake is that the student does not feel the need to choose a profession. For example, in a teenager, all relatives have the profession of a teacher, this profession is a tradition in this family collective. Naturally, the parents force the teenager to keep the tradition, despite the fact that the teenager may not want to go in this direction.

Stage 2. Self-esteem of a teenager plays a huge role in choosing a profession. Self-esteem underlies the level of aspirations, that is, the level of difficulty of those tasks for the implementation of which a person considers himself capable.

Stage 3. One of the main stages of making a decision about choosing any desired profession is collecting the necessary information about it. At the same time, mistakes and difficulties may arise at this stage, which are due to three reasons: personal characteristics, the role of the family and the influence of peers.

Stage 4. At this stage, typical mistakes may be associated with an insufficient level of criticality of the adolescent. The low level of criticality does not allow to fully identify and give an objective description of one's own situation.

There are many factors that influence the choice of a profession, but we will consider the most basic ones:

 personal professional preferences- what the teenager needs;

 the position of the parents. Often, parents encourage a teenager to choose a profession of their choice;

 peer position. Sometimes adolescents choose a profession "for the company", or by the location of a university or enterprise;

- the position of teachers who can also influence the choice of a teenager with their authority;
- Abilities are inherent in a person by nature and should be developed so that they contribute to the best choice of a profession;
- Level of claims Often, adolescents are focused on professions of the highest category, "fashionable" or highly paid, which do not correspond to either their inner world or abilities. As a result, disappointment occurs in her...
- Awareness plays an important role in choosing a profession.

After all, a teenager has a small choice of professions in sight and hearing. The study of professiograms helps to navigate the world of professions.

Thus, interest in other, previously unknown professions is also growing;

- inclinations - this is a selective orientation, prompting to engage in a certain activity. It is based on the desire to improve the skills and abilities associated with this professional activity.

Career guidance is a complex of psychological and pedagogical measures aimed at optimizing the employment process in accordance with the desires, inclinations and formed abilities, as well as taking into account the needs for specialties in the labor market [2].

Nowadays, there are many different methods of career guidance and a wide practice of their application. Let's consider a block of techniques that is most often used to help adolescents in making their professional choices. The most common psychodiagnostic techniques aimed at assisting adolescents in making professional choices are:

E. A. Klimov's Differential Diagnostic Questionnaire (DDO) The methodology was developed in accordance with the classification of types of professions by E. A. Klimova (man-nature, man-technology, man-man, man-sign, and man-artistic image).

The questionnaire offers to choose among 20 pairs of answers, one in each pair. The results show which of the areas a person has the greatest interest in. "Map of interests" by Golomstock The questionnaire includes 174 questions reflecting the focus of interests in 29 areas of activity. After analyzing its results, we can conclude about the priority area of interests of the adolescent. J. Holland's method of professional self-determination (Holland's Test). Aimed at identifying the correspondence between the type of personality and the type of professional environment.The methodology offers 43 pairs of professions, in each of the pairs the teenager is asked to choose one, the most preferred one. Career choice matrix

The teenager is asked to answer 2 questions: With whom or with what would you like to work? What object of labor attracts you? What would you like to do? What type of activity attracts you? And then a table is analyzed, where at the intersection of the preferred, object of labor and type of activity, the most appropriate spheres of professional activity will be shown in the interests of a teenager.

Psychodiagnostic technique "Profassociation" Based on the associative method.The adolescent is offered stimulus words, in response he names the profession with which he associates them. After processing the results, the professions are highlighted, the interest in which is most pronounced. Professional readiness questionnaire (OPG)

Includes 50 questions, based on the results of the answers to which it is possible to diagnose the desire and ability of a person to engage in a particular type of professional activity. The questionnaire is built on a person's self-assessment of his inclinations and capabilities. All of them are suitable for career guidance for both teenagers and adults. The choice of a profession is such a symbolic action that can make a person happy in life and successful in professional activity, or it can darken his whole life, upset his plans and make him unhappy. Ideally, two main factors determine the choice of a profession - it is self-improvement and the benefit of other people. That is why it is worth preparing for the choice of a future profession in childhood and adolescence, doing career guidance for schoolchildren [3, p. 123].

Plato wrote: "People are born not too similar to each other, their nature is different, and the ability to do this or that business as well. Therefore, you can do everything in large quantities, better and easier, if you do one job in accordance with your natural inclinations. "Psychology identifies three main factors for choosing the right profession:

Correct self-assessment of your personality, your abilities, interests, inclinations, capabilities, desires and limitations;

Presence of initial knowledge and skills in the area in which the chosen profession is located;

Ability to soberly correlate the results of self-assessment with knowledge of the requirements of certain professions

Correct career guidance is one of the main indicators of human development. The second important aspect of career guidance at school is being aware of what other people are doing. Practice shows that the most common difficulties and mistakes of schoolchildren, adolescents and young people in professional selection are:

Selection guidance based on information from incorrect or biased sources of information;

Incorrect analysis and systematization of the information received about a particular field of activity;

Overestimation or underestimation of individual individual psychological characteristics of a person, incorrect self-esteem;

Wrong assessment of one's abilities, substitution of moral qualities for them;

Misconception about the possibilities of mastering the chosen profession;

Guidance in vocational guidance of the emotional component, pressure from people who are authoritative for a teenager and a schoolchild;

Presence of stereotypes;

Inability to change the erroneous decision in time when receiving additional information;

Vocational guidance of a student based on sympathy for certain personal qualities of a representative of a certain profession, heroization, imitation of the transfer of his personal relationship to a person to a profession.

Various problems of behavior and formation of adolescents.Inability to pass career guidance tests, to consult with a psychologist Position of parents, peers, teachers In conclusion, we can conclude that for adolescent children, the task of choosing the right profession is put to the fore.

This is not easy to do, and therefore on the path of a teenager's professional choice there are various difficulties, mistakes that need to be overcome by studying the world of professions from an earlier age and passing various tests for career guidance.

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ORGANIZATION AND IMPROVEMENT OF EXTRACURRICULAR ACTIVITIES IN GENERAL EDUCATION SCHOOLS

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ABSTRACT

Experience shows that the purposeful conduct of extracurricular and extracurricular activities has a significant impact on the intellectual development of students, contributes to the achievement of good learning outcomes in the educational process at school. The purpose of the article was to describe some of the cognitive forms of organization of extracurricular and extracurricular activities, the problems that arise during their implementation.

KEYWORDS: *Extracurricular And Extracurricular Activities, Intellectual Development Of Students, Learning, Educational Process, School.*

INTRODUCTION

The formation of the information society and the development of the knowledge-based economy have led to significant changes not only in many areas of activity, but also in the thinking and behavior of people. Development of society, the development of human capital necessary to improve public administration, the formation of strategies for active learning of students, independent study of subjects, a creative approach, the acquisition of leadership skills, complex problem solving, correct coordination and time management, efficient use of resources, as well as the presence of other skills and skills that meet the requirements of the XXI century, today are one of the main tasks of the education system. To form these qualities in students, it is required to determine what, why and how to teach the younger generation, as well as using various techniques and methods to develop its cognitive activity. Currently, in accordance with the challenges of the 21st century, the main tasks of secondary schools are the development of the creative potential of the individual, the preparation of a new generation for activities that are useful both for themselves and for society, taking into account the physical, mental and intellectual abilities of each teenager, the formation of a free, a creative person with both a common culture and national spiritual, moral and cultural qualities.

It should be noted that, according to international experience, in accordance with the requirements of the 21st century, it is impossible to fulfill the tasks set for secondary schools, the formation and improvement of students' skills during the educational process, being limited only to school lessons. Educators and researchers note that extracurricular and extracurricular activities play a large role in the implementation of this difficult and important work.

Extracurricular activities are activities that teachers take with students in their school after school; extracurricular activities are activities run by special extracurricular institutions.

We are convinced that systematic, expedient, periodically monitored and evaluated extracurricular and extracurricular activities, complementing the work of the school teaching and educational process, effectively affect the fulfillment of the tasks assigned to the school for preparing the young generation. Practical research, including the author's one, shows that extracurricular and extracurricular activities not only increase students' interest in learning, but also have a significant impact on the formation of their scientific worldview, research skills, and the development of a culture of speech.

Methodology and methods

Conducting a content analysis of international documents on the experience of conducting extracurricular and extracurricular activities, conducting a survey of schoolchildren, district and rural schools in Uzbekistan before and after the formative experiment

Main part As you know, according to the generally accepted classification, all forms of extracurricular and extracurricular activities can be divided into three main groups: forms of management and self-government (meetings, rulers, meetings, etc.); educational forms (excursions, thematic evenings, studios, sections, circles, etc.); entertaining forms (matinees, evenings, etc.).

Let's consider just some of the cognitive forms of extracurricular and extracurricular activities. Games are one of the cognitive forms of extracurricular and extracurricular activities. It is known that information and knowledge provided in the form of games are perceived and understood by children faster and easier. During the game, the student studies the rules and norms of behavior, relationships between people, as a result of which the game has a significant impact on the socialization of schoolchildren, their lives, and helps to improve relations with each other.

The famous teacher A.S. Makarenko wrote: “Play for children is just as important as work for adults… the leader of the future learns from games, acquires life skills” [6].Following the rules of the game increases the ability of children to control their behavior, reduces their impulsivity, helps shape character, and disciplines. In our opinion, the use of purposefully selected educational computer games helps children to develop memory, attention and thinking, and also has a positive effect on the intellectual, emotional and social development of students, because in the process of any educational computer game, the teenager himself is in charge of the game, and in this In the process, he is both a manager and a historian, and a pilot, and a teacher, and a worker, etc. On the one hand, this process is interesting and attractive for the student, on the other hand, it improves his various life skills. In our opinion, the organization of training using educational computer games can lead to a high quality of teaching both in the classroom and in extracurricular activities. The use of educational mind games, including computer games, has a significant impact on understanding topics and improving the practical skills of students.

Observations and polls carried out in the course of pedagogical experiments conducted in different schools over the past three years show that high school students show a great interest in programming, in this regard, the number of those wishing to become programmers in the future is increasing every year. To organize training using educational computer games, it is recommended both in large cities and in the regions of the country to create IT training centers, in which IT specialists will not only train students, but also certify their knowledge. Educational computer games increase creativity, perception, decision-making skills in the learning process, promote physical perfection, hand-eye coordination. In forums created by different groups, in group games, skills such as self-expression, tolerance, the ability to look at problems from different angles, and so on are formed and developed. However, the negative consequences of some computer games are also important. Brain scans of gamers have shown that violent video games can alter the brain function of healthy young people. Thus, a week after the game, there are disturbances in the functioning of the parts of the brain that control emotions. Other studies have shown a link between certain play and the tendency to be overweight, depressed, or withdrawn.

Some computer games are addictive among players, which increases the number of physical and psychological problems. The problem of "computer addiction" is already considered a very serious global problem. Based on a large number of studies and observations, the physical and psychological consequences of computer gambling addiction can be represented as follows [11]:

Psychological complications:

- Good mood and euphoria in front of the computer;

- The occurrence of problems when separated from the computer;

- Indifference to family, relatives and friends; - the appearance of emotional emptiness, depression, nervous tension without a computer;

- Spreading lies about their activities at home and at work; - the occurrence of problems related to work or study.

Physical complications:

- Carpal tunnel syndrome;

- Dry eyes;

- Migraine;

- Lumbago;

- Violation of the diet;

- Neglect of personal hygiene;

- sleep disturbance, insomnia

Another type of educational mind games that is not associated with such complications is crosswords. The main task in compiling them is to prepare and then use questions on various topics. It is noteworthy that even students with low grades and poor attendance are very active in extracurricular crossword activities.

Students composing crossword puzzles of 8-10 terms individually, in pairs, or in small groups based on the topics covered, as well as conducting a crossword contest and evaluating its results, gives good results.

Practical pedagogical research conducted by the author of the article shows that after compiling 20-30 crosswords, students organize contests-lessons, inter-class competitions in extracurricular activities, post information about these events in the wall newspaper, and also create a crossword brochure using special computer programs.

Solving and composing crosswords of different levels (simple, intermediate, complex, complex, interactive) is something that every student can do, as a result of which he gets motivation to continue working in this direction.

Composing and solving crosswords in subjects in the form of homework assignments, as well as in extracurricular activities, is one of the ways to improve the quality of education. A student engaged in composing crossword puzzles increases his vocabulary, broadens his horizons, increases the desire to work with books and other sources of information, develops a culture of speech, in addition, feeling all this, he is determined to do this business with even greater enthusiasm. It is very expedient, in our opinion, to develop scenarios on various topics by students during extracurricular activities, relying on their fantasies, and organize role-playing games on these topics. By participating in role-playing games, the student recreates various images, experiences genuine feelings, gains life experience, his inner world is enriched, his thinking abilities develop, his worldview expands, the culture of speech and the ability to present information develop.

In addition, children learn to defend and substantiate their opinions, as well as develop and implement joint plans. It should be noted that the activities carried out in this direction in schools, where a pedagogical experiment has been carried out over the past two years, have yielded positive results.

Another cognitive form of extracurricular and extracurricular activities is debate. Disputes as an easy, interesting form of communication, organized mainly by high school students, help in solving problems about which young people have conflicting opinions. Disputes are usually held on topics of concern to modern youth, such as "The benefits and harms of a computer", "What your future depends on," "What a real friend should be," "An animal in the house is good or bad," etc. ... The value of disputes lies in the fact that they teach you to express your opinion and substantiate it, teach you to dialogue, teach you to delve into the opponent's opinion, discover weaknesses in them, and ask appropriate questions.

Despite the fact that extracurricular and extracurricular activities have a positive impact on the formation of a teenager as a person in general and play a large role in increasing students' interest in learning, in some cases, certain problems associated with their organization can be observed in the educational environment.

The main problem is a conservative, outdated approach to the educational process, which consists in the absence of a responsible, serious attitude, in the superficial approach of some school principals and teachers to the planning and organization of extracurricular and extracurricular activities that meet modern requirements.

Some extracurricular and extracurricular activities are based on in-depth study of certain subjects, for example, computer science, physics, astronomy, etc. From this point of view, there is an urgent need to solve such problems as the disclosure of the adolescent's abilities, limited time for classes, unsatisfactory equipment with a material and technical base, lack of appropriate personnel, etc. Taking into account the identified problems, we consider it necessary to study the international experience of organizing extracurricular and extracurricular activities and present the results of the study.

The carried out theoretical and practical studies allow us to conclude that, for the effective organization of extracurricular and extracurricular activities, it is very important to conduct the following activities: - development and implementation of projects aimed at modernizing extracurricular and extracurricular activities based on international experience not only in large cities, but also in regions of the country; - using transparent management and assessment mechanisms in extracurricular activities and in extracurricular educational institutions in the regions; - creation of new forms of extracurricular and extracurricular activities (student laboratories, business units, student cooperatives) and regular school fairs using information and communication technologies;

- attracting students to the organization and conduct of extracurricular and extracurricular activities under the guidance of student volunteers;

- holding competitions, contests, olympiads at various levels, including local, regional and republican, to stimulate extracurricular and extracurricular activities.

Systematically organized, meaningful extracurricular and extracurricular activities, monitored and evaluated in accordance with the objectives of the information society, will be effective in fulfilling the tasks of preparing the young generation assigned to the school. Due to the relevance of this topic, theoretical and practical research related to various forms of extracurricular and extracurricular activities and with the solution of problems for their organization иреализации, будутпродолжены.

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PECULIARITIES OF POETRY

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ABSTRACT

This article highlights the responsibility of students and the causes where students and teachers take role in learner autonomy and how culture may react to the learners' goals. Poetry uses forms and conventions to suggest differential interpretations of words, or to evoke emotive responses. Devices such as assonance, alliteration, onomatopoeia, and rhythm may convey musical or incantatory effects. The use of ambiguity, symbolism, irony, and other stylistic elements of poetic diction often leaves a poem open to multiple interpretations.

KEYWORDS: *Learner Autonomy, Culture, Poetry, Interpretations Of Words, Poems*

INTRODUCTION

In the Republic of Uzbekistan great attention is given to the radical reorganization of the educational system that will give an opportunity to raise it to the level of modern standards. In order to realize the aims and tasks put forward by the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Education", the complex system of reorganizing the structure and the content of personnel training, proceeding from perspectives of the social, economic development of the society, contemporary achievements of science, culture, technique and technology are being created in the country. New approaches in the system of education also influenced on the learning and teaching of foreign languages, as language is the major factor of person's development. The first President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov highlighted the organization of a complex system of learning and teaching foreign languages in the country, focused on the upbringing of comprehensively developed, educated and intellectual young generation, who can meet the requirements of the time. After the Presidential Decree 1875" On measures to further improve of foreign language learning system"(2012) a lot of projects have been done as an implementation of this important document. This work is devoted to the study of the relationship between culture of learning and Uzbek university preparatory school learner autonomy. As we know, before starting learning some kind of language or before getting knowledge, every learner sets target that leads them to the achievement. When you are interested in learning languages, especially the most common ones, you need to be patient enough and work on yourself. However, some learners need help and some can do it themselves. In both cases learner autonomy is essential. Because you get responsibility to your own faults and achievements. Of course, not everybody can do that and that's why some of them just give up and change their target. So, in this article we will discuss the responsibility of students and causes where students and teachers take role in learner autonomy and how culture may react to the learners' goals. Poetry uses forms and conventions to suggest differential interpretations of words, or to evoke emotive responses. Devices such as assonance, alliteration, onomatopoeia, and rhythm may convey musical or incantatory effects. The use of ambiguity, symbolism, irony, and other stylistic elements of poetic diction often leaves a poem open to multiple interpretations. Similarly, figures of speech such as metaphor, simile, and metonymy establish a resonance between otherwise disparate images—a layering of meanings, forming connections previously not perceived. Kindred forms of resonance may exist, between individual verses, in their patterns of rhyme or rhythm. We will discuss the characteristics of poetry. While learning it you may come across with different information which are new for you, about poetry. In order to understand the poetry we should know some characteristics of poetry. It would be better for people who are interested in poetry and especially, young poet. These, of course, vary from country to country, not just language to language. So the culture of a country will be expressed through the language. Sometimes the culture can be harder to pick up than the language itself. Of course, there is the culture of a country but also within that, there is a multitude of variations within each one. We all can recognise that even in our own countries when we go to a place or situation where there is unfamiliarity.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Poetry (derived from the Greek poiesis, "making") is a form of literature that uses aesthetic and often rhythmic qualities of language such as phonaesthetics, sound symbolism, and meter to evoke meanings in addition to, or in place of, the prosaic ostensible meaning. Poetry has a long history – dating back to prehistoric times with hunting poetry in Africa, and to panegyric and elegiac court poetry of the empires of the Nile, Niger, and Volta River valleys. Some of the earliest written poetry in Africa occurs among the Pyramid Texts written during the 25th century BCE. The earliest surviving Western Asian epic poetry, the Epic of Gilgamesh, was written in Sumerian. Early poems in the Eurasian continent evolved from folk songs such as the Chinese Shijing; or from a need to retell oral epics, as with the Sanskrit Vedas, the Zoroastrian Gathas, and the Homeric epics, the Iliad and the Odyssey. Ancient Greek attempts to define poetry, such as Aristotle's Poetics, focused on the uses of speech in rhetoric, drama, song, and comedy. Later attempts concentrated on features such as repetition, verse form, and rhyme, and emphasized the aesthetics which distinguish poetry from more objectively-informative prosaic writing. Poetry uses forms and conventions to suggest differential interpretations of words, or to evoke emotive responses. Devices such as assonance, alliteration, onomatopoeia, and rhythm may convey musical or incantatory effects. The use of ambiguity, symbolism, irony, and other stylistic elements of poetic diction often leaves a poem open to multiple interpretations. Similarly, figures of speech such as metaphor, simile, and metonymy establish a resonance between otherwise disparate images—a layering of meanings, forming connections previously not perceived. Kindred forms of resonance may exist, between individual verses, in their patterns of rhyme or rhythm. Some poetry types are specific to particular cultures and genres and respond to characteristics of the language in which the poet writes. Readers accustomed to identifying poetry with Dante, Goethe, Mickiewicz, or Rumi may think of it as written in lines based on rhyme and regular meter. There are, however, traditions, such as Biblical poetry, that use other means to create rhythm and euphony. Much modern poetry reflects a critique of poetic tradition, testing the principle of euphony itself or altogether forgoing rhyme or set rhythm. In an increasingly globalized world, poets often adapt forms, styles, and techniques from diverse cultures and languages. A Western cultural tradition (which extends at least from Homer to Rilke) associates the production of poetry with inspiration – often by a Muse (either classical or contemporary)

There are few, if any, hard and fast rules for writing poetry. It is a subjective art form that affords its authors freedom to express themselves in ways both traditional and innovative. Poems do not have to rhyme, nor do they have to follow any particular structure or include any particular style. Still, most poems do feature a few key characteristics. These are stylistic choices that can vary from piece to piece, but must nonetheless be made by every poet. Figures of speech, or figurative language, are ways of describing or explaining things in a non-literal or non-traditional way. For example, a metaphor describes something by likening it to something else: "His touch was a lightning strike." The author doesn't mean that the touch was literally a lightning strike, but rather that it produced feelings of heightened excitement and charged emotions. Other figures of speech may include hyperbole, which is a frequently humorous exaggeration that hints at a larger truth. The quote "I ran faster than a cheetah" is an example of hyperbole. The mention of object to symbolize or represent something else is also hyperbole.

Descriptive Imagery. Imagery is something concrete, like a sight, smell or taste. Imagery describes what the poet sees, hears or otherwise senses, be it a literal image or one that exists in his mind. Visual imagery, which describes what the poet sees, is the most common type of image in poetry. It creates a picture that the reader or listener can see in his mind.

Punctuation and Format. The punctuation and format of the poem deal with how it is arranged on the page and how the author intends for you to read it. For example, if a poem has frequent line breaks and short stanzas, it forces you to read it in a different rhythm than if it were arranged in longer stanzas with fewer breaks. To better understand this concept, read poetry aloud instead of in your head; when you read poetry, or listen to the poet read his own work, you see the impact of the format.

Sound and Tone. Poets use different sounds and tones throughout poetry to change the way it sounds. For example, the poet may use alliteration, which is when multiple consecutive words start with the same letter. For example, he may write, "Pretty pugs playfully prance on the promenade." The poet may choose his letters to give the poem a soft or sharp sound, as well. For example, choosing words that use "soft" consonants like f, m and w produces a different sound than words with "hard" consonants like d, k, t and z.

Choice of Meter. The meter of a poem is the rhythm or pattern of speech with which you read it, and it doesn't happen by accident. Poets use different meters to give their poetry different rhythms, which have technical names like iambic pentameter or spondaic heptameter. These names function like measurements for poetry -- a poem's rhythm and meter can be broken down and analyzed according to measurements like these.

Characteristics of modern poetry. To clarify, not all contemporary poetry is considered "modern" in the sense of the modernist literary movement. The modernist poets, such as T.S. Eliot, tended to favor intellect over emotion, and valued themes of alienation and isolation as reactions to the romanticism of the previous era of literature. Modernist poetry in English started in the early years of the 20th century with the appearance of the Imagists. In common with many other modernists, these poets wrote in reaction to the perceived excesses of Victorian poetry, with its emphasis on traditional formalism and ornate diction. In many respects, their criticism echoes what William Wordsworth wrote in Preface to Lyrical Ballads to instigate the Romantic movement in British poetry over a century earlier, criticising the gauche and pompous school which then pervaded, and seeking to bring poetry to the layman. For contemporary poetry, common trends include stream of consciousness, free verse, and the preference for suggestion or ambiguity of ideas. In addition to the points made by the first two educators, it should also be noted what Modernism was essentially about, the reason it emerged as it did. After the formal, flowery, and romantic era of Victorian literature, Modernist works leaned towards experimentation. Modern poets wished to both extract inspiration from diverse works of the past and ground poetry such that its language and meaning was more accessible to the average person. With the end of the nineteenth century and two World Wars, the Modernists wished to comment candidly and competently on the degenerating state of the world. This context helps to explain the pervasive characteristics of Modern poetry: free verse and otherwise untraditional forms, disillusionment and a preoccupation with perception, and how to cope with a fragmented reality. Modernists saw themselves as looking back to the best practices of poets in earlier periods and other cultures. Their models included ancient Greek literature, Chinese and Japanese poetry, the troubadours, Dante and the medieval Italian philosophical poets (such as Guido Cavalcanti), and the English Metaphysical poets. Much of early modernist poetry took the form of short, compact lyrics. As it developed, however, longer poems came to the foreground. These represent the modernist movement to the 20th century English poetic canon.

CONCLUSION

Formally, poetry is recognizable by its greater dependence on at least one more parameter, the line, than appears in prose composition. This changes its appearance on the page; and it seems clear that people take their cue from this changed appearance, reading poetry aloud in a very different voice from their habitual voice, possibly because, as Ben Jonson said, poetry “speaketh somewhat above a mortal mouth.”If, as a test of this description, people are shown poems printed as prose, it most often turns out that they will read the result as prose simply because it looks that way; which is to say that they are no longer guided in their reading by the balance and shift of the line in relation to the breath as well as the syntax. That is a minimal definition but perhaps not altogether uninformative. It may be all that ought to be attempted in the way of a definition: Poetry is the way it is because it looks that way, and it looks that way because it sounds that way and vice versa.

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MATHEMATICAL MODEL OF THE OIL AND GAS PROCESS AND SOFTWARE

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ABSTRACT

The article describes the implementation of the oil and gas gas process using the quantity of the function saturation method on the problem of 3-phase modeling and the developed software. The results of the practical application of the proposed algorithms are also provided.

KEYWORDS: *Porous Media, Oil, Gas, Darcy's Law*.

INTRODUCTION

Mineral and oil and gas resources, such as oil and gas, are located in the porous settings of the Earth. We consider the layers of oil and gas fields as a porch environment.In addition to oil and gas extraction in the oil and gas industry, these minerals are obtained by natural pressure, most of them are also extracted using financial methods. One such medium-sized method is the method of expelling oil reserves with water after extraction by the pheasant method.

The question of oil and gas will be discussed in the framework of the mathematical model of the three-phase flour of indecisive liquids. The differences and gravitational forces between the phases are not taken into account.

We define the oil and gas process to simulate the process, that is $S_2 = S_s$ water saturation and, according to $S_1 = S_n$ and $S_3 = S_g$ functions of saturation of oil and gas fillers. This is equal to $S_3 = 1 - S_1 - S_2$.

MATHEMATICAL MODELS OF THREE-PHASE FILTRATION PROBLEMS.

The quality of mathematical modeling of processes largely depends on how important the mathematical models depend on the study. Most of the phase filtration processes have been identified for the termination process of the same rocky fluid

$$W = -\frac{k}{\mu} \cdot \left(\partial P / \partial x - \rho \cdot g\right) \quad (1)$$

based on Darcy's law. Here W, μ, P and ρ, filtration rate, dynamic viscosity, pressure, and density. Darcy's law for multiphase filtration processes (1)

$$W_i = -k_i / \mu_i \cdot f_i\left(S_1, S_2\right)\left(\partial P_i / \partial x - \rho_i \cdot g\right), i = \overline{1,3}, \quad (2)$$

$$m \cdot \partial S_1 / \partial t + \partial q_1(S_1, S_2) / \partial x = \partial[a_{11}(S_1, S_2) \cdot \partial S_1 / \partial x + a_{12}(S_1, S_2) \cdot \partial S_2 / \partial x] / \partial x$$

(3)

$$m \cdot \partial S_2 / \partial t + \partial q_2(S_1, S_2) / \partial x = \partial[a_{21}(S_1, S_2) \cdot \partial S_1 / \partial x + a_{22}(S_1, S_2) \cdot \partial S_2 / \partial x] / \partial x$$

will have an appearance. (3) a system of partial differential equations is a separate system of parabolic type, $a_{ij}(S_1, S_2) \geq 0$.

(2) the disadvantages of mathematical models of the three-phase leakage process, structured on the basis of the equations of motion, are that (S_1, S_2) bottom of the saturation functions $S_1 = \underline{S_1}$, $S_2 = \underline{S_2}$ and high $S_1 = \overline{S_1}$, $S_2 = \overline{S_2}$ в значениях (3) в системе equations $a_{ij}(S_1, S_2)$ the canditors are formed by 0, (3) A system of differential equations and corresponding limit conditions is formed (change of type). This leads to difficulties in the digital mathematical model on the computer to ensure that the mathematical model is not fully compatible with unknown functions.

In this paper, Darcy's law for multiphase propagation processes $W_i = -k / \mu_i \left(\partial P_i / \partial x - \rho_i \cdot \overline{g}\right) - G_{jk}$ (4)

$$i, j, k = \overline{1,3}, i \neq j, i \neq k, j \neq k$$

(4) the mathematical model based on the action equations will be visible to the saturation functions (3), but in this case (3) in the system of differential equations $a_{1,i}(S_1, S_2) = (k / \mu_2) / v \cdot \partial P_{1,2}(S_1, S_2) / \partial S_i + (k / \mu_3) \cdot v \cdot \partial P_{1,3}(S_1, S_2) / \partial S_i$,

$$a_{2,i}(S_1, S_2) = (k / \mu_2) \cdot (1 + v_0) / v \cdot \partial P_{1,2}(S_1, S_2) / \partial S_i + (k / \mu_2) \cdot v / v_0 \cdot \partial P_{1,3}(S_1, S_2) / \partial S_i ,$$

и $a_{1j}(S_1, S_2) \geq 0$, $a_{2j}(S_1, S_2) > 0$ the conditions are met. Hence, the system of equations (3) of saturation (4) of equations of motion is unpleasant. This mathematical model has more adequacy of the real physical process. Bounded conditions against saturation functions must be calculated, and they are free from nausea.

The mathematical model of the capillary pressure between the phases is performed in a quantity with a limited mode of transport. System of equations against saturation from capillary pressures and gravitational forces between phases

$$m \cdot \partial S_1 / \partial t + W \cdot \partial q_1(S_1, S_2) / \partial x = 0$$

(5)

$$m \cdot \partial S_2 / \partial t + W \cdot \partial q_2(S_1, S_2) / \partial x = 0$$

a system of hyperbolic equations.

For future comfort it is considered $S_1 \equiv S_n$, $S_2 \equiv S_s$, $S_3 \equiv S_g$. Здесь S_n, S_s и S_g - saturation of the function of oil, water, and gas.

In general, it is difficult to solve the system of partial differential equations of personality by analytical methods. Hence, the approximate method number is used to solve equations (3) and (5).

$$S_n(x,0) = S_{ni},\ S_s(x,0) = S_{si} \qquad (6)$$

$$S_n(x,0) = S_{nr},\ S_s(x,0) = S_{sr} \qquad (7)$$

II. LIMITED CONDITIONS FOR SATURATION FUNCTIONS.

Assume, at the point, Gx the driving well, and at the point Gф let the oil produce (or use). If will depend only on the water phase in the well (pushing the oil and gas phase out of the oil layer) and that the volume of the phase will be W. It is a mathematical expression of a physical state

$$W_1 = -((1+g_1)/(1+g_1+g_2)) \cdot k/\mu_1 \cdot (\partial P_1/\partial x - \rho_1 g) + (g_2/(1+g_1+g_2)) \cdot k/\mu_2 \cdot (\partial P_2/\partial x - \rho_2 g)$$
$$W_2 = (g_1/(1+g_1+g_2)) \cdot k/\mu_1 \cdot (\partial P_1/\partial x - \rho_1 g) + ((1+g_2)/(1+g_1+g_2)) \cdot k/\mu_2 \cdot (\partial P_2/\partial x - \rho_2 g)$$

formed on the basis of the action equation:

$$W_2\big|_{\Gamma_x} = \left[\varphi(S) \cdot W - a(S) \cdot \partial S/\partial x + b(S) \cdot g\right]\big|_{\Gamma_x} = W \qquad (8)$$

HERE $\varphi(S)$, $a(S)$, и $b(S)$ identified with functions. (8) from the ratio for the function at the point (in the driving well), the constraint is determined by:

$$\left[\varphi(S) \cdot W - a(S) \cdot \partial S/\partial x + b(S) \cdot g\right]\big|_{\Gamma_x} = W \qquad (9)$$

and

$$(\partial S/\partial x)_{x=0} = \left[-[1-\varphi(S)] \cdot W / a(S) + b(S)/a(S) \cdot g\right]\big|_{x=0} \qquad (10)$$

After that, let's assume that the user is positioned in place, let the phases in the well be proportional to their mobility functions. This can be derived from the mathematical expression of the physical state (8):

$$W_1\big|_{\Gamma_\phi} = \{\left[1-\varphi(S)\right] \cdot W + a(S) \cdot \partial S/\partial x + b(S) \cdot g\}\big|_{\Gamma_a} = Q_1, \qquad (11)$$

$$W_2\big|_{\Gamma_a} = \left[\varphi(S) \cdot W - a(S) \cdot \partial S/\partial x + b(S) \cdot g\right]\big|_{\Gamma_a} = Q_2, \qquad (12)$$

here

$$\frac{Q_1}{Q_2} = \frac{G_1}{G_2} \text{ or } \frac{Q_1}{Q_2} = \frac{g_1(S) \cdot W}{g_2(S) \cdot W} = \frac{g_1(S)}{g_2(S)},\quad Q_1 + Q_2 = W \qquad (13)$$

From the last (13) relationships $Q_2 = g_2(S)/[g_1(S)+g_2(S)\cdot W]$ (14)

it's not hard for that to be the case. So (11) - (12) the boundary condition is

$$W_2\big|_{x=L} = \left[\varphi(S)\cdot W - a(S)\cdot \partial S/\partial x + b(S)\cdot g\right]\big|_{x=L} = g_2(S)/[g_1(S)+g_2(S)\cdot W]\big|_{x=L} \quad (15)$$

comes to watch and

$$\left[\varphi(S)\cdot W - a(S)\cdot \partial S/\partial x + b(S)\cdot g\right]\big|_{x=L} = g_2(S)/[g_1(S)+g_2(S)\cdot W]\big|_{x=L} \quad (16)$$

condition $S(x,t)$ for the saturation function $x = L$ it can be considered a boundary condition at a point, and this can be given in the form

$$(\partial S/\partial x)_{x=L} = \{\varphi(S) - g_2(S)/[g_1(S)+g_2(S)]\}/a(S)\cdot W + b(S)/a(S)\cdot g\,\big|_{x=L} \quad (17)$$

III. METHODS AND ALGORITHMS FOR THE NUMBER OF MATHEMATICAL MODELS.

(5), (6), (7) solving the problem D= {0 ≤ x ≤ l, 0 ≤ x ≤ T} identification of the demand for the field. Industry flat $x_i = i\cdot h$, $t_j = j\cdot\tau$, $i = 0, 1, \ldots, N$, $j = 0, 1, \ldots, M$ covered with mesh, h and τ - training moved table movement and time.

(5) in a system of differential equations, the system of the following confidential devoid equations is formed by changing the ratio of the limiting spices.

$$\begin{cases} m\cdot(S_{ni}^{j+1} - S_{ni}^{j})/\tau + W\cdot(q_{ni}^{j} - q_{ni-1}^{j})/h = 0 \\ m\cdot(S_{si}^{j+1} - S_{si}^{j})/\tau + W\cdot(q_{si}^{j} - q_{si-1}^{j})/h = 0 \end{cases} \quad (18)$$

Here j and *i*- single room shelves, τ and *h*- respectively, t and x are variable steps. From here $S_n(x,t)$ and $S_s(x,t)$ functional values of pure nodes

Over time, a step-by-step algorithm appears:

$$S_{ni}^{j+1} = S_{ni}^{j} - (W\cdot\tau)/(m\cdot h)\cdot(q_{ni}^{j} - q_{ni-1}^{j})$$

$$S_{si}^{j+1} = S_{si}^{j} - (W\cdot\tau)/(m\cdot h)\cdot(q_{si}^{j} - q_{si-1}^{j}) \quad (19)$$

$S_n(x,t)$ and $S_s(x,t)$ the values of the functions are based on the computational algorithms of (18) relations. when $j = 0$ the formulas are (18)

$$S_{ni}^{1} = S_{ni}^{0} - (W\cdot\tau)/(m\cdot h)\cdot(q_{ni}^{0} - q_{ni-1}^{0})$$

$$S_{si}^{1} = S_{si}^{0} - (W\cdot\tau)/(m\cdot h)\cdot(q_{si}^{0} - q_{si-1}^{0}) \quad (20)$$

comes to appear. Here, the" 0 " superscript represents the t layer time. The initial conditions are given in this layer (6). Therefore, (20) the expressions on the right side of the relation can be considered exact. S_{n0}^{j}, S_{s0}^{j} values $j = 0,1,\ldots,m$ (7) determined from the boundary conditions.

Thus, $S_n(x,t)$ и $S_s(x,t)$ assume that the functions are calculated in the first time layer. Now in the formula (18) comes out $j = 1$

$$S_{ni}^2 = S_{ni}^1 - (W \cdot \tau)/(m \cdot h) \cdot (q_{ni}^1 - q_{ni-1}^1)$$

$$S_{si}^2 = S_{si}^1 - (W \cdot \tau)/(m \cdot h) \cdot (q_{si}^1 - q_{si-1}^1) \qquad (21)$$

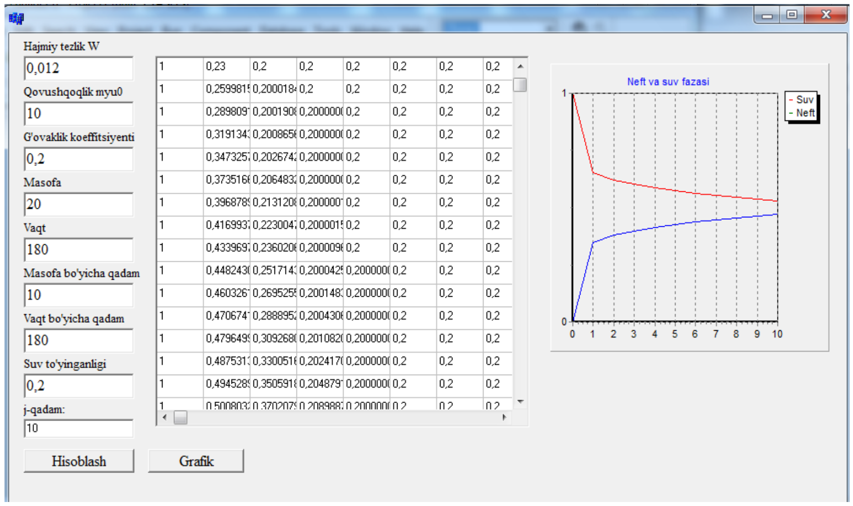
From formulas $S_n(x,t)$ и $S_s(x,t)$ the functions stand in the second layer t time, etc.

IV. SOFTWARE AND EXPERIMENTAL CALCULATIONS.

$S_н$ (x, t) и S_c (x, t) the calculation program in the function values is shown in Figure 1. It is also clear from this program that this problem consists of modules of this problem on the computer resolution. $f_n(S_n, S_s)$, $f_s(S_n, S_s)$, $f_g(S_n, S_s)$, $q_n(S_n, S_s)$, $q_s(S_n, S_s)$ The calculation of the function values of the corresponding models is performed by non-standard functions. Parameters of oil and gas layers in the Bouder S ++ 6 environment (M-porosity coefficient, *k*- conductivity coefficient)), phase parameters (μ_n , μ_s , μ_g -dynamic viscosity) is defined as the main parameters. The most optional calculations can be performed easily by changing their values.

TABLE 1 VALUES OF THE FAT, GAS, AND WATER PHASE SATURATION FUNCTIONS

x	S_H	S_C	S_Γ
0	0.15	0.75	0.1
1	0.391	0.480	0.129
2	0.386	0.478	0.136
3	0.382	0.477	0.141
4	0.380	0.476	0.144
5	0.379	0.474	0.147
6	0.381	0.471	0.148
7	0.384	0.466	0.149
8	0.389	0.460	0.150
9	0.397	0.453	0.151
10	0.407	0.441	0.151
τ = 0,0001; h = 1.0; (j1 = 10000; j2 = 20000;) j3 = 30000; t = 30000; S_{ni} = 0,45; S_{si} = 0,25; S_{ni} = 0,15; S_{si} = 0,75; $\mu_0 = \mu_n / \mu_s$ =20.0; $\upsilon_0 = \mu_n / \mu_g$ =100,0; m = w = 0,375; t_s = 3,000000			



V. CONCLUSION

Computer calculations on a computer demonstrated the operation of a program developed using numerical methods. The results of the calculation of the experiment in the framework of a porous medium, the development of software for computer modeling showed more concrete results.

The results of the calculation of oil and gas gas on computer simulations on computers correspond to the results of natural oil production allows us to conclude that the software can be used.

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METHODS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF STOCHASTIC COMPETENCE IN MATHEMATICS LESSONS AT SCHOOL

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ABSTRACT

Stochastic Oscillator is the full name of one of the most popular technical indicators, which is included in 80% of all existing trading strategies, if not more. It is a favorite tool for identifying trend reversal points for both beginners and seasoned pros. And all thanks to its simplicity and high efficiency. The following article investigates the ways to promote stochastic competence in a school setting.

KEYWORDS: *Stochastic Process, Probability, Random, Probabilistic-Statistical Material, Guesses.*

INTRODUCTION

The modern education system faces the goal of developing such personality traits that are necessary for the individual and society to be included in socially significant activities that require the use of methods of logical-variable thinking based on the laws of formal logic and obligatory evaluating all possible outcomes of observed phenomena and events.

In accordance with the requirements of the modernization of mathematical education, the basis for the formation of such thinking skills is strong logical knowledge (about general methods of thinking used by people of any profile to carry out their activities) and stochastic knowledge (about patterns associated with random phenomena).

Stochasticity (ancient Greek στόχος - goal, assumption) means randomness, "stochastic" literally means "able to guess", i.e. random, probabilistic [6].

In modern mathematical, methodological and didactic literature, the combination of elements of probability theory (Latin probabilitas - probability), combinatorics (Latin combina - to combine, combine), mathematical statistics (Latin status - state) and some other branches of mathematics (set theory, graph theory , mathematical logic, etc.) is called stochastics (Greek from stochazomai - to assume) - the theory of probabilities.

It is necessary to teach children to live in a probabilistic situation. That is, you need to teach them to extract, analyze and process information, make informed decisions in a variety of situations with random outcomes. Orientation on the multivariance of the possible development of real situations and events, on the formation of a personality capable of living and working in a complex, constantly changing world, inevitably requires the development of probabilistic and statistical thinking in the younger generation.

The universality of probabilistic laws

They became the basis for describing the scientific picture of the world. Modern sciences: physics, chemistry, biology, demography, sociology, linguistics, philosophy and the whole complex of socio-economic sciences are built and developed on a probabilistic basis. A teenager in his life is faced with probabilistic situations on a daily basis. Play and excitement are an essential part of a child's life. The range of issues related to the relationship between the concepts of “probability” and “reliability”, the problem of choosing the best solution among several options, assessing the degree of risk and chances of success, the idea of fairness and injustice in games and in real life conflicts - all this, undoubtedly, is in sphere of interests of the teenager.

The changes taking place in modern society require its members to effectively solve problems, most of which are of a stochastic nature. Today, the entire cycle of natural and socio - economic sciences is built and developed on the basis of probabilistic laws, and without appropriate preparation it is impossible to adequately perceive and correctly interpret social and political information. In the modern, constantly changing world, a huge number of people are faced with problems in life, which are mostly associated with the analysis of the influence of random factors and require decision-making in situations that have a probabilistic basis. The presence of stochastic knowledge and ideas has become a necessary condition for creative work in many areas of human activity. Competencies in combinatorics, probability theory and mathematical statistics are becoming an essential prerequisite for socialization. Probability theory has won a very important place in science and applied activity. Its ideas, methods and results are not only used, but also literally permeate all natural and technical sciences, economics, planning, organization of production, communications, as well as such sciences as far from mathematics as linguistics and archeology. Without a good idea that the phenomena and processes with which we are dealing are subject to the complex laws of the theory of probability, productive activity of people in any area of society is impossible.

The inclusion of elements of statistics and probability theory in the school curriculum in mathematics is due to the role played by probabilistic and statistical knowledge in the general education of a modern person. The approximate program of basic general education in mathematics includes material that creates the basis of mathematical literacy, which is necessary both for those who will become scientists, engineers, inventors, economists and will solve fundamental problems related to mathematics, and for those for whom mathematics will not become a direct professional sphere. Activities. The program says that the section "Probability and Statistics" is a mandatory component of school education, which enhances its applied and practical importance. This material is necessary, first of all, for the formation of functional literacy in students - the ability to perceive and critically analyze information presented in various forms, to understand the probabilistic nature of many real dependencies, and to make the simplest probabilistic calculations. Learning the basics of combinatorics will allow students to consider cases, enumerate and count the number of options, including in the simplest applied problems.

When studying statistics and probability, ideas about the modern picture of the world and methods of its research are enriched, an understanding of the role of statistics as a source of socially significant information is formed, and the foundations of probabilistic thinking are laid. Thus, the elements of stochastics are the very material without which it is impossible to form the correct worldview of students, since without a minimum probabilistic and statistical literacy it is difficult to adequately perceive social, political, economic information and make informed decisions based on it.

The age framework for studying stochastic material in the school course of mathematics

In addition to the relevance of studying the elements of probability theory and statistics, no less important are the questions of what exactly from stochastics, in what volume, at what age and how to study for schoolchildren in basic school. To answer these questions, one should, first of all, refer to the approximate curriculum of basic general education in mathematics and other methodological sources.

Considering the issue of choosing the optimal age range for starting the study of stochastic material in the school course of mathematics, the researchers (Bunimovich E.A., Tkacheva M.V., Vasilkova E.N., Chuvaeva T.V.), on the basis of the conducted experiments on the readiness students to study the theory of probability, note the following important points:

- at the age of primary grades, in the students' ideas about the world, a lot is still not sufficiently formed, and there is not enough mathematical apparatus to explain the concepts of probability (it is obvious that it is too early to start studying);

- starting the presentation of probabilistic material in high school, as the experiment showed, is already ineffective, it turns out that even a good knowledge and understanding of other sections of mathematics by schoolchildren of senior specialized grades, in itself, does not provide the development of probabilistic thinking (apparently, it is too late to start studying);

- at the age of 5th grade, children have a fairly high level of probabilistic thinking and most students in grades 5-6 are ready to perceive stochastic material and, it is very important then, during grades 6-8, to develop this level, otherwise the skills of solving probabilistic problems in children are significantly reduced. It is also advisable to teach children in grades 5-6 self-directed collection of information about the phenomena of life around them.

Due to the novelty for the school of probabilistic-statistical material and the lack of methodological traditions of teaching it, variability in its structuring is possible. The beginning of the study of this material can be attributed to both the fifth and seventh grades. In addition, its presentation is possible both within the framework of a mathematics course or an algebra course, respectively, or presented as a separate module. The latter option can only be realized if the number of hours spent on mathematics is increased in comparison with the invariant part of the Basic Curriculum (educational) plan.

The stochastic competence will be further developed in the higher education and a student is expected to acquire certain skills after being introduced to the content:

Student with stochastic competence:
- When problems arise in their lives, they can solve them using stochastic methods;

- Can apply stochastic knowledge under conditions of uncertainty;
- can collect case data;
- can analyze, make the right decision while sorting out the problem of the assessment situation.

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METHODS AND TOOLS FOR MODELING THE QUALITY OF EDUCATION (SOCIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS)

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ABSTRACT

The article presents a sociological analysis of methods and tools for modeling the quality of Education.In this article,the problems of improving the quality of education are considered, the need to conduct a practical study of the social dimension of the management of higher educational institutions and through it to analyze the theoretical aspects of improving the quality of Education, determine the laws of development and create new socio-mathematical models of the management of educational processes is The article also analyzed the fact that the quality of education at the moment is one of the main components of human quality and is the main mechanism for the formation of public consciousness,the development of Science and culture.

KEYWORDS: *Quality of Education, Sociological Model, Modeling, Socio-Cultural Approach, Monitoring, Competition, Effectiveness Of The Educational Process*

INTRODUCTION

Today, efforts to improve the quality of education throughout the world are intensifying in toboro. Negaki said that as long as the development and prospect of society depend on personnel in many ways, the tendency to strive to realize that education should be paid attention to the fact that education plays a key role. When considering taking this aspect, it is important to achieve quality and effectiveness in education. A comprehensive analysis of the stages of development of the educational system of Uzbekistan, a completely new approach and principle for the development of the system at the level of more perfect and international standardsillarni,more precisely, dictates the development and realization of a new strategy for the development of the educational system. Improving the quality of education is an area Without Borders. Therefore, now correctly assess the dynamics of the growth of the quality of education, clearly define its criteria and predict the indicators of the quality of future education, planning is an extremely important and urgent issue.The approach to the quality of education and its management from a scientific point of view began abroad in the 50-ies of the last century,most of the studies were analyzed on the example of the system of higher education and educational institutions that carry it out.In 1995, UNESCO developed a program called "reform and development of Higher Education"in order to fulfill the decision of its general conference,in which the world-wide trend and objectives of the development of higher education were described during the centuries-old exchange.In the introductory part of this document "fast among the main tasks of higher education in the changing world " the following main directions are allocated.

-modernity at the request of time;- globality; - quality, which is determined in the style of"multifaceted concept, which covers all the main functions and activities of Higher Education".

18 of the 151 items available in the program are directly devoted to the quality of Education.They include a broad interpretation of the concept of quality that characterizes "the quality of Higher Education in the manner of the context,functions of this system or a multifaceted concept that depends on the conditions and norms in the System"[1].

(LITERATURE REVIEW).

The quality of higher education in Russia has been studied since the end of the 90s. Problems of higher education in Russia S.Abramova, G.A.Bordovsky, E.E.Buxteeva, L.I.Varenova, A.A.Vetrova, V.I.Vovna, E.No, it's not.Girba, L.A.Golub, G. L. Gromiko, S.P.Dokina, S.S.Doneskaya, S.P. Erkovich, N.F.Efremova, D.F.Zakirova, Yu.A.Zakharov, I.A.Zimnaya, B.I.Iskakov, V.G.Kazanovich, S.M.Kalabin, N.P.Kalashnikov, Z.I.Kapelyuk, A.M.Karpenka, V.G.Kinelev, A.A.Kirinyuk, N.V.Kovaleva, B.K.Kolomies, S.V.Korshunov, V.J.Guglin, A.A.Kushel, B.X.Land, A.G.Levinson, B.G.Litvek, A.N.Mayorov, T.V.Makarova, V.V.Melnik, V.Meshalkin, V.A.Moskinov, R.V.Muzhichenko, Yu.G.Tatur, D.Tatyanchenko, I.I.Tropine, G.S.Farino, I.B.Fedorov, E.V.Filyuk, A.A.Frenkel, E.Hrikov, M.B. Chelishkova, A.I.Chuchalin, V.D.Shadrikov, E.N.Shuvalov, E.M.It is reflected in the works of Yurtanova and others.These researchers identified different approaches in determining the quality of higher education and proposed different criteria for its evaluation.Modernization of education is planned to ensure its fundamental,professional and practical directions.

Recently, in pedagogical research, more and more attention is paid to mathematical modeling in the organization of quality control of the educational process. The attempt to formalize such a complex phenomenon is faced with many difficulties, which is partly explained by the strong influence of the sub-human factor on the activities of the educational institution. V.A.Sadovnichi believes that the existence of the "human factor" in humanitarian Sciences in order to participate in the understanding of social processes as a separate person, as well as as as as a whole social society, within the framework of this sphere, several fundamental problems arise in the creation of a Real mathematical model. First, the absence of a certain fundamental law that can clearly indicate its indicators in the case of the set universal according to the source under study; secondly, the shallow "measure" of social indicators, even if it is clear what measure it is necessary to take, requires non-shallow accuracy, which approaches reality; in the third, different massiveness, that is, the presence of various social objects in Ethnos and large Ethnos, ranging from small sociological groups; in the fourth, the constant complexity of social objects, the knowledge that determines their reflux

(RESEARCH METHODOLOGY).

A.A Bratko modeling is interpreted as a method of direct cognition using medical and artificial systems.He has a certain attitude towards the object under study and is able to give new concepts about it.Modeling can be a specific object, as well as mavhum objects, studied and unexplored phenomena[3]. Modeling-in the knowledge of the existing systems of material and spiritual Real, created by the redevelopment of the principles of the organization and functionalization of these systems, a certain constructed analogue (model) is understood[4]. The simplest mathematical model used to manage the quality of the educational process is the model of scores. Its essence is as follows: Let's fix any object. X1, X2 ,. ... ... , XP is a set of quantitative indicators that characterize the state of a given t-Time of the selected object and the results of its activity for the previous period of control. In this case, the total rating of the selected object can be calculated using the following formula:

$$R = \_1X_1 + \_2X_2 + \_\ \_\ \_ + \_nX_n;$$

The advantages of the scoring model are its simplicity and low cost, but it also has a number of drawbacks:

1. The need to choose weight coefficients in an expert way.

2. Not taking into account the links between quantitative indicators.

Compared to the previous one, the standard is more, but the classification is a rating calculation model [5]. Its essence depends on the following. The state of the activity of a given object and the entire set of initial indicators of its activity are divided into two indicators:

1. Potential indicators that characterize different situations and potential indicators.

2. Activity or performance indicators that characterize the results of previous activities of this object.

The indicators of the first set are divided into a certain number of classes, each of which has its own characteristics, and the indicators of the second set are divided into certain parts. Then, the indicators of potential opportunities and types of activity are normalized in relation to some values, in which the rates of each of the groups have an economic meaning. Each potential capacity and type of activity expert style determines the weight coefficients and calculates the rating of potentials for different types of potential opportunities and activity (performance) ratings for different types of activities. Directing model senior management systems management professor V.I.It was proposed by Chernesky for the synthesis of self-adjusting (adaptiv) automatic control systems of complex multi-cycle technical objects [6]. The essence of the guiding models lies in the assumption that the parameter values can choose some ideal (hypothetical, reference) management object, which in this or that sense is acceptable (this assumption is not always carried out). Then the values of the controlled parameters of all other control objects associated with it are evaluated with deviations (or proportions) from the values of the parameters of the reference object of the same type of reference object. Based on the results of comparing the actual and reference values of the monitored ones, parameters, an additional control cycle (adaptation and self-adjustment cycle) are synthesized, the main purpose of which is to consistently change some technological parameters that determine the dynamics of the movement of the object in the desired direction.

The requirements for the quality of training of specialists are aimed at reviewing the management system of educational institutions, encouraging the provision of quality education services and ,as a result, supporting the implementation of the quality management system of educational services, forming new principles based on strategic planning of Management, Quality Management System. The national systems of quality assessment,in practice in different countries, differ from each other not only in terms of goals, objectives, evaluation criteria and measures, but also in many parameters, such as the level of involvement of the state, Public, special bodies and institutions in this process. Modern innovative production based on information technology requires an appropriate workforce with high potential and professional skills. The quality and competitiveness of higher education is important for the sustainable development of the Republic today.

(ANALYSIS AND RESULTS)

.The content, purpose of education is closely connected with the deepening of democratic reforms in our country. Training of personnel is a socio-economic problem of the first degree, which is primarily inextricably linked with personality, society and economic development. Improvement of social management in solving such an urgent, complex problem is one of the main tasks. This is an expression from the following:

– to continue the radical reform of the higher education system, to improve management in higher educational institutions, to create a socio-economic base that serves to prepare specialists capable of working in modernized conditions and modern technologies;

– to raise the quality of educational and educational process of higher educational institutions to a high level in the global environment, to introduce new methods of modern pedagogical and information technologies into practice in education;

– further improvement of the structures of higher educational institutions, in particular, the development of entrepreneurial activity and through it additional income, spending on social expenses;

– to educate students in the spirit of national pride, universal values, patriotism, love for science and creative work through the humanization of Higher Education;

– to create conditions for students to get professional higher education at the modern level by modernizing higher educational institutions;

– to create a potential personnel corps consisting of highly qualified, flexible specialists who can quickly cope with everyday problems;

– improving the information and material technical base of higher educational institutions with the new generation of educational literature, modern educational, educational equipment, communication and computer equipment;

– to increase respect for pedagogical profession in society, to encourage interest in the work of professors and teachers among Masters, it is necessary for them solve such problems as the creation of social, economic conditions.

The development of the optimal model of improving the quality of Education, which is used within the framework of automated management systems, created using modern computational techniques, taking into account the need to take urgent measures in advance to improve the quality of education by creating governance principles in higher institutions in the conditions of socially oriented market economy relations is the most urgent

(CONCLUSION/RECOMMENDATIONS)

In turn, the modeling of social processes is manifested as a powerful mathematical predicate of the analysis of the nature and properties of social phenomena.The development and application of models that reflect the nature of social phenomena and processes gives an opportunity to obtain the most truthful and justified results.The use of separate methods of mathematical modeling in the educational process includes the following general algorithm stages. 1.Drawing up a model of the elements of the educational process. 2.Experiment with the Model. 3. To draw conclusions on the characteristics of the model, explaining the interpretation of the results obtained by didactic language. According to the conclusion made, word-building on the feature of the object.

The direction of mathematical models and techniques in pedagogy should be based on humanistic and technological prints, taking into account the nature of the educational system. The scientific research conducted by foreign scientists shows that mathematical methods and modeling are the main conditions for improving the quality of Education. In pedagogical activity, it makes it possible to perform such functions as diagnosis, forecasting, correction, management, control and others. For educational practice requires the use of methods that have a clear basis and effect with a scientific approach in the introduction of mathematical techniques. Currently, the assessment of the quality of higher education needs additional statistical indicators and methods of determining the indicators: the labor market should be evaluated in terms of etiologies and the requirements of employers.The study of the theory and method of mathematical modeling in a complex case allows to remove the traditionally acquired methodological-mathematical knowledge and the following basic contradictions that arise when applying them in professional activity. The application of mathematical modeling in education makes it possible to study the identity of the implementation of such a task in a consistent sequence. Bunda is considered the educational process of a higher educational institution as an object of research, the subject of which is the educational process, which is considered as an object of information, as a result of which they are manifested by their readiness to use it in professional, scientific and creative activities only such specialists will be able to find a way.

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STYLISTIC FEATURES OF ENGLISH PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS DENOTING HUMAN INTELLECTUAL ABILITY

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ABSTRACT

The article attempts to classify English phraseological units, denoting the intellectual abilities of a human, according to functional - stylistic features. We consider three broad groups of phraseological units: bookish, neutral and colloquial phraseological units from the point of view of expressive - stylistic coloring. The main feature of a phraseological unit related to a certain style is the nature of the lexical units used in it, as well as the emotionally expressive connotation of the phraseological unit. And the functional - stylistic component of connotation is defined in the article as a stylistic characteristic of a phraseological unit from the point of view of its functional, historical and territorial affiliation, which has an ordinary status.

KEYWORDS: *Expressive-Stylistic Coloring, Bookish, Colloquial, Interstyle, Functional-Stylistic Component, Stylistic-Status, Informal Speech, Familiar / Rude Speech, Stylistic Component Of Connotation, Territorial Affiliation, Etymological Labels.*

INTRODUCTION

Phraseological units, like any lexical units, can refer to different language styles. They can be both neutral in their use and colloquial, slang, bookish, etc. The scope of use of some of them is strictly limited, while others are gradually falling out of use altogether.

I. B. Golub believes that phraseological units are not stylistically equivalent: "when stylistic characteristics are taken into account, firstly, the phraseological unit belongs to one of the functional styles or the lack of functional and stylistic fixation, and secondly, emotional coloring and expressive possibilities" (Golub, 2004 : 218).

In this regard, it is important to analyze the stylistic differences in the linguistic implementation of "phraseological units representing human intellectual ability" that allow us to describe a part of the linguistic picture of the world in English linguistics.In this study, phraseological units denoting human intellectual ability are the main linguistic material for analyzing the specific features of stylistic expression in the linguistic consciousness of English. The aim of the study is to investigate the differentiations of phraseological units representing human intellectual ability from the point of view of expressive - stylistic coloring.

From the point of view of expressive-stylistic coloring, all phraseological units can be divided into three large classes: bookish, colloquial and interstyle (phraseological units that do not contain any assessment, stylistically neutral) (Golub, 2001).

Bookish phraseological units are used in fiction, journalism, scientific and official-business styles. It is used in functional book styles, mainly in writing.

As part of bookish phraseology, it stands out:

- Scientific, representing compound terms: *center of gravity*; *thyroid gland*; *school-leaving certificate*;

- Journalistic: *people of good will*;

–Official-business: *take place*; *presumption of innocence*; *put into operation*.

There are fewer bookish phraseological units in English than colloquial ones.

Interstyle phraseological units functionally do not contain any assessment, they are not expressively colored. For them, the presence of special marks in dictionaries is uncharacteristic; they can be used both in the book and in the oral form of the language. There are few neutral phraseological units: *open meeting*; *New Year*; *each other*,*All day long*, *easy money*and others. They are part of the commonly used phraseology, which is not functionally fixed. Therefore, interstyle phraseological units always appear as stylistically neutral, they lack stylistic “elevation” and “decline”.

Colloquial phraseological units, referring to stylistically reduced linguistic means, are distinguished predominantly by emotive decline, vivid imagery and a narrower sphere of use. Colloquial phraseological units are the largest stylistic layer of phraseology and are used, as a rule, in oral speech and in written speech - in fiction. In terms of functional, stylistic and stylistic properties, proverbs and sayings can be attributed to them:*Up one's sleeves*; *to live in clover*.

The phraseological units belonging to it are often given in explanatory dictionaries without stylistic marks, but nevertheless they stand out against the background of common phraseological units with a bright colloquial color, a slightly reduced, familiar tone in sound. Colloquial phraseological units, as a rule, are figurative, which gives them a special expression, liveliness, brightness. Their use in speech serves as a kind of counteraction to speech cliches, clericalism. Vernacular phraseology, generally close to colloquial, is distinguished by a greater decline, for example: *to peek up one’s nose*; the rude vernacular phraseology sounds even sharper; it includes abusive stable combinations that represent a gross violation of the linguistic norm.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

According to A. V. Kunin's definition, the functional-stylistic component of the connotation is "the stylistic affiliation of phraseological units" (Kunin 1986: 157).

I. V. Arnold emphasizes: "A word has a stylistic component of meaning, or stylistic connotation, if it is typical of certain functional styles and spheres of speech, with which it is associated even when used in atypical contexts for it" (Arnold 1990: 114)

Following I.B. Golub, we understand the following as functional style: a functional style is a historically developed and socially conscious system of speech means used in a particular area of human communication (Golub 2001: 57).

Let us give the definition of M. N. Kozhina: “Functional style is a peculiar character of speech of one or another social variety, corresponding to a certain sphere of social activity and a form of consciousness correlated with it, created by the peculiarities of functioning in this sphere of linguistic means and a specific speech organization, creating a certain general stylistic coloring” (Kozhina 1983: 49).

A review of works examining the stylistic differentiation of words and phraseological units allows us to conclude that most researchers, when determining stylistic status, use as a rule, division by types of speech activity. Here are just some of the statements:

- V. Kunin in his work "Course of phraseology of the modern English language" distinguishes the stylistic component of the connotation into functional and stylistic (the actual stylistic affiliation of phraseological units) and communicative-stylistic (the potential for using phraseological units in a particular sphere of communication). Moreover, describing the communicative-stylistic labels that determine the communicative spheres, that is, the spheres of functioning of phraseological units, he gives examples that also differentiate phraseological units by types of speech activity: (Kunin 1986).
- I. V. Arnold: “Neutral style, two main groups are opposed to the style possible in a speech situation of any character: the first of them - colloquial styles - corresponds to the unprepared speech of everyday communication, and the second - book styles - to a premeditated speech of communication with a wide range of people (public speech). In the English style, a slightly different terminology is adopted: they distinguish between spontaneous casual (non-formal) and non-spontaneous non-casual (formal). "According to I.V. Arnold, these terms more accurately reflect the essence of the matter (Arnold 1990: 249).
- NF Alefirenko: “The vocabulary is stylistically heterogeneous. It distinguishes:

  a) Words that are commonly used and inherent either only in oral speech, or only in written speech; b) words of the whole people and words, geographically or socially limited; c) words of active and passive stock. ... The vocabulary used in all styles of speaking and writing is called common (interstyle). This vocabulary is stylistically neutral. Colloquial vocabulary is contrasted with the vocabulary of written speech, which is subdivided into bookish, “high” and official-business”(Alefirenko 2004: 242).

III. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY AND MATERIALS

During the work, the following research methods and techniques were used:

- Descriptive method;

- Method of stylistic characteristics;

- Methods of stylistic characteristics and quantitative calculations, as well as the reception of a continuous sample of linguistic material from phraseological dictionaries of the English language.

The material for the research was the data of phraseological dictionaries of the English language, English-Russian phraseological dictionary and dictionaries of phraseological synonyms of the English language, as well as data from the National Corpus of the English language.

IV. ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

So, following the traditional stylistic differentiation (i.e. from the point of view of the scope of their use), we carried out a stylistic analysis of phraseological units that express the intellectual abilities of a person. It seems possible to distinguish the following three classes among the corpus of the studied PU:

- Book PUs make up a very small amount ("14 units). Book PU includes PU, mainly or exclusively used in written speech, ie, in poetic, journalistic, scientific, official-business spheres of communication, etc.: a depository of learning (ERPhD); addle one's brain with sth (ERPhD). Let's give the following example:

When your great uncle Marvin became infirm in his later years, trying to distinguish between you and your cousins tended to addle his brain. (https://www.vocabulary. com/dictionary/addle)

- To colloquial phraseological units, that is, to those that are usedin oral speech, this study includes 246 units. Let's list some of them: be off the beam (ERPhD;), be (have) a shingle short (ERPhD), be (go)off one's chump (ERPhD), for example:

What with the shock of him going in this awful rash way, and thinking myself a made man by that chance, I was nearly off my chump for a week. But no fear.(https//books. google.co.uz/books.Joseph Conrad. Lord Jim. Ch.6, .65);

- phraseological units used in all styles of speech are considered to be neutral or interstyle phraseological units. In total, 170 such phraseological units were allocated: put on one's thinking cap (ERPhD), have (got) one's head screwed on right (ERPhD), make sense (ERPhD). Here's an example:

Guillimot was a very thoughtful boy , and one bright summer ' s day he put on his thinking - cap , that he might find something to do by which he could help his mother…. . (American Agriculturist, Vol. 31. – New York: ORANGE JUDD & CO, 1872, p.307)

Thus, most of the phraseological units expressing the intellectual abilities of a person are colloquial phraseological units.

It should be noted that the definition of the stylistic status of phraseological units is complicated by "insufficient elaboration of phraseological stylistics, mobility of the boundaries of various stylistic categories, such as, for example, neutral and book, colloquial and jargon, as well as a change in the phrase use rate" (Kunin 1986: 157)

At the same time, recently there has been a refinement and addition of the very concept of "stylistic differentiation".

I.V. Arnold, summarizing the opinion of many scientists, points out that “the division into“ colloquial ”and“ book ”styles does not necessarily correspond to the division of speech by types of speech activity into written and oral forms. The conversational style is widely used in fiction, and samples of the book style can be used in oral forms of communication” (Arnold 1990: 249).

V. N.Telia puts forward a hypothesis that the basis of stylistic differentiation is the knowledge about the appropriateness / inappropriateness of the choice of this layer-meaning in certain socially marked conditions of speech. As a consequence, speech situations should be classified.

In support of his hypothesis, V. N. Telia cites the statement of G. N. Sklyarevskaya, who also singles out the situation of speech as the main factor of stylistic marking: “Linguistic competence of speakers (ie, language proficiency) is the ability to choose the one out of numerous ways of expression, which most fully corresponds to the type of speech,situations, social relations of speakers, tasks of expressiveness, etc. " (Sklyarevskaya 1988: 52).

V. I. Karasik proposes to consider the stylistic-status meaning, paying special attention to the expression of the sign of a person's social status. According to V. I. Karasik, one of the indicators of social status is language competence. From the point of view of stylistic and status meaning, the author distinguishes standard communication, as well as substandard and superstandard uses of speech units. The means of standard communication, therefore, include words of a neutral style. Substandard communication is communication at a reduced social distance, and superstandard communication is understood as communication at an increased social distance (Karasik 2002: 263).

In our opinion, all of the above factors are taken into account by S.I.Lubenskaya when determining the criteria for stylistic marks proper in the "Russian-English phraseological dictionary" (1997). The author highlights:

- Situations in which phraseological units are usually used (friendly conversation or letter, official meeting, etc.);
- Age and ratio of social status of the speaker, his interlocutor and a third person (or persons).

As a basis for the stylistic classification of the studied phraseological material, we take the basic parameters for the social-role typology of speech situations, highlighted in Telia(1996:125).

Neutral speech situation, or speech standard: social relations of partners are insignificant and do not make any "traces" in the type of speech -*collect one's thoughts* (ERPhD), *have a good head on one's shoulders* (ERPhD), *occupy sb 's mind* (ERPhD), for example:

Permit me, Jasper. Mr .Neville, you are confounded; <u>collect your thoughts</u>; it is of great importance that you should <u>collect your thoughts</u>; attend to me. “I will try, sir, but I seem mad” (Charles Dickens. The Mystery of Edwin Drood: Complete – Published by T. P. James, p.135).

Informal speech situation: social relations of speakers are defined as extra-social –*not all there* (Informal), *as smart as a fox* (Informal):

You can’t depend on Paul for much help. He’s really <u>not all there</u>. (https://idioms.thefreedictionary.com/not+all+there).

Familiar / rude familiar speech: role status is defined as a "close acquaintance" attitude (close acquaintance gives rise to "familiar" relationships, usually expressing disregard for the individual) –*thick as shit* (very rude), *a proper Charley* (negligible), *sb is talking out of their arse/ass* (rude), for example:

We can only conclude that these people are either thick as shit, blinded by racism, or both. (https://idioms.thefreedictionary.com/thick+as+shit).

The situation of intellectual communication (labeling "bookish"): the role statuses of speakers are defined as "educated people, bookish people" who show respect for the individual: *a depository of learning* (bookish).

Sphere of official / business communication: role statuses are rigidly defined by the "terms of reference", role positions are associated with the hierarchy of relationships between business partners - *Perish the thought* (Formal), *put something to bed* (usedin business/politics), eg:

We thought we'd put the issue to bed, but it was brought up again at the next meeting.(https://dictionary.cambridge.org/словарь/английский/put-sth-to-bed).

The stylistic component of connotation is based primarily on the knowledge about the appropriateness / inappropriateness of the use of phraseological units in certain socially significant conditions of speech (Telia 1996: 124). The cognitive basis of stylistic connotation is the speaker's / hearer's attitude to speech conditions.

It seems to us appropriate to touch upon one more aspect concerning the stylistic marking of the phraseological units under study.

“15 PU have labels indicating their temporary (in relation to modern use) status, for example*: Cousin Betty* (obsolete), *have bats in one's belfry* (old-fashioned).

Labels denoting the territorial affiliation of phraseological units are found in 106 PU, for example: *(as) balmy as a bandicoot* (Australian), and *mind like a steel trap* (original Amer.), *Be of two minds* (AmE), *be off one's nut* (BrE), *be off one's saucer* (Australian).

Etymological labels have 13 PU, and 9 of them contain an indication of literary sources: (*as) mad as a March hare* (L. Carroll), *chew the cud* (Shakespeare), *take thought* (etymological bibl.).

According to the theory of the "block" organization of the meaning of phraseological units, the block of information, reflecting the stylistic marking, acts as the final one. But this position of stylistic information is conditional, this component of connotation, as it were, frames the general structure of meaning.

V. CONCLUSION

Summing up the analysis of the stylistic component of the connotation, we note the following points:

1. The stylistic classification of the studied phraseological material was carried out according to the basic parameters for the social-role typology of speech situations.

2. The stylistic connotation is based on the attitude of the speaker / listener to the conditions of speech, as well as the knowledge about the appropriateness / inappropriateness of the use of phraseological units in certain socially significant conditions of speech.

3. The stylistic component of the meaning of phraseological units, expressing the intellectual abilities of a person, contains information about their temporary status, territorial affiliation and etymology.

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CURRENT OPPORTUNITIES OF FORENSIC-PSYCHOLOGICAL EXPERTISE IN SOLVING THE QUESTION OF WILL

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ABSTRACT

This article examines the main problems associated with forensic psychological examination in the Republic of Uzbekistan in civil proceedings. The psychological and legal mechanisms of the concept of transaction ability are revealed, taking into account both the circumstances of the case and mental states caused by the individual psychological characteristics of the research subject.

KEYWORDS: *Transaction, Forensic Psychological Examination, Mental State, Ability To Deal, Expression Of Will, Delusion, Deception.*

INTRODUCTION

In the Resolution of the Plenum of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated December 22, 2006, No. 17 "On some issues arising in judicial practice in connection with the application of legal norms governing transactions" in paragraph 11 "When challenging the validity of a transaction on the basis of a citizen's inability to understand at the time committing a transaction value of their actions and to guide them, the courts should, based on the rules of Art. 59 of the Code of Civil Procedure on the admissibility of means of proof to discuss the issue of conducting an appropriate (psychological) examination in the case ”[9].

In the Resolution of the Plenum of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated 12. 12. 2008, No. 24 "On some issues arising in judicial practice in connection with the appointment, production of forensic examination and assessment of the conclusion of an expert in civil cases" in paragraph 6 it is noted that "on within the meaning of the procedural law, the judge has the right (taking into account the opinion of the persons participating in the case) to appoint in the case the production of an “appropriate” examination (medical, psychiatric, merchandising, accounting, etc.) ”[10].

According to this Resolution, “in all cases when, according to the circumstances of the case, it is necessary to find out the mental state of a person, at the time of the commission of a certain action, a forensic psychiatric examination should be appointed, for example, when considering cases on invalidating transactions based on the motive of their being committed by a citizen who is unable to understand the meaning of their actions or to direct them (article 121 of the Civil Code) ”[10].

A comparative analysis of the above-mentioned "Resolutions" allows us to conclude that the provisions of the "Resolution" of 12.12.2008 contradict the provisions of the "Resolution" of 22.12.2006, since the concept of "mental state" (ability-inability) the subject of civil procedure is considered in the context of research by specialists of various competencies. This circumstance leads to the vagueness of court decisions and delays as a result of the terminology unspecified in the legislation on the subject of research when conducting an “appropriate” (psychological? Or psychiatric?) Examination.

Main part

In the context of our expert research and conceptual directions abroad, the purpose of forensic psychological research should be legally justified, taking into account scientific data of a purely psychological direction. State of affairs in civil proceedings of the Republic of Uzbekistan. develops in such a way that psychiatry does not define the concept of “incapacity” in capable subjects (see 121 of the Civil Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan). Despite the set of circumstances in which a person cannot make the right decisions due to individual properties, somatic diseases, age, etc., through which legally significant situations are refracted, such subjects are recognized by psychiatrists as legally capable.

According to the above, the question arises as to how the court should be guided in determining the purpose of a psychological or psychiatric examination?

It is generally accepted that transactions are always acts of conscious, purposeful, volitional actions of persons who perform these actions to achieve certain legal consequences. The expediency of these actions is sometimes questioned, since the subject of will expression may be psychologically untenable in making decisions.

Today, the doctrine of the transaction occupies one of the central places in the foreign representation of civil law theories. In our country, despite the demand for the solution of this issue by the courts, insufficient attention is paid to the doctrine of the transaction both from the side of jurisdiction and from the side of psychology. According to scientific definitions, will and will are key elements of the composition of a legal transaction. The content of these concepts is not revealed without understanding the category of the vice of will.

In civil law, "flaw of will" is conditioned in the category reflecting the conditions of invalidity of legal acts. If we bear in mind the forensic psychological examination of the vice of will, then in this case there is a lack of awareness on the solution of these issues in the noted context. It should be noted that when "vice of will" is meant, it means the absence of a freely formed will and the will of the subject of the study.

Representations of judges, as a rule, are limited to the area of legal capacity of the parties to the transaction. They usually take into account two factual circumstances:

1) Legal capacity (the criterion of which is the absence of a mental disorder, or, if any, the preservation of the ability to understand the nature and meaning of one's actions and to lead them);

2) The objective presence of deception, threat, violence, malicious agreement, a combination of difficult life circumstances (from a legal point of view).

MATERIAL METHOD

Taking into account the theory and practice in this area, it should be noted that works appeared in the field of theory, the so-called transaction capacity, by such authors as: L.A. Yakhimovich, T.B. Dmitrieva, N.K. Kharitonova, K.L. Immerman, E.V. Koroleva, D.N. Korzun, A. Yu. Ruzhnikov. At the same time, the examination of the "negotiability" still requires a special theoretical justification and study of the criteria for expert evaluation.

The psychological criteria, in spite of their importance, inherent in the very norms of the law and recognized by many researchers abroad, in Uzbekistan remain unspecified.

So, it is impossible to establish the "vice of will" without substantiating the mechanisms of formation of this very vice of will. There are internal mechanisms that are intrinsically related to emotional stress syndrome. And also external reasons concerning the legal interpretation of events are significant. These reasons are due to the substantive value that differentiates delusion as an essential element of the invalidated transaction. In this case, the counterparty's reckless fault has a legal connotation. And in this case, the transaction should be qualified as made under the influence of deception. Additional essential criteria should be taken into account, due to the likelihood of the subject of the transaction being defrauded.

One of the means of proving "flaw of will" is the examination of the inability of a mentally capable subject to control his actions in the circumstances of a time period. Posthumous forensic psychological examination of a person who has committed a legally significant act in the period preceding death is appointed in absentia.

It should be noted that the introduction of differentiated clarity, legislative accuracy and professional competence in the definition of the concepts: "ability" (transaction ability) ("inability") of a subject to make correct decisions in legally significant situations, is essential when making judicial decisions for the appointment of forensic psychological examinations of persons who have committed legally significant actions.

As T.N. Security during a forensic psychological examination, “the subject of an examination of a vice of will is the establishment of circumstances significant for the court: the ability of the subject of a civil law transaction during the period related to its execution, to fully freely and consciously determine the goal and make a decision on its achievement, entailing change of his rights (including their emergence or termination), the ability to direct his actions to implement the decision. At the same time, the object of examination of the vice of will is the mental activity of the subject of civil law relations during the period of the formation of his intention to conclude a transaction, the expression (declaration) of this intention and the actual conclusion of the transaction.

An algorithm for expert research and a set of methods for studying the mental characteristics of the subject of the transaction, including the study of the peculiarities of the legal relationship situation, the personal characteristics of the subject of the transaction, the characteristics of his mental activity during the period related to the transaction (including the mental state and motivating factors of behavior) ”[11].

Taking into account civil law, when the court recognizes the invalidity of transactions in the Republic of Uzbekistan, Art. 122. Civil Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan. (delusion). In legal systems (England, USA, Germany, France, Russia, etc.) "delusion" is the reason for the invalidity of the transaction. In Roman private law, "delusion" was considered as the basis for the invalidity of the transaction, which is a flexible approach to resolving property disputes.

In the Civil Code of the Russian Federation, "delusion" must be substantial. In Austria, the concept of "delusion" refers to the basic properties of what a person's intention is directed at. In France, a rule is established according to which delusion discredits the contract if it served as the main reason for the delusional conclusion. In this context, it is meant that in some legal systems, in order to give a delusion a legal meaning, it is important that the actions of the delusional person are in good faith.

In Roman private law, consideration of this issue begins with dividing "error" into errors in the object (error corporis), errors in the name (error nominis), errors in the material (error in materia), errors in quality (error qualitatis), errors in the basis (error falsae causae), error in persona. D.I Meyer expressed a similar opinion.

According to Yu.S. Gambarov and K.P. Pobedonostsev, delusion is established in the ratio of delusion and error. According to the authors, the most developed classification of "delusion" is contained in English law, and from it begins the consideration of classifications of delusion in foreign countries. For example, you can give Pollock's classification: an error in the nature of the transaction; error in the face; error in the subject of the contract; error in defining the terms of the contract.

Samonda's classification of delusions contains in such forms as: in expression (in verbis); in agreement (in consensu); at the base (in causa). Cheshire and Fifuta's classification of misconceptions includes: common mistake; Mutual mistake; Unilateral mistake.

In French law, there are 3 types of error: 1) error in the nature of the transaction and in the identity of its subject; 2) a mistake in the face and essential qualities of the subject; 3) a mistake in the insignificant qualities of the subject and the motives of the transaction.

For example, in accordance with Part 1 of Art. 178 of the Civil Code of the Russian Federation, a transaction made under the influence of a delusion of significant importance may be recognized by the court as invalid at the claim of the party acting under the influence of the delusion. At the same time, the law specifically establishes what exactly should be understood as a delusion that has significant meaning.

According to E.A. Kolomiets, “delusion is the result of the vicious formation of the will of the party to the transaction, which had a decisive impact on the completion (conclusion) of the transaction and (or) the determination of its conditions, which are essential. This result may be based on an erroneous premise caused by the careless actions (inaction) of third parties, or received by the erringer on his own ”[7].

The idea of the purpose of the transaction and the expected results may be distorted. In this case, it is necessary to consider the issues of the influence of the formation in some way of external and (or) internal factors. The consequence of the delusion is a significant inconsistency of the resulting legal consequences with the expected [12].

K. Annenkov, analyzing the volitional process in case of delusion, noted that a person, “making an expression of will, although he wanted it to entail a certain legal consequence, but in fact expressed his will not about the consequence to which it is directed, but about another, the onset of which it did not want, not realizing that the consequence is undesirable for it ”[1].

S.I. Vilnyansky believed: “A delusion or mistake consists in the absence of a correct idea of some factual circumstance that is of significant importance, that is, about such a circumstance, with a correct understanding of which the person would not have made the transaction ”[13].

In view of the above, from a psychological and legal point of view, "delusion" should be understood as the content of "flaw of will" in which one party, under the influence of the other party, is introduced into ideas that do not correspond to reality about the circumstances existing for a given transaction. In this case, it should be emphasized that an erroneous idea of the elements of the transaction should arise from the agent not intentionally, without the influence of the counterparty to the transaction. The psychological mechanism of "delusion" occurs through the establishment by the agent of the transaction of incorrect connections and relations in the system "object-reflection-image" at the level of representation. In the system of the noted connections, failures are possible, which are explained by psychological factors (sensation, perception, individual characteristics). And the role of psychological expertise in court proceedings in civil cases arising from the circumstances specified in Art. 122 of the Civil Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan, allows you to establish the degree of distortion of the psychological factors of the agent of the transaction.

Under the influence of physical disabilities (blindness, deafness, dumbness, hearing loss, low vision), the likelihood of a perception error increases. And, consequently, the possibility of such a person's delusion about the circumstances of the transaction increases. The specific reason for the appointment of an examination is the presence of reasonable doubts about the ability of one or another party to correctly perceive any essential elements of the transaction when it is made.

In the Civil Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Art. 123 provides for "Invalidity of a transaction made under the influence of deception, violence, threat, malicious agreement of a representative of one party with the other, or a combination of difficult circumstances." “A transaction made under the influence of deception, violence, threat, malicious agreement of a representative of one side with the other, as well as a transaction that a citizen was forced to make as a result of a combination of difficult circumstances on extremely unfavorable conditions, which the other party took advantage of (onerous transaction), can be recognized by the court as invalid at the claim of the victim ”[3].

Under the "deception" and "error" German scientists, K. Zweigert and H. Ketz assumed the similarities, which consists in the conclusion of an agreement under the influence of delusion. It should be noted that in case of deception, the error is provoked by the counterparty to the transaction. Therefore, this type of delusion can be designated as provoked "deception" [15].

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Innocent or negligent misrepresentation, intentional or negligent, is covered in English law. In this context, there is a distinction between reckless and deliberate statements that mislead the agent of the transaction. Such transactions are called differently in different countries. So, in England, for example, such transactions are called false, or fraudulent (fraudulent misrepresentation). In France and other countries of the Romanesque legal system, it is a matter of deception (dol or dolo), in Germany and Switzerland, it is malicious (arglistiger) or deliberate deception, in Austria, it is a "cunning" (List), in Holland, it is a deception (bedrog).

According to P.O. Khalfina, any form of guilt, including the reporting of false information, intent, negligence are associated with the relevance of these actions as deceitful [13].

A.S. Ioffe noted: “If specific circumstances indicate that with a correct understanding of the moments perceived as a result of deception in a false light, the counterparty would not have agreed to conclude this transaction, it should be considered completed under the influence of deception” [5].

In the position of Yu.S. Gambarov, every dishonest act can be considered the reason for deception, and not just the "action or inaction" of the counterparty to the transaction. In the present understanding, deception (dolus) is opposed to bonafides, i.e. good conscience [4].

Any immoral and evil behavior that aims to influence someone else's will through false ideas is the result of deception. Expanding the concept of "deception", it is necessary to keep in mind the suppression of the truth, contrary to good conscience and legal civil norms.

Thus, deception is understood as deliberately misleading the other party in order to persuade it to complete a transaction. From a psychological point of view, "deception" is characterized by the conscious creation of a false idea about certain circumstances of reality in the mind of another subject. The deceiver acts deliberately, i.e. not only conveys false information, but also hides his true intentions.

Conducting a psychological study of the motivational sphere of the parties will facilitate the court's legal assessment of the counterparty's actions And this is important, because the distinction between negligence and intent is important for the correct qualification by the court for making the counterparty responsible for the civil transaction. It should be noted that in these circumstances, the expert decides the issue of psychological motivation, and the court makes the conclusion about the legal motive (guilt-innocence) of the subject.

When making transactions, the term "violence" is identified, according to E.V. Vaskovsky, "with mental violence", i.e. the influence of one person on the will of another through a threat, the result of which is consent to the conclusion of the transaction. When it comes to physical violence, then, according to the author, the will of one of the counterparties is completely absent [2].

In the concept of coercion, according to D.I. Meyer, there are two components, namely: "violence" and "coercion". Like E.V. Vaskovsky that “violence is also compulsion, when the will of a person is completely suppressed and the action being performed is not the action of the person, apparently committing it, but the action of the violator, so that the person over whom the violence is performed is only an instrument of his action”. The position of D.I. Meyer demonstrates a more consistent version of the definition of "coercion". As the author points out, this is characterized in those cases “when a person is not brought to the level of a tool, but performs a certain action itself. Then we can talk about the influence of coercion on the will and the legal meaning of an action committed under duress ”[8].

CONCLUSION

Thus, taking into account the above concepts, it should be noted that the conduct of a forensic psychological examination to bring scientific clarity to the consideration of issues related to the transaction. In this case, for example, under "violence" in civil cases when making transactions should be understood as moral (mental) or physical pressure that may be exerted on the agent of the transaction by the counterparty. In this case, a combination of difficult circumstances is created in which the agent, placed in a position of hopelessness, makes decisions in favor of the agent on extremely unfavorable conditions for himself. The parameters noted in the context cannot be considered without a psychological expert study of these states.

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RESEARCH OF SOME PROBLEMS OF THE PHENOMENON OF INTER SPECIFIC MIGRATION

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ABSTRACT

In the study of the phenomenon of inter language migration, some arguments are given about the changes occurring at the language levels, about the reflection of the cause-and-effect pattern within the framework of this particular phenomenon of language. This science is fundamentally different from other linguistic schools in that, based on the nature of the Chinese language, it has passed its own path of independent development. Groups of words represent one of the most integrated (organized) levels of language, and the relationship between them is clearly reflected in both forms of linguistic life - both in synchronicity and in diachrony, that is, from one member of the phrase family paradigm to another.

KEYWORDS: *Phrases, Transformation, Dichotomy Of Language And Speech, Lexico-Grammatical Transformation, Historical Migration, Contamination (Hybrid) Migration*

INTRODUCTION

As you know, the word (lexeme) remains the main language unit regardless of the type and type of language; it is multi-faceted, multi-faceted and rich in content [Babaytseva V. V. 2000: 294-295]. Word categories are the main classes (groups, categories) of words that are the main unit of the language / speech dichotomy and the linguistic reflection of the world in a language that is a semiotic system, and are characterized by: a) the presence of a general abstract, categorical (lexical) meaning; b) the presence of a certain system of grammatical categories inherent in the category; c) the presence of a specific syntactic function(s).; g) the word and phrase are divided into categories according to the presence of special types and methods of word formation [Akhmanova O. S. 1966:511-512]. The property of indivisibility into categories in words cannot serve as an obstacle to their dominance in the paradigm. On the contrary, PS correlate with such types of paradigmatic communication as close mental, historical-genealogical, and hierarchical connections. They exist in the language in the form of a paradigm.

A. As Espersen aptly observed, "Any logical classification of word categories-determining their number, character, and boundaries-should not be of any interest to the linguist; for each language has its own system of PS (part of speache). Everything depends on the formal signs that this language recognizes" [Espersen O. 1958:101]. It is based on this logic that it is necessary to approach the genera of words in a particular language, especially their classification, in accordance with the most important features and classification features of the PS in a particular language, since there are no relatively universal definitions and interpretations for all languages and even for one language family, which indicates the feasibility of such an approach. Indeed, the PS paradigm of each language is unique, as the phonetic system, grammatical categories, word-forming and syntactic forms of a given language, just as these levels reflect only the specifics of a given language, so the PS system is a particular form of implementation of each language.

Chinese linguistics occupies a special place in the science of linguistics of the Ancient East. Scientific language learning in China has a 2000-year history. This science is fundamentally different from other linguistic schools in that, based on the nature of the Chinese language, it has passed its own path of independent development. The strongest aspect of Chinese linguistics is the explanation of the meaning of a word or character (in Chinese writing, each character represents a morpheme or word). From the weak points of Chinese linguistics, we can say that grammar and the theory of word groups. It was only by the 12th and 13th centuries AD that the division of words into independent (full words) and auxiliary (empty words) began in China; pronouns, exclamation marks, and adverbs were included in the category of auxiliary words.

Since in the Middle Ages the Islamic world and the ethnocultural units of the Far East-South Asia did not enter into direct civilizational relations, it is difficult, of course, to talk about the direct influence of Japanese and Chinese linguistic sciences on Arab-Islamic linguistics.

METHODS OF RESEARCH

L. Tensnier is the founder of the modern sciences of structural and semantic syntax, as well as a scientist who developed an excellent theory of the migration of word groups.

L. Tensnier's approach to part of the speeches shows that intergroup migration is one of the most important, natural aspects of this linguistic layer. According to L. Tensnier, the essence of translation is the transfer of independent groups of words from one category (category) to another. The transition occurs due to a change in the function of a word in a sentence, translation is a syntactic phenomenon.

The result of translation (migration) is that the speaker can overcome the difficulty of speaking in a particular structure. (For example, remember the saying in the language of chess: “White beats black after three walks.”) Movement ensures that the sentence is properly structured in content and structure. A person fluent in a particular language can use translation to eliminate any inconsistencies in speech.

Since the 70s of the last century the USSR linguists , along with the traditional areas of study of word groups (definition of classification criteria, description of lexical and semantic grammatical features of ST, etc.), their interaction and issues such as migration, the relationship of word groups with units thinking, began to attract the attention of linguists. Dozens of monographs have been published in this area from the 1970s to the 1980s. It should be noted that V. N. Migirin and V. V. Babaitseva were the first to address the problem of intergroup migration.

In the late 1950s. V. N. Migirin published his observations on the interchangeability of word groups. For example, in his article "Language Transformation", the scientist points out that there is a close relationship between language levels and units, and this relationship is clearly reflected in the transformation. “Migration,” he writes, “is one of the sources of enrichment of the Russian language, in addition to word formation and word formation” [Migirin V.N. 1957: 303]. V.N. Migirin notes that migration exists not only within verbal groups, but also in other structures of the language, and raises the question of creating a special science of migration of the language level - language transformation [Migirin V.N. 1957: 303].

Later (1971) V.N. Migirin summarized his views on the problem and wrote the monograph "Essays on the Theory of Migration Processes in the Russian Language", which is still a work on migration at different linguistic levels. It remains the only work that broadly covers migration issues. events [Migirin V.N. 1971: 199]. This book focuses on the grouping of words, as well as the migration processes that occur at other language levels (phonetics, morphemes, words, sentences).

According to the scientist, in linguistics, two tools have been thoroughly studied that increase the richness of linguistic vocabulary - word formation and word acquisition. Another source of vocabulary replenishment is migration, which researchers unreasonably ignore. The theoretical and practical aspects of word formation and word formation have been thoroughly studied, and studies of these phenomena are usually not limited to one or another group of words.

The study of the phenomenon of migration is limited to certain phrases, such as rationale when studying the transition to the horse and the adjective when considering the transition to quality. In fact, the scope of the phenomenon of migration is wide, which requires the development of the doctrine of migration in the field of word theory .

V. V. Babaytseva also began her observations of the migration of linguistic structures in the late 1950s. The scientist's views on this subject are described in detail and systematically in his book "Movable structures in syntax." "Migration, reflecting the lexical and grammatical transformations of syntactic models and words," writes V. V. Babatseva, "is a phenomenon associated with the improvement and enrichment of the grammatical structure of the language, which has a gradual nature and is a historical development taking place in time." According to the above definition, the scientist distinguishes two types of migration in time (time): 1) transformational (historical) migration; 2) contamination (intermediate, syncretic, hybrid) migration.

Drawing attention to V.V. Babaytseva on the changes taking place at the language levels. The scientist points out that the transition between groups of words leads to the formation of functional homonyms, the formation of hybrid words (characteristic of the two groups). He also advocates a more diachronic approach to migration; Transformation is a long-term process that is difficult to form throughout life.

Kalechits is one of the most widely studied scholars in the field of Russian (Soviet) linguistics. E.P. Kalechits supports the ideas put forward by V.N. Migirin and V. V. Babatseva about the linguistic nature of migration and its types, and considers inter-word migration as a morphological-syntactic method of word formation [Kalechits E.P. 1977: 73]. The author calls the shift in a group of words a lexico-grammatical shift and points out that then difference from the shift of the first category is that the categorical features of the word "move" do not change.

It should be noted that E.P. Kalechits continued his observations and conducted valuable theoretical and practical research on the relationship and migration of word groups. In particular, in his 1990 work "The relationship of words in the system of word groups" the scope of the researcher's research seems to have expanded significantly, now he interprets migration as a multifaceted linguistic phenomenon, its emergence and describes constructive changes in the language levels

E. Kurilovich believes that the interaction and movement of verbal groups occurs only due to the syntactic function and the influence of the semantic field. Any word has a primary function, the replacement of a primary function with a secondary one occurs due to a change in the syntactic function and semantic environment, for example, zi passes from the function of the determinant (quality) to the function of the horse [Kurilovich E. 1962: 65-68]. (For example, in Uzbek “the blind cannot hear, the deaf cannot hear”).

Historical-genealogical, intellectual and hierarchical interconnections of verbal (lexeme) groups, of course, can be carefully and consistently studied at the language level. At the speech level, semantic features of a word (not a lexeme), speech-situational features are used; in this case, it is difficult to objectively investigate intergroup relations. Therefore, it is effective to observe only the movement of verbal groups at the speech level; zero, word grouping is a well-known form of ST interaction at the speech level; this phenomenon takes on exactly the same verbal character.

CONCLUSION

It is well known that all things and events in an objective being exist in countless interactions and interactions. Interaction means “the presence of components of objective being in conditional relations with each other, the interaction of their individual properties” [Droyashchich N.V. 2005.] is understandable. There are two types of interaction between objects in the material and spiritual worlds: static (fixed) and dynamic (moving). Static relationships represent the interrelationships (structural) of the various aspects of a given object, while dynamic relationships represent the interactions of objects with each other and the resulting internal and external changes.

Interactions between linguistic levels and units can be included in the group of dynamic relations, because language is a system that constantly changes, develops and improves functionally. Groups of words represent one of the most integrated (organized) levels of language, and the relationship between them is clearly reflected in both forms of linguistic life - both in synchronicity and in diachrony, that is, from one member of the phrase family paradigm to another. A typical example of dynamic interaction between them is when one of them (several) changes as a result of exposure, or one of them can form another. This is the basic principle of the relationship between groups of words.

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PRODUCTIVE TEACHING METHODS FOR LEARNING ENGLISH

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ABSTRACT

This article is dedicated to help readers to make teaching more effective, by attending to learning and the inner mental world of the learner, and by then understanding how classroom activities and teacher decisions can create or limit, children's opportunities for learning. It is about how to teach students and learners with the help of some helpful methods and exercises, by mentioning many intricacies, obscure rules, and exceptions.

KEYWORDS: *Game,Method,Teaching Foreign Language To Children,Activity,Benefit, Grammar, Interactive Teaching, Diagramming Sentences, Practice And Consciousness-Raising.*

INTRODUCTION

Grammar of English language is partially complicated for not only native but also for second-language speakers and learners. There are plenty of obscure rules, exceptions and intricacies which come as no doubt that various generation of teachers have experienced during their life time to literate writers of English language. In today's society, literacy is highly valued, and it is willing to adapt to more effective methods of teaching grammar [4].

Interactive teaching:

Incorporating games into lesson plans is another method of effectively teaching grammar. These teach grammar and help students retain what they have learned. This method allows educators to tailor their content to students with different learning styles. As time goes by, many methods of teaching grammar have been developed and have been abandoned by some, combined by others, all with the aim of teaching students to converse effectively with one another in English.

The grammatical complexities of English make each method affect learning abilities differently. Some lessons are easier to learn than others, while some may require more explanation or practice whatever method of teaching grammar is employed, a well-rounded understanding of English grammar is the most important factor in improving literacy in students.

Diagramming sentences:

In the early part of the 19th century, diagramming sentences, one of the oldest methods of teaching grammar, was invented. Through this method, students visually map the structure and relationships between different parts of a sentence. The method is especially helpful for visual learners, but it virtually disappeared from modern instruction at least thirty years ago. A variety of diagramming approaches are available to visualize sentences, ranging from the Reed-Kellogg system to dependency grammar, and all illustrate how the rules of grammar relate to one another. Diagramming sentences regained a small pop-culture influence in the form of famous openings in print and websites that allow you to diagram every sentence to your heart’s content.

Cognitive Code Approach:

In Cognitive Approach, to begin with the linguistic use rules are displayed and after that the learners are uncovered to cases of structures from which the learners may initiate the learning standards on their possess. Besides, syntactic blunders are considered inescapable, which are adjusted through self-correction exercises.[5]

Practice and Consciousness-Raising:

For most instructors of English, the need of instructing linguistic use is to help learners to internalize the structures/rules of dialect, instructed in such a way that they can be used for communication both composed and talked (Ellis, 2002). For this reason, the two terms hone and consciousness-raising are vital to characterize in this paper since they play an critical play in successful grammar instructing, particularly within the case of EFL.

Practice

1. A particular linguistic highlight is disconnected for centered attention;

2. The learners are required to deliver sentences or explanations comprising the targeted highlight;

3. There is desire that the learners will perform the linguistic feature correctly

4. The learners will be given with openings for reiteration of the targeted feature.[6]

What the English offices ought to do is to allow distant more time and vitality to the instructing of English dialect and concentrate on planning dialect instructors. In the event that we need way better educating of English dialect and its utilize, we must get ready more competent dialect instructors since as it were they can bring the alter and make strides the quality of English dialect instructed and utilized accurately by the learners.

A game is a structured form of play,usually undertaken for entertainment or fun,and mostly used as an educational tool.Key components of games are goals,rules,interactions and challenge.All games generally involve mental or physical stimulation,and often both.Many games help develop practical skills and physical skills.Also playing games requires learners to pay great attention to detail. As game can move quickly when playing a game a learner needs to be attentive. This attentiveness when playing a game can help learners to stay focused on other tasks in the classroom throughout the day.

The most effective way to learn foreign languages without boredom,using mental and physical activity,is a game.So now we have to ask ourselves why we should not use such a reliable method. Our answer is that if we aim to accomplish something in life,then we must take steps to achieve it and build a path that leads to a goal for ourselves. Today we aim to teach foreign languages to young learners through games to achieve this goal we use a variety of methods.Games provide so many benefits for people of all interests and abilities.Children especially love playing games and these activities provides such a great opportunity for them to practice so many skills.Taking this opportunity,we teach foreign languages to young learners as well.

First we need to know how games effect young language learners and what opportunities they provide.Together we will list how useful games are for children.

1. Helps with fast strategic thinking and problem-solving.
2. Increase a child’s memory capacity.
3. Develops hand-eye cordination.
4. Beneficial specifically for children with attention disorders.
5. Increase confidence.
6. Improve mental health.
7. Give motivation.
8. Make learners more optimistic toward life.
9. Increase children’s creativity and promotes.
10. Develops speaking and listening skills [1:p5]

We briefed young foreign language learners on the benefits and opportunities of games. Nevertheless, we felt it appropriate to share with you an insight into the most important benefits and opportunities. We know playing games in the classroom or anywhere is always fun. Because when playing a game, endorphins are produced that stimulate the brain and gives pupils a feeling of euphoria. This feeling of euphoria creates a great sense of happiness and excitement for pupils in the classroom, developing a positive learning. So, playing games in the classroom increases class cooperation, in these games can also be used as a team-building exercise. In this way, pupils learn how to take turns, build respect, listen to others and play fairly[3].

We will reveal a secret to those who know that their child’s interest in learning a language has died down and do not know why. In this lesson having to answer questions on a worksheet or produce a page of text can be quite daunting and stressful for some pupils. It can also create a negative perception of a child’s learning environment. As an alternative to worksheets, games can be used as a less stressful way for Childs to demonstrate their knowledge, skill and understanding of a topic. Being less stressed will help Childs to have more positive perception of their learning environment and also give a true indication of their own learning.

Now that we realize the importance of games to foreign languages learners,the next step is to apply them within the classroom.When we reseaching games to use as classroom activities,it is easy to see a correlation between popular children’s games and the adapted classroom version.All creative teachers will find that almost any game can be adjusted to suit the needs of a lesson.So in this time teachers should be careful about choosing games if they want to make them advantageous.

Firstly,the teacher should decide on the purpose of a game.A game may seem appropriate and useful.However,when its value is considered from the view point of foreign languages teaching,it may have little or no purpose.So considering the level of the game is equally important while choosing game.In this case teachers must decide whether the level of the game fits young learners' language level because games may become difficult when it is beyond the young learners' level or it may become boring when learners find it too easy to carry on it.Then we recommend fun games for young learners.They include the following games:Role play games/dramas,sorting,ordering or arranging games,matching games,labelling games,exchanging games,board games,guessing games and the others.

To sum up,Games are pupil-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 language learning process.As a result,a lot of games provide learners with a chance to direct their own learning.From an instructional view point,creating a meaningful context for language use it another advantage that games present.By using games,teachers can create contexts with 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,children acquire language in the same way that they acquire their mother tongue,that is,without being aware of it.

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THE CODE OF ETHICS FOR TRANSLATING AND INTERPRETING PROFESSIONALS

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ABSTRACT

This article deals with the actual problems of translators' professional ethics; arguments in favour of formulating and extending the common translators' code of ethics; general translation etiquette elements and the Code of Ethicsas a disciplinary rule for the professional conduct of translators and interpreters.

KEYWORDS: *Translation, Interpretation, Professional Ethics, Code Of Ethics, Professionalism, Accuracy And Fidelity, Confidentiality, Accountability, Continued Competence, Impartiuality, Authenticity.*

INTRODUCTION

Interpreting and translation are unregulated activities in most countries, yet interpreters and translators perform challenging work in sensitive domains, such as the law, medicine and business. When they face ethical challenges in their work, they can access ongoing support. They must undertake regular refresher training in ethics. Currently, the issue of the translators' ethics is not idle. This is primarily due to the training and education of future translators or interpreters, who, after graduating from higher educational institutions, will carry out their translation activities, interact with other translators, customers as well as all participants of the translation process. The success and quality of the translation equally depends on the competency of a translator or an interpreter and impeccable adherence to ethical norms and rules. So, what is ethics? Ethics is a system of moral principles, the rules of conduct (behavior) recognized in respect to a particular class of human actions or a particular group, culture[1].

Translation ethics is a set of unwritten rules of conduct for a translator in the course of professional activity, primarily in relations with the customer of the translation, other participants in the translated event, as well as with fellow translators. The existing translation ethics is focused on creating a positive image of the translator in the eyes of the customer. Compliance with these unwritten rules and regulations increases the assurance that (all other things being equal) the client will re-invite this particular translator the next time.

Furthermore, translation ethics primarily means correctness, commitment and confidentiality. The professional ethics of a translator is not only his (her) relationship with people, but in general the attitude of the translator (interpreter) to their professional duties. Nevertheless, the issue of whether a translator is obliged to translate inclusions from other languages found in the original text can hardly be legitimately attributed to ethics. Rather, it refers to the rules for working with text in translation.

No professional code of conduct, no guidelines or rules can cover all the situations that a practicing translator finds himself in on a daily basis. But they can serve as a guideline for him, a starting point for a more balanced choice of behavior in a particular case.

Consequently, what does code of ethics mean? A code of ethics, also referred to as an "ethical code "or "code of conduct", is a set of official standards of conduct that the members of a group are expected to uphold[2].Code of ethics could also refer to an individual's personal values or sense of right and wrong. It is a guide of principles designed to help professionals conduct practical activity honestly and with integrity. All companies will have a different code of ethics with different areas of interest based on the industry they are involved in, but the five areas that companies typically focus on include confidentiality, integrity, objectivity, professional competence, and professional behavior[3].

The Code of Ethics is intended to regulate the professional conduct of translators and interpreters. Nowadays, a large number of agencies, institutions, language service providers and purchasers of interpreting and translating services require practitioners who work with them to adhere to the Code of Ethics. It is recognized as setting a general standard for interpreting and translating. The following Code of Ethics defines the values and principles guiding the decisions interpreting and translating professionals make in practice:

1. **PROFESSIONAL CONDUCT** - Interpreters and translators take responsibility for their work and conduct; they are committed to providing quality service in a respectful and culturally sensitive manner, dealing honestly and fairly with other parties and colleagues, and dealing honestly in all business practices. They disclose any conflict of interest or any matter that may compromise their impartiality. They observe common professional ethics of diligence and responsiveness to the needs of other participants in their work.
2. **CONFIDENTIALITY -** Interpreters and translators maintain confidentiality and do not disclose information acquired in the course of their work. Interpreters and translators are bound by strict rules of confidentiality, as are the persons they work with in professional or business fields.
3. **COMPETENCE –** Interpreters and translators only undertake work they are competent to perform in the languages for which they are professionally qualified through training and credentials.
4. **IMPARTIALITY –** Interpreters and translators observe impartiality in all professional contacts. They remain unbiased throughout the communication exchanged between the participants in any interpreted encounter. Translators do not show bias towards either the author of the source text or the intended readers of their translation. Interpreters and

translators play an important role in facilitating parties who do not share a common language to communicate effectively with each other. They aim to ensure that the full intent of the communication is conveyed. Interpreters and translators are not responsible for what the parties communicate, only for complete and accurate transfer of the message. They do not allow bias to influence their performance; likewise they do not soften, strengthen or alter the messages being conveyed.

5. **ACCURACY** – Interpreters and translators use their best professional judgment in remaining faithful at all times to the meaning of texts and messages.
6. **CLARITY OF ROLE BOUNDARIES-** Interpreters and translators maintain clear boundaries between their task as facilitators of communication through message transfer and any tasks that may be undertaken by other parties involved in the assignment.
7. **MAINTAINING PROFESSIONAL RELATIONSHIPS** – Interpreters and translators are responsible for the quality of their work, whether as employees, freelance practitioners or contractors with interpreting and translation agencies. They always endeavour to secure satisfactory working conditions for the performance of their duties, including physical facilities, appropriate briefing, a clear commission, and clear conduct protocols where needed in specific institutional settings. They ensure that they have allocated adequate time to complete their work; they foster a mutually respectful business relationship with the people with whom they work and encourage them to become familiar with the interpreter or translator role.
8. **PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT** – Interpreters and translators continue to develop their professional knowledge and skills. Practitioners commit themselves to lifelong learning, recognizing that individuals, services and practices evolve and change over time. They continually upgrade their language and transfer skills and their contextual and cultural understanding. They keep up to date with the technological advances pertinent to their practice in order to continue to provide quality service. Practitioners working in languages where there is no standard training or credential may need to assess, maintain and update their standards independently.
9. **PROFESSIONAL SOLIDARITY -** Interpreters and translators respect and support their fellow professionals, and they uphold the reputation and trustworthiness of the profession of interpreting and translating.

Finally, it may be concluded that, general translation ettiquets, basic rules of behavior of interpreters compiled into the “moral code” of interpreters as well as some important ethical principles are as follows:

1. An interpreter is a “translator”, who rearranges (transforms) the oral text in the source language into the text in the target language.

2. An interpreter has no right to change the source text at his own will, to compress or to expand it, unless such compression or expansion is conditioned by the context, or requested by the client.

3. An interpreter by using professional techniques and tools of interpreting always seeks to render the invariant of the source message as exactly as possible and bears professional, moral

and even legal responsibility for the equivalence of interpretation. However, the interpreter bears no responsibility for what is being said by the source speaker.

4. An interpreter must always be impartial and neutral in terms of political, cultural, ethnic, religious or gender views of all parties to the negotiations (talks, conferences, round tables, etc) even if the interpreter does not share or support these views.

5. An interpreter has no right to intervene into the relationships of the parties to negotiations, to express his or her attitude towards the contents of what is being interpreted or “prompt” anything to the speakers.

6. An interpreter shall comply with the confidentiality and professional integrity requirements and has no right to publicly disclose the contents of what is being interpreted. However, if the conference is of an open character, is widely covered by the mass media or if its materials have been declassified, the interpreter may use the materials of the conference for teaching or other non–profit making purposes after two years have passed since the date the conference was held.

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PROCEDURE FOR MONITORING TAX CONTROL IN EXPORT-IMPORT OPERATIONS

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ABSTRACT

This article examines the procedure for tax control of export-import operations, as well as the results of monitoring of foreign trade operations, according to which the work done in the field of taxation of export and import operations, the reduction of overdue receivables activities in such areas as increased work, measures taken to reduce receivables and payables on foreign trade operations. There were also scientific discussions and recommendations on the effective implementation of tax control monitoring in export-import operations.

KEYWORDS: *Export, Import, Trade Operation, Foreign Trade, Tax Service, Banks, Customs Service, Electronic Information System, Tax, Tax Control.*

INTRODUCTION

Uzbekistan, which is a participant in the processes of globalization and rapid integration into the international economic community, is also constantly developing its international economic relations. In this process, methods of regulating the activities of export-import operations are widely used. In this regard, the head of state Sh.M.Mirziyoyev noted that "Entering new export markets will remain one of the most important tasks of the Government." [1] The development of entrepreneurial activity of domestic enterprises through export-import operations within the established law, the prevention of various abuses will ensure the harmonious development of the country's economy. Of particular importance in the implementation of this task is the procedure for monitoring tax control in export-import operations.

Monitoring and control over foreign trade operations is carried out on the basis of mutual information exchange with the state tax and customs services and commercial banks and through a single electronic information system of foreign trade operations.

The pandemic has exacted substantial costs on all emerging market and developing economy (EMDE) regions. Although all regions are expected to grow this year, the pace of the recovery varies considerably, with greater weakness in countries that have larger outbreaks or greater exposure to global spillovers through tourism and industrial commodity exports.[2].

It shows that the role and importance of tax control in export-import operations is one of the most important issues in response to changes in world market conditions.

LITERATURE REVIEW

According to Z. Gurbanov, "in order to strengthen the foreign exchange reserves of the country, it is necessary to improve the methodology of tax audit of export operations, given the economic importance of exports of goods, works and services abroad." [3]

Tashmuradova's research explores ways to effectively use taxes. [4]

In his research, Islamkulov explored issues related to ensuring the sustainability of tax revenues in budget revenues. [5]

The results of research conducted by Sh.D. Ergashkhodjaeva show that the stimulation of export activities depends on the structure and development characteristics of the world market [6].

According to L. Goncharenko, “the modern level of interdependence of the participants of the tax relationship consists of two elements of control that make up the tax administration, including control over the compliance of taxpayers with tax legislation; control over the implementation of laws by the tax authorities. ”[7]

A. Advokatova described tax control as follows: “Tax control, as an integral part of the tax administration system, provides solutions to the problems facing the state in all spheres of society, provides directions and ways to improve the legal mechanism for the most efficient formation, distribution and use of state financial resources. implementation of the state's financial policy. ”[8]

According to I. Konev: Tax is a mandatory payment to the state income from legal entities and individuals. [9]

According to Crohin, tax control in the broadest sense is a set of measures taken by the state to ensure the economic security of the country, the financial system and the fiscal interests. [10]

Boltinova and Tsaregradsky described the tax audit as follows"Tax audit is the activity of the executive bodies of the competent state aimed at regulating the full and timely calculation and payment of taxes and other payments by taxpayers in accordance with the tax legislation." [11]

Among foreign scholars, modern Russian scholars on the taxation of foreign trade transactions, in particular G. Harutyunyana, I. Blinova, S. Gamidullaeva, A. Kozyrina, V. Melikhova, V. Presnyakova, A. Kholopova, E. Chebotarevoy, D. Chernika, G. Shagalova and others. [12]

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This article uses methods such as scientific analysis and grouping, which show the procedure for monitoring tax control in export-import operations.

Analysis and results

In order to ensure the legal implementation of foreign trade operations, the Department of Monitoring of Foreign Trade Operations has been established in the State Tax Committee, and it is important to improve their activities.

The State Tax Service provides information from authorized banks and the State Customs Service:

Analysis;

Carries out financial control of the financial and tax reporting of the taxpayer;

In case of errors or inconsistencies as a result of cameral control, sends a request to the taxpayer to make corrections;

File a claim against an overdue debtor for fines of economic entities, draw up an administrative protocol against officials;

When detecting cases of money laundering abroad in agreement with the authorized body for the coordination of inspections of business entities in accordance with the body that entered into the agreement. If necessary, the inspection is carried out jointly with the State Customs Service.

After confirmation of the facts of violation of the results of the inspection and office inspection, the inspection materials are sent to law enforcement agencies to take measures provided for by law.

Inform the Department of Economic Crimes and Money Laundering within three days during inspections and in-house control if any facts related to legalization of proceeds from crime and financing of terrorism are revealed.[13]

TABLE 1 BY THE OFFICE OF MONITORING OF FOREIGN TRADE OPERATIONS ON THE RESULTS OF WORK DONE IN 2019 INFORMATION

billion sum		
The name of the route	**Number of subjects**	**Summa**
I. Work done in the field of taxation of export and import operations		
Taxes calculated and collected in addition to the state budget as a result of in-house control	668	87,6
Reduced overpayments as a result of in-house control	317	25,2
II. Work done to reduce overdue receivables		
Applications for reduction of overdue receivables	1 957	796,7
Financial fines paid voluntarily to the budget by business entities	13	0,2
Overdue receivables settled by business entities (in US dollars *)	433	54,3
Claims filed with the Economic Courts for the imposition of financial penalties	399	168,9
Administrative fines imposed on officials of business entities	333	0,4
III. Measures taken to reduce receivables and payables on foreign trade operations		
Total reduced debt	7 910	1 815,8

hence:		
Reduction of creditor debt that occurred before September 5, 2017	2 380	1 277,5
Reduction of overdue receivables and payables of inactive business entities	377	298,7
Reduction of overdue receivables and payables of liquidated business entities	251	165,2

A source: Data of the State Tax Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan

According to Table 1 above, the Department of Foreign Trade Monitoring provides information on the results of work in 2019. According to it, the work done in the field of taxation of export and import operations, the work done to reduce overdue receivables, foreign trade such as measures taken to reduce receivables and payables on transactions.

The effectiveness of public administration in the field of taxation depends in many respects on the flexibility in the activities of various branches of public administration. Authority determines the specific location of each body and at the same time serves to ensure its compatibility with the activities of other bodies.

Coordinating the work of the State Tax Committee and other bodies directly and indirectly responsible for taxes, these areas of the body assume a high level of responsibility for ensuring the rights of individuals related to taxation and perfectly regulate all aspects of cooperation to prevent problems in their interests. .

In our opinion, in order to develop tax monitoring in foreign trade operations, it is expedient to carry out the following tasks:

1. The creation of a modern version of a single electronic information system of foreign trade operations and the establishment of an electronic information exchange system between the State Customs Committee and the State Tax Committee remains a requirement of the times.

2. It is advisable to impose restrictions on importers who do not pay taxes on the sale of imported goods. Introduce a mechanism for banks to purchase foreign currency in the domestic market of entities with creditor debt of more than 90 days under import contracts, based on the conclusion of the tax authorities.

3. Establishment of a full vertical control system of the Department for Monitoring Foreign Trade Operations. However, control over foreign trade operations is carried out in 33 directions.

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

1. In our opinion, it is expedient to improve tax control and tax dispute management and tax dispute management processes through the introduction of ICT and automation tools, as well as training of tax officials.

2. We also consider it expedient to reduce regulatory barriers in tax control and monitoring and to further stimulate exports.

3. We consider it expedient to further expand the range of export support services, encourage the export of medium and high-tech products.

4. We believe that the main task of tax control in import operations is to apply a mechanism aimed at preventing unjustified sharp increases in prices for imported products through the import monopoly.

5. We consider it expedient to reduce customs duties on imports for raw materials and modern technologies and for finished products that can be produced in the country.

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CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY IN INDIA– AN OVERVIEW

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ABSTRACT

The efficient use of resources in a business to benefit all the stakeholders involved has an across-the-board impact on financial performance and reduced operating costs. This ultimately results in increased revenue for the businesses. The tradition of Tata philanthropy goes back to 1892 when Jamsetji first gave grants to two lady doctors to go abroad and specialise in gynaecology. During the next hundred years the JN Tata Endowment for the higher education of the Indians was to give loans to 2000 students towards their studies abroad. One of the main reasons is that these companies are increasingly seen as lesser risky ones due to their social commitment and environmental compliance. Being responsible means being judgmental towards your deeds which may ultimately lead to good public image, employee retention and motivation, better access to capital and investor relationship and can affirm in value creation. Businesses should always strive towards improving the quality of life of people by offering safe and excellent products or services to its customers. Further, they should respect, protect, and make efforts to restore the environment by using the principle of 'reduce-reuse-&-recycle'. The response rate of CSR reporting was not high, though most of the firms are not following structured reporting on a regular basis but these are large scale firms. Intense shining projects were related to community development rather than focusing on internal practices such as corporate governance, transparency and disclosures.

KEYWORDS: *Stakeholders, Increasingly, Endowment, Ultimately*

INTRODUCTION

Parting with surplus money by the traders for the society was prevalent in India as old as about 600BC as recorded in the Arthashastra. The Indian ethos, visible all along Chanakya-Sutras, is meaningful even in the present context of globalisation of businesses. It summarises ethics as: 'The world is looked after through ethics. The chief wins people by showing empathy and following truth; hence they are revered like mother which ultimately result in happiness in this world by the distribution of wealth'. India is fortunate to have business leaders like Ratan Tata and Narayan Murthy in this context. The tradition of Tata philanthropy goes back to 1892 when Jamsetji first gave grants to two lady doctors to go abroad and specialise in gynaecology. During the next hundred years the JN Tata Endowment for the higher education of the Indians was to give loans to 2000 students towards their studies abroad. The book 100 Great Modern Lives by John Canning concludes: 'Probably no other family has ever contributed as much in the way of wise guidance, economic development and advancing philanthropy, to any country as Tatas have to India'.

What is Corporate Social Responsibility?

Ethical conduct in all the functions and processes of a business is the cornerstone of its social responsibility and hence they should be open to all kinds of disclosures and be always accessible to all the stakeholders involved. Businesses should always strive towards improving the quality of life of people by offering safe and excellent products or services to its customers. Further, they should respect, protect, and make efforts to restore the environment by using the principle of 'reduce-reuse-&-recycle'. Recently, as one of the CSR activities, Tata Steel invested in a waste separation project which ultimately resulted in earning the company twenty times of the amount invested by selling this separated waste.

Banks, Financial Institutions, Venture Capitalists and Angel Investors are now inclined to provide access to capital to socially committed companies. They are giving preferred treatment to these 'companies with social sustainability' as they have found relevance of 'sustainable development and governance' on equity-valuations. One of the main reasons is that these companies are increasingly seen as lesser risky ones due to their social commitment and environmental compliance. Reserve Bank of India recently asked banks to look in the domain of sustainable development. Infosys is another example in this context whose annual reports are supposed to best in the world in terms of clarity and details. The company believes long-term investment could be attracted only by keeping the company's operations and financial dealings transparent.

Advantage CSR: Cases from Indian Businesses

As the product differentiation is becoming difficult day by day; emotional binding with the customer or the consumers provide a one stop solution in sustaining brand image of the companies. Through the e Choupal, IBD has changed the business model of commodity trading. By marrying technology with trading in rural market, IBD has brought in a new paradigm. The strategy of dealing with the end farmer directly has been very successful with both farmers and the erstwhile middlemen being co-opted.

Moving on, Bindeshwar Pathak of Sulabh believed in a different philosophy as against the usual about earning more and pocketing it to shareholders. Sulabh International had a Rs. 10 crore overdraft in SBI to be utilised for organising a world toilet summit and for the trip to women employees in the US. These employees were supposed to stay right opposite the UN building against any cheap hotel. The company believes, ‘the benefits of globalisation should go to the poor’.

Mahima Mehra of Haathi Chaap wanted to work on recycling, but not as NGO and she ended up starting a business of handmade paper. As corporate social responsibility 8 % of Haathi Chaap’s profits go towards funding an elephant ambulance in Jaipur. Aavishkaar Social Venture Fund supported rural entrepreneurs in India and today it has 23 companies which generate profits, returns to investors and addresses an important social cause simultaneously. Further, Rangasutra run by Sumita Ghose, a for-profit-venture; sources craft and textile from villages and retails through Fabindia.

Through Ecosphere, Ishita Khanna promotes eco-tourism and berry processing resulting in the duel benefit of economic incentives to mountain folk and the preservation of their majestic heritage. Other stories in livelihood include Saloni Malhotra who is generating BPO jobs in rural Tamilnadu; Umadevi Swainathan is fetching the farmers better prices for their agricultural produce and Aruna Kappagantula reviving India’s bamboo industry. Shantha Biotech recruits people who have a hunger to do something for the country. The company helped the underprivileged by crashing price of a vaccine from Rs. 750 to Rs. 50 and today the vaccine is sold for as little as Rs. 15.

Moving on, Arvind Eye Hospital’s paramedical staff is the key to the success of its business model. The tenth standard pass girls are recruited from the villages and are trained for a couple of years and placed as nurses. These girls are found to be tremendously satisfied employees; the satisfaction derived from helping people regain their sight and earn respect and recognition in the community. Other stories in healthcare include Kousalya Periasamy helping HIV positives to shake off the stigma and Devi Shetty providing low-cost health-care for the masses through his Narayana Hrudayalaya.

The efficient use of resources in a business to benefit all the stakeholders involved has an across-the-board impact on financial performance and reduced operating costs. This ultimately results in increased revenue for the businesses. This usually happens if a sense of social responsibility spreads throughout the organisation in all the business processes and become a routine practice among its employees. This honest conduct, committed leadership and its responsible policies establish a sense of openness and trust within and without the organisation. APJ Abdul Kalam rightly believe in the context of responsible development that ‘it does not make sense to achieve a ‘developed’ status without a major and continuing upliftment of all Indians who exist today and of the many more millions who would be added in the years to come.

CSR determinants for Indian firms

Eventually, due to the factorization, the essence of the factors underwent changes. Consequently, the factors were re-interpreted. It can be advocated on the basis of this comparison that these 5 identified factors given in table 7 will play a significant role in enhancing the competitiveness, financial growth and stakeholder relationship of Indian firms through CSR. Three categories were made as per the understanding of the academic knowledge developed from the study of the

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long standing literature on the subject of research. The present analysis highlighted major influencing factors or keystones for Indian firms. These keystones provided thoughtful account of 18 sub-keystones which are identified as crucial factors

Financial Health Keystone captured two factors . These factors highlighted that CSR should not be seen purely as a charitable deed or unnecessary cost, withal CSR is more than this. CSR helps firms to innovate in order to satisfy its consumers, grab market opportunity and differentiate themselves from others in an ethical way to become competent. The further CSR firm would be less damaged by negative events and would face less downside risk because of strong reputation. Corporations are confident that being responsible, they are better able to snatch the business expansion opportunities, refinance the capital structure, win market competition, lower the debt, have low cost production factors and the cost of capital, high operating leverage and easy availability of resources for raising capital. Being responsible means being judgmental towards your deeds which may ultimately lead to good public image, employee retention and motivation, better access to capital and investor relationship and can affirm in value creation.

The Competency Keystone lies in CSF2 which carries important factors addressing the issues of corporate sustainability and competitive advantage from responsible business practices. It was reported that CSR helps in generating healthy competition with ethical foundation and steers the corporations towards Transparency and Disclosures. Importantly, it specifies significant difference between organizational profile for Competency. This is quite obvious as, for different size of firms, the level of competency differs. Large firms are better able to provide great remuneration to retain expert workforce, may invest in heavy technologies, may have their own R&D centers, may spend large amounts on Marketing and Advertising and may bear the huge

CSR investments which ultimately all lead to competitive advantage. It can be said that CSR seems to be one of the ingredients for the recipe of Competitive Advantage.

The Companies Act, 2013

India`s new Companies Act 2013 (Companies Act) has introduced several new provisions which change the face of Indian corporate business" Companies Act 2013 (Companies Act) has introduced several new provisions which change the face of Indian corporate business. One of such new provisions is Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR). The concept of CSR rests on the ideology of give and take. Companies take resources in the form of raw materials, human resources etc from the society. By performing the task of CSR activities, the companies are giving something back to the society.

Ministry of Corporate Affairs has recently notified Section 135 and Schedule VII of the Companies Act as well as the provisions of the Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Rules, 2014 (CRS Rules) which has come into effect from 1 April 2014.

Applicability: Section 135 of the Companies Act provides the threshold limit for applicability of the CSR to a Company i.e. (a) net worth of the company to be Rs 500 crore or more; (b) turnover of the company to be Rs 1000 crore or more; (c) net profit of the company to be Rs 5 crore or more. Further as per the CSR Rules, the provisions of CSR are not only applicable to Indian companies, but also applicable to branch and project offices of a foreign company in India.

CSR Committee and Policy: Every qualifying company requires spending of at least 2% of its average net profit for the immediately preceding 3 financial years on CSR activities. Further, the qualifying company will be required to constitute a committee (CSR Committee) of the Board of Directors (Board) consisting of 3 or more directors. The CSR Committee shall formulate and recommend to the Board, a policy which shall indicate the activities to be undertaken (CSR Policy); recommend the amount of expenditure to be incurred on the activities referred and monitor the CSR Policy of the company. The Board shall take into account the recommendations made by the CSR Committee and approve the CSR Policy of the company.

Definition of the term CSR: The term CSR has been defined under the CSR Rules which includes but is not limited to:

- Projects or programs relating to activities specified in the Schedule; or
- Projects or programs relating to activities undertaken by the Board in pursuance of recommendations of the CSR Committee as per the declared CSR policy subject to the condition that such policy covers subjects enumerated in the Schedule.

This definition of CSR assumes significance as it allows companies to engage in projects or programs relating to activities enlisted under the Schedule. Flexibility is also permitted to the companies by allowing them to choose their preferred CSR engagements that are in conformity with the CSR policy.

Activities under CSR: The activities that can be done by the company to achieve its CSR obligations include eradicating extreme hunger and poverty, promotion of education, promoting gender equality and empowering women, reducing child mortality and improving maternal health, combating human immunodeficiency virus, acquired, immune deficiency syndrome, malaria and other diseases, ensuring environmental sustainability, employment enhancing vocational skills, social business projects, contribution to the Prime Minister's National Relief Fund or any other fund set up by the Central Government or the State Governments for socio-economic development and relief and funds for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes, other backward classes, minorities and women and such other matters as may be prescribed.

Local Area: Under the Companies Act, preference should be given to local areas and the areas where the company operates. Company may also choose to associate with 2 or more companies for fulfilling the CSR activities provided that they are able to report individually. The CSR Committee shall also prepare the CSR Policy in which it includes the projects and programmes which is to be undertaken, prepare a list of projects and programmes which a company plans to undertake during the implementation year and also focus on integrating business models with social and environmental priorities and process in order to create share value.

The company can also make the annual report of CSR activities in which they mention the average net profit for the 3 financial years and also prescribed CSR expenditure but if the company is unable to spend the minimum required expenditure the company has to give the reasons in the Board Report for non compliance so that there are no penal provisions are attracted by it.

The nine principles of National Voluntary Guidelines are:

Principle 1: Businesses should conduct and govern themselves with ethics, transparency and accountability.

Principle 2: Businesses should provide goods and services that are safe and contribute to sustainability throughout their life cycle.

Principle 3: Businesses should promote the wellbeing of all employees.

Principle 4: Businesses should respect the interests of, and be responsive toward all stakeholders, especially those who are disadvantaged, vulnerable and marginalized.

Principle 5: Businesses should respect and promote human rights.

Principle 6: Business should respect, protect, and make efforts to restore the environment.

Principle 8: Businesses should support inclusive growth and equitable development.

Principle 9: Businesses should engage with and provide value to their customers and consumers in a responsible manner.

The Best CSR Driven Companies in India

In the pre-legislation phase, **only 10 corporates have been recorded to have been spending more than 2% of their PAT**. ET Dossier in co-ordination with Futurescape and IIM Udaipur has come out with the list of top CSR spenders for 2014. Let's take a peek at the top 5 Indian companies

Company Name	**Foundation name**	**Cause**
Tata Steel	TSRDS, TSFIF, TSTCS, TSSDS	Provided healthcare services in collaboration with HP and brought down infant mortality rate by 26.5% in Seraikela District, rural development around Jharkhand and Odisha, nearly 2300 solar street lights were installed in Jharkhand and Odisha. Overall spending came to Rs.212 crores which is 3.31% of PAT
Tata Chemicals	TCSRD	Have been an active participant in raising the rural community living in Okhamandal, Wildlife conservation
Mahindra Group	Mahindra Foundation	A member of Dow Jones Sustainability Indices, M&M planted around 60,000 saplings as a part of Project Hariyali
Maruti Suzuki	Maruti Suzuki Foundation	The company spent Rs. 232.8 crores on road safety and awareness. The company has also partnered with 29 Industrial Training Institutes
Tata motors	TGAA, TAAP and TBEM	Healthcare and education provided to more than 37,000 children, eradicating social inequalities, contributed Rs.4.5 crores for Uttarakhand Flood relief and rehabilitation.

In this list we have been talking about the top donors, but let's not forget that every penny gone towards a social cause matters and is in no way insignificant. We have to laud every organization that does it's bit to the society's betterment.

CONCLUSION:

CSR activities of many Indian companies are mainly handled by public relations or human resources department rather than a CSR department which is consistent with results of Sagar and Singla (2004). A dedicated CSR team or department should be formed to identify the core performance areas. It was also noted that respondents were unable to differentiate CSR and philanthropic activities. Firms should initiate and implement the strategic CSR into business operations and should provide training and learning to all the personnel. The response rate of CSR reporting was not high, though most of the firms are not following structured reporting on a regular basis but these are large scale firms. Intense shining projects were related to community development rather than focusing on internal practices such as corporate governance, transparency and disclosures. Hence, it is recommended to develop a sound strategy of CSR aiming at long term goals of firms with strong focus on the other key areas for equal growth.

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FROM THE HISTORY OF THE FIGHT AGAINST ILLITERACY IN UZBEKISTAN IN THE 20S AND 30S OF THE XX CENTURY

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ABSTRACT

In this article, the author describes the process of eradicating illiteracy in the 20s and 30s of the twentieth century. The People's Commissariat of Education of the Uzbek SSR disclosed the content of the criteria set out in the directive document on this issue. This aspect of the issue serves as additional material for the works published so far.

KEYWORDS: *History Of Education, Elimination Of Illiteracy, Cultural Revolution, Ideology, School Of The Illiterate, School Of The Illiterate, Rural Population, Peasantry, Society "Elimination Of Illiteracy".*

INTRODUCTION

1. The urgency of the problem. During the period since the independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan, as in all spheres of life of our society, several works have been carried out to study different periods of the history of Uzbekistan based on the principles of historical truth. In particular, the work done by scientists of the republic on the study of the history of the Soviet period in terms of scientific objectivity is commendable. In the history of the Soviet era in Uzbekistan, the issue of eradicating illiteracy among the general population is an important problem. In this complex and controversial period, the study of the historical process of eradication of illiteracy in Uzbekistan as a holistic scientific problem is one of the most pressing issues today [1-3].

2. Methods and level of study. The article follows the principles of comparative analysis, historical, logical, structural, statistical analysis of scientific knowledge. The issue of eradicating illiteracy in Uzbekistan has been studied in the historiography of the Soviet period within the framework of one-sided, dominant ideological models. Research conducted during the years of independence has partially covered some aspects of the issue. These studies examine the work of eradicating illiteracy among the general public as part of the "cultural revolution" in the early stages of "socialist" construction. However, it can be said that the work to eradicate illiteracy among adults was organized as a campaign independent of the Soviet education system, and this campaign, in turn, served a specific purpose.

3. Research results. During the years of Soviet rule, especially in the 1920s and 1930s, several measures were taken to eradicate illiteracy among the adult population throughout the country. This issue has risen to the level of public policy, and in Uzbekistan, extensive work has been done to eliminate illiteracy among all segments of the population. The main measures taken to eradicate illiteracy among the general population in Uzbekistan were taken in 1920-1930, and during these years the regulatory framework for the eradication of large-scale illiteracy was formed and a great deal of experience was gained in this area. Most importantly, in the most difficult conditions of these years, significant work has been done to train teachers needed to end illiteracy, to form the educational and methodological base of literacy courses.

One of the important directions of cultural construction in Uzbek villages was "the elimination of illiteracy among the broad peasant masses". This campaign was put on the agenda by the Soviet leadership not only as a social policy but also as a very important economic and political issue. Indeed, the achievement of mass literacy was considered by the Bolshevik leadership to be an important means of communalizing the worldview of society.

Admittedly, in the early 1920s, when the Soviet government was in power, the illiteracy rate among the rural population of Turkestan was much higher, with about 70-80 per cent of the population illiterate.

As the Soviet party leadership launched an attack on illiteracy, all government structures and political institutions of the Soviet state were widely involved in organizing this campaign. Elimination of illiteracy in the Republic of Turkestan began after the promulgation of the decree "On the Elimination of Illiteracy among the Population of the RSFSR" signed by V.I. Lenin, on December 26, 1918. The decree stipulated that in the territory of the RSFSR, including the TASSR, which is part of it, citizens between the ages of 8 and 50 who cannot read or write must be literate in their mother tongue or in Russian. In late December 1918, the Central Executive Committee of the TASSR Soviets, following the Leninist decree, issued a Decree on the involvement of the adult population of the autonomous republic in general compulsory education. Accordingly, members of the population between the ages of 17 and 50 were required to study literacy in public schools or short courses.

In June 1920, the All-Russian Emergency Commission for the Elimination of Illiteracy was established under the People's Commissariat of Education of the RSFSR, and the Commission was entrusted with the general management of the activities of adult schools, and the involvement of the adult illiterate in schools.

However, initially, illiteracy eradication activities were carried out only in cities, with literacy schools and courses organized in cities primarily involving Europeans. In 1920, 35 schools for the Elimination of literacy were opened in the Turkestan ASSR. In 1924, the total number of such schools was 174, with about 6,000 students. Illiteracy eradication courses were originally opened mainly in cities, but in 1924 they had only just begun to appear in rural areas.

In the late 1920s, there were about 1,000 schools and courses for the Elimination of literacy in TASSR. More than 70,000 people completed the courses, 70 per cent of whom were locals [4-7].

In the first years after the establishment of Soviet power in Turkestan, the intellectuals of the Fergana Valley also took an active part in the process of eradicating illiteracy among the population. In particular, since 1920 in the village of Shahand in Namangan illiteracy eradication schools under the leadership of Muhammadsharif Sofizoda, in the village of Argin Orifjon Umarov, in Turakurgan under the leadership of Ishakhon Ibrat and Mirzahamdam Khankeldiev began to work. Ishakhan Ibrat was in charge of this work, he worked in teacher training and illiteracy eradication courses. Because by these years, the elimination of illiteracy among the population was the basis of the cultural sphere. In 1923-1924, along with about fifty Old Methodist schools, six illiteracy eradication schools operated in the mahallas of Namangan. The Soviet government sought to coordinate reforms in the public education system with lower-level initiatives. The Society for the “Elimination of Illiteracy”, founded in 1924, was the basis of such initiatives. The basis of this society was teachers, students of higher educational institutions. In the first year, the society had 1,417 members in the Syrdarya region, 800 in Fergana, and 1,000 in Samarkand.

The Society for the “Elimination of Illiteracy” also set out to expand its activities by attracting resources from outside the state. According to the charter, it helped to expand the network of illiteracy eradication schools both at the expense of local funds, organizations and mainly at the expense of the population. For this purpose, the society also conducted an oral campaign through the press to reach as many contacts with the population as possible. In the context of the transition to a new economic policy in the Turkestan ASSR, significant changes have taken place in the measures to eliminate illiteracy among the adult population. In 1922, due to the removal of most of the illiteracy eradication schools from the state budget and their transfer to the local budget, and the reduction of funds provided by the Commissariat of Education, many schools ceased operations. At the end of 1922, there were only 107 literacy schools and 3 lower literacy schools left in the system of the TASSR Education Commissariat.

The Union “Koshchi” has also taken significant steps to spread communist ideology among the rural population of Turkestan. In June 1923, the Central Committee of the Union "Koshchi" signed an agreement with the Emergency Commission for the Elimination of Illiteracy of the Turkestan ASSR on "cooperation in the education of suburbs and villages". According to the agreement, the Union “Koshchi” has organized a total of 300 schools and literacy courses for farmers, with an average of 10 in each district. The emergency commission undertook to provide these schools with teaching aids and textbooks. Between 1923 and 1924, more than 70,000 farmers under the age of 25 were educated in these schools.

Coercion and administrative measures to attract the rural population to illiteracy eradication schools were prohibited. The state used only propaganda and economic impact. The People's Commissariat for Land Affairs, the Agricultural Bank, and the Cotton Committee used to lend seeds and money, as well as agricultural machinery, to those who took illiteracy eradication courses.

The government has also gone the route of providing economic incentives. This privilege included the following:

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a) The People's Commissariat for Land Affairs: in the first instance, a percentage discount on lending and repayment, a five per cent discount on the purchase of agricultural implements, a priority in the distribution of land;

b) By the Cotton Committee: the first receipt of cotton to the mills and immediate settlement, as well as several local preferences;

c) By the Agricultural Bank: lending in the first instance in cases where it can lend.

Every farmer who had completed six months of illiteracy termination schools and presented the relevant document of the political-educational institutions could enjoy these benefits. These measures have played a much more positive role in ending illiteracy.

Efforts to eradicate illiteracy in the Turkestan ASSR became widespread in late 1924 and yielded major results in the years following the demarcation of the nation-state in Central Asia. By the end of 1924, there were 1,005 illiteracy eradication schools in the TASSR, with more than 50,000 students. By this time, illiteracy eradication schools and courses began to be funded from a variety of sources: 205 schools from the state budget, 355 schools from the local budget, and the rest from trade unions, the Union “Koshchi”, and other organizations [8-11]. In February 1926, the first congress of educators and cultural workers of the republic was held in Samarkand. Ishakhon Ibrat from Namangan also took part in the congress as an active organizer of the campaign to eradicate illiteracy. During the congress, educators and cultural workers were tasked with opening new schools and involving women in state, public and educational work.

On May 25, 1937, signed by Niyazov, Head of the Adult Education Department of the People's Commissariat of Education of the Uzbek SSR, a guide on “On the organization of educational work to eliminate illiteracy among illiterate workers in the Soviet Socialist Republic of Uzbekistan” was sent to the city, district public education departments, all teachers and cultural soldiers. It noted that the eradication of illiteracy was an important political task in the Soviet Union and the document defines who is illiterate and identifies measures to establish schools for the illiterate in the country. According to the document, two types of schools were noted to establish in Uzbekistan - "school for the illiterate" and "school for the lower literate".

A school for the illiterate, aged 16 to 50, who could read aloud but could not write; who is able to read less difficult words with syllables or with whole words, who reads the word slowly, slurred, stuttering, who adds letters and syllables excessively; it was decided to accept adults who knew addition and subtraction within 5-digit numbers from the account.

The lower literate schools were shown to accept adults between the ages of 16 and 50 who could read, write, and count within the school's literacy program, who were familiar with the basic spelling rules, and who knew how to operate with whole numbers. The document also sets several tasks for school teachers. In particular, teachers needed to determine whether a student was illiterate or illiterate, to select students according to their level of knowledge and production, age, to determine the level of literacy after the alphabet, and to organize literate people completely apart from illiterate.

The manual of the People's Commissariat of Education of the Uzbek SSR also stipulates that the subjects of "Mother Tongue" and "Accounting" should be taught in illiterate schools, and they should work according to the program and curriculum of illiteracy schools. It stipulates the teaching of "Mother Tongue", "Accounting" and "Geography" in primary schools, the work of these schools on the program and curriculum of schools for the completion of illiteracy.

According to the document, political dialogue lessons in the curriculum of illiterate schools and political dialogue and nature lessons in the curriculum of lower-literacy schools have been dropped.

The above document pays special attention to the issues of ideological education and control. It stipulates that the elements of Marxist-Leninist education (political dialogue), "Mother tongue", "Arithmetic" and "Geography" are taught based on extensive use of socio-political materials. The document stipulates that to control students in illiterate and lower-literate schools by party and Komsomol organizations, teachers attached to them should try to involve students as much as possible in local political education circles.

The document also lists the subjects taught in illiterate schools and the number of hours allocated to them. In particular, a total of 330 hours were allocated in one academic year, of which 200 hours were "Mother Tongue" and 130 hours were "Arithmetic".

A total of 330 hours per academic year were allocated for lower-literacy schools and 146 hours were devoted to "Mother tongue", 125 hours to "Arithmetic" and 60 hours to "Geography". For the above schools, the school year in the cities was set from September 1 to July 1, i.e. 10 months. According to the curriculum, each month was divided into 12 training days, which consisted of 3 hours of training. In rural areas, the school year was 7 months - from October 1 to May 1. 12-day school days were organized every month, 4 hours of classes were held on the school day, and there were no short-term vacations.

It should be noted that our intellectuals, who worked in the Soviet-era education system in the country in the 1920s, served this system, but their main goal was to help educate their people, to raise their consciousness. Unfortunately, the Soviet government's efforts to build a single socialist society without recognizing the identity and cultural heritage of the indigenous peoples in the field of education were carried out through many repressions and oppressions during the 20s and 30s of the twentieth century and the content of education continued to contradict national values and traditions. Although the educational policy of the Soviet government was positive in terms of overall social development, it was essentially aimed at alienating the local population from their identity, culture, and traditional way of life, as well as national values. As a result, during the 1930s, many zealous, nationalist, enlightened, people's intellectuals who fought for the prosperity of the Motherland were repressed.

4. CONCLUSIONS: The measures taken based on the document studied by the Ministry of Education of the Uzbek SSR to some extent served to eliminate illiteracy and lower-literacy in the country. As a result, on the eve of World War II, almost 60-70% of the population of Uzbekistan was literate. However, the Bolshevik campaign was aimed at inculcating in the masses the foundations of a "European" culture that had been distorted only by unrealistic communist ideas. Such ideologicalization of the field of public education, the centralized definition of science programs and textbooks has led to the alienation of the younger generation of our people from the national history and culture.

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ETIOLOGY, CLINICAL AND CLIMATE CHANGES IN MASTITS IN CITIES

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ABSTRACT

The article analyzes the results of research on the main types, causes and characteristics of mastitis in cows: the main types, and the clinical signs of mastitis in cows. In cows with catarrhal mastitis, udder does not grow normally, with one, or somitimes two or three quarters of the wound being injured. When the udder is palpated, no changes occur at the onset of the disease. Currently, there are two types of teaching in science about the origin of mastitis. The founders of the first doctrine claim that all forms of mastitis are caused by staphylococci, streptococci, colon sticks and other microorganisms. The animal has been characterized by a rise in body temperature and a loss of appetite. Milk yields are fluid, indicating general fatigue, decreased appetite and increased body temperature in the animal.

KEYWORDS: *Serum, Catarrhal, Fibrin Us, Purulent, Hemorrhagic, Specific, Clinical, Subclinical Mastitis, Creation, Measles*

INTRODUCTION

In farms the Republic milk yield caused by an average of 15-20%, milk fat content is 0.8-1%, and cow's life expectancy is reduced by 2-3 years; the incidence of measles in young children due to the consumption of milk from sick cows suggests that mastitis is a socially significant disease. Therefore, research on developing and improving methods for identifying, diagnosing, treating, and preventing mastitis among high-grade cattle is relevant.

Currently, there are two types of teaching in science about the origin of mastitis. The founders of the first doctrine claim that all forms of mastitis are caused by staphylococci, streptococci, colon sticks and other microorganisms. The founders of this theory relied on the presence of microorganisms in milk milked from the infected udder [4].

In cows with mastitis, the founders of the second doctrine believe that the infection is caused by the sterilization of the tea cups through the teat canal to the udder; Decrease in lysozyme in antibacterial properties of milk; breach of feeding rules and regimen, rapid transfer from one type of diet to another, feeding on moldy and rotten animals; Dairy feeding for animals, late training for milking, feeding on cows that do not meet zoogical requirements on cold and rainy days, no bedding; Mechanical effects of udder and ulcers in the udder are the main etiological factors [2,6,8].

According to reports, the udder becomes swollen and red during serum mastitis, and the injured part of the udder becomes relatively enlarged, painful, and increases the local temperature. The lymph nodes in the udder are enlarged, and the pain is palpable. The milk supply of an animal is reduced and milk contains water-containing consistency and fragments of casein. An animal with whey mastitis may report general fatigue, decreased appetite, and increased fitness. This type of mastitis is usually mild and limited to inflammatory edema [2,7].

In cows with catarrhal mastitis, udder does not grow normally, with one, or somitimes two or three quarters of the wound being injured. When the udder is palpated, no changes occur at the onset of the disease. During 3-5 days, there are no signs of clogging of the udder in the udder and in the udder, and there is no significant change in the overall state of animal [4].

Bloody mastitis is exacerbated by catarrhal or serum inflammation of the udder. Therefore, there are three possible causes of this type of mastitis and can cause bloody mastitis.

The disease usually spread to about half of the udder. At the same time, the damaged part of the udder is very painful; [9,10].

In catarrhal information of the alveoli, the damaged quarter or some parts of the udder (slices of the udder) increase and do not decrease even after milking. Information of the mucous membrane causes narrowing of the mucous membranes. In severe cases, the animal's appetite is almost gone.

According to NV Pritikin (2003), udder inflammation in cows often develops as subclinical mastitis, 21.4% at milking, 24.6% at weaning, and 23.4% at birth. found in cows. Clinically present mastitis is present in 4.6-6.2% of cows [6].

In cases of catarrhal-purulent mastitis, cows experience general weakness, apathy, loss of appetite, hypotension of the pancreas, mucous membrane, redness of the udder, information of the udder, leakage of catarrhal-purulent exudation, except when the temperature is high. Sings of pluse acceleration where observed. Red blood cell counts of hemoglobin and total protein decreased in the blood of diseased cows, and leukoformula shifted to the left. It is also known that catarrhal-purulent mastitis is accompanied by a decrease in the natural resistance of the body and the activity of the immune system [7,8,9,10].

The purpose of the study.Investigation of the etiology, characteristics and clinical signs of mastitis in productive cows in cattle farms.

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Object and methods of research. Investigations In 2017-2018, animal husbandry in Dairy Cows in Samarkand Region, including the distribution of mastitis, serum (catarrhal, cataract, purulent and fibirin mastitis) and clinical features, has been conducted to investigate and care for cows and livestock. Compliance with milking technology was analyzed.

The composition, natural status and degree of the cow's naturational requirement where studied.

In order to study the morbidity of dairy cows, clinical studies where performed using common methods, as well as the condition of the udder, breast parenchyma and udder. Milk samples were collected from 12 cows and tested with 5% dimastin using a MKP-1 milk plate to determine whether cows where infected with letent mastitis.

Erythrocytes and leukocytes in the blood (Goryayev count), hemoglobin (Salihemometer), glucose (colored reaction with ortho-toluidine), serum oxytocin protein (IP Kondrachin method), total calcium (VP Vichev, LV Karakashov method), inorganic phosphorus (VF Koromiyslov, L. Kudryavseva method of pulse), leukoformula.

Analysis of the results. In cows with suspected mastitis in 12 cows, the milk concentration in 7 heads of cows was unchanged (negative negative), partial change in 3 cows (test uncertain), and presence of milk clots in 2 cows (test) subclinical mastitis in 16.7% of cows. A total of 12 cows have been diagnosed with mastitis. Of these, 50% (6 heads) were infected with celebral mastitis, 25% (3 heads) with catarrhal mastitis, 17% (2 heads) with catarrhal prudent mastitis, and 8% in cows with fibrin mastitis.

In the diognosis of mastitis, it is important to examine the type and extend of cows feeding, and the satisfaction of the body's essential nutrients and requirements for biologically active substances.

Dairy cows are kept in groups (60-40 heads per group). Feeding is carried out three times a day, using irrigation water pipes. Cows are generally kept in one place, lacking active mats and sunlight.

It was found that the diet of silage-concentrate type. The diet contains 30 kg (56.6%), 10 kg of senescence (17.2%), 2 kg of alfalfa (8.6%), 4 kg of conned residue (6.9%), 4 kg of wheat grem (6,6).9%), 5 kg of corn (8.6%), 2 kg sunflower (3.4%), 1 kg soybean (1.7%), 100 g vegetable oil, 150 g chocolate, 150 g salt, 200 g of primex, the total dietary intake is 24.0 feed units.

The macronutrient portion of the diet is characterized by an inadequate proportion of calcium and phosphorus deficiencies. The ratio of phosphorus to calcium was 0.38 (2.0: 1).

The literature suggests that excess of protein and juicy foods in the diet can lead to changes in the weater-salt ratio in the body, accumulation of excess water, formation of swelling in the lower limbs, including the udder, and the development of mastitis. [2].

The overall clinical characteristics of the mastitis cows are shown in Table 0.

Clinical characteristics of cows infected with mastitis in the experiment				
T\P	**number**	**Body temperature, ^{0}C**	**Breathing rate, in 1 minute**	**Heart rate, 1 minute**
1	0912	41,2	63	111
2	0943	40,8	48	102

3	0825	41,0	73	120
4	0453	40,9	55	110
5	0943	39,9	43	93
6	0923	41,8	46	86
	M±m	40,9	54,7	103,7

Some morpho-biochemical indices of blood in the cows of the experimental group were characterized by an increase in hemoglobin content up to 13.0 g / 1 and red blood cells to 8.24 million mcl. The increase in the serum leukocyte average to 14,500 / Å³l can be explained by the presence of purulent inflammation in the respiratory system in the early stage of mastitis. (Table 1).

In the dairy cows in the experiment, the blood clotting rate was increased by 4.0 minutes and the rate of erythrocyte sedimentation increased to 0.8 hours /mm. These indications indicate that catarrhal purulent mastitis in cows undergo autointoxication due to blood clotting and oxygen definitely in the body.

TABLE 1 INDICATORS OF COWS BLOOD IN THE EXPERIMENT

Indicators of cows blood in the experiment						
T\P	**Inv. Number**	**Gemoglobin, г/л**	**Eritrosit, млн/мкл**	**Leukocyte, thousand/ml**	**Blood clotting rate, minutes**	**Erythrocyte sedimentation rate, 1 hour / mm**
1	0771	99,4	8,24	12,8	2,5	0,5
2	0912	110,2	7,49	13,0	3,0	0,8
3	0943	98,5	6,55	12,0	2,5	0,5
4	0825	112,6	5,14	11,5	2,3	0,6
5	0453	130,4	7,26	14,5	2,5	0,5
6	0943	110,5	7,49	13,6	2,0	0,6
7	0923	108,6	5,59	12,0	3,5	0,5
8	0513	121,2	7,16	12,1	4,0	0,5
	M±m	108,6	6,7	12,7	2,8	0,5

Order to investigate the condition of the organism in cows, leukoformula where studied in blood samples taken from cows infected with mastitis (Table 2).

In cows infected with mastitis, leukoformula ratios are mainly increased by to 2.3% of basophils (normal -0-0.2%), by 21% of the base neutrophils, by 2% in young neutrophils, by 17% in monocytes and by 1% in eosinophils. It was characterized by a reduction of up to 7%.

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TABLE 2 INDICATORS OF LEUKOFORMULA IN COWS WITH CATARRHAL PURULENT MASTITIS (%)

Indicators of leukoformula in cows with catarrhal prulent mastitis (%)								
№	Inverter.№	Basophils	Eosinophils	neutrophils			Lymphocytes	Monocytes
				Sticks core	Segment core	Age		
2	0912	2,1	1	21	16	2	59	11
3	0943	1,7	2	2	20	1	35	10
4	0825	1,8	1	2	12	1	47	17
5	0453	2,3	1	2	19	1	57	12
6	0944	1,9	2	6	7	2	40	10
8	0513	1,8	3	9	11	-	50	10

When the clinical status of cows infected with catarrhal mastitis was investigated, the udder usually did not increase in the first day, with two or three quarters of the udder injury. On the third day of the disease, when the udder was damaged and a deep palpation was observed, the creep in the milk tank was deleted. The animal has been characterized by a rise in body temperature and a loss of appetite. Milk yields are fluid, indicating general fatigue, decreased appetite and increased body temperature in the animal. Compared to a healthy quarted of the udder, milk loss from the injured portion was reduced, the udder was larger, and the milk was not reduced even after milking, and the udder was tightened when the base of the teat sucked.

In dairy cows with catalysis-purulent mastitis, the udder is characterized by increased lymph nodes, general weakness, rapid breathing and heart rate, and a rise in total body temperature to 41Â°C. The injured part of the udder is enlarged, swollen, the local temperature is high, the colorless parts of the skin are reddened, palpable, and there is severe pain during milking.

Particularly high weter content of the injured part of the udder was colored milk with reddish tinge.

In one cow infected with fibrin mastitis, the injured portion of the udder is enlarged, tightened and painful, and when the plams are compressed, the udder parenchyma.

Conclusion. 1. Diary cows with mastits and condition of milk keeping, non-compliance with ration, excessive protein and juicy foods in the diet etiological factors.

2. Mastits is common among productive cows, of witch 50% (6 heads) are seriummastits, 25% (3 heads) catarrhal mastits, 17% (2 head) catarrhal pus, and 8% (1 head). cows infected with fibirin mastitis.

3. The pathogenesis of mastitis is characterized by an increase in erythrocytes and hemoglobin concentrations in the blood due to condensation of the blood, a reduction in the number of leukocytes due to the more rapid normalization of the blood and the lowering of the organism.

4. Leukoformula in cows infected with mastitis are mainly characterized by up to 2.3% of basophils, up to 21% of base nuclei neurotrophils, 2% of young neutrophils, 17% of monocytes and 1% of eosinophils, and 7% of segment nuclei neurotrophils.

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HOW SIGNIFICANT ARE MULTIMEDIA RESOURCES IN TEACHING AND LEARNING ENGLISH LANGUAGE

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ABSTRACT

Considering the point that the distribution speed of different kinds of media is in parallel to globally-renowned languages, particularly, English language, it is demandedto analyze their efficacy when they are blended in language learning and teaching procedure. Taking advantage of this opportunity, this research paper is mainly directed to examine the importance of how can multimedia resources have positive effects and contribute to the learning and teaching process of English language. This paper will also explore the Multimedia applications and the Internet, standards for Multimedia-language students, also teaching and learning with Multimedia. Moreover, such determination was made to show some English teachers and student's attitude towards the use of Multimedia in English language teaching. For this reason, data-collecting method was efficiently used. In the end, the conclusions are drawn by means of the review of following arguments and discussions of the study.

KEYWORDS: *Multimedia Resources, Language Teaching, Multilingualism, Hi-Tech.*

INTRODUCTION

In the era of today's globalization, it is prerequisite for not only students or educators but also for each of the person to become bilingual or multilingual in order that they can create and form relationship with their counterparts around the globe. The spread and development of English language around the world as a lingua franca, English as a second language(ESL) or foreign language(EFL) enjoys prestige and even authority of the first language in many corners of the globe. Technology is one of the most significant drivers of both social and linguistic change. Technology can be viable option as well as solution to many problematic issues, and in general makes areas of life easier, more entertaining or more efficient. Graddol (1999) states that, “Technology lies at the heart of the globalization process; affecting educational work and culture”. Since there are more and more English learners in different countries including our country, Uzbekistan, different teaching methods have been implemented to test the effectiveness of the teaching process. One method involves the use of multimedia in the learning of English language. Technology is adopted for the advancement of modern styles; it satisfies both visual and auditory senses of the students. According to David Graddol, “It is the language at the leading edge of scientific and technological development, new thinking in economies and management, new literatures and entertainment genre.” With the rapid development of science and technology, the emerging and developing of multimedia technology and its application to teaching, featuring audio, visual, animation effects come into full play in English teaching class and sets a favourable platform to reform and to explore on English teaching model in the new era. “The rapidly developing technology of the English speaking countries has made British and American television and radio programmes, films, recordings and books readily available in all but the most undeveloped countries,” (Broughton et al, 3). It is proved that multimedia technology plays a positive role in promoting activities and initiatives of student and teaching effectively in the classroom. Technological innovations have gone hand-in-hand with the growth of English and are changing the way in which we communicate. “Printed core materials, it was felt, would survive, but the demand for ‘a better fit’ meant that the variety of add-ons would grow, and as technology developed and became more available these supplements would be increasingly available online” (David Block, 165). Although nothing can fully replace an experienced teacher, technology has done much to assist teachers in their efforts in the classroom. There are many techniques applicable in various degrees to language learning situation. The teaching principle should be to appreciate new technologies and functions where they provide something decisively useful and never let machines take over the role of the teacher.

WHAT IS MULTIMEDIA?

Multimedia is the combination of different content forms. It includes a combination of text, audio, still images, animation, video, or interactivity content forms. It is usually recorded and played, displayed, or accessed by information content processing devices, such as computerized and electronic devices, but can also be part of a live performance. Multimedia provides a complex multi-sensory experience in exploring our world through the presentation of information through text, graphics, images, audio and video, and there is evidence to suggest that a mixture of words and pictures increases the likelihood that people can integrate a large amount of information. Students learn best by seeing the value and importance of the information presented in the classroom.

ADOPTING MULTIMEDIA IN LEARNING PROCEDURE:

A cognitive theory of multimedia learning has been presented by researchers which is based on three assumptions suggested by cognitive science research about the nature of human learning — the dual channel assumption, the limited capacity assumption, and the active learning assumption. The dual channel assumption is that humans possess separate information processing systems for visual and verbal representations. For example, animations are processed in the visual/pictorial channel and spoken words (i.e., narrations) are processed in the auditory/verbal channel. The limited capacity assumption is that the amount of processing that can take place within each information processing channel is extremely limited. In addition, the learner may convert some of the spoken words into verbal representations for further processing in the verbal channel whereas some of the animation can be converted into visual representations for further processing in the visual channel. The learner must select relevant aspects of the incoming images for further processing. The second set of processes is to build a coherent mental representation of the verbal material (i.e., form a verbal model) and a coherent mental representation of the visual material (i.e., form a pictorial model). These processes are called organizing. A third process is to build connections between the verbal and pictorial models and with prior knowledge. These processes are called integrating. The processes of selecting, organizing, and integrating generally do not occur in a rigid linear order, but rather in an iterative fashion. Once a learning outcome has been constructed, it is stored in long-term memory for future use. According to the cognitive theory of multimedia learning, meaningful learning depends on all three of these processes occurring for the visual and verbal representations. According to this theory, learners can engage in active learning (such as the processes of selecting, organizing, and integrating) even when the presentation media do not allow hands-on activity (such as printed text and illustrations, or animation and narration).

The challenge of multimedia instructional design is to prime and guide active cognitive processing in learners so that learners construct meaningful internal representations

IS MULTIMEDIA SUCH AN EFFECTIVE TOOL?:

Why would any teacher want to use multimedia materials in the classroom? With the availability of improved technology, hi-tech quickly incorporated the new tools, correctly perceiving that slick multimedia presentations have a certain amount of entertainment value for learners. “The use of video in the classroom also provided extra stimulation and photocopiers (or Xerox machines as they used to be known) allowed content to be quickly reproduced and distributed” (Chin Paul, 5). Several studies show that computer-based multimedia can improve learning and retention of material presented during a class session or individual study period, as compared to ―traditional lectures or study materials that do not use multimedia. The potential pedagogical value and rationale for using classroom media in these three points are as follows:

(a) To raise interest level – students appreciate (and often expect) a variety of media.

(b) To enhance understanding – rich media materials boost student comprehension of complex topics, especially dynamic processes that unfold over time.

(c) To increase memo ability – rich media materials lead to better encoding and easier retrieval Relationship between Multimedia and Language Teaching.

The most common function of multimedia and internet is to assist the teacher their association is as follows. Promote Interaction between Teachers and Students the use of multimedia to carry out discovery, discussions and instructions to change the role of teacher in teaching and arrange students to participate appropriately; educators change from the messenger of informational instruction to the operator of instruction.

(a) Help Teachers to teach suitably the use of multimedia enables the teachers to have more flexibility and change while teaching and the development of multimedia enables the teachers to understand the learning types and differences of students while teaching.

(b) Promote Students' Study Capacity the learners can practice themselves through multimedia repeatedly to train their ability to react and this is not restricted by time and space; therefore, they could learn by themselves to obtain limitless learning capacity besides the limited teaching time in traditional classroom atmosphere.

Blend the Multimedia Design with diverse Teaching Materials. Multimedia could combine the picture, animation, sound, and text to assist learners, where the picture or animation could offset the deficiency of text and sound could allow the learners to experience the real scenario, which is favourable to the learning of language.

USE OF GRAPHICS AND PRESENTATIONS IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE TEACHING

Some graphics software like *Microsoft PowerPoint* can tremendously improve many of the presentations language instructors use in teaching. In the recent times, "the English teachers considered Power Point to be a simple multi-media application that encourages the students to study set texts analytically" (Goodwyn, 63). Such software graphics packages allow teachers as well as students to copy and create images, set the timing of material, formulate charts and graphs and make excellent visual presentations in English language classrooms. These graphics and presentations can help teachers to organize his content and place it in a dynamic format for an effective teaching. On the other hand, flashy graphics are no substitute for a well—rehearsed presentation. During presentation, the text presented on the Overhead Projector screen must also support the material presented orally.

PEDAGOGICAL RELEVANCE IN THE USE OF MULTIMEDIA IN LANGUAGE LEARNING

At present the main concern is all about the use of Multimedia to improve language teaching and learning. In fact there is no correlation between the learning language and using the language in a real situation in day to day life. Many language experts stated that schools need to move beyond the emphasis on subject content required by the present language students and focus more on 21st century dominant themes, like use various Multimedia resources and information and communication technology in teaching and learning.

CONCLUSION:

Whether some conservational educational authorities and other related individuals agree or not, it has already been high time to accept the benefits and even sometimes superiority of multimedia resources over traditional language teaching. Teachers can incorporate multimedia learning into their classroom by identifying the learning styles of each of their students, matching teaching methods to learners' multimedia learning for difficult tasks, strengthening passive learners' multimedia learning through easier tasks and drill and teaching students, selection of learning strategies. The opportunities multimedia offers to teachers are enormous for making learning and teaching environment meaningful and effective. One of the foremost goals of multimedia language teaching is to promote students' motivation and learning interest, which can serve as a practical solution to get them involved in the language learning procedure. Therefore, it promises that the teaching quality will be improved and applying English skills on the part of students is effectively cultivated, meaning that students' communicative competence will be further developed. This process can fully improve students' ideation and practical language skills, which is helpful and useful to ensure and fulfil an effective result of teaching and learning. As an ending point, We should always acknowledge and always keep our minds that no matter how beneficial work/time-efficient are multimedia resources in educational fields, human factor possesses the primary and leading role. So, not any kind of technological achievements or other inventions can be an alternative for a real teacher whom we always respect and care for.

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THE ESSENCE OF THE CONCEPT OF RELIGIOUS WORLDVIEW IN PSYCHOLOGY

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ABSTRACT

This article describes the concept of religious worldview, its study in psychology, the main elements of the religious worldview and ideas about its emergence. In this regard, the scientific study of religious aspects is in the focus of modern scholars, constantly evolving in the life of society, as well as in the individual life of man, revealing new forms and manifestations. The essence of the structure of the concept of religious worldview is reflected in the subjective assimilation of religious ideas, values, norms, and is expressed in the subjective assessment of what the individual and at the same time religion gives a person what he chooses for himself. The whole phenomenon of the seeker seems expedient. By its very nature, this system is the result of man's assimilation of an objective being through religious views. One of the basic concepts in the psychological study of religion is the religious worldview, which, as a form of spiritual assimilation of being, is seen as the basic foundation of human consciousness, absorbed into it at the level of life, self-awareness and thinking.

KEYWORDS: *Religious Worldview, Religious Belief, Concept Of Religious, Gnoseological, Existential, Degree Of Religious Belief.*

INTRODUCTION

An analysis of the scientific literature on this issue has shown that there are many approaches to describing (defining) the religious worldview and other basic concepts in this area. However, it is not observed today to understand and define them in the same, generally accepted way. In this connection, we consider it expedient to consider in more detail the views of the scholars on this phenomenon under study.

For example, according to O.F. Lobazova, R.A. Fink, religion appeared at a time when people began to worship a particular god, and after the emergence of religion, religious beliefs, religious worldviews and other concepts also emerged [4]. Religion is usually understood as a set of truths, commands, and requirements that govern the relationship between man and God. The notion of religious belief, on the other hand, refers to the individual, personal attitude of a person who is more concerned with the system of religious norms that he or she is obliged to follow. Religious beliefs include religious imaginations, spiritual feelings, and religious worldviews manifested in attitudes toward various rituals and so on.

METHODS AND METHODOLOGY

According to R.M. Akhmedov, the definition of religious beliefs is generally interpreted as one of the most important and basic concepts of the study of religion, characterizes the qualitative and quantitative accuracy of the subjective assimilation of religious ideas, values, norms and their impact on the behavior, lifestyle of believers to God (believers), the religious community. The essence of the structure of the concept of religious worldview is reflected in the subjective assimilation of religious ideas, values, norms, and is expressed in the subjective assessment of what the individual and at the same time religion gives a person what he chooses for himself. Moreover, this worldview includes not only religious dogmas, rules, knowledge, but also the share of individual experience of each individual. It is usually formed by going through an appropriate experience that is unique to everyone.

According to N.A. Krasnikov, religion as a complex spiritual education emerges not only as a socio-historical phenomenon, type of worldview, cultural reflection, a form of public consciousness, but also as a personal phenomenon, because human life is perceived on an individual level, it is analyzed in the mind of a particular individual [7]. Religion, in itself, emerges as an abstraction of being as a potential possibility of human life. It gives an ideal shape to a real specific life. Religion manifests itself in religious relations and actualizes itself, on the basis of which it acquires real marital status. This explains the need for the existence of concepts of religious belief, religious worldview.

According to V. Erotich, external life can be considered as a form of worldview of public consciousness, reflecting in its attitude to man, the importance of the man of society for life activities. Emerging in the development of the individual, society, humanity, and being something superior, historical and social, at the same time, religion develops and is used only in the form of beliefs and actions of individuals who emerge as their followers, carriers and transmitters. This is why religion is always directly connected with the individual and manifests itself in the personal field. Beyond public and individual norms, religion exists at the level of communities. In turn, the religious worldview includes several aspects:

- Ontological, which provides the most general idea of the world;

- Existential, which includes the reception of a person as a subject of life activities;

- Gnoseological, covering the process and methods of ontological and existential interdependence.

The religious worldview manifests itself as one of the components of human nature that allows man to target the basic, highest values that exist and should exist. The complex of problems that arise on the edge of the conflict and interaction of the higher being than the physical being and the physical and the higher being emerge as the objects of religious worldview activity.

During the analysis of methodological problems of psychological study of religious beliefs S.T. Rakhmonov focuses on the description of the structure of the studied concept and distinguishes empirical indicators such as level, status, character and level of religious belief[11]. In this:

- the level of religious belief is defined as a quantitative indicator that reflects the characteristics of the territorial and socio-demographic distribution of religions, an indicator of the scale of religious symbols;
- the state of religious belief is defined as an integral characteristic of changes and developments in the process of religious events, both at the level of individual consciousness and at the level of collective consciousness;
- the nature of religious belief is defined as a set of stable qualitative characteristics that are formed and developed in the process of religious activity;
- the level of religious belief is defined as an indicator characterized in terms of the intensity of religious symptoms, i.e. the strength of religious knowledge, the depth of religious feelings, the activity of prayer movements.

S.A. Belousov describes the essence of the term religious belief, stating that this concept can be considered as a valuable-vital direction, the subjective quality of the human mind, the inner ability to implement religious rules. Religious belief reflects the practical-interpretive concept, the essence of which is manifested by describing the level, degree, character of religious belief. The level of religious belief characterizes the degree of assimilation of religious ideas, norms, values by an individual, a group of individuals, that is, the degree of intensity of religious symbols. Degree of religious belief - this concept reflects a certain magnitude of the prevalence of religion (religious symbols) among the population, demographic groups. The nature of the religious worldview is an indicator that allows to identify the characteristics, certain differences and peculiarities of the qualitative indicators of different faiths, as well as the believers of a particular region.

From the point of view of Z.P. Trofimova, the spiritual possibilities inherent in the religious worldview allow a person to come up with ideas, images, ideas, to know God and to understand the existence, nature, society, surroundings and what is happening to him. The religious worldview arises when the subject's attention is focused on himself as well as on his personal relationship with Allah, and manifests itself when he has ideas, perceptions, principles, concepts, and motives based on belief in the reality of God. The simplest components of a religious worldview are:

- religious beliefs;
- religious norms;
- symbols, values;
- complete confidence and so on[9].

The religious worldview emerges as a sufficiently complex, multifaceted, and internally non-diverse phenomenon that it cannot be something that is stable and separate from other areas of spiritual life. Therefore, the criterion of religious worldview is usually considered at the community, group and individual levels and in different ways:

- historical-genetic and logical;
- as understanding the world and feeling the world;
- such as being a social phenomenon and an individual manifestation;
- socially, gnoseologically and socio-psychologically;
- Separated from other aspects of human spiritual life.

According to A.N. Romanin, the religious worldview is an understanding of the nature of the Divine and is part of the term religious belief, which emerges as a broader concept. In terms of its content, it ranks second only to the notion of religion in terms of its importance and significance.

A.M. Dvoynin studied the value-semantic orientation of the individual and the psychological side of religious beliefs, distinguishing more than forty different definitions of religion. Summarizing the different views of scholars, the researcher sought to determine that religion would be a transformed image of real life and power that reflected man's relationship with the divine forces represented in religious ceremonies, teachings, and the creation of holiness. Undoubtedly, the concepts of religion and religious beliefs differ significantly from each other. Religion encompasses truths, rules, norms, commands, requirements, aimed at regulating the relationship between man and God. Religious belief, in turn, includes the subjective, personal, relationship between a person and a set of religious norms in which all individuals are devoted to religion at the same time.

For A.Yu. Rakhmanin, the religious worldview emerges as a complex set of beliefs, symbols, values, and moral guidelines in divine texts and writings. In this case, the psychological side of the religious worldview is not limited to the views of the believer, but also applies to his intellect, feelings, will, practice of prayer. The psychological side of the religious worldview is not the individuality of the individual it does not mean that it cannot create and experience the divine, but it does occur and exist in society. Important features of the religious worldview include imagery, symbolism, companionship, deep intimacy, emotional richness, active influence on the volitional aspects of man. It lives life in the form of beliefs, concepts, and thoughts that are emotionally connected to its belief in the divine and its impact on the environment. The basis of these views is his destiny, his purpose, the question of life and death, his life's purpose, present and future, and all of this as a person in the cross section of his relationship with the divine as high, lofty, just, powerful, sustaining, punishing.

According to G.A. Safronov, the worldview is one of the main components of consciousness and an important aspect of education, it is considered as the basis of each person's life, the pinnacle of his spirituality, a reliable means of knowing the main directions, values, criteria and direction of his activity. It performs important functions such as knowledge acquisition, methodological adjustment, and so on. Attitudes, beliefs, and values are closely linked to a person's conscience, dignity, goodness, truthfulness, justice, source of life, and the power of the individual's spirit, and become an integral part of his or her worldview. The researcher reveals and interprets the components of the direction from a modern perspective:

- cultural and historical bases of worldview;
- bases of ideological values of the worldview;
- features of worldview formation;

ways and means of worldview formation.

The worldview is reflected in the views, ideals of the individual, in his scientific knowledge, and can be fully formed in the conditions of close connection with the worldview of the people, the nation.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The latter includes the ideas of the power population, humanity, morality, and aesthetics, which are reflected in folk legends, oral creations, and so on. The author argues that the study of the relationship between worldview and consciousness has shown their inseparable unity. In separate actions of the mind focused on attention and practical goals, as in thinking, it seems different from the worldview, but if it is viewed not in separate actions, but in the system-creating elements, the principles of activity, then the worldview becomes its basis. The latter ultimately has a powerful effect on the mind and the way it sees the world, and on the world itself. According to its content, the worldview is a reflection of the cultural experience of the whole society, a special feature of the individual, which forms the basis of his spiritual world, the way of its internal structure. The worldview defines the views and basic principles of seeing and living the world, as well as the goals and criteria for secular relationships, as an introductory prelude. This means that the worldview applies in the spiritual world, and as a spiritual-practical way of mastering the world and a form of self-awareness of the subject, even in real-life activities of people. In turn, the existence of a particular worldview allows a person to form in a goal-oriented way and develop qualities that respond to a particular ideal. The worldview covers three important aspects:

- ideological-theoretical - knowledge and beliefs, understanding of the world and ideals;
- socio-psychological - emotions, moods, interests;
- Moral - lifestyle, culture, ethics.

Since the ideal of the worldview also emerges as a specific goal, it indicates the existence of another component in each worldview - the knowledge of ways, methods and means to achieve public ideals, including the justification of certain ways of life, the development of life plans and strategic programs of the social entity gives. From the above considerations, it can be concluded that today religion is actively returning to various spheres of society and is an important sign of the search for many people through identification, emerging as a more powerful factor of consciousness, firmly rooted in cultural, ideological and political areas. In this regard, the scientific study of religious aspects is in the focus of modern scholars, constantly evolving in the life of society, as well as in the individual life of man, revealing new forms and manifestations. One of the basic concepts in the psychological study of religion is the religious worldview, which, as a form of spiritual assimilation of being, is seen as the basic foundation of human consciousness, absorbed into it at the level of life, self-awareness and thinking. At the same time, the religious worldview, while having an important practical significance, a significant socio-psychological contribution, has not been sufficiently studied.

CONCLUSION

The concept of religious worldview itself is closely related to terms such as widely used religious belief, religious consciousness, religious perceptions, perception of the religious world, and so on. Within the framework of this dissertation, based on the experience of previous researchers, the term "religious worldview" is based on the subjective understanding of religious norms, values, ideas and a system of views and feelings that qualitatively and quantitatively characterize the state of the individual's social morality. The whole phenomenon of the seeker seems expedient. By its very nature, this system is the result of man's assimilation of an objective being through religious views. At the same time, the religious worldview is often specific to believers, and as a significant part of socio-psychological behavior, it exists in their minds in the form of separate images, relationships, experiences.

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CARBONATE CONVERSION OF METHANE

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ABSTRACT

*In the study, the factors influencing the catalytic carbonation reaction of methane were studied in the presence of a catalyst containing Ni_2O_3) x * (Co_2O_3) y * (ZrO_2) z * (MoO_3) k: The analysis of the composition of the resulting synthesis gas was carried out using a Chromatograph "Kristallux-4000M". We used columns 3 m long and 3 mm in inner diameter. Helium was used as a carrier gas. The phases in the columns are molecular sieves 5A and Haysep Q.Phase in columns - molecular sieve 5A i Haysep Q. Determination of the quantitative composition of gas mixtures was carried out by an external standard method (chromatograph was pre-set for each component of the gas mixture):*

KEYWORDS: *Methane, Carbon Dioxide, Conversion, Selectivity.*

INTRODUCTION

Today, 15 billion tons of carbon dioxide are released into the atmosphere annually around the world [1-8]. As a result of such a sharp increase in the amount of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere, the temperature on Earth is projected to rise by 0.35^{O}S in the next 15-20 years, and by $1.5\text{-}2^{O}$S in 100-120 years. This poses global environmental and economic challenges. The most promising way to solve this environmental problem is to synthesize a gas by converting carbon dioxide with methane and producing methanol based on it [9-11].

The process of converting methane to carbon dioxide and obtaining a “synthesis gas” has not yet been introduced into the industry due to the lack of a long-lasting stable catalyst, but it is important in terms of CO_2 loss. Carbonate conversion of methane is also a promising method with the simultaneous use of two different gases (methane and carbon dioxide) that evoke the

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"greenhouse effect" and has significant environmental and economic significance.Natural gas is widely used in industry. At the moment, saving natural gas is relevant. One of the ways to reduce the consumption of natural gas is its conversion of various types. The use of conversion products as fuel increases the amount of energy received in comparison with the original natural gas, and also increases the combustion temperature, gives an energy-saving effect, especially in high-temperature processes [8-10]. Natural gas conversion types:

- Steam conversion;

- Carbon dioxide conversion;

-high temperature oxygen conversion;

-catalytic steam-oxygen conversion in shaft reactors;

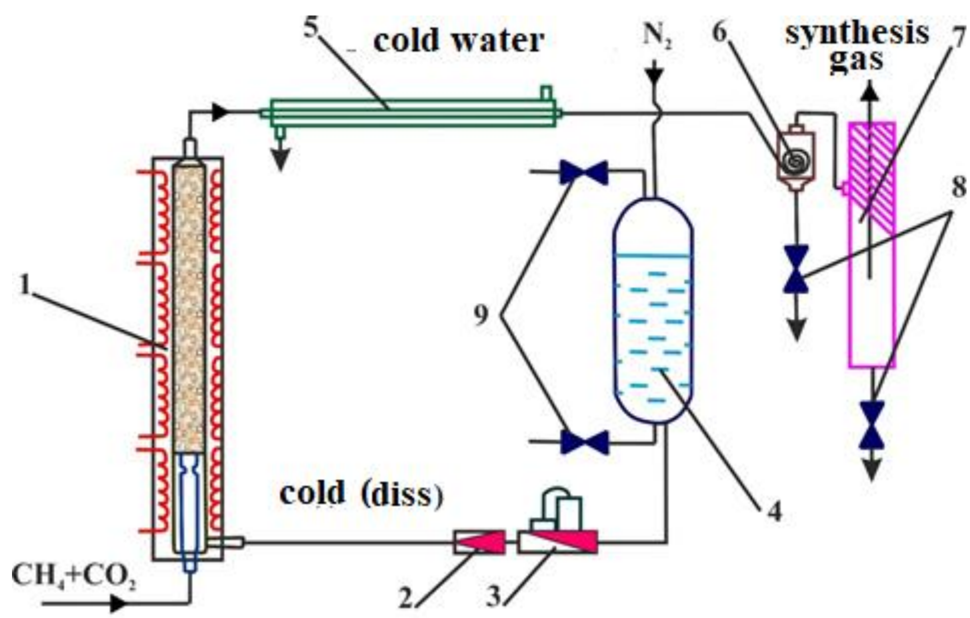
-catalytic steam-carbon dioxide conversion in tube furnaces.

The most promising way to carry out methane conversion is a combination of methane oxidation with oxygen, steam and carbon dioxide conversion of methane. The combination of two or three types of oxidative conversion of methane can lead to an increase in the efficiency of the use of raw materials, an improvement in the heat balance and makes it possible to adjust the composition of the synthesis gas. The addition of CO_2 to the CH_4 + H_2O mixture allows the composition of the resulting synthesis gas to be optimized in accordance with the composition required for further processing.

The purpose of the study: to study the kinetic laws of the process of "synthesis-gas" conversion of methane to carbon dioxide in a differential reactor and to propose the kinetic equation of the reaction.

EXPERIMENTAL PART:

The schematic diagram of the laboratory unit for steam-carbon dioxide conversion of methane is shown in the picture. 1, and a general view of the installation in the picture. 2.



Picture - 1. Scheme of block metamorphic methane conversion: 1-reactor conversion, 2 - check valve, 3 - flow meter, 4 - cylinder with water, 5 - refrigerator, 6 - cyclone, 7 - separator, 8, 9 - valves.

The analysis of the composition of the resulting synthesis gas was carried out using a Chromatograph "Kristallux-4000M". We used columns 3 m long and 3 mm in inner diameter. Helium was used as a carrier gas. The phases in the columns are molecular sieves 5A and Haysep Q.

Determination of the quantitative composition of gas mixtures was carried out by an external standard method (chromatograph was pre-set for each component of the gas mixture) :

$$C_i = k_i * S_i,$$

Where S_i is the concentration of the i- component in the gas mixture (vol.%), the calibration coefficient for the K_i- component (vol.% :(mV-min)), Si is the peak area of the i- component in the chromatogram (mV-min).

Processes are carried out in a flow reactor in the absence of water vapor at atmospheric pressure (carbonate conversion of methane) and in the presence (methane vapor carbonate conversion) in a ratio of 1: 1 CH_4: SO_2, volumetric feed rate 1000 -1 (V0) and process temperature 300 to 1050 Was carried out by modification to °C. The analysis of the initial and final products of the reaction was carried out on-line using gas chromatography. The volume of the catalyst was 6 ml, the duration of the process was 10-12 hours.

Contact time $t_{contact}$ (in seconds) is calculated according to the following formula:

$$\tau_{cont} = \frac{V_{cat} * 273}{F * (T_p + 273)} * 60$$

Where V_{cat} is the volume of the catalyst sample (ml), F is the volume (molar) flow rate of the reaction mixture, and Tr is the reaction temperature (° C).

The volume of the V_{cat} catalyst was determined according to the following formula.

$$V_{qat} = \frac{\pi * (D^2 - d^2)}{4} * h,$$

Where D is the outer diameter of the catalyst (cm), d is the inner diameter of the catalyst (cm), and h is the length of the catalyst (cm).The main parameters of the process of conversion of methane to carbon dioxide were determined by the following formulas:

$$X(CH_4) = \frac{F(CH_4)_0 - F(CH_4)}{F(CH_4)_0} * 100\%, \quad X(CO_2) = \frac{F(CO_2)_0 - FCO_2)}{FCO_2)_0} * 100\%,$$

CONCLUSION: Where X (CH_4) 0 and X (CO_2) are the conversion rates of methane and carbon dioxide (%), F (CH_4) 0 and F (CH_4) are the volumetric (molar) consumption of methane at the entrance to the reactor and at the exit, respectively (ml: min), P (CO_2) 0 and F (CO_2) - volumetric (molar) flow rate of carbon dioxide at the entrance and exit of the reactor (ml): min), F (CO) is the flow rate of carbon dioxide at the outlet of the reactor (ml: min), F (H_2) - volumetric (molar) hydrogen consumption at the output.

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SOCIAL LIFE OF KOKAND KHANATE

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ABSTRACT

The process of formation of the Kokand khanate, the population of the khanate, the state administration was written. Political data on the formation of the Kokand Khanate, the history of the formation of the Kokand Khanate, the return of the entire history of the Kokand Khanate in the XVIII century in historical data, general information about all the periods of the Kokand Khanate in this century. Officials who worked in the administration and detailed information about them were mentioned.

KEYWORDS: *Population, Consequences, Disobedience, Intensified*

INTRODUCTION

The process of formation of the Kokand Khanate. The political turmoil of the Timurid period had negative consequences for the country. The state was divided into several estates and each Temurid prince fought for the throne. From such a political and social crisis Dashti managed to establish a state in Kipchak. Muhammad Shaibanikhan, who was Shaibanikhan founded his state in Movorounnahr. During his time, hundreds of thousands of people came from Dashti Kipchak. They were called Uzbeks at that time. As a result, it would be wrong to conclude that the population of our country began to be called Uzbeks in the 16th century, but the Uzbek people were formed in this century. It was officially named the Bukhara Khanate from the time of the successors of the state founded by Shaibanikhan. The Shaybanid dynasty ruled in the Bukhara khanate until 1601. From that year on, the Ashtarkhanid dynasty, which was no stranger to the Shaybani dynasty, came to power. Although the dynasty initially ruled the country relatively well, the economic, political, and social crisis of the state intensified during the subsequent rulers. Wars for the throne, internal dynastic conflicts, and disobedience of regional governors to the center are on the rise. This, in turn, led to the separation of the territories of the Bukhara Khanate. One such area was the Fergana Valley. This area was occupied by Muhammad Shaybanikhan in 1504.

As mentioned above, by the beginning of the 18th century, the general political, socio-economic situation in the Bukhara Khanate had deteriorated to such an extent that Samarkand, Balkh and a number of regions became independent from the Ashtarkhanids, and political forces in Fergana tried to seize this opportunity.

In 1702, Subhanqulikhan died. His son Ubaydullohon ascended the throne. During his reign, the Ashtarkhanid rule reached its climax. The khan tries to limit the dervishes' possession of land. And confronts the masters of the influential juybar. Because they also wanted to tax Ubaydullokhan. As a result, he lost the support of the dervish community. In 1709, in the Fergana Valley, the Khodak lords revolted and proclaimed Shah Rukh Khan as khan and established an independent state.

Speaking of the population of the Khanate, the main ethnic group was undoubtedly the Uzbek nation. But along with the Uzbeks, the Tajik nation also played an important role. The khanate was also inhabited by Indians, Kyrgyz, Kazakhs, Jews, Uighurs and Kipchaks.

Public administration. Kokand khanate is divided into Margilan, Osh, Andijan, Namangan Shahrikhon Balikchi, Navkat, Chust, Bulakbashi, Aravan, Kasan, Mahram, Sukh, Bobodarkhan, Khojand, Tashkent, Turkestan and Uratepa principalities.

In the Kokand khanate, where beks were called khokims or propellers, Beklarbegi was considered - Tashkent begi was called propeller or bird. The principality of Tashkent had full control over the lands under its control and had the right to establish economic and diplomatic relations with foreign countries. Like other khanates of Central Asia, the rights of the khan in the Kokand khanate were not limited at all. The following positions were held in the khanate: commander, father, sheikhulislam, qaziqalaon bird, mehtar parvanachi, naqib, dodhoh, doorkeeper, inoq, shigavul, toqsoba, mirakhur guard and others. The positions of khojakalon, naqib, mirasad, sadr, sudur, and uraq were given only to those belonging to the descendants of the Prophet Muhammad and the four caliphs2

Shaykh al-Islam Mawlawi, Qaziqalon, Qaziul, Kuzzot, Qazi Askar, Qazi Absolute, Qazi Rais, Mufti Alam, and Mudarris Imams were to be persons who had been educated in Muslim schools. In order to receive the title of Shaykh al-Islam, in addition to the document of being educated, a certain lineage was required. He was to be a descendant of the masters.

The night order in the city was controlled by a certain number of guards (mirshab) led by Korboshi. Muhtasibs are also appointed by the people, who are usually distinguished by their moral qualities and are well versed in Sharia law, and are also called rais-alam.

The khan's income was managed by special officials: mirzai daftar khan recorded in a special notebook the condition of the treasury. Commander and brother was considered the custodian of the products accepted into the khanate treasury.

All the money was received by the treasurer (cashier) of the mehtar or khan, he is also the manager of all the khan's valuables considered to be Typically, the most influential individuals in a temporary ruling group who held good positions in the khanate. Solve all issues A permanent council was set up against the khan. To him from the khan himself outside fatherhood, commander, propeller, commander, waiter, pamphlet, treasurer, autonomous, deputy, godfather, and at the behest of the khan in accordance with the advice of the commander.

In the life of the khanate, the priests belonged to the judiciary in resolving civil cases they would disclose all the cases. Judicial proceedings only in a certain order conducted on the basis of sharia and customs. Military in the Kokand khanate The titles were as follows. The commander-in-chief is usually a minister led by. Then the captain, the centurion, the captain of fifty, the captain of ten, cannon and others. In addition, other military positions was Soldiers and artillerymen living in Kokand those who were under the permanent control of the dodhoh. During the war, he had his own deputy received all the soldiers of the moving army. A specially appointed commander-in-chief of the army (chief) Commander). Everyone is from the government when it comes to military service otva om abzali algan, before going on a journey captain -2tilla, fifty-captain-1.5

The gold ordinary soldier received -1tilla. Provision of troops in 1851 paid titles and the nature of the food. One hundred captains a year - 147 soums of silver. The coin received 98 soums, the commander received 65 soums, and the ordinary people received 43 soums. In 1860 in fact, even a little in advance there was no organized army. Peace in the khanate is the right to keep the peace and the garrison of the fortress paid volunteers served. Carrying weapons to service during the war

All able-bodied men were called. To military service often called in the fall. From the government of lower-ranking civil servants they received two sacks of barley a year and one gold a month. The same goes for these 4 spring coats, shirts, boots, turbans, doppies and a belt, and in winter a warm coat, a fur coat, boots, a warm hat, and a horse weapons, swords, spears, rifles. The gun is not for everyone selected for those who know how to shoot, in general, the weapon of the Cossacks was very bad.

Thus, the organized army had its own leaders: The commander-in-chief is the chief of the military, the captain, the captain of the yasavul. Some of them were also engaged in economic activities. Khan during military campaigns to the governors of the provinces and castles, as well as to the people at the appointed place ordered to collect on a certain day.

The Ponsads assisted the centurion Yasavvul and others He was the commander of the volunteer army and carried out this order. After this the khan set out with his guards. Garrison and along the way gather an army in the fortress and have only the necessary number of soldiers in it left Volunteers also joined the khan. Everyone transported from the castles there are 6 horses in one cannon, and 25 in reserve (for use at the right time) were horses. Chargers and rifles for weapons

The bullets were transported in special boxes. When the Cossacks defended their fortresses, they also fired fireballs used to use. The manufacture of such a weapon is max sus powdered leather. The tube is tied tightly with a thick wire or rope (rope) he rubbed the top of the balloon with wax and burned it towards the enemy was throwing. According to some sources, the khan lived for 20 days in the 50s of the XIX century to gather an army of about 40,000 men and travel with them managed to do. The beks collected taxes imposed by the khan on the military forces were forced to surrender to the khan. But they did other things as they wished. He even managed to collect military forces and taxes as he saw fit.

Sending the appropriate part of the money collected from various taxes to the khan, The prince spends the rest as he pleases, and no one controls him was.

Elders, captains, centurions, and captains of fifties were among the population were chosen from people of prestige. They are from the mosque prayers for these positions then they were selected from among the population.

In the cities opposite to the beys, the chairman, korboshi mirshab, qazi mirza and the chiefs lived on income from the villages. For example, to two three ponsodboshi (five hundred heads) as some villages stand alone and the proceeds were distributed among them. For example, to five or six commanders and other high-ranking military commanders a village was given in isolation: to each of them from other incomes

In addition, on average 100, 80, 70 quarters (7 packs, ie 2 kg equals 800 gm weight).

One for every 15-20 guards, mirokhur and other officials the village was given in isolation. To each of them in addition to their other income 50-30 quarters of wheat. In addition to the khan's military chiefs 1000 (200 soums) for each ponsod in bytes the rest were given between 500 and 80 coins each. War during the period two hundred per month for a centurion is one and a half gold per fifty the navkars were given money from one gold, and so on.

In Kokand, too, the system of governance is in many ways reminiscent of the situation in Bukhara, but it also had its own peculiarities. Kushbegi, devonbegi, fatherhood, the position of such positions as the propeller dodhoh is high here as well calculated, in which case the role of military commanders, especially the commander, is somewhat we know that in ancient times it was extremely high. The fact that he was given the military rank of commander in the ranks of propeller is proof of our opinion can be. We know that the Muslim commander even seized power led the whole khanate.

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DEVELOPMENT OF AN ACTIVE AND PASSIVE DICTIONARY OF STUDENTS.METHODS OF ISOLATING THE ACTIVE DICTIONARY FROM THE TEXT

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ABSTRACT

The article is devoted to one of the main questions of the methodology of teaching the Russian language - the enrichment of the vocabulary and grammatical structure of students' speech. Despite the sufficient study of the topic in modern works on the methodology of teaching the Russian language, the problems associated with the practical use of methodological recommendations remain to this day. The article deals with the question of the vocabulary of students in non-Russian schools. On the teacher's methods of using active and passive vocabulary for students.

KEYWORDS: *Active Dictionary, Paccive Dictionary, Vocabulary, Content, Information, Reference Vords, Reading.*

INTRODUCTION

Enriching the vocabulary of students is one of the most important tasks of the Russian language course.

The concept of "active and passive vocabulary" is purely pedagogical. We are talking about the volume and quality of the vocabulary of students, which they should receive in reading lessons, about the set of words that are feasible for assimilation and use in speech practice.

What is a student active vocabulary? This is a dictionary of their independent speech practice. This is the lexical material underlying the students' speech, they need not only for perception, but also for reproducing the information received.

A passive vocabulary is that group of words that a student needs for receptive (passive) language proficiency, that is, to understand what he has heard or read, to obtain information and rarely uses it in speech.

Active vocabulary is the lexical material of external speech (speech for others). Passive vocabulary - lexical material (for yourself).These are words, the meaning of which a person knows, uses in speech every day in a particular area of communication. The enrichment of vocabulary is aimed at ensuring that, when generating speech, the student has a free synonymous substitution of words to clarify thoughts, eliminate repetitions, create imagery and stylistic norms.

When perceiving a text, a rich vocabulary allows you to adequately perceive information not only through understanding the dictionary meanings of words, but also their semantic connotation. The enrichment of the dictionary occurs through the introduction into the linguistic consciousness of thematic groups of words, synonymous series, phraseological units, antonymic pairs, which makes it possible to choose the necessary unit.

There are various techniques of possession of the readable text of the dictionary for activation.

Prof. Chistyakov V.M. suggested in the middle grades of the national school to select an active vocabulary after analyzing all aspects of the studied text: vocabulary, phraseology, grammatical forms, syntax of sentences, composition of the text.(1)

Of course, the author's advices are very useful, but their implementation is within the power of the compilers of the “Books for Reading”.

These techniques require lexical analysis of the text rather from the position of a methodist-linguist; they are laborious, especially if you analyze a large-scale work.

Let us offer another method for defining a vocabulary activated in a lesson, which can be practically used by a teacher and whose effectiveness has been tested in practice. This technique is based on the assessment of the word as the bearer of the author's thought.

We must not forget that the vocabulary material activated in the lesson in its volume is not equal to the number of new words for students entered in this lesson. It includes vocabulary that is new for this lesson, and some part of the words previously learned.

In our opinion, an active vocabulary is basic words, without which it is impossible to solve the teaching purpose of the lesson, to cause the student's speech activity: participation in a conversation, retelling, writing a presentation, essay.

The purpose of each reading lesson is the development of students' speech. It cannot be fully resolved if the student's speech activity is based only on words that are new for this lesson. The teacher constantly, day after day, mobilizes the vocabulary previously accumulated by the students and makes a certain part of it at each lesson a reference for the implementation of the educational goal of the lesson.

Unfortunately, the teacher is not always aware of which vocabulary he must first of all rely on in order for the student's speech activity to precede actively.

In this case, you need to use the selection of vocabulary material, which is basic for solving the educational task of the lesson.

For example, preparing students for the perception of A.S. Pushkin's poem "To Siberia", you need to write on the blackboard the names of the topics of the poem and the vocabulary material for them:

a) The hard life of the Decembrists in hard labor (hard labor, Siberian mines, a gloomy dungeon, gloomy closures, convict holes, shackles, dungeons);

b) Decembrists (proud patience, sorrowful work, high aspiration);

c) What the poet believes in (the desired time, the shackles will fall, the dungeons will collapse, freedom, the sword).

Here, a reference vocabulary is written out for each item - the foundation of the coherent speech of students. This is the activated vocabulary for this lesson. A teacher can use this technique when he prepares students for the perception and reproduction of information.

Thus, if you follow the content of the information, fix it in the plan, then it is quite easy in each case to select the reference vocabulary that is subject to mandatory activation in this lesson. Therefore, the teacher must constantly draw up a plan for the content of the information that the student receives, and write down reference vocabulary material, with the help of which he will reproduce the information received or participate in the creation of independent speech production.

The development of speech, the formation of linguistic, linguistic communicative competencies is closely related to the formation of students' views on the world around them and on understanding themselves in it. In this regard, one cannot but pay attention to the teaching of the linguistic model of the world and extrapolate its main provisions to the methodology; “Along with the logical, the language carries an axiological interpretation of the world”, “transforming the world into ideas, the language does not reflect the already known idea of the world, but in the most direct way forms it” (Salmina, p. 48).

Thanks to diligent and attentive work with the word in the Russian language lessons, the foundations are laid that form the students' worldview and give birth to the reader. Systematic work on new words leads to the fact that students over time concentrate their attention on unfamiliar words and find out their meaning in different sources.

The modern methodology of teaching the Russian language recommends that the teacher, organizing work to enrich the vocabulary of students, be based on the following fundamental provisions: 1) the content of the work is to identify the meaning, meaning of the language unit of the word and its actualization in the student's speech; 2) the content of vocabulary work includes replenishment of the vocabulary of schoolchildren, vocabulary and spelling work, acquaintance with the word as a means of artistic expression; 3) the richer a person's active vocabulary, the more meaningful his oral and written speech.

As an interpretation of the lexical meaning of a word, two main groups of vocabulary and semantic techniques and exercises are used.

1) Exercises aimed at explaining the lexical meaning of a new word and memorizing it:

Working with an explanatory or encyclopedic dictionary, which allows you to reveal the meaning of a word, understands its generic characteristics, teach students to work with reference literature.

Comparison The essence of this technique consists in transferring the meaning of a known word to an unknown one by similarity (if a synonym is chosen) or by its opposite (if an antonym is chosen).

Morphemic analysis draws attention to the etymology and structure of the word. Referring to the image (showing an object or its image, ethnographic sketches).Thismethodisuseful when familiarizing with outdated vocabulary

2) Techniques and exercises aimed at developing the ability to use new words. To introduce new words into the active vocabulary of students, there are the following types of exercises: composing word combinations that reflect the typical lexical combination of a word; drawing up sentences with a new word according to the proposed schemes (taking into account the studied grammatical material and punctuation rules); introduction of a new word into spelling dictations of different types (vocabulary, explanatory. Selective, creative.free); the use of new words in creative works; finding and correcting technical errors in the text

The following vocabulary enrichment exercises are of greatest interest to schoolchildren.

“Strangers".(Exercise to develop students' attention to new, unfamiliar words). The task is to read the text, write out unfamiliar words, and determine their meaning by the dictionary. After completing the exercise, it is necessary to invite students to explain how they understand the meanings of those words that were not named by them among strangers. As a rule, there are a number of words that need additional interpretation.

Systematic work on enriching the vocabulary of students in the study of a work of art and in the context of the formation of personal, communicative and cognitive universal educational actions (Yusupova, 2014), (Yusupova, 2015) contributes not only to the expansion of the active and passive vocabulary of students, but also forms the personality of the student, introduces him to the culture of the people.

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SELECTION OF METHOD FOR OPTIMIZATION OF VEHICLE MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR SYSTEM TAKING INTO ACCOUNT OPERATING CONDITIONS

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ABSTRACT

In broad terms, maintenance optimization models includes the mathematical models focused on finding either the optimal balance between costs and benefits of maintenance or the most appropriate time to execute maintenance. Parameters often considered in this optimization are the cost of failure, the cost per time unit of downtime, the cost (per time unit) of corrective and preventive maintenance and the cost of repairable system replacement. The foundation of any maintenance optimization model relies on the underlying deterioration process and failure behavior of the component. Over the last decades, maintenance optimization models have received growing attention, and by now it is a well-established area of research. This paper presents a brief review of existing maintenance optimization models. Several reliable models and methods in this area are discussed and future prospects are investigated.

KEYWORDS: *Maintenance Optimization Model, Preventive Maintenance, Corrective Maintenance, Risk Based Optimization, Simulation*

INTRODUCTION

The importance of the maintenance functions and maintenance management has greatly grown in all sectors of manufacturing and service organizations. The principal reason is due to the continuous expansion in the capital inventory, the requirements for the functioning of systems and the outsourcing of maintenance. Maintenance management is gaining importance and support from science is needed to improve it. In theory, maintenance management could have benefited from the advent of a large area in operations research, called maintenance optimization [1, 2]. According to Dekker [1] and Sandve and Aven [3] the interest in development and implementation of maintenance optimization started in the early 1960s by researchers like Barlow, Proschan, Jorgenson, McCall, Radner and Hunter. Well-known models originating from that period are the so-called age and the block replacement models. In the age-type models the timing of the maintenance action depends on the age of the system, however for the block type models the timing of the maintenance action is known in advance, it depends neither on the age nor on the state of the system [4]. A maintenance optimization model is a mathematical (stochastic) model which aims to quantify costs (in a wide sense) and to find the optimum balance between the cost of maintenance on one side, and the associated cost (benefit) on the other [3]. There has been extensive literature on models for maintenance optimization. Table 1 (Appendix A) represents some basic literature surveys is this area. Maintenance optimization is one of the most critical issues in production since the failure of a system during actual operation can be a costly and dangerous event. When a machine fails to operate in a system, it does not only delay the completion time of the operations assigned on it but also affect all the other planned operations in the system. Consequently, the jobs cannot be finished on time and it will induce penalty and bad reputation to the company [5]. This optimization process can utilize different methods. It can be made by adding features and conditions that make the maintenance policy more realistic, for example by taking into account working conditions, the production schedule of the industry, safety issues, perfect and imperfect actions. Generally maintenance optimization models are classified according to the way they describe and represent natural variability and uncertainty in parameter, model and scenario. The use of deterministic methods does not provide information about potential risk which results in non-optimal maintenance planning for process plants. However, Probabilistic models use probability distributions to describe and represent natural variability and uncertainty in different cases.

Among the different types of maintenance policy, the preventive maintenance (PM) is widely applied in large systems such as production systems, transport systems, etc. PM consists of a set of management, administrative and technical actions to reduce the components' ages in order to improve the availability and reliability of a system (i.e., reduction of probability failure or the degradation level of a system's component). These actions can be characterized by their effects on the component age: the component becomes "as good as new", the component age is reduced, or the state of the component is lightly affected only to ensure its necessary operating conditions, the component appears to be "as bad as old". The PM corresponds to the maintenance actions that come about when the system is operating. However, the actions that occur after the system breaks down are regrouped under the title of corrective maintenance (CM). Some of major expenses incurred by industry are related to the replacements and repairs of manufacturing machinery in production processes. The PM is a main approach adopted to reduce these costs [7]. Although CM has a direct influence on the components of a system, it was not sufficiently studied. Recently, studies begin to focus on the optimization of PM policies. Traditionally, optimal PM intervention schedules have been obtained using models which involves minimization of the costs incurred in relation to maintenance activities. For considering both PM and CM policies, in the following section several models for optimization of PM policies are reviewed and categorized based on their approach for taking into account CM effect. 2.1 Considering CM from the cost point of view Dedopoulos et al. [8] developed a model which determines the optimal number of PM activities to be scheduled within a time horizon of interest, the extent of the preventive maintenance by means of an age reduction of the unit (Figure 1) and the corresponding optimal value of the expected profit. A single unit working in a continuous mode of operation characterized by an increasing failure rate is considered. For the CM activities, only their corresponding costs are considered.

Under the title of PM optimization, Tsai et al. [9] presented periodic PM of a system with deteriorated components. Two activities, simple PM and preventive replacement, are simultaneously considered to arrange the PM schedule of a system. The optimal activities-combination standing for determination of the action(s) required for the PM components on each stage by using genetic algorithms and by pursuing system unit-cost life maximization. The CM effect is only taken into account from the cost point of view. The same issue is repeated with Park et al. [10] when the authors tried to minimize the cost of a periodic maintenance policy of a system subject to slow degradation. Each PM relieves stress temporarily and hence slows the rate of system degradation, while the hazard rate of the system remains monotonically increasing. The optimal number and period for the periodic PM that minimize the expected cost rate per unit time over an infinite time span are obtained. The case when the minimal repair cost varies with time is also considered and explicit solutions for the optimal periodic PM are given for the Weibull distribution case.

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EMPHASIS ON THINKING IN ELEMENTARY GRADE MATHEMATICS LESSONS

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ABSTRACT

The article considers the problems of personality activity in teaching as one of the topical issues in psycho- pedagogical science, and in educational practice. The issues of personal activity in learning as the leading factor in achieving the goals of education and the overall development of the individual. Mathematical education occupies one of the leading places in the system of general human education, since mathematical models describing the interrelation of the quantitative characteristics of various phenomena and processes are now an integral part of research in any field of knowledge.

KEYWORDS: *Systematic Personality, Pedagogical Quantitative*

INTRODUCTION

The ways of organizing a lesson in mathematics on the basis of modern active teaching methods are shown. Classifications of active teaching methods and features of their application in the design of a training session in mathematics are shown. The types of active teaching methods are analyzed, which is a systematic and purposeful orientation of students towards actively motivated mastering of the system of knowledge and methods of activity.

The goal of modern education is the development of the child's personality, the identification of his creative abilities, and the preservation of physical and mental health. In modern education, many positive trends have emerged: the variability of pedagogical approaches to the teaching of schoolchildren develops; teachers have the freedom to search creatively, author schools are being created; foreign experience is actively used; parents are given the opportunity to choose a pedagogical system. The teacher is given more and more serious tasks. Every year, the amount of information that students have to «digest» increases. At the same time, the possibilities of the students themselves are not limited. In this regard, new requirements are presented not only and not so much to quantitative, as to the quality side of training. The focus is on the use of modern educational technologies. The traditional ways of teaching before our eyes are gradually disappearing into the past. On the first place there are active methods of teaching, which give the students the opportunity to actively participate in the educational process. Interest in active teaching methods is caused by an acute need to improve the modern didactic system and do this with the least risk that is, due to the skill of the teacher, and not overload of schoolchildren.

The implementation of the state standard of basic general education is based on the system - activity approach. Today, the main task of the teacher is not only to give students a certain amount of knowledge, but also to develop interest in the teaching, to teach to learn, to apply knowledge in practical activities.

Mathematics Is Widely Used In The Study Of Other Subjects In School, It Is Used In The Practical Work Of Future Workers, Engineers, Technologists, Economists, And In Everyday Life. Knowledge of the Basics of Mathematical Science Is Necessary For All Students.

How can one instill an interest in mathematics? How to motivate students to study the subject and stimulate their activity throughout the lesson? Through independence and activity, through the search activity in the classroom and at home, the creation of a problem situation, the diversity of teaching methods, through the novelty of the material, through the use in the learning process of active methods and forms of work in the lesson.

Active methods of teaching are methods that encourage students to actively think and practice in the process of mastering the teaching material. Active learning involves the use of a system of methods that focuses primarily not on the teacher's presentation of finished knowledge, their memorization and reproduction, but on the independent mastery of students' knowledge and skills in the process of active mental and practical activity. Using active methods in math lessons helps to form not just knowledge-reproductions, but skills and needs to apply this knowledge for analysis, assessment of the situation and making the right decision [1].

WHEN CHOOSING ACTIVE TEACHING METHODS, A NUMBER OF CRITERIA SHOULD BE FOLLOWED, NAMELY:

- compliance with goals and objectives, principles of educating;
- compliance with the content of the topic;
- Compliance with the abilities of the trainees: age, psychological development, level of education and upbringing, etc.
- compliance with the conditions and time allocated for training;
- Matching the capabilities of the teacher: his experience, desires, the level of professional skill, personal qualities.

Thus, the task of the teacher is to create conditions for the practical application of abilities for each student, to choose methods of instruction that would allow each student to show their activity, and also to activate the cognitive activity of the student in the process of teaching mathematics. The correct selection of types of educational activities, various forms and methods of work, the search for various resources to increase the motivation of students to study mathematics, the orientation of students to acquire the competencies necessary for life and activity [2].

To determine how well a particular topic is mastered in mathematics, various forms of knowledge control are applied. One of them is tests.

Test tasks are convenient to use when organizing independent work of students in the self-control mode, when the educational material is repeated.

Tests provide an opportunity for an objective assessment of students' knowledge and skills in balls according to common criteria. This allows you to determine who mastered it at a minimum level, who confidently owns knowledge and skills at a higher level than that provided by the program. The task should provide verification of knowledge and skills on three levels: recognition and reproduction, application in a familiar situation or creative use.

Method of association. Much easier to assimilate the course of the decision, if some of its moments are related to life, the stages of the decision are compared with the concepts of the surrounding world. In this case, the mathematical inference is associated with representations of reality, or visual association occurs.

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WAYS TO CULTIVATE THE CREATIVE THINKING OF BEGINNERS IN THE CLASSROOM THROUGH INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES

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ABSTRACT

Increasing the professionalism and competence was recognized as the main driving force of progress and activities leading to the goals of sustainable development. The modern education system involves the further improvement of the mechanisms for raising the competence of future specialists on the basis of a creative approach and an innovative system for putting them into practice. From this point of view, the research competence of future specialists on the basis of a creative approach is of particular importance for creating innovation, creating intellectual resources for socio-economic development through the development of cognitive and divergent thinking based on modern pedagogical processes that create new knowledge, and expanding the training opportunities for competitive personnel. The article looks into the requirements and policies for the competent teaching staff.

KEYWORDS: *Competence, Lifelong Learning, Technical Skill, Spiritual And Moral Competence.*

INTRODUCTION

The basic concepts of the spiritual and moral education of schoolchildren and the preparation of the future teacher for the corresponding activity were subjected to research. At the same time, an analysis of psychological and pedagogical literature suggests the need:

- Application in a complex of scientific approaches from the standpoint of which these phenomena were studied, as well as integrative and synergistic approaches;

- Definition of the essence of spiritual and moral education in comparison with spiritual and moral;

- identifying scientific provisions, approaches, patterns, principles, concepts that reveal the essence of preparing a future teacher for the spiritual and moral education of schoolchildren and ensure the achievement of its tasks within the framework of various areas of relevant professional and pedagogical training;

development of the concept of professional and pedagogical training of a future teacher for spiritual and moral education from the point of view of the requirements of modernization of education in conditions of a diverse worldview, a variety of value systems;

- solving the problem of the relationship between religious and secular traditions in the upbringing of the younger generation;

- determining the competencies of the future teacher in the field of spiritual and moral education of schoolchildren.

Thus, the relevance of the study is due to:

- at the socio-pedagogical level: the need to overcome the spiritual crisis caused by socio-economic development; a social order reflected in the latest state documents on education, in which the main task is the upbringing of a spiritually rich, highly moral, educated person who respects the traditions and culture of his people and other peoples; the need for the training of pedagogical personnel who are able to solve the problems of spiritual and moral education of schoolchildren in the conditions of the existence of various value systems, the inconsistency and aggressiveness of the information space, different types of worldview, etc .;

- at the scientific and pedagogical level: the appearance in recent years of scientific research in the field of education of the younger generation in modern conditions, containing alternative positions of scientists in solving the problem under study and the need to determine in this regard the conceptual foundations of the spiritual and moral education of schoolchildren; the lack of theoretical provisions that reveal the essence of preparing a future teacher for the spiritual and moral education of schoolchildren in the changed socio-economic conditions;

- at the scientific and methodological level: the need to analyze the existing one and develop a new scientific and methodological support for the process of preparing a future teacher for the spiritual and moral education of schoolchildren in the constantly changing conditions of the socio-economic and spiritual life of Russian society.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

It is shown that the goal of aesthetic education is the development of their intellectual, spiritual, moral, artistic and creative potential, as well as the development of aesthetic taste and aesthetic ideal while using the wide opportunities for students to master various types of artistic and aesthetic activities. The article considers artistic and creative activities that have a greater impact on the process of aesthetic education. The importance of artistic and creative activity in the formation of the aesthetic activity of a person is noted. The dynamics of the development of aesthetic education is revealed, showing that the acquired skills and practical aesthetic skills increase at each stage of professional training of future technology teachers in the context of studying and implementing various types of artistic and creative activities. The mechanism of aesthetic education is effectively implemented as the achievement of the goal of professional training of future technology teachers through the creation of special conditions for a unified artistic and aesthetic educational environment in which teachers involves students in the process of creative activity and encourages them to choose and make independent decisions in creativity. It is shown that the artistic and aesthetic educational environment through discussions and thematic conferences on art, in particular, on decorative and applied art, folk crafts, artistic handicrafts, contributes to the aesthetic education of future technology teachers. The necessity of studying disciplines on arts and crafts, theory and history of design, morphology in technological design, as well as the development of artistic and creative self-expression in artistic and creative activities aimed at the aesthetic education of students of future technology teachers is noted.

Reforming higher professional and pedagogical education requires a deep rethinking and development of practical approaches to the spiritual and moral formation of the personality of a future teacher, who has spirituality and high morality, formed spiritual needs and moral motives of behavior, the ability for spiritual and moral self-determination, self-realization, self-improvement, allowing to solve practical tasks of future professional activity.

The study of the provisions of regulatory documents in the field of education and the analysis of the literature allow us to establish that domestic pedagogy has a certain need for scientifically based materials and methodological recommendations that regulate the spiritual and moral education of the future teacher. Particular attention in the professional training of teachers should be paid to the formation of the worldview of the individual, spiritual and moral position in relation to the phenomena of social life, readiness for public social action. We believe that the solution tool should be the system of spiritual and moral education of the future teacher in the field of professional training, taking into account the local history component, the basis of which is knowledge, skills and methods of local history activities, their worldview and moral orientation.

RESULTS AND CONCLUSION

The demand for local history material in the professional training of future teachers is due not only to the theoretical premises and new requirements of the federal state educational standard of higher professional education, but also to the practice of higher education - the humanization and regionalization of education, the pedagogical potential of local history in higher education, its upbringing function.

Teaching in our modern world is quite demanding and requires the educators to perform successfully in several positions.

Common ground across different cultures on the nature of teaching, teacher learning and teachers' competences can be outlined in six broad paradigms, which should be seen as integrated, complementary aspects of the profession;

- The teacher as a reflective agent
- The teacher as a knowledgeable expert
- The teacher as a skilful expert
- The teacher as a classroom actor
- The teacher as a social agent
- The teacher as a lifelong learner.

Such a broad frame of reference can be a useful tool for analysis and dialogue, according to a systemic view of the teacher's professional development, in its tensions between person and institution, product and process, and what is desirable or possible. It echoes conceptualisations of six broad, interlocking areas of teacher expertise, which require both individual teacher learning and higher-level developments within the teaching-learning system:

- Reflexivity - developing professional thinking and discourse, based on situated pedagogic issues and experiences;

- Professional awareness - the conscious expertise of the teacher, as both subject-based and transversal, individual and within wider organizational structures

- Individualization - the knowledge, skills and attitudes to deal with diversity and inclusion – multicultural, gender and special needs issues – with a multi-perspective pedagogy based on appreciation of difference and respect.

- Cooperation - the teacher's actions and attitudes oriented to dialogue and interaction in social contexts and professional communities - viewed as one of the aspects mostly needing development in school organizations.

- personal mastery - a pre-requisite for the previous ones, entailing creativity and vision, in deliberate, informed, effective professional thinking, knowledge and action (Reh, 2020);

- a sixth integrating area, combining all domains into a whole - the teacher's specific action, situated in a specific context structure – with the teacher's responsibility in actively shaping it and developing knowledge.

In order to meet the demands of modern classrooms a teacher should always be on the way of self development. Stimulating teachers' engagement in professional learning and competence development

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ANALYSIS OF THE INFLUENCE OF A DRY HOT CLIMATE ON THE OPERATION OF REINFORCED CONCRETE ELEMENTS

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ABSTRACT

This article is devoted to the theoretical and experimental study of the deformation characteristics of heavy concrete in a dry hot climate. The methods of experimental research have been developed and the nature of the temperature distribution of the concrete of the column in a dry hot climate has been studied.

KEYWORDS: *Reliability, Operating Conditions Coefficients, Strength, Deformability, Shrinkage, Opening Width, Stiffness, Curvature, Axial Thermal Elongation, Concrete Shrinkage Deformations, Sinusoidal Character.*

INTRODUCTION

According to the basic design requirements of SNiP 2.03.01.-84 in terms of the calculation for the limiting states of the first and second groups, it is written that this calculation, among other things, should ensure the reliability of the structure under the combined influence of force factors and unfavorable environmental conditions. Such an account follows mainly from changes in the physical and mechanical properties of concrete in a dry hot climate, which are later included in the design calculation. In this case, the influence of a dry hot climate is taken into account by multiplying the design resistance of concrete to compression and tension, respectively, by the coefficients of working conditions γ_{b7} and γ_{tt}, which are taken according to table. 1.8 and 1.9 /4.9/.

The need to take into account the impact on reinforced concrete structures of a dry hot climate is noted in the works of many researchers / 5,6,8 /.

In the studies of A.F. Milovanova, A.V. Nifontova, E.A. Mazo / 2,3 / it is noted that the effect of elevated temperature causes early formation of cracks, and also reduces the stiffness of bent reinforced concrete elements.

Experimental studies have shown that the operation of reinforced concrete structures in a dry hot climate leads to an additional increase in the width of the opening of normal and inclined cracks. The crack opening width in bent reinforced concrete elements in a dry hot climate turned out to be 1,2 times greater than under normal conditions. The experience of operating ribbed slabs in hot dry climates shows that structures unprotected from solar radiation have early cracking.

The calculated deflections of the coatings, determined according to the standards, were less than the experimental ones from 20 to 40% / 25 /.

The research results of MM Selimov, Sh. Nizamov / 7 / showed that in bent reinforced concrete elements made in a dry hot period of the year, reduced rigidity and insufficient crack resistance are observed. Actual cracking loads for slabs were 12.3 ... 25.4% lower than the control ones. In reinforced concrete beams made of aggloporite concrete, loaded with a long-term load of 0.8 $M_{счс}$, cracks appeared after 6 ... 7 months in the summer. In reinforced concrete beams made of aggloporite concrete, which were for 20 months under solar radiation in an unloaded state, the moment of cracking under short-term loading turned out to be less on average by 36%.

With an increase in the temperature of the element and a decrease in the humidity of the outside air, the curvature and width of the crack opening increase, the rigidity of reinforced concrete beams decreases / 7 /. In work / 9 / the results of studying the strength of columns made of fine-grained high-strength slag concrete under eccentric compression with a large eccentricity are presented.

The author came to the conclusion that when calculating the formation of cracks in eccentrically compressed elements made of fine-grained cinder concrete, it is necessary to take into account the stresses in the reinforcement caused by increased shrinkage of cinder concrete, which becomes important under conditions of a dry hot climate.

The increased shrinkage of cinder concrete reduces the forces of cracking of the columns and leads to an increased width of crack opening. When calculating columns for cracking must be entered into the design formulas of stress in tensile reinforcement caused by shrinkage of slag concrete. In turn, as it was revealed in the study of the completeness of the stress diagram of the compressed zone of reinforced cinder concrete, shrinkage increases the deformability of concrete due to the creation of tensile stresses in it. Increased values of the initial modulus of elasticity and coefficient \) characterizing the elastoplastic state of concrete in the compressed zone, the deflections of slag concrete columns increased in comparison with the calculation according to SNiP 02.03.01-84 by an average of 20%.

With an increase in temperature, reinforcing steel expands and its temperature deformations are close to the temperature deformations of concrete, and its linear thermal elongation coefficient is:

for fittings of classes A-1, A-II, B-1, B-II, K-7, grades ВСт3Гпс5, ВСт3кп2-11,5$10^{-60}C^{-1}$

for fittings of classes A-III, A-IIIv, A-IV, A-V, A-VI, At-IV,At-V, AT-VI, 12 $10^{-60}C^{-1}$.

The reinforced concrete element is lengthened by the amount of greater concrete elongation and less reinforcement elongation. Before the formation of cracks, the temperature deformations of the reinforced concrete element are close to the temperature deformations of concrete. In a reinforced concrete element, thermal expansion creates tensile stresses in concrete and compression stresses in reinforcement. Expanding more than concrete, reinforcement sometimes breaks it. Cracks appear in the concrete. When cracks appear, the stresses in concrete and reinforcement fall, and the reinforced concrete element begins to lengthen more and its elongations approach the elongation of the reinforcement.

It is recommended to calculate reinforced concrete members for cracking on forces caused by temperature when the temperature of concrete along the height of the element between the section edges differs by more than 30^0 C in the elements of statically indeterminate structures and by more than **50^0 C** in the elements of statically definable structures. Such temperatures are unlikely in dry, hot climates.

Therefore, the calculation of temperature deformations of reinforced concrete elements in a dry hot climate can be performed as for concrete elements.

When calculating concrete and reinforced concrete elements for the first heating, the temperature elongation of the element axis ε_t and its temperature $\left(\frac{1}{r}\right)$ curvature in the warm season are determined by the formulas:

$$\varepsilon_t = \Delta t_w \cdot \propto_{bt} \cdot \gamma_{tt} \quad (1.14)$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{r}\right)_t = \frac{\vartheta_{w} \cdot \propto_{bt}}{h_{red}} \cdot \gamma_t \quad (1.15)$$

When calculating concrete and reinforced concrete elements $\varepsilon_{t,cs}$ for long-term alternating heating and cooling, the change in the length of the element axis and its curvature $\left(\frac{1}{r}\right)_{t,cs}$ under the influence of temperature from the joint manifestation of thermal deformation and shrinkage of concrete is determined by the formulas:

for the warm season

$$\varepsilon_{t,cs} = (\Delta t_w \cdot \propto_{bt} - \varepsilon_{cs}) \cdot \gamma_t \quad \mathbf{(1.16)}$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{r}\right) = \left[\frac{\vartheta_{w} \cdot \propto_{bt}}{h} \pm \left(\frac{1}{r}\right)\right] \cdot \gamma_t \quad (1.17)$$

During the cold season

$$\varepsilon_{t,cs} = (\Delta t_c \cdot \propto_{bt} - \varepsilon_{cs}) \cdot \gamma_t \quad (1.16)$$

$$\varepsilon_{t,cs} = (\Delta t_c \cdot \propto_{bt} - \varepsilon_{cs}) \cdot \gamma_t \quad (1.17)$$

In formulas **(1.16-1.17)**

$\Delta t_w, \Delta t_c$ -is the average temperature over the section of the element, respectively, in the warm and cold seasons, $\vartheta_{w,}$ ϑ_c is the temperature difference, respectively, in the warm and cold seasons.

It has been found that structures operating in a dry, hot climate are subject to periodic heating and cooling both throughout the year and throughout the day. The distribution of temperature in reinforced concrete structures from temperature climatic influences under non-stationary

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conditions of heat transfer and taking into account the variable moisture content of concrete should be determined by methods of theories of heat and mass transfer or on the basis of experimental data.

To determine the temperature distribution in reinforced concrete structures from temperature climatic influences, the columns of the 1st series in the amount of 6 pieces after 7 days of wet storage were demounted and installed on the landfill in the open air. These columns were exposed to outside air temperature, scattered and directed solar radiation for 1 year.

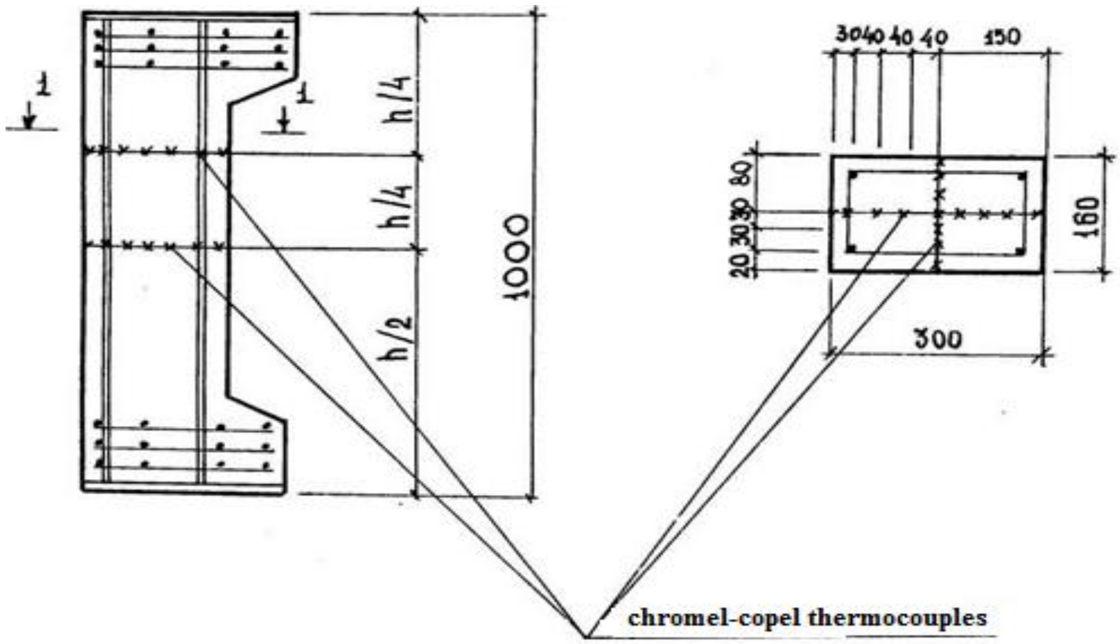

Fig. 1. Layout of thermocouples in columns

In order to establish the effect of directed solar radiation on concrete heating, the columns were positioned so that in some columns there was a stretched zone; in other columns, the compressed zone and the side surface would be exposed to its greatest effect. For this, the columns were oriented to the south by a stretched or compressed zone or lateral surface (Fig. 1).

To establish the change in the temperature of concrete over the cross section of the column, depending on the daily and seasonal fluctuations in the outside air temperature, the concrete temperature was measured in the morning 2 hours before sunrise, in the afternoon at 14-17 hours and in the evening 2 hours after sunset. The temperature of the concrete was measured with a chromel using Copel thermocouples. Thermocouples were connected to a portable potentiometer. At the moment of temperature change in concrete, the cold junction of thermocouples was in thawed ice with zero temperature. According to the potentiometer readings E. D.S. thermocouples in millivolts were converted to degrees Celsius. [nine].

Analysis of experimental data shows that in a dry hot climate, reinforced concrete elements heat up unevenly. Under the influence of fluctuations in air temperature and the intensity of solar radiation, the temperature field of structures continuously changes over the section of the element at any time nonlinearly. Changes in concrete temperature follow changes in ambient temperature and are sinusoidal. [10].

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TEACHING A FOREIGN LANGUAGE IN THE SYSTEM DISTANCE EDUCATION

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ABSTRACT

The article reveals the possibilities and advantages of distance learning of a foreign language, the problems of creating a distance course and changing the role of a teacher in the distance education system are considered. Effective distance learning of a foreign language should be based on a specially designed virtual language environment, including a set of electronic educational and communication tools that allow organizing a full-fledged educational interaction between the subjects of the educational process separated by space and time.

KEYWORDS: *Distance Learning, Computer, Computer Technologies, Virtual Language Environment, Foreign Language, Higher Education, Case, Educational Process.*

INTRODUCTION

Currently, the issues of distance learning for various socio-economic reasons are becoming increasingly important. Many people need a more flexible system of higher education that allows them to get basic or additional education without interrupting their main activities, as well as providing equal opportunities to residents of all regions, including those remote from cultural and educational centers. Along with this, the need of citizens to create conditions for lifelong education and training, increasing the time of their adaptation to the requirements of the labor market, is becoming more and more obvious. The processes taking place in society require changes in the education system, make us look for new ways of its development, in which the need of an individual is decisive. At the same time, the achievement of a new level of accessibility of education should be accompanied by an increase in its quality.

The task of effectively organizing the learning process in conditions of practically independent educational activity of students, facing higher education in general, is complicated by the peculiarities of language teaching. The peculiarity of the "foreign language" discipline is that the goal of training is not so much knowledge about the subject itself (language competence), but the development of certain skills and abilities of various types of speech activity (communicative competence). These include the ability to extract sufficiently complete information when reading foreign-language texts, the ability to understand the interlocutor, as well as express your thoughts orally and in writing. Due to the specifics of a foreign language as a subject, the psychological characteristics of mastering it as a means of communication, it is impossible to directly transfer models of distance education of a lecture type that are relevant to theoretical disciplines into teaching it. In this regard, the search for optimal forms of distance learning a foreign language is a priority task.

Effective distance learning of a foreign language should be based on a specially designed virtual language environment, including a set of electronic educational and communication tools that allow organizing a full-fledged educational interaction between the subjects of the educational process separated by space and time. At the same time, distance learning should provide qualitative and quantitative control of the success of the remote educational process. Only in this case such functions of the virtual educational environment as information and training, communication and control and administrative [1] will be realized.

The foreign language program for non-linguistic universities sets practical language proficiency as the main goal of training. While the priority task of practical knowledge of a foreign language in distance learning is the ability to search and extract professional information from original foreign language sources. The possibilities of computer technology in teaching reading and developing skills in various types of reading are enormous. The computer allows you to create an extensive text base and provide it with a system of various exercises appropriate for each type of speech activity. As for professionally-oriented communication, practice has shown that even with a sufficient vocabulary and a good knowledge of grammatical structures and the rules for their application, students experience significant difficulties in the process of communication, while there is an incorrect speech of students in terms of language norms. This is quite natural. As you know, three aspects of a conversation (pronunciation, lexical, grammatical) and three types of skills traditionally distinguished by the technique (phonetic, lexical and grammatical) are involved in the conversation. It is unnatural to separate them. The study of individual aspects of the language system leads to the fact that a living language appears to the learner as a kind of mechanical aggregate, consisting of isolated elements, to which a number of rules-instructions for their connection are attached. Moreover, a skill formed in non-verbal conditions is not strong and "incapable of transference" [2]. Therefore, an integrated approach to learning seems to be the most productive, which involves the simultaneous and parallel mastery of language material and speech activity in conditions that are as close as possible to real communication. It is computer programs that combine graphic images, sound, text material that are capable of "immerse" trainees in a living language of communication, promote the formation of speech skills in the conditions of their functioning. They are able to ensure the use of each separate grammatical form in a series of exercises, where the same communicative intention is realized in changing situations. Nevertheless, at present, in distance learning a foreign language, text and graphic forms of presentation of educational material prevail. Therefore, when creating distance learning programs, it is necessary to combine audio, video and text.

It would be a mistake to completely ignore teaching writing in distance learning, since written communication, written speech for an adult educated person is an urgent need. However, teaching writing in this case excludes any formal operations; for example, special training in writing letters or words to develop writing techniques. Here, written assignments should always carry a semantic load and be carried out within the framework of personal communication. Both the volume and the lexical completeness can vary. At the initial stage, it is important that the material for the implementation of the written assignment is contained in educational tests and, with the help of minor modifications, can be used to answer the proposed questions. This is not about calligraphy: spelling is taught along the way, according to the principle of analogy and imitation, that is, copying words and fragments of text. With distance learning, written assignments can be of the nature of correspondence on the Internet, while the exchange of letters involves mastering the written way of formulating one's thoughts. Even if ready-made blocks from educational texts are used in letters, their use will be purely individual: different students use different phrases and in different contexts. And one more type of writing is tests. This is a test of the knowledge gained and formed skills, so there is no question of formulating your own thoughts, but they require the written use of the necessary word forms.

Special attention should be paid to the possibility of automating the knowledge control procedure when using computer technologies. After studying the full course and completing all the exercises and tests of the lesson or module, the registered student is assessed by the distance education system as a person who has completed this lesson in full. Thus, the problem of remote control of the quality of knowledge assimilation and progress is being solved. The technologies at the heart of distance learning free the teacher from tedious homework and tests by entrusting it to a computer. In addition, this circumstance (the presence of tracking systems for the completeness and quality of the course) is a powerful psychological factor that stimulates the high-quality mastering of a foreign language by a student.

For the educational process, especially in the context of distance learning for adults, the organization of the very environment in which this process takes place plays an important role. For many years, this topic has been studying by S.M. Zorin [5]. Proceeding from the fact that psycho-physiological support of students, management of state and attention are needed to maximize the activation of the learning process and the creative potential of the individual, he developed technical means of controlling the state of students. These include the installation of a controlled color climate to create the required brightness and spectral composition in the classroom, which is especially important in the evening hours of classes. And this is exactly the time when students of correspondence and distance learning are usually engaged. Here, the capabilities of the computer are also not limited: creation of dynamic light compositions on the screen, which, combined with specific sounds, music, speech, will set real conditions for speech situations; the use of pause films to switch attention and relaxation of students in the learning process and much more. All elements of technical means of state control serve as a means of increasing the comfort of the educational process, protecting the psyche of students from overload, preventing fatigue and partial relief of fatigue, and also contribute to the activation of the student's potential capabilities.

Based on the above, the advantages of distance learning a foreign language are obvious. Students have the opportunity to study in a convenient place and at a convenient time for themselves, as well as at their own pace and rhythm, while the distance from the student's location to the university is not an obstacle to an effective educational process. Due to the technical and content interactivity of the process, students can interact with the teacher individually. In addition, from a set of independent course modules, they have the opportunity to form a curriculum that meets their individual needs. As a result, the costs of both the student and the education system for the implementation of training are reduced due to the most efficient use of training space, time and technical means. However, despite the undoubted advantages of multimedia and the latest computer technologies, even with distance learning, one should not completely abandon other teaching methods for foreign language. It should be noted that within the framework of distance learning, it is necessary to comprehensively use computer technology and multimedia for seminars and conferences and in real time. In the case of a closed system “computer – student” or “teacher – student”, one cannot count on the formation of an adequate self-esteem of the student. The active interaction of students in real time generates in each of them the need for a more accurate perception of themselves and their fellow students, which stimulates the processes of self-regulation.

Collective cognitive activity develops the ability to correctly perceive others and adequately assess oneself and the results of one's activity. Learning interaction with other trainees, even if not in real, but in a virtual “classroom”, enables everyone to see themselves correctly, to predict their behavior. This is especially important due to the specifics of the “Foreign language” subject. With the widespread use of computer technology, the emphasis shifts from teaching to learning. The student becomes the central figure, with the primary responsibility for learning. The teacher ceases to be a source of knowledge, with distance learning this role is transferred to the created teaching computer programs. It is freed from guardianship functions and becomes a “guide” of the student in the learning process, its main function is to organize and manage the educational process.

The organization of teaching a foreign language in the distance education system requires high labor costs at the first stages of course creation, since distance learning makes new demands on educational materials. They must be readable; contain the setting of goals, requirements for the skills and abilities being formed, clear recommendations and advice on what to do, how to avoid mistakes, what to pay special attention to. The developed course should contain authentic factual material, a wide range of situational tasks and exercises based on figurative clarity; to provide the possibility of multiple repetition of the material in order to memorize it and form the necessary skill or skill.

What are some keys to successful distance learning programs?

- Live interaction between the instructor and the students during the course.

- The presence of a classroom teacher in the remote sites who is involved in the learning process. In some cases, these cooperating or coordinating teachers are studying the language along with the students with the intention of completing a teaching minor.

- The regular use of other media, such as computers, speech recognition devices, audiotapes, and workbooks in a comprehensive approach to distance learning.

- The involvement and support of school administrators.

- The use of electronic mailboxes (which all students and cooperating site teachers use), or a toll-free phone number with recording machine [3].

The process of creating a distance course goes through a number of stages from formulating the initial idea and highlighting the main goal to programming and digitizing the content; creating images and sound; assembling ready-made materials into modules and adjusting navigation [4]. Taking into account all of the above, it should be concluded that distance learning is a step forward. However, it is necessary to develop such a model of distance learning of a foreign language in a university that would allow, while retaining all its positive elements, to cope with some of the listed difficulties. Moreover, from a technical point of view, there are no obstacles to distance learning by educational institutions. The infrastructure required for this (Internet, user workstations, free audio and video communication software Skype) is already in place. With the effective organization and widespread dissemination of the academic computer network, despite the high initial cost of developing materials, economy and low cost of training can be achieved for each individual student with a large number of students through the extensive use of the same teaching materials and computer training programs.

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COMPARATIVE STUDY OF "ASSESSMENT SYSTEM" IN THE SEMANTIC FIELD OF "EDUCATION "

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ABSTRACT

The article is focused on the problem of discrepancies LSG "assessment system" in the Uzbek and English languages. It is dedicated to the lexical-semantic field of "education" and expressed with verbalizers that realize the field of "conceptual semantics of "assessment system" compared in both languages. The distinctive features of constituents of analyzed LSG are illustrated with examples, supported with the opinions of scholars' research work. The novelty of the article is the first comparative analysis of micro field "education" in the Uzbek and English languages.

KEYWORDS: *Assessment System, Academic Grades, Usual Seme, Counterparts, Test And Exams.*

INTRODUCTION

The evaluation system of knowledge and skills of students in Uzbekistan, Great Britain and the USA are significantly different that makes translation studies extremely difficult for a conceptual approach. Our research studies show that terminology of evaluation system in Uzbekistan developed and centralized, all the constituents of the group marking seme is invariable. Similarly, the terminology of analogues in the group of British English is similar, but American English subgroup constituents include the seme variability because there is no developed terminology of evaluation system for the whole country.

MAIN BODY

LSG of “assessment system” in American English doesn’t have generalized terminology unlike Uzbek and British. Most of the terms are marked with usual seme, because evaluation standards often developed for one or more states. It is noted, in some states prohibited the traditional assessment of pupils (formal assessment), in the first grades of primary school (pre-grades K-3) and the performance of any test accustomed sample.

Invariable constituents of grading system only are: grading system and (academic) grades. In the LSG of British and American “assessment system” is used alphabetic marks, which may have additional plus or minus, such as : A+ , A, A-, B+ , B, B-,C+ , C, C-,D+ , D, D-,E+ , E, E-,F. Digital labels percent points between hundred percent within denoting scores who scored for writing test (test, quiz). Literal labels and interest set by each institutions separately (usually this correspondence, such: A= 93-100, B=85-92, C= 76-84, D=70-75, F = below 70).

Analogue – translated equivalent British raw score and American mean score are constituent LSG correlate to Uzbek umumiy ball (total score).

Generic term grouping the Uzbek language assessment is the basis for the formation of other terms of differential features, such as semester bahosi that is equivalent in the subgroup of both languages to final gradeand o’tish bahosi (transferable evaluation) that is unparalleled in English and needs to create translated counterpart pass gradeor transfer grade. Uzbek O’zlashtirish ko’rsatkichi corresponds partially to average grade. British baseline assessment - preliminary assessment (est. to determine students’ knowledge base has marked and featured seme “performance for admission to primary and secondary schools”

Most of the terms that belong to “assessment system” have the common seme “grade for behavior” – conduct grade.A’lo - excellent, yaxshi –good, qoniqarli – satisfactory, qoniqarsiz-unsatisfactory. Furthermore, mostly in primary education system of Uzbekistan young learners get feedback with such positive words: Bali! Barakalla!, Ofarin! , Tasanno! , Qoyil! Above noted terms in American English are used with marked-cuts: E- excellent, S-satisfactory, N-needs improvement, U- unsatisfactory.

The constituents of subgroup American English characterized with variety of tests and imagery names. These include proper names such as Terra Nova– state standardized test to check students’ skills, Woodcock – a test of student abilities at primary grades, Spelling Bee – competition with spelling(carried out in several stage: from the school to the national stage). Such imagery proper names are not observed in the Uzbek language.

British LSG “assessment” includes 5 lexemes that indicate general state tests. National Tests and Tasks in English – state tests and control tasks in English, National Tests and Tasks in Maths – state tests and control tasks in Maths having the seme “execution at the end of Year 2”. A National Tests in English – state test in English, National tests in Maths – state tests in mathematics and National Tests in Science – state tests in natural sciences, having marked seme “execution at the end of year 6”.

In Uzbekistan we see “Davlat imtihoni” – State Exam that is held at the end of every school year for every class. This exam called also, “Sinfdan sinfga ko’chirish imtihoni”. Nazorat ishi correlates to two terms quiz and test in English. We meet also following exam types in Uzbek:

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nazorat ishi (control work). Other differences of LSG “assessment” are observed in secondary education system also.

Diverse structure of American National Variant of English (NVE) represents a number of terms , that reflect conceptual approach to the ways of knowledge control which is different from that is used in Uzbekistan. Most of the terms in terminology don’t have matches in Uzbek and terminology needs to create transferable matches: portfolio – (assessment) – evaluation of different types of works (systematic evaluation of written student works for a year or course), benchmark – criteria (detailed evaluation criteria of knowledge, usually accompanied by a sample answers; observations – this kind of terms are not observed in the Uzbek language; observations with scoring rubric – observation with the completion of evaluative tables; observations with checklist – observation with filling checklist; observations with informal notes – observation with free anecdotel notes; performance assessment – evaluation skills, students are asked to perform a complex task while doing it they should demonstrate acquired skills, a term that would meet this token in the Uzbek language is not allocated; graphic assessment – assessment of graphical representation skills, the ability to create and apply schemes, graphics, diagrams . such kind of terms may be considered lacunae , because obviously specifying the term conducted the evaluation in the Uzbek language is not appeared.

The term listed below have counterparts in the Uzbek language: discussions – bahs-munozara, written assessment – yozma nazorat, introductory assessment – boshlang’ich nazorat, final assessment or embedded assessment – yakuniy baho , evaluation of acquired knowledge or skills(egallangan bilim va ko’nikmalarni baholash) , interview – usually in this subgroup analogue is og’zaki imtihon, self-assessment – o’z-o’zini baholash, classroom assessment – sinfni baholash, dars jarayonida o’quvchilarning bilimini turli usullar bilan baholash (teacher assessment of students’ knowledge during lessons on various criteria).

Usual seme use in England, Wales, Northern Ireland labeled the following exams: (examinations, final tests) British National Variant of English (BNVE) : General Certificate of Secondary Education, (GCSE) examinations – exams obtaining a certificate of secondary education (fifth form or Year 11) at age 16 in English , mathematics, science : marked with alphabetical letters: A, B, C, D, E, F, G; General Certificate of Education (Shahodatnoma- umumta’lim sertifikati)/ Advanced Supplementary Advanced (Level Examinations – school exams for obtaining a certificate of secondary education increased level of complexity (taken in the last year of study in high school (Sixth form) at age 18 , who are going to university in the subjects of choice , marked with alphabetical letters : A, B,C,D,E orN (fail grade - not counted) ; International Baccalaureate (IB) examinations - Xalqaro bakalavriat imtihoni (chet elda o’qiyotgan 16 yoshdagi talabalarning Buyuk Britaniya Oliy O’quv yurtiga kirush imtihoni) - examination for international baccalaureate diploma(consists of students 16 years of age who are studying abroad have to access to higher education in the UK; General National Vocational Qualification (Umummilliy kasb-hunar malakasi UKHM) – (kasb-hunar malakasini tekshirish milliy imtihoni) (GNVQ) national exam for professional qualification, it has three levels: Foundation GNVQ – exam for national qualification baseline(kasb-hunar malakasining boshlang’ich darajasini tekshirish milliy imtihoni);Intermediate GNVQ – exam for a national middle level qualifications (kasb-hunar malakasinining o’rta darajasini tekshirish milliy imtihoni); Advanced GNVQ- exam for a national qualifications elevated levels(kasb-hunar malakasini yuqori darajasini tekshirish milliy imtihoni; Translated equivalents of the above tokens represent the creation exams in the Uzbek language using calque, semi-calque, descriptive translation and commentary.

The following compound tokens of British (NVE) examinations determined usual seme use in Scotland: Scottish Certificate of Education Examinations – Shotlandiya Shahodatnomasi - umumta'lim sertifikati) - analogue General Certificate of Secondary Education (GCSE); It has two levels: Standard Grade – (without honors), and Higher Grade –(with honors) ; Certificate of Sixth year Studies (CSYS)examinations (Olti yillik ta'lim sertifikati)– examination for obtaining the certificate of completion of Sixth grade (in the last year of study students who are at age 18 , receive Scottish Certificate of Education with honors) ; General Scottish Vocational Qualification (GSVQ) examinations – (Umumiy Shotlandiya kasb-hunar malakasi) imtihonlari - national exam for professional qualification, it has three levels: Level 1- 1-daraja, Level 2- 2-daraja, Level 3 – 3-daraja).

In the Uzbek language LSG is observed lacunae in the British lexeme mock exam (ination) - training exam (examination conducted by teacher one or two months before the exam to determine the level of assimilation of the material studied by students (imtihondan 1-2 oy oldin o'qituvchi tomonidan talabalarning o'quv materiallarini o'zlashtirish darajasini aniqlash uchun o'tkaziladigan imtihon). There is no analogue in Uzbek for this word and here we use descriptive commentary translation for mutual understanding of its semantic structure and have already strated to use this in our language as mock imtihon.

Constituents in American NVE subgroup, that are used for naming exam consisting end of study in high school are such complex of lexemes (they are all marked not mandatory semantic factor, that is depending on the needs of the student has the right to choose which exams draw) : General Development Educational Test (GED) – Umumiy rivojlanish ta'lim testi (test for recognition of equivalence of secondary education) ; College Level Advanced Placement – (CLAP) examinations - Kollej ilg'or talabalarini joylashtirish imtihonlari – college exam training program (a program after the successful passage , or the program which is counted as the passage of a university course for the student who receives credit; International Baccalaureate (IB) examinations – for international undergraduate certificate (requires an additional semester students of high school to fulfill the necessary requirements of the program); Scholastic Aptitude Test (Ilmiy-amaliy ko'nikmalar sinovi) – qualifying test, test of academic ability (akademik qobiliyatni saralash sinovi) (standard test , that is conducted by council for examinations of applicants and students, that is designed to detect a certain abilities towards education and knowledge of English grammar and vocabulary); (kengash tomonidan abiturient va talabalar uchun o'tkaziladigan standard sinov imtihoni; ingliz grammatikasi va lug'at tarkibi bo'yicha ma'lum qobiliyatlarni aniqlah uchun mo'ljallangan) held instead of entrance examinations to higher educational institutions of the USA (AQSH oliy o'quv yurtlariga kirish imtihonlari o'rniga o'tkaziladi) ; American College Testing Examinations – Amerika Kollej sinov imtihonlari - one of the tests consist of students who wish to enter higher education institutions (oliy ta'lim muassasasiga kirishni istagan talabalar uchun sinov imtihoni).

The analysis shows that in the Uzbek language LSSG of "assessment system in secondary education" has no such a diverse structure that can correlate to the both English Variant. There are two tokens that call these exam "maktab bitiruv imtihoni "- final assessment of secondary school (pupils take these exams at the end of grade 9 and 11); "kollej bitiruv imtihoni "- final assessment of complete secondary school (pupils take these exams at the end of college year, course 3).

CONCLUSION

Contrastive analysis of lexical semantic field “Education” in the English and Uzbek languages in synchronic aspect gives number of lexemes that can correlate to each other in the analyzed lexical semantic groups and subgroups. The analysis shows that discrepancies of LSF “education” of the English and Uzbek languages arise from substantial conceptual diversity of the systems of education in the English speaking countries, Uzbekistan and it influences the differences of lexical semantic group “Assessment system”.

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ETHNOPSYCHOLOGICAL FEATURES OF THE PREPARATION OF STUDENT GIRLS FOR FAMILY LIFE

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ABSTRACT

In this paper, ethnic psychological mechanism of preparing student girls for family and influencing factors are given. A conscious, educated person benefits others, is not deceived by someone. At the same time, there will be no excessive burden on others. He sees everything on the scales of reason and logic, justice. Methodical education of children, emotional environment in the family, material of the family in terms of Supply, Organization of travel and performances, "cell", "house roles" "mistress", partnership in sexual relations, family subordination organization is studied as such groups. Thus due to the inconsistency of the available opportunity with the wishes of the students occurs. Usually, students think more seriously about the correct choice of a higher educational institution and specialty in the II and III courses.

KEYWORDS: *Spiritual Crisis, Genetic Fond Of Nationality, Organizing Family Subculture, Husband, Cooperation In Sexual Relationship.*

INTRODUCTION

Our people look forward to the opportunity of young people in the implementation of the program of socio-political and economic renewal of our lives. Because, "... we have declared perfect human education as a priority area of state policy When we say a perfect person, we understand, first of all, educated and enlightened people who are able to think high in consciousness, independently, become a lesson to others by their behavior. A conscious, educated person benefits others, is not deceived by someone. At the same time, there will be no excessive burden on others. He sees everything on the scales of reason and logic, justice. One who builds his own opinion – the game, the conclusion of which is based on logic, will be a mature person." In our country, intellect sources of development of potential, in particular, family – an important focus of adult education and training of talented youth. Because, the younger generation is considered to be the cradle of the fullness of their life and family It is natural that the foundation of such sacred concepts as moral criteria and views that determine the character, nature and worldview of the child – good and goodness, nobility and Kindness, Harmony and anxiety-decides in the conditions of the family.

When the student says social life in material and spiritual production and to fulfill the roles in the specialty on the basis of a certain rule and a special program the social group that is being prepared is understood. Student period it consists of the second stage, which includes the age of 17-22 (25) and has its own the series is characterized by unique features and resistance. Is as follows therefore, the period of seclusion from the relization of the social and professional status of the individual begins In this challenge, teenager presents a specific mental crisis or tension experiences, including the appearance of all kinds of adults (activate to it or not regardless of dislike) seeks to fulfill their roles at a fast pace, begins to indulge in new aspects of the lifestyle. Older people's singles the process of transition to style depends on the personality traits of the individual interior it will come out of the dependent resistance.

The above-mentioned internal and external means, as a result of the influence of factors on its despair in the spiritual world, the mood of the psychic, that is, the prospect negative emotions, such as insecurity, duality, hedonism, are manifested. In our opinion, in the planning of educational (social education) work in the Higher School, to have a special attitude to the student in the educational process is one of the important conditions. From the research work conducted under the leadership of B.G.Ananev, it is known that the sexual and neurodynamic characteristics of the students ' maturation create important opportunities, conditions for full employment of their intellectual abilities and organization of productive educational activities. A.Samarin noted that in the perfection of young people there are different socio-psychological characteristic specific dependence, internal contradictions there will be. Their material aspect to parents, the higher educational institution dependence on the administration generates economic conflict. Thus due to the inconsistency of the available opportunity with the wishes of the students occurs. Usually, students think more seriously about the correct choice of a higher educational institution and specialty in the II and III courses. At this age, emotions, views, moral values, self-realization and sustainable believe are formed on the basis of the components of self-management, creative thinking, a certain life experience, the regulation of the acquired knowledge.

The main condition for the successful implementation of spiritual and physical education of a healthy generation in our country is the perfect development of its conception recognized by the international community as the creation of the Uzbek module for the improvement of the gene pool of the nation. The “method of distribution of roles in the family” developed by I.Neya gives the tester (student)the opportunity to determine the operational characteristics of regulations in relation to family-marriage. The methodology consists of 21 questions. We conducted the methodology in October, November, 2018 at the 2nd and 3rd year students of the Faculty of preschool and primary education of Fergana State University in the direction of “Primary Education and sports educational work". Methodical education of children, emotional

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environment in the family, material of the family in terms of Supply, Organization of travel and performances, "cell", "house roles" “mistress", partnership in sexual relations, family subordination organization is studied as such groups. Defined groups of the students participating in the experiment 60 of them 2-course, 60 of them 3-coursemade up. In order to facilitate scientific education, we have covered the questions of the distribution of roles in the family into the following seven groups. October status results 2018:

1.32 out of 2-year students, 40 out of 3-year students of” children's education” group:

2. to the group “emotional environment in the family". 40 out of 2-year students, 42 out of 3-year students:

3."Family financially secured" 32 out of 2-year students, 30 out of 3-year students:

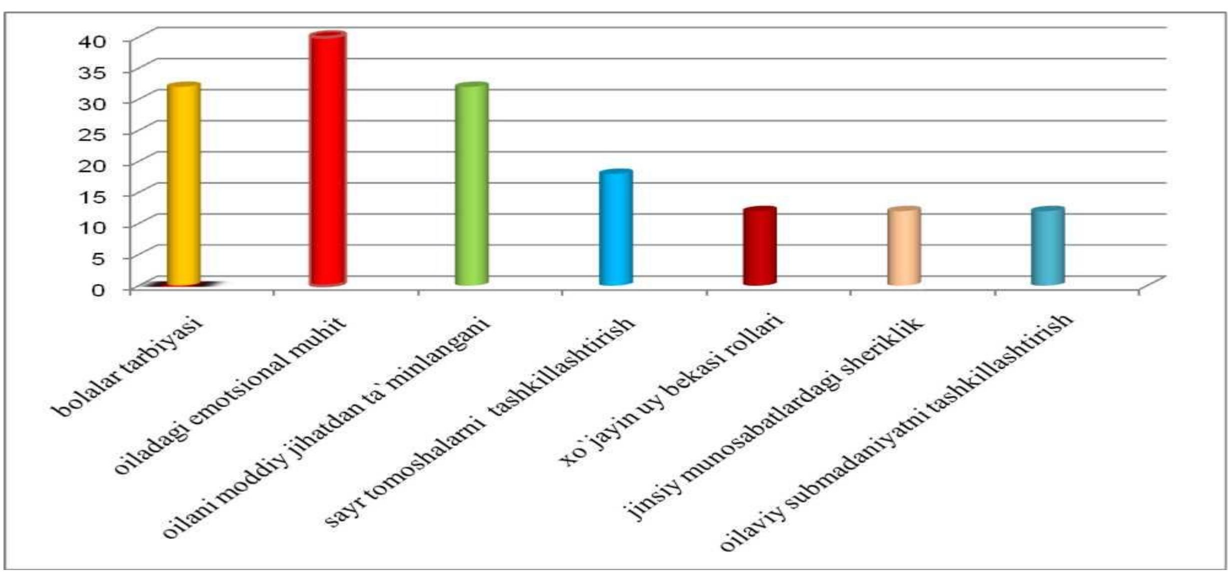
4."Travel-organization of performances" 18 out of 2-year students, 28 out of 3 - year students:

5.12 out of 2-year students of ”boss“, ”house make” roles, 20 out of 3-year students:

6."Partnership in sexual relations" 12 out of 2-year students, 20 out of 3 - year students:

7."Organization of family subordination" 12 out of 2-year students, 22 out of 3-year students:

Course	“Children's education”	“Emotional environment in the family	The fact that the family is financially secured	“Organization of tours and performances”	“Roles of "Khojaly", "housewife"	“Partnership in sexual relations”	“Organization of family subordination”
2-cours	32	40	32	18	12	12	12
3-cours	40	42	30	28	20	20	22



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2 – Course

Status results for November 2018:

1. 36 out of 2-year students, 42 out of 3-year students of" children are Education" Group:

2. to the group "emotional environment in the family". 42 out of 2-year students, 45 out of 3-year students:

3. "Financial support of the family" 34 out of 2-year students, 35 out of 3-year students:

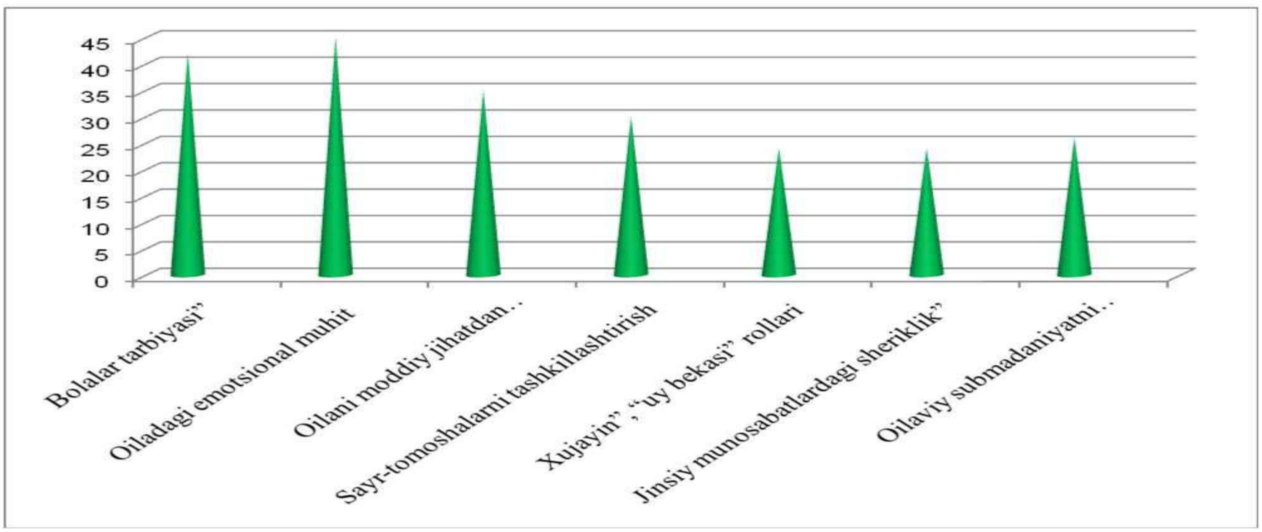
4. "Travel-organization of performances" 20 out of 2-year students, 30 out of 3 - year students:

5. 16 out of 2-year students of "boss", "housewife" roles, 24 out of 3-year students:

6. "Partnership in sexual relations" 16 out of 2-year students, 24 out of 3-year students:

7. "Organization of family subordination" 16 out of 2-year students, 26 out of 3-year students:

3-kurs



"Children's education"	"Emotional environment in the family	The fact that the family is financially secured	"Organization of tours and performances"	"Roles of "Khojaly", "housewife"	"Partnership in sexual relations"	"Organization of family subordination"
36	42	34	20	16	16	16
42	45	35	30	24	24	26

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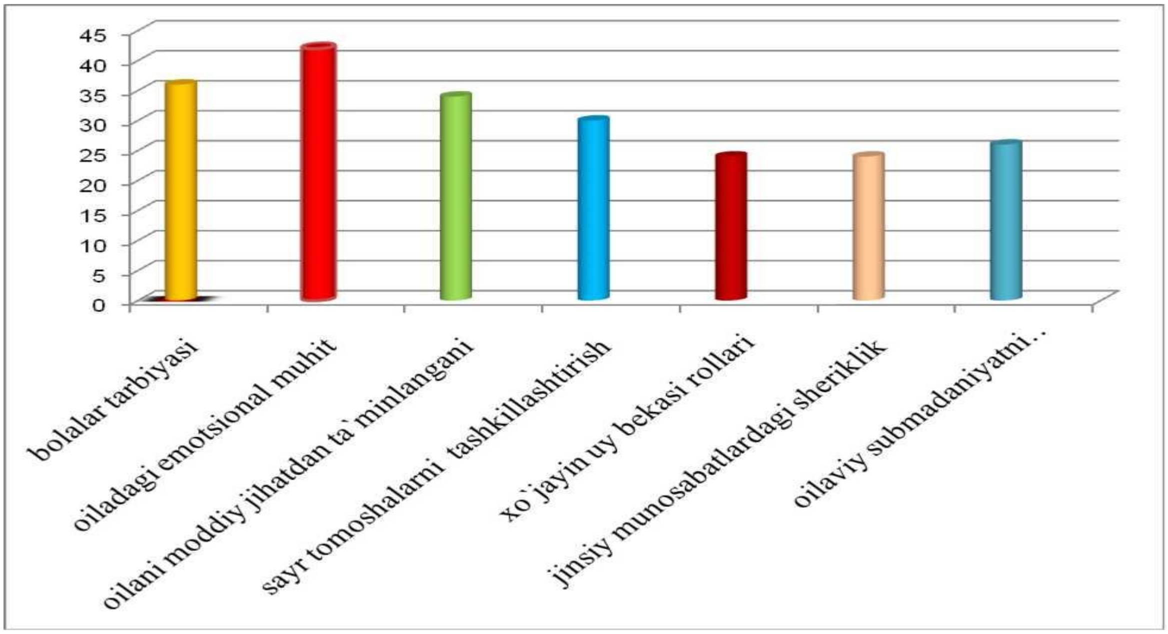
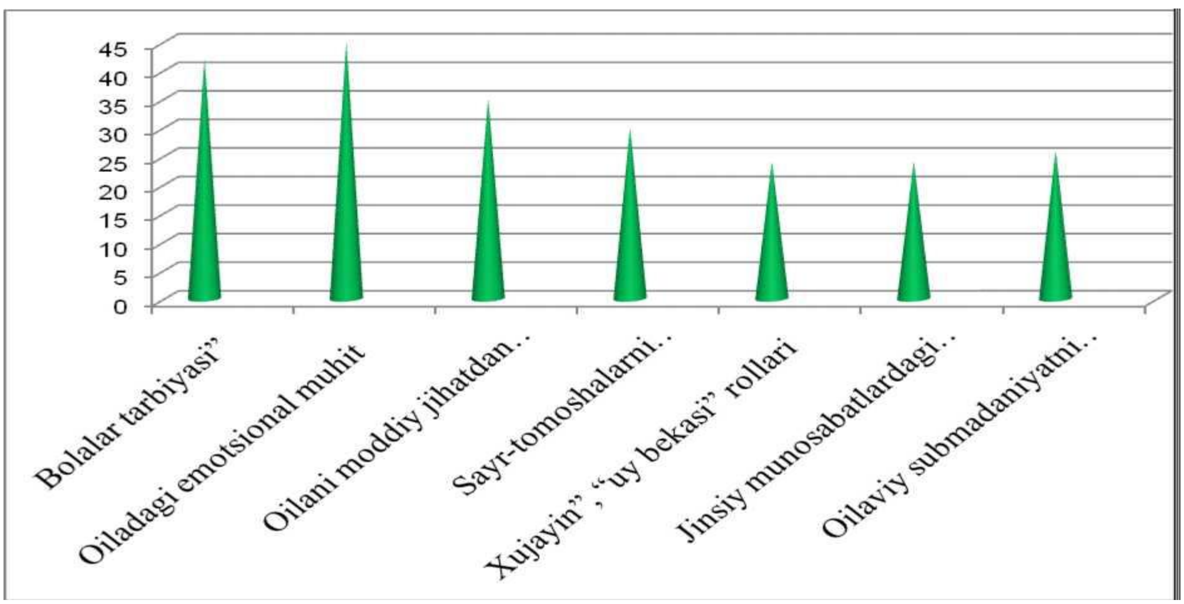


2- Course



3 – Course

In the preparation of young people for family life, it is necessary to bear responsibility for the upbringing of children, emotional atmosphere in the family, the material provision of the family, the organization of excursions, the roles of “boss”, “house make”, the partnership in sexual relations, the organization of family subordination, the responsibility to the carbinolic and remarkable aspects, these are not beneficial for our future.

Therefore, it can be concluded that our students have high attention to the upbringing of children in the distribution of roles in the family, the emotional environment in the family, the material provision of the family, the organization of walks and walks, the average look at the roles of “boss”, “housewife”, lack of sufficient knowledge on the issues of partnership relations in sexual relations, It was determined that it was necessary to conduct round-table discussions, educational events, discussions on such topics as ”family Relations“, ”family culture“, ”raising children in the family”, “mineral recreation in the family".

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TEACHING PRODUCTIVE SKILLS TO ESP STUDENTS IN HIGHER EDUCATION THROUGH PROBLEM SOLVING TASKS

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ABSTRACT

The article offers an analysis of theoretical views on teaching productive skill – speaking, writing with problem solving tasks to students of non-linguistic specialties. It is known that problem solving is a teaching methodology that develops critical thinking and communication, contributes to the development of written and oral communication skills, and improves skills cooperation and teamwork. The author draws attention to the fact that classes using problem solving techniques put students in real life situations by teaching them productive skills such as the ability to conduct a business meeting, writing report to the company, negotiate, prepare and deliver presentations.

KEYWORDS: *Teaching Productive Skills, Interactive Learning, ESP Students, ESP Classes, Foreign Languages, Problem Solving Tasks, Real Life Situation, And Problem Solving Situations, Teacher, Written And Oral Communication.*

INTRODUCTION

Teaching productive skill in interactive learning is a special form organization of educational and cognitive activities. The goal is to create conditions of learning which ESP students feel their successes, intellectual growth, it makes the learning process is productive. During teaching productive skill in the interactive lesson, the teacher should use the following interactive forms: round table (discussion, debate), brainstorming, business and role-playing games, writing different tasks, problem solving, master class, project method [2], answer to the question, case-study (analysis of specific situations, situational analysis). Problem solving is one of the most effective methods of interactive learning in teaching productive skills... The essence of the method consists in the independent activity of students in foreign language that combines theoretical training and practical skills, necessary for the creative activities of the ESP specialists. In the scientific literature, it can be found various definitions of the problem solving.

So, A.P. Panfilova considers problem solving is the method of situational learning and it highlights the method of problem solving analysis [5, p. 43-53]. T.N. Gorbatov and S.V. Rybushkina notes: “In the absence of a linguistic environment, this method provides a real opportunity to use active oral and written practice, which is needed by future ESP specialists to form a professional communicative competence in a foreign language” [3, p. 741]. M.V. Zolotova believes that “this method is an integrated professional approach that develops writing and speaking and listening skills” [7, p. 3]. M. Dolgorukov defines the problem solving as an “advanced” teaching method and highlights its strengths:

- the ability to work in groups on a single problem area;

  Using the principles of problem learning;
- the opportunity for students to obtain not only knowledge, but also a deep understanding of theoretical concepts;
- The ability to create your own models of activity, development of skills for simple generalization of information [1].

The problem solving is an interactive teaching method using real social, economic and business situations for ESP learners. Students must independently investigate the situation, understand the problem, suggest possible solutions and choose the best one in writing and speaking tasks. The usage of the problem solving in foreign language learning for ESP students is as follows [4]:

- the usage of this method improves knowledge of a foreign language;
- apply it in the professional field especially secondary purpose learning;
- develop creative thinking, teaches students to think in language;
- conduct presentations (the ability to present work in a foreign language);
- formulate questions;
- lead discussion, reasoning answers;
- improve the skills of productive professional sources in a foreign language and processing information on the specialty;
- work as a team and develop a collective solution;
- Carry out individual and group independent work of students.

Teaching productive skills with problem solving in ESP classes.The method is excellent for studying productive skills and is aimed not only so much on the development of specific knowledge or skills, but also it develop general intellectual, oral and written communicative potential of ESP students and teachers. The essence of the method consists of teaching of productive skill activities in the artificial creating professional environment and makes it is possible to combine theoretical training. Furthermore, studying productive skills with problem solving is necessary for creative work of ESP learners in the professional field.

Problem solving is not universal and it is used successfully only in combination with other methods of teaching productive skills, because it does not provide for mandatory normative knowledge language in itself. The problem is to choose topics for the problem solving that are not too difficult to understand and level of ESP students. Thus, ESP students consider independently the problem that given in the situation, delves into it, they can predict and demonstrate their decisions, which are submitted for discussion.

Two different types of problem solving can be distinguished in the study:

1. The problem solving help ESP students to acquire based on the content of the materials which given problem solving with productive skills.

2. Conducting skills negotiations, interviews, writing different tasks, problem solving or decision-making and those that allow the teacher to independently choose methodology and training strategy in ESP group of students [6].

Goal setting in the teaching productive skills before choosing a problem solving topic, it is necessary to determine the purpose of the ESP lesson. The most interesting problem solving activities are those that allow for several different estimates of the same situation, leading to several equal conclusions, each of solutions assumes different algorithms for subsequent actions. The problem solving activities are detailed stories about a specific situation with data sampling or unresolved, provocative problems, situations or questions. Information should be complete sufficiently and the situations should not complete as not to allow students to discuss or research it. Problem solving studies focus on one problem and have a clear statement of the given question. Usually those problem solving are chosen the objectives of the ESP lessons, allowing ESP students apply what they learn in practice.

Preparatory stage for teaching productive skills ESP students may not be familiar with problem solving or may not be ready for teamwork. To conduct successfully speaking and writing classes with problem solving, it is necessary to identify the knowledge, abilities, the level of linguistic and social competences of ESP students. If ESP students have not experience in conducting problem solving, teacher recommends starting with a simple problem solving, discuss goals and methods for choosing a specific topic for the lesson. The problem solving should be written or spoken in understandable language, using familiar terminology. First of all, a problem solving is drawn up: it is indicated the situation, the goals and objectives, the actors are indicated, their characteristics are given; describing activities of each participant; links are given to sources of information. The teacher who draws up or chooses the type of problem solving should analyze the material, while remembering audience for which the problem solving was compiled. Thus, the student needs to consider independently the problem given in the situation, collect information, develop and present the result of their work for discussion.

Teaching productive skills with using problem solving are divided into three parts.

a) Introductory lesson - preparation of a problem solving, introduction to problem solving analysis and preliminary study.

b) The lesson itself using problem solving is divided into sections, which include meetings (meetings), presentations, conclusions are drawn, written and recommendations are discussed, students interact in their group.

c) Analysis of the lesson - the teacher analyzes language speech and errors in oral and written speech, mistakes in writing, management skills and the correctness of the preparation of written documents.

1. **Introductory lesson** - It is very important that problem solving is prepared in advance so that each student knew what his role was. It is not enough to give

Problem solving situation to students and hope they will understand how to work with it. This is a mistake of many educators unfamiliar with situation. Here is a list of steps that should be done during the introductory session.

A) Teacher read carefully problem solving with students. Parse lexical or grammatical questions. Teacher can also ask students to provide background information in a visual form on the board or on a drawing to get a clear picture of the company, the problems of which will be discussed.

B) Provide students with information on how they should analyze the problem solving. Below is an example of how to help students do this.

Read the problem several times.

Identify the main questions / problems.

State the goals.

- Identify options for discussing issues.
- Develop criteria for evaluating the selected options.
- Choose the best option.
- Decide how the option should be implemented.
- Make an action plan to address problems.

C) Preliminarily disassemble the vocabulary required to discuss this problem solving, there is many books for teaching the skills of productive skills – meeting, discussion, writing tasks for different purposes, writing solutions for obstacle, presentations, negotiation, debate. It is important to choose a vocabulary richness that is worth focusing on specific vocabulary.

- Refer students to websites so that they read useful information on the topic. A web search will help them find any number of interesting sites. If students have access to electronic libraries, it should be advised to read certain books. It gives aid to ESP students to give written and oral speech during the class.
- Brainstorm key concepts such as the types of meetings, holding business meetings, using the necessary verbs, etc.
- Switch to the language of business meetings - to familiarize students with the necessary vocabulary for both the chairman of the meeting and for its participants, phrases expressing contradiction, disagreement, interruption of the interlocutor, giving the direction to speakers, etc.
- To acquaint students with the meeting documents - with the form and content of the agenda day, minutes of the meeting and letters-reminders of the meetings.
- Divide students into small groups: either ask students to formed groups, or form groups based on lists.

2. THE LESSON THAT DEVOTED TEACHING PRODUCTIVE SKILLS USING THE PROBLEM SOLVING.

Students must be split in two small groups (maximum six students) to discuss different aspects of problem solving. Thus, one should find problem solving situation that has two separate parts. The teacher should remind students that they do not have all the information they need to solve the problem-situation, but based on the existing can make recommendations and come to preliminary decisions. ESP teacher can inform students in real life business situation which have not a complete set of facts that necessary to solve the problem.

One and a half hour ESP classes for teaching productive skills with problem solving are divided into three half-hour parts:

- meeting (30 minutes): groups A and groups B meet to discuss their role in the process of solving this problem situation;
- presentation (15 minutes per group): Firstly, group writes opinions, comments and presents findings to the other group, and vice versa;
- Discussion (30 minutes): all students get together to discuss or write the results and make recommendations.

3. Analysis of the Lesson. All classes that conducted using problem solving should be analyzed from the point view of the using vocabulary in oral and written presentations of students, meeting and presentation skills and language of documents and written communications (visualization tools, agenda, meeting minutes). Consider these elements more in detail.

Language: There are various ways to deal with mistakes. The teacher can design exercises for grammar and vocabulary training taking into account inaccuracies or analyze the main mistakes and explain the correct forms of lexical and grammatical designs.

Management skills: The instructor should talk to students about how to improve these skills. It is also necessary to draw students' attention to body language, making eye contact with listeners, etc.

Written communication: After verification written works that were done during ESP lesson and at the end of the ESP lesson that hold according to the problem solving situation, the teacher can focus on issues such as the difference between oral, written speech and features styles of speech. The teacher needs to analyze written documents, name visualization tools, agenda and minutes meetings.

The problem solving has been used for many years for ESP students – business school, law schools, medical schools and social studies, but it can also be used in teaching productive skills where teachers want students to understand how apply the knowledge gained to real-life situations. The problem solving is presented in many formats from a simple question “What have you done in this situation?” To a detailed description situations with accompanying data for analysis The most problem solving tasks require for students to answer a specific question posed, or to develop different solutions to the problem with multiple potential options.

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THE MAIN ISSUES OF THE USE OF INNOVATIVE METHODS IN PRIMARY EDUCATION

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ABSTRACT

This article discusses the main issues of using innovative methods in primary education. The author provides methodological recommendations on innovative methods and techniques that can be used in primary education. The general development of the child is carried out in the process of his search activity in interaction with the teacher, the class, his environment. Therefore, it is necessary to pay special attention to the organization of educational activities and the socialization of children. Psychologists have proven that when conducting classes using new information technologies, the right hemisphere of the brain is activated, which is responsible for associative thinking, the birth of new ideas, intuition, the psycho-emotional state of the student improves, and his positive emotions are activated.

KEYWORDS: *Primary Education, Innovative Methods, Methodology, Methodology, Practice, Experience*

INTRODUCTION

Obedience, repetition, imitation are replaced by new requirements: the ability to see problems, calmly accept them, and solve independently. This applies to all spheres of life: household, social and professional. Innovative education presupposes learning in the process of creating new knowledge - through the integration of fundamental science, directly the educational process and production. It brings with it new foundations of developmental education, as the main modernizing factor in education. With regard to the pedagogical process, innovation means the introduction of something new into the goals, content, methods and forms of teaching and upbringing, the organization of joint activities of the teacher and the student.

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The high-tech world is rapidly gaining momentum day by day. In our children - children of the 21st century, we are obliged to cultivate the habit of changes, teach them to react quickly to changing conditions, obtain the necessary information, and analyze it in many ways. It is characteristic that the craving for novelty, research activity, according to neuropsychologists, is characteristic of the younger schoolchild. In children of primary school age, the leading one is the right hemisphere, which is responsible for integral emotional-figurative perception and thinking. A person of the right hemisphere type is a researcher.

The goal of my training is to achieve the optimal overall development of each child. General development is understood as the development of the mind, will, emotional and moral ideas - everything that underlies the educational activity and the successful socialization of the student. The general development of the child is carried out in the process of his search activity in interaction with the teacher, the class, his environment. Therefore, it is necessary to pay special attention to the organization of educational activities and the socialization of children. In the pedagogical literature, a large number of classifications and groups of innovations are given. I am closer to innovations aimed at developing new forms, technologies and methods of the educational process; innovations aimed at working out the new content of education and new ways of structuring it.

The development of a student in primary school depends on many factors, including how clear and easy-to-understand the educational material is. Therefore, at the present stage of the organization of the educational process, the teacher cannot do without information and communication technologies in the lesson. Thanks to the Power Point program, any illustrative material can be turned into a good methodological aid for the teacher. Psychologists have proven that when conducting classes using new information technologies, the right hemisphere of the brain is activated, which is responsible for associative thinking, the birth of new ideas, intuition, the psycho-emotional state of the student improves, and his positive emotions are activated. The effectiveness of teaching also increases due to the activation of independent work of students, the development of their cognitive and creative abilities, a figurative presentation of the material

The use of computer technology makes the lesson attractive and truly modern, individualization of training takes place, control and summing up are objectively and timely.

An elementary school teacher is obliged to teach children to learn, to preserve and develop the cognitive need of students, to provide the cognitive means necessary for mastering the basics of science. Therefore, one of the main goals is to develop cognitive processes.

Cognitive activity develops cognitive processes, logical thinking, attention, memory, speech, imagination, maintains interest in learning. All these processes are interconnected.

The ability to competently organize work in the lesson, create conditions of ease and interest for all students allows the teacher to use additional opportunities (for example, the use of computer technology) to develop the abilities of each child. Such an organization of classes helps in a shorter time to remember and consolidate those techniques that are known to children from preschool age, to more fully ensure the mastery of the newly shown teacher.

The developmental importance of computer technologies for the development of the abilities of a primary school student is very great. The use of computers in the classroom creates an emotional mood, which, in turn, has a positive effect on the development of children. This arouses great interest in children in the studied term or concept, increases attention and at the same time is a repetition of the previously known names of materials and tools, terms.

Today, given the fact that it is impossible to "invest" in a child all the knowledge acquired during human evolution, it is difficult to manage the process of mastering this knowledge, the child should be taught to independently advance along the path of his own development and improvement in educational and social activities. And this is facilitated by the introduction of project technology into the educational process. The project method is one of the ways to implement children's knowledge in a visual way.

Today, work on projects is included in the content of various academic disciplines in the programs. The topics of the projects and instructions for their implementation are included directly in the textbooks; meanwhile, work on the project is carried out mainly after school hours. With proper management of the student's activities, projects can constitute a full-fledged interdisciplinary project.

The creation of presentation lessons enables me to use methods of active, activity-based learning. Conducting such lessons requires special preparatory work from the teacher. Lessons become more interesting, more emotional, they allow students to use vision, hearing, imagination in the process of perception, which allows them to immerse themselves deeper into the material being studied. A multimedia presentation makes it possible to present information in the most visual and easily perceived form.

I would like to list the possible options for using ICT in the classroom:

- Presentations;
- Viewing a video film or video clip;
- Use of selected electronic materials;
- Acquaintance with historical sources;
- Working with Internet resources.

An example of the use of ICT in history lessons is working on educational projects. Students independently search for material, analyze it, and comprehend it. This contributes to both the growth of the student's general information culture and the deepening of knowledge of history. Thanks to the use of ICT, there is immersion in the problem on the one hand and a serious saving of study time on the other. Information technologies make it possible to fully reveal and realize the potential of other innovative technologies and methods: to instill research skills through the organization of research activities using a variety of methods. As well as forms of independent cognitive and practical activities; develop the ability to extract information from a variety of sources, process it using computer technology; to form the ability to concisely and clearly formulate their point of view; to contribute to the humanitarian development of students on the basis of familiarizing with information of a cultural, humanistic plan.

Information technologies are successfully applied outside school hours. Within the framework of the subject week, historical tournaments, KVNs are held, and here one cannot do without computer technology. As an argument, something that is clear, vivid, and accessible looks more convincing.

As a result of the use of information technology in history lessons, students observe:

• increased interest in the study of history and academic performance;

• More complete assimilation of theoretical material;

• mastering by students the ability to extract information from a variety of sources, to process it using computer technology;

• The ability to concisely and clearly formulate your point of view.

Over the course of several years of pedagogical activity, through the analysis of the results of my work and the work of my colleagues, I came to the conclusion that the traditional pedagogical technologies used in the classroom and in extracurricular activities, when reproductive teaching methods remain predominant, do not give the results that we aims at the theory of modernization of Russian education. A modern lesson should differ from the traditional one in that the teacher should master a wide variety of methods and techniques. And the most important task facing the teacher is the awakening of students to knowledge. At the same time, the teacher's personality comes to the fore, his ability to use this or that educational technology with the greatest efficiency. I am deeply convinced that the lessons are really interesting and effective, the teacher must be in constant search, experiment; improve the forms, methods, methods of work. We must strive to ensure that at each lesson there is an element of surprise, novelty, creativity. As Voltaire said: “everything that becomes commonplace is of little value.”

For the practical implementation of this idea, I use the following main innovative technologies:

• Problem learning;

• Technology for the development of “critical thinking”;

• Information and communication technologies;

• Design and research methods in teaching;

• Technology of intensification of training on the basis of schematic and symbolic models of educational material (VF Shatalov).

As well as elements of other innovative technologies

• Technology of using game methods in teaching: role-playing, business and other types of educational games;

• Training in cooperation (team and group work) technology “debate”;

• Interactive methods.

Thus, using innovative educational technologies, I was able to solve the following interdependent problems:

1. Through the formation of skills to navigate in the modern world, to contribute to the development of the personality of students with an active civic position, who is able to navigate in difficult life situations and positively, solve their problems.

2. Change the nature of interaction between the subjects of the school education system: teacher and student - partners, like-minded people, and equal members of the “one team”.

3. To increase the motivation of students for learning activities I believe, and my experience proves that positive motivation for learning in a child can arise when 3 conditions are met:

• I am interested in what they teach me;

• I am interested in the one who teaches me;

• I am interested in how I am taught.

High motivation for educational activities is also due to the versatility of the educational process. There is a development of different aspects of the personality of students, by introducing various types of student activities into the educational process.

4. To pay more attention to the study and mastery of modern pedagogical technologies, which make it possible to significantly change the methods of organizing the educational process, the nature of the interaction of the subjects of the system, and, finally, their thinking and level of development.

Types of innovative lessons.The following types of innovative lessons are distinguished: lessons of independent activity; research; based on group technology; problematic; differentiated learning; based on project activities. A research lesson is a form of teaching schoolchildren on the basis of knowledge of the surrounding world, the organization of the study of a particular subject or phenomenon. The purpose of the research lesson is to use, develop and generalize the experience of students and their ideas about the world.

At the heart of such a lesson is the organization of a practical laboratory study of a problem, topic or task. Students in the lesson choose questions for study themselves, search for solutions to the problem, exchange opinions, experiment, developing the ideal version of proposals for study. The purpose of students' activities in a research lesson is to obtain a specific result (product).

Distinctive features of the technology of such productive (aimed at obtaining a product) training:

• Independent educational activity of a student, closely related to his real work activity;

• Orientation of study and work to the final result;

• Change of lesson, closed forms of relations between the teacher and students to more open, aimed at joint activities and cooperation.

The ideology of productive education opens up wide opportunities for teaching students outside the walls of classes, school programs.

Differentiated teaching lessons are built in accordance with the level of development of the student and the level of his basic knowledge. The goal of differentiated education is the development and formation of the abilities of each student. The organization of educational activities in such lessons is specific and requires consideration of individual principles of teaching, as well as improving the theoretical and practical material of the educational process in the classroom.

The most common type of such lessons is a lesson that involves the work of students in small groups with several levels of knowledge (level differentiation of learning).

Conditions for the implementation of such lessons:

• determining the levels of knowledge of students and their learning abilities;

• Allocation of the basic volume of knowledge required for consolidation;

• defining teaching methods for each student;

• Preparation of didactic material;

• Preparation of blocks of educational material;

• The establishment of regulations for the performance of certain tasks;

• determination of a mechanism for monitoring the educational actions of students during independent work in order to indicate further steps or stages of organizing training.

The level of knowledge of children and their ability to learn is the main indicator on the basis of which the teacher should organize the educational process. In the lessons of differentiated teaching, the process of mastering a certain topic, section can be repeated several times, until the student learns certain actions.

Problem lessons are a form of organizing student learning based on the creation of a problem situation. In such a lesson, a problem is either posed to schoolchildren, or a problem is defined together with them. The purpose of problem-based learning is to activate the cognitive sphere of students' activities on the basis of identifying cause-and-effect relationships.

Of course, the success in the development of society today should be associated not only with scientific and technical achievements and new information technologies, but also with the moral transformation of a person's personality.

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FEATURES OF EMOTIONAL STABILITY OF ADOLESCENTS IN SPORTS ACTIVITIES

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ABSTRACT

The present paper gives an overview about an emotional stability of adolescents during their physical activities. Moreover, it provides anxiety and stress impacts on their mental and physical activity. The optimal level of emotional experience can remain constant throughout the course of wrestling. The optimal level of emotional manifestation is not only a stable indicator, but this value can change in accordance with the situation of competition activities. The emotional state in this process is due to the objective circumstances of intense activity. They are functionally dependent on intellectual moments, as well as controllable, reversible and differentiated. Being included in an integral system of activity, emotions of various modalities become "smart", generalized, anticipating, and intellectual processes, functioning in this context, acquire the character of emotional thinking or a complex process of emotional self-regulation.

KEYWORDS: *Wrestling, Indicator, Energy, Emotions, Ambition, Minimum Volitional, Conditions, Psychology, Psychological Stress.*

INTRODUCTION

Emotional states are of great importance in the life of an individual. For a certain period of time, they color the entire mental activity of a person and are found in various moods, stress, affective states, etc., emotional states not only depend on the nature of the ongoing mental activity, but they themselves have a huge impact on it. A good mood, for example, activates the cognitive and volitional activity of an athlete.

THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

Each sport for successful performances requires a certain state of physical and mental qualities, and today, when the physical fitness of athletes is at a very close level, psychological readiness becomes a decisive factor for winning the competition. With popular psycho-diagnostics and the active participation of a psychologist in the training process, it becomes possible to take into account the individual characteristics of an athlete, the formation and development of mental qualities and skills necessary for victory. An important place in the psychology of an athlete's competitive activity is occupied by the study of his psychological stress, emotional arousal, stress and pre-start excitement. Psychological stress is based on the interaction of two types of athlete's regulation: emotional and volitional. Experiencing the emotional stress of the athlete before the competition often stimulates him and this is to a minimum volitional conditions. Emotions cause an energy release, and ambition determines the economy of using this energy. As the competition approaches, tension usually manifests itself in different ways.

The optimal level of emotional experience can remain constant throughout the course of wrestling. The optimal level of emotional manifestation is not only a stable indicator, but this value can change in accordance with the situation of competition activities. Many researchers point out that in competition, an athlete finds himself in a difficult environment that is much different from the conditions of training or holding competitions.

A number of other difficulties are encountered in sports activities:

- related to the conditions of the competition;

- associated with overcoming negative psychological states and emotional experiences;

- associated with the implementation of technical and tactical actions;

- created with rivals, coaches, spectators, judges, various hindrances.

The psyche of an athlete, at critical stages of preparation and performance at competitions, has increased sensitivity, since a person is almost constantly in extreme conditions, in a pre-stress and emotionally tense state. The emotional state is involved in the direct coordination of the emergence and transformation of the characteristic functioning of the intellectual and volitional more curtailed reproduction of the rational level, emotions make it possible for its productive functioning in stressful conditions. Emotionally persistent people, the experiences of intense activity turn into affective processes, the manifestations of which are affected by the basal emotional contents (the affective process is syncretic in nature, a specially developed program will act as a defining means of increasing emotional stability, which provides, along with the same (rational) and non-identical (biased)) human transformation of objective conditions and situations).

Emotionally stable in conditions of intense activity is mediated by the integral process of emotional self-regulation in the unity of rational, emotional and physiological manifestations.

Many researchers recognize the crucial importance for emotional stability of such parameters as the intensity and sign of the experience, emotional reactivity, etc., in the works of Y.M. Bludov, V.L. Marishchuk, V.M. Pisarenko, V.A. Plakhtienko and other emotional stability is described as the least formed and developed quality of an athlete.

Emotional tension is characterized by a temporary decrease in the stability of mental and psychomotor processes, which in turn is accompanied by various rather pronounced autonomic reactions and external manifestations of emotion.

It arises and develops in connection with various emotiogenic, psychogenic, stressful and other factors, as well as very strong influences on the emotional-volitional, mental, somatic sphere, accompanied by various emotional reactions, experiences. The speed and degree of development of an athlete's tension are largely determined by individual psychological characteristics, in particular the level of emotional stability of personal anxiety as the ability to resist emotiogenic influences, the individual personality of the significance of these influences (a person's attitude to these influences) and his initial state (including functional state, health status, etc.)

Emotional tension should be distinguished from emotional and psychological tension arising from the mobilization of functional capabilities.

Against the background of specific emotions in connection with the corresponding volitional acts or in conditions of active expectation of any activity, the feeling of readiness to perform it can develop into tension.

An emotionally unstable athlete is characterized by the inadequacy of almost all components of the process of self-regulation of intense activity in relation to the leading goal. The emotional experience of unstable athletes, if we use the terminology of A.M. Matyushkin, acts as a psychological barrier, as an internal subjective obstacle to the successful achievement of the goal. During the experimental deployment of emotional experience in unstable athletes, an incomplete plan, operations, concepts and reversibility of experiences and feelings in the formed objective conditions were found in it.

Emotionally stable athletes organize the experience of emotions, feelings, passions, anxiety into a holistic, purposeful process. The emotional state in this process is due to the objective circumstances of intense activity. They are functionally dependent on intellectual moments, as well as controllable, reversible and differentiated. In addition, experiences of intense activity transform the rational level into emotions.

An important criterion for a high level of emotional stability is high emotionality, which is characterized by the presence of not only positive, but also negative emotions. Being included in an integral system of activity, emotions of various modalities become “smart”, generalized, anticipating, and intellectual processes, functioning in this context, acquire the character of emotional thinking or a complex process of emotional self-regulation. By the latter, we mean a set of interacting complex emotional-cognitive links, united by the experienced goal of intense activity, which cannot be successfully implemented by any of them separately.

CONCLUSION

The emotional state can depend on the activity being performed, the deed done, on the state of health, on the mood, etc. All emotional states, no matter how subjective they are, determined, causally conditioned, although a person is not always clearly aware of the cause of his state.

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SYMBOLIC-FIGURATIVE IMAGE IN THE STORY (KISSA)

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ABSTRACT

The article explores various innovations in modern Uzbek prose on the writer's creative credo, artistic skills, style and method. The methodological researches, experiments and symbolic-figurative skills of the writer Khurshid Dostmuhammad are covered on the basis of the analysis of the story "Kuza…". Based on the possibilities of the story genre, individual features of the creative style, the art of observation, and the method of expression of the flow of consciousness were studied.

KEYWORDS: *Style, Method, Symbol, Metaphor, Story, Plot, Kuza ..., Chronotope, Flow Of Consciousness, Aesthetic Ideal, Artistic Skill, Synthesis, Creative Concept, Mosaic, , Experiment.*

INTRODUCTION

Artistic research has led to the emergence of a variety of styles and methods, and interesting changes are taking place in the development of modern Uzbek prose. The new methodological principles are closely related to the writer's aesthetic ideal, worldview, and position in the creation of the work. Kh. Dostmuhammad admits that the writer's style is a changing dynamic process: "... if the style does not change, if the worldview, the ways of artistic perception and expression of the complexities of life do not change, if such experiments are not carried out, it is impossible for such a writer to create something new not only in national literature but also in his work" [1, p. 4].

Kh. Dostmuhammad advocates a change in the writer's thinking, style of painting, artistic creation based on experiences. The writer builds his artistic world in such a way that in the depiction of reality abstraction becomes "reality", a person realizes his PERSONALITY on the basis of self-observation, a person's experience in the imaginary space, expresses emotions in unusual ways, cleanses the conscience while answering questions. Kh. Dostmuhammad uses the power of the artistic word to turn the word into a symbol and seeks to depict reality through symbols, emblems. In the creative worldview, religious beliefs, concepts with a divine meaning, have become a leading principle in his work. As a result, it is observed that the individual features of the work of Kh. Dostmuhammad are formed by the synthesis of two different directions: a) the placements of religious-enlightenment tone in the text of the work by means of symbols. In his stories, the writer bases his purpose on the verses of the Qur'an and the hadiths. It symbolizes the sanctity of a person who is able to go astray and create on the basis of religious-enlightenment thinking. This testifies to the perfection of the writer's religious and secular knowledge; b) the description of the subconscious state of the protagonist, the flow of consciousness in Uzbek literature is reflected in the renewal and expression of the method of expression on the basis of the traditions of Western literature. In his stories, the human mind, thinking, serves as the content and form, space and time for the work of art. The reader communicates not with the protagonist, but with his "thinking", the circumstances of his thinking process are studied.

Kh. Dostmuhammad's work "Kuza…" was created as an artistic experiment under the influence of religious and enlightenment tones and Western literature. The artistic intention in the story is based on the verses of the Kuraan, the hadiths, and describes every breath, every word, the person being observed and the philosophy of being observed, the debates and reflections about the influence of being on the human mind.

Kh. Dostmuhammad's concept seeks to deepen the human observation industry from the first story. He makes observations from different angles, tests his protagonists in different situations, tries to take a different approach, looks for different ways, analyzes and inspects into different situations. This creative evolution begins with the story of Nigoh. In the story, everyone lives in someone's gaze. If this view is forgotten, if it is interrupted, something bad will start. It is an artistic justification for keeping a person's gaze. So the writer's concept began with the "look" of the observation industry. In the story "Questioning" he proves the causes of inner fear in a person, calls a person to vigilance, and wants his face to be bright. The greatest thing in the story is to question yourself, whether he questioned himself, whether he confessed his sins, he is not afraid. In the story of "Chayongul", when Gulgun tried to commit murder, she lost her eyesight. A murder took place where the gaze came out, the gaze was cut. He created the story "Kuza ..." about the observer and the observable creature, the industry of observation and observation, which reflects the essence of creative evolution. In the story, who is the observer, who is the observer asks the question and seeks the answer. The writer encodes this industry with punctuation in the title of the work. Putting three dots "..." after the name "Kuza ..." is the most important, the most difficult questioning a person is asked: are you an observer or an observer, but also an observer and an observer? The process of observation is reflected in four perspectives, and in the fifth perspective, it is summarized in essence. Including: observes himself, observes friends, observes family, and observes those around him. The last observer is the Creator. The servant must always be ready for the questions of the Creator.

We can say that the story is a work of a new direction, experimented with the method of expression "flow of consciousness", built on the basis of mosaics, using the method of montage. The author created the story based on pure Uzbek values, connecting the core of realism with modernism. The work consists of a set of four chronotope (space and time) written in the style of a mosaic (fragmentation of events and the fragments are based on a single idea). In the article, the literary scholar Sh.Rizaev analyzes the conditional names: the attitude of friends, sisters, conversations of the teacher, the description of the teacher's illness:"... friends' plates - in the traditional realistic way; Sister plates - in the tradition of magical realism;Teacher dialogue - in the way of philosophical intellectual realism; the teacher's description of the patient's condition and details are expressed in the direction of psychological realism [2, p. 162].We observe that all the experiments used by Kh. Dostmuhammad in this story are within the realism. The epigraph of the story says: "The modern man is an observable man". After all, every creature is followed by the creator. In the play, each observed destiny is illuminated through the experiences of Hope. In all the processes that take place in the four spaces, we realize that the way of life of human beings is based on observation and observation, and that gaze is an industry embedded in the human blood, in the body. The Master seeks to convey the secret of man's observation and observation through his own understanding, life beliefs, and experiences: "... there are a thousand and one miracles of attention. It enhances a person's dignity, fame ... enhances his career, adding to it his state ... Educates, guides ... Forgets ... Makes the heart playful ... Turns it into a creature, puts it on the black ground ... " [3, p. 463].The philosophy of the master is observed in the fate of the heroes of the work. The first place and time in the story is a conversation of three friends, a discussion that lasts from the beginning to the end of the work. Aziz, who is on vacation from abroad, pours out his thoughts and feelings to his best friends Umid and Farhod, who grew up together as children. He emphasizes that in the age of rapid and rapid development, the habits, characteristics, heresy, and rituals of the Uzbek nation are a shackle on the nation's feet. Our traditions, which are based on the simple word "humanity", destroy the integrity of man, distract him from his main work. At the beginning of the century, A. Kadyri lamented about these customs as "a people who fell victim to intimacy". The saint's worries and sorrows encourage the reader to think. The second space and time is the image of Umid's family, a mentally ill sister. These unconscious situations are expressed through details. The victim of "envy and lust", Sister runs away from this imaginary observer. The third space and time is the Master's dialogue, the Master's unusual questions about the "observer and the absevable", the Master's experiences: finding a way to escape the gaze, the intellectual and philosophical observations are given on the basis of the Master's and Umid's conversations and observations. The fourth space and time - the state in which the Master is nailed to the bed - is illuminated by the vision, observation, inner analysis, attitude of Hope. In the story, the departure of the Master and the recitation of Surah "Yaa-seen" are a call to vigilance.

Because the story is based on the "stream of consciousness" method of expression, the events are fragmented, like the imaginary fragments of Hope. Welding the pieces, assembling them, systematizing the essence of the events, understanding the essence of the work requires a certain preparation from the reader - to be a "thinking-reader". In the story, the writer, in an impartial position, illuminates the image of the protagonists based on their actions, thoughts, and feelings. In such a narrative method, the protagonist is in an observer-hero status, observing the environment in detail and expressing the explanation of the main focal points in monologues.

In the author's work, religious and enlightenment tones are given in a unique way. "Although the author often writes the plot and composition on the basis of Western storytelling and European prose, in fact, he interprets and examines Eastern literature, especially Islamic enlightenment, with an Islamic worldview, which is typical for a Muslim" [4, p. 267]. In the story "Kuza ...", he refers to many things when he says that a person is always in control. According to religious sources, the fact that the human race is constantly observed from birth, every breath it takes, every word it says, every deed it does, every step it takes is accounted for. The parable becomes even clearer when we consider that the two angels wrote down all their deeds in a book of deeds. A Muslim knows and understands that he is under constant surveillance, but sometimes he forgets this. The writer, in our opinion, speaks about the entries in this "deed" book and its impact on human destiny. The divine book tells us that God has appointed two angels to record the sins and good deeds of human beings – "KiramanKatibin" (wise writer or authoritative writers). "Surely the guardians over you are noble and victorious, and they know what you do" (Surat al-Infitor, 10-12). "When the two recipients are sitting on the right and left, they are waiting. He does not utter a word, except those who are present with him"(Surah Qaf: 17-18). The angel on the right reminds us of good deeds, the angel on the left emphasizes evil deeds. Allah does not need the work of these two angels to account for the deeds of His servant. He knows everything with perfect knowledge, even the things that a person imagines. There is wisdom in the writing of these angels: the unseen deeds that will be shown to man as a document on the Day of Judgment will be the writings of these angels (commentary by *Sheikh Muhammad Yusuf Muhammad Sadiq*). Sheikh Adil Al-Haqqani writes about angels in his book, A Guide to Spiritual Growth (Volume One): "Allah: You have two honorable angels, and you should know that you are not alone. My servants, I know you better than the angels, and I am with you. The story's "Ya-si-in-n". It is not in vain that the Kuraan ends with "Haqq-i-m-m ..." (Surah Ya-seen). Yaasiyn deals with issues that should be kept in everyone's heart. Everyone should remember morning and evening. Rasulullah Muhammadsaas "Everything has a heart. The heart of the Kuraanis Yaasiyn. I want him to be in the heart of everyone in my ummah" [5, p. 73].

CONCLUSION

The author points out in the example of the protagonists that it is important to remember this observation, to be vigilant, and that the answer to every good and evil that one does is certain. Not only in this story, but in all the works of the writer, there seems to be a reference to the questions that will take place tomorrow. Man's self-blame, his attempt at spiritual renewal, his striving for change, serve as evidence of the writer's uniqueness in the protagonist's interpretation. A person who examines himself and admits his mistakes is a person who has changed his mind and has an independent mind. If a person is able to observe and inspect himself with faith and piety, he will rise to the level of spiritual ascension and spiritual purification.

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INCREASING THE EFFICIENCY OF SPIRITUAL AND EDUCATIONAL WORK AS A MEASURE FOR A NEW STAGE OF DEVELOPMENT

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ABSTRACT

The article describes the systematic organization of spiritual and educational work in the country today, increasing the effectiveness of measures taken in this direction, raising the intellectual potential, consciousness and worldview of the population, especially youth, strengthening ideological immunity, patriotism, love and devotion to the people. Issues of upbringing are covered.

KEYWORDS: *Spirituality, Enlightenment, Youth Policy, Reading, National Values*

INTRODUCTION

The reforms being carried out in our country are aimed at influencing the socio-political climate, ensuring the place of the younger generation in life, the full realization of their potential, the formation of a free-thinking person in society.

Indeed, the systematic organization of spiritual and educational work in our country today, increasing the effectiveness of measures taken in this direction, raising the intellectual potential, consciousness and worldview of the population, especially youth, strengthening ideological immunity, patriotism, love and devotion to the people, special attention is paid to the upbringing of the next generation.In recent years, a number of decisions have been made in this regard. The chairman of the Republican Council for Spirituality and Enlightenment is the President. The governors are responsible for the territorial divisions of the Council. This change has raised the spiritual and enlightenment work to a higher level in the policy of our state.

Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated February 7, 2017 "On the Action Strategy for further development of the Republic of Uzbekistan" [1], July 5, 2017 "On increasing the effectiveness of state youth policy and support the activities of the Youth Union of

Uzbekistan" [2], 2019 Decrees of October 8, 2017 "On approval of the Concept of development of the higher education system of the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030" [3], July 28, 2017 "On increasing the effectiveness of spiritual and educational work and raising the industry to a new level" [4], June 5, 2018 On Additional Measures to Improve the Quality of Education in Higher Education Institutions and Ensure Their Active Participation in the Comprehensive Reforms in the Country ”[5], August 14, 2018“ On Spiritual and Physical Development of Youth, Quality of the Education System on measures to raise it to a new level ”[6], 2019 Resolutions of May 3 "On additional measures to increase the effectiveness of spiritual and educational work" [7] reflect the organizational and legal framework of reforms in this area in our country.

In particular, the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated February 7, 2017 "On the strategy of further development of the Republic of Uzbekistan" reflects the formation of a new culture of thinking among young people. In this regard, to bring up physically healthy, mentally and intellectually developed, independent-minded, loyal to the Fatherland, strong outlook on life, deepen democratic reforms and increase their social activity in the development of civil society, support and realize the creative and intellectual potential of the younger generation. the formation of a healthy lifestyle among children and youth, their widespread involvement in physical culture and sports, and other tasks.

The Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated July 28, 2017 "On increasing the effectiveness of spiritual and educational work and raising the development of the industry to a new level" sets important tasks for the spirituality and maturity of youth.According to the resolution, the legal and economic basis for raising spirituality and enlightenment, education to a new level has been created. In essence, this legal document is important in that it serves to develop the field of spirituality and enlightenment in our country by modern criteria, to educate the younger generation in the spirit of national and universal values.

Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated May 3, 2019 "On additional measures to increase the effectiveness of spiritual and educational work" to increase the effectiveness of spiritual and educational work in the country, effective fight against internal and external threats and dangers was adopted in order to closely assist the activities of state and public organizations in this area.

In the system of higher education to ensure the implementation of the tasks set by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on March 19, 2019 "On the implementation of 5 important initiatives to increase the interest in culture, arts, sports, information technology, reading in the effective organization of work with youth." A number of projects are being implemented to attract young people to culture and art, sports, computer technology, reading.

The Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated June 5, 2018 "On additional measures to improve the quality of education in higher education institutions and ensure their active participation in comprehensive reforms in the country" is of great importance in raising educational work in higher education. Based on the decision, in order to introduce the system "Teacher-Apprentice", taking into account the workload, new mechanisms of "time norms" of professors and teachers were developed and put into practice.

The Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated October 8, 2019 "On approval of the Concept of development of the higher education system of the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030" identified priorities for systemic reform of higher education in the Republic of

Uzbekistan. It aims to "raise the process of training highly qualified personnel with modern knowledge and high moral qualities to a qualitatively new level, modernize higher education, develop the social sphere and the economy based on advanced educational technologies."

The Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated October 8, 2019 "On approval of the Concept of development of the higher education system of the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030" identified priorities for systemic reform of higher education in the Republic of Uzbekistan. It aims to "raise the process of training highly qualified personnel with modern knowledge and high moral qualities to a qualitatively new level, modernize higher education, develop the social sphere and the economy based on advanced educational technologies."

The concept aims to increase the effectiveness of spiritual and educational work: the implementation of five initiatives, including a set of measures aimed at creating additional conditions for the education of students; To develop and put into practice the concept of systematic organization of spiritual and educational work in higher education institutions, development of spiritual and moral consciousness of students, aimed at raising the intellectual potential, thinking and worldview of young people, strengthening ideological immunity, patriotism, service to the people implementation; to train young people who are patriotic, enterprising, have modern knowledge and skills, who are able to take responsibility for solving important tasks facing the state and society, as professionals, to use educational methods that require new approaches in this regard; development and implementation of measures for the development of sports as a value in higher education, the promotion of a healthy lifestyle among students; universal awareness of the content of legislation, legal awareness and culture of young people, healthy lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, peace and interethnic harmony, freedom of conscience, respect for the languages, customs and traditions of all nations and peoples. along with values, the development of national and moral values, socio-political and economic activity, the formation of a strong civic position; creation of wide conditions for social adaptation of students with disabilities, promotion of inclusive ideas; Within the framework of the concept "School - the hearth of spirituality and enlightenment" specific tasks have been identified, such as the development of cooperation between higher education institutions and secondary schools on issues such as the formation of spiritual and educational outlook, legal literacy, vocational guidance and preparation for independent life.

The concept of continuous spiritual education was approved by the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated December 31, 2019 No 1059. The purpose of the concept is to pass on to the younger generation a high-quality, harmoniously developed generation on the basis of age-appropriate, step-by-step formation of social skills and qualities necessary for independent living.

It is known that today in the world there is a fierce struggle and competition, the conflict of interests is intensifying. The processes of globalization are bringing unprecedented challenges along with incomparable new opportunities for humanity. Threats and dangers to national identity and spiritual values are increasing. Based on this, the recent major events in our country - the Address of the President to the Oliy Majlis and the people, the first forum of the youth of Uzbekistan and the enlarged meeting of the Security Council - identified important tasks in the field of spirituality.

The video conference chaired by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev on 19 January this year was another important step in raising the quality and content of spiritual and educational work to a new level.

While discussing today's issues at the meeting, the head of our state said, “When we decide to build a new Uzbekistan, we will rely on two strong pillars. The first is a strong economy based on market principles. The second is the rich heritage of our ancestors and a strong spirituality based on national values. ”[8] After all, respect for all the spiritual riches, sacred values created by our ancestors, our invaluable spiritual heritage, which is incomparable to anything in this bright world, devotion and love, pride and pride is a priority of our educational work. In the context of globalization, only self-centeredness, a light attitude to work, family, and consumerism are being instilled in people, especially young people, in various ways. The head of our state stressed that indifference and indifference are the biggest threats, and that there is a lack of education and public control to reduce the social problems we face today.

Indeed, the most basic and final stage of spiritual-enlightenment education is Higher Education. First of all, we need to strengthen a wide range of spiritual and moral education among students aimed at glorifying human rights and dignity, educating a physically healthy, mentally mature, open-minded and independent-minded person by establishing principles based on national and universal values. In this regard, today it is a tradition among the staff of Karakalpak State University to create a healthy environment, improve the quality and effectiveness of educational work, exemplary leisure of students, various clubs, competitions in various sports. In order to increase the culture of reading and reading among young people, to study the demand for books that serve to develop a high intellectual level among them, various competitions, spiritual and educational activities, club activities, intellectual games have been organized.

All the noble aspirations and comprehensive reforms being carried out in our country today will inevitably become a historical event that connects the past with the future. While we connect the ultimate goal of our spiritual-enlightenment, ideological-educational work with a harmoniously developed generation, a person of high quality, we undoubtedly consider our national-spiritual heritage and rich spiritual values as the foundation of our educational activity. Therefore, our main task should be to pave the way for this rich heritage, to further expand the opportunities for our youth to use this wealth, to use it wisely and to develop their creative abilities.

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THE ROLE OF FOLKLORE IN NAZAR SHUKUR AND A'ZAM UKTAM'S POETRY

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ABSTRACT

In this article is discussed the elements of folklore in the poetry of N. Shukr and A.Uktam, their types and forms, methods of use, the poetic functions performed in the poem. Scientific generalizations have been made about the general and specific aspects of the folklore traditions peculiar to the works of the two poets.

KEYWORDS: *Lyrics, National Ethics, International Rhythm, Individual Creativity, Poem Composition, Folklore, Tradition, Proverb, Season Song, Ceremonial Song, Elegy, Verse, Rhyme, Finger, Syllable.*

INTRODUCTION

One of the important tasks of literary criticism is to study the influence of folklore on the written literature and the question of the direct (genetic) and indirect (folklore) relationship in the relationship between literatures. The use of folklore patterns in poetry serves not only to enrich the content of the poem, but also to enhance its artistry.

"The earliest examples of folklore appeared long before writing, and were the basis for the emergence of written literature."[1]. The meeting of ancient songs and proverbs in the work "Devonu lug'otit turk" (Mahmud Kashgari), an ancient monument of the Uzbek people, the consistent expression of folklore experiences in the works of Yusuf Khos Hajib, Ahmad Yugnaki, Ahmad Yassavi, Lutfi, Alisher Navoi, Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur, Boborahim Mashrab The fact that Muhammadsharif Gulkhani's "Zarbulmasal" contains about 400 folk proverbs is a proof of our opinion. In the example of the various periods of the written literature, this list can be continued for a long time with sufficient grounds.

Folklore creates a wide range of possibilities for a real artist with the ability to perfectly reflect reality. Therefore, we see that at all stages of development of Uzbek literature, folklore has been addressed. It is clear from this that folklorisms are a key factor in determining the relationship between folklore and literature[2].

The prevalence of folklore in the works of the poets of the 70s and 80s also had a positive effect on the manifestation of the style of poetry of the period. This, in turn, plays an important role in the development of national spirit in poetry and the increase of nationalism.

It is no exaggeration to say that the poetry of the great poets of the time, Nazar Shukur and Azam Uktam, is a vivid example of the oral poetry of the people. In the works of the poets, the national spirit and the feelings of the people are naturally absorbed into the verses.

There is no doubt that Azam Oktam has been nurtured by folk art since his childhood. The role of folklore in the creation of the poet's creative style is especially noticeable.

In the poetry of both poets, proverbs that are considered to be folklore traditions, examples from folk sayings, and the abundance of poems written in a folk way, indicate that they created in the spirit of this priceless heritage.

Most of the proverbs and wise sayings are close to the lyrical form and express artistic means such as analogy (metaphor, allegory), parallelism, anaphora, rhyme, comparison (antithesis), quip, irony, parable.

Folk proverbs play a unique role in poetic discourse, increasing the aesthetic value of a work of art and allowing the reader to better understand the idea. Nazar

Shukur's poem, which begins with the lines "**Нима бўлди, ҳурмай қолди ит**", is ironically based on the folk saying "**Ит ҳуради – карвон ўтади**". The connection between the formal content of this article and the main content to be stated in the article is based on a figurative meaning:

Нима бўлди хурмай қолди ит,

Тўхтадими менинг карвоним?

Нимадандир кўнгил хира, хит,

Нимадандир қурир дармоним[4]**.**

In the first verse of the poem, the rhetoric of "***Нима бўлди хурмай қолди ит"*** has a metaphorical, parable meaning, and it is pointed out that the "barking of dogs" sometimes motivates caravans to march. In the last verse of the poem we see an artistic proof of this:

Сувлар, оқинг тегирмонимга

Кимдир дон деб тошлар солмасин.

Итлар, ҳуринг ғаним ёнида,

Карвонларим тўхтаб қолмасин![5]

Fear chains a man's leg and chains his courage. Azam Uktam's poem, which begins with "Бу ер ўзимники...", not only tries to overcome this feeling and not give in to it, but also proves the cowardice of that sparrow. We can take the proverb ***"Чумчуқдан қўрққан тариқ экмас"*** as a basis for the creation of the poem.

... Жон қайғуси деган ўй мендан йироқ,

Лабимга қўрқувдан тошмайди учуқ.

Сурдир, дарбадардир, текинхўр, қўрқоқ –

Мен эккан тариқни ейдиган чумчуқ .

Қулоқ бошидаги зот оқил бўлиб,

Баъзан сув олса бас мен очган ариқ.

Чумчуқ деганлари устидан кулиб,

Хоҳлаган пайтимда экаман тариқ[6]...

Poet's ***"Етти ўлчаш экан-ку осон, Қийин экан бир кесиш қурғур"***[7] is based on the proverb ***"Етти ўлчаб бир кес"***, In this case, too, the migration of meaning leads.

One of the most common artistic means in folk proverbs is tazod (contrast). In the art of tazod (contrast), the positive and negative aspects of each image are taken into account equally.

The proverb ***"Аммо "бир ёмоннинг бир яхшиси бор"*** used in the following verses from Azam Uktam's poem "Якшанба" is equivalent to the phrase ***"Аммо бир ёмоннинг бир яхшиси бор".*** The lyrical protagonist is interpreted as a victim of the cotton "monopoly". In this article, which is found in the conclusion of this innocent culprit, we can also observe the search for good from evil, or rather, the shift of evil towards good:

Аммо бир ёмоннинг

Бир яхшиси бор –

Бекорга кетмади Тошкент келганим.

Бермабман қанчалаб

Ишга эътибор,

Жуда ҳам оз экан ҳали билганим[8].

The poet's poem "Баёнот" reveals the content of the folk proverb ***"Ёмғирдан қочиб дўлга тутилмоқ"***. The lyrical protagonist of this poem, which begins with ***"Кенг билибман даргоҳингизни, Ичингиз тор экан..."***, Compares that day to a day that is worse than this day:

Пешонамдан кўрдим мен,

Билиб қўйинг фақат:

Мен қочиб келгандим бунда ёмғирдан[9].

Moreover, in the poems of these poets there are many folk expressions which, like proverbs, do not express a complete idea, but rather are fixed only as a figurative expression. In them, expressiveness prevails over imagery. This situation attracts the attention of N.Shukur and Azam Uktam.

Occurred in the work of Nazar Shukur ***"Бош олиб кетардим, қайтармаса гар"*** ("Тоғларга..."), ***"Қирлар бари ушлаб ёқасин", "Осонмас эл оғзига тушмоқ"*** ("Ҳайитгул афсонаси"), ***"Билмадим қай қачон бошим урилар"*** ("Ҳали ҳаётимни..."), ***"Келолмасман,***

гулим, ўзимга” (“Овозимнинг чегаралари”), ***“Узоқлардан айланиб бошинг”*** (“Қариндошлар”), ***“Оқ-қорани энди биламан”*** (“Онамга”), ***“Икки йўл қўшолмас бир нуқтада бош”*** (“Сим йўллар”), ***“Тирноққа зор этма!” деб йиртар ёқа”*** (“Хонсулув холанинг

қўшиғи”); Used in the works of Azam Uktam ***“Аммо қил сиғмаюр кўнглимга”***

(“Ярим тун”), ***“Очиқ кетди кимларнинг кўзи”, Қаро бўлди умрбод юзим”*** (“Жавобгарлик”), ***“Бошим қотди тағин кўп ёмон”*** (“Остонада”), ***“Жон эса халқумга келар охири”*** (“Ораликда”), ***“Маҳкам боғласамда рост сўзга белни”*** (“Кеча”), ***“Аммо зил кетар ичдан”*** (“Якшанба”), ***“Айт, кўнглим, ким бунинг тагига етди”*** (“Жавоб”) poems are among them.

This is also the case when in some places wise sayings are proved by a natural phenomenon (snow). Such as ***“Ёғса уй эгасин қовоғидан қор”*** (N.Shukur “Сен қайтмасанг” p.139), ***“Ўшанда бошимга ёққан қорларни”*** (N.Shukur

“Сен қайтмасанг” p.148), ***“Қор ёққани – излар босилгани ҳам”*** (A.Uktam “Тараддуд” p.9), ***“Қовоғингиздан ёққан қор”*** (A.Uktam “Тараддуд” p.34).

Folklorist Muzayyana Alaviya describes the lyrical song: «... it can be a short, memorable rhyme, a poem with weight, which is easy to sing, expressing the emotion evoked by ordinary life events»[10].

The folk melody of N. Shukur and A. Uktam’s pen is reflected in the lyrical poems rich in symbols in the highest poetic pathos. While the leading purpose in labor, ceremonial songs, is reflected in the means of work, the changes in the nature of the season, the ritual arrangements through emotion, the main function of lyrical songs is determined by the expression of feelings of love. The lyrical song also assesses the social status of each period. In particular, the injustice of the social system, the insignificance of human destiny, the sale of young girls to the elderly people in exchange for property, the polygamy of the rich are reflected in the following verses:

Осмондаги ойлара,

Гул кўрмаган сойлара,

Ўн уч ёшда сотилди,

Гул бекачим бойлара.

Қиз олиб, жувон сотган,

Ўлим берсин хонлара[11]***.***

We may pay attention to Nazar Shukur’s poem “Қўшиқ” written in accordance with the folk melody. According to the structure of rhymes, the poem is composed of 7 syllables, which are often used in folk songs, and is composed of four syllables, which are the main measure of Uzbek folk songs.

Оҳ урдирма, оҳ урсам

Тоғлар тоши қулайди.

Ёлғиз борсам, ёр сени,

Қашқадарё сўрайди[12].

The lyrical mood prevails in the poem. Although the verses are fluent and quick to memorize, the text of the poem does not serve to explain a particular reality, but the imaginary-fantastic depiction of a natural phenomenon through poetic mythologies, the fall of mountains from the lover's sigh of love, develops artistically in figurative senses. When the father returned home alone, his homeland, which was as dear as his mother, asked his mistress, which increased the emotional impact of the poem.This shows the leadership of the international mentality and mode of expression.

In the following verses, the harmony of nature and man is sung simply and sincerely. The sight of the lover's hands wrapping around the lover's feet, the look of a deceptive demeanor, the pleading to be a support, especially the mood of the mother who longs for the happiness of her child, set an example for the reader's psyche:

Бакатерак, жон терак,

Хўп толиқдим, бўл, тиргак.

Келиним бир кўрай деб

Онагинам жонсарак[13].

We know that in lyrical songs the image of birds such as swallows, geese, cranes, pigeons, ducks is very common. Given the fact that cranes live mainly in hot climates and are "nomadic", it is fair to say that "ambassador cranes" are expressed in the context of the poem as a warmth, that is, a meeting herald. Their distance is equal to the endless warmth of the heart of a lover who has not yet attained the vision of his beloved.

Эъзозга зор бу тупроқ,

Соғинчлардан тирналар.

Олисларга учади,

Қаранг, элчи турналар![14]

In the last verses, the animation evokes the heart by expressing a state of helplessness. From the return of the lover to his father's house alone, the lowness of Mount Gissar and the thirst to see the beauty of Shosh illuminate the mood of the lyrical hero in literary sketches. The greatness of love, which is spread from the verses to the notes, symbolizes that the only dream of every lover is to reach sweetheart.

Баланд Ҳисор паст бўлиб,

Шош сулувин кўрай, дер.

Ёлғиз борсам, ёр сени,

Қашқадарё сўрайди![15]

We do not observe uniformity in the rhyme of the above poem. The rhyme of the word ***қулайди"*** in the first verse, the word **"*терак*"** in the third verse ***тиргак*** , the word "***тирналар*** **"** in the fourth verse, the rhyme of the word ***кўрай дер*** in the fifth verse with the word ***сўрайди*** forms a rhyme, but does not affect the content of the poem. The rhymes in the second and fourth verses of each verse served to logically complete the idea that began in the first and third verses.

Such poems created by both poets in an international way are easy to read and remember because they are written in a simple and sincere spirit and in accordance with the international rhythm of 7, 8, 9 verses. But it is in this simplicity and sincerity that the anguish of pain, the sharp emotion, the charm of the inner tone, is sung with the embodiment of commonality.

The order of the syllables in the poem “Қўшиқ” created by the poet Azam Uktam in the style of folk songs is different:

(7) ***Фарғонадан келаман,***

(11) келасанми ёр-о, келасанми, ёр?

(8) Сенга ошиқ бўлганлигим

(11) биласанми ёр-о, биласанми, ёр?[16]

The variety of syllables in these verses does not overshadow the easy reading and quick assimilation of the poem. The poem was written in a playful tone, in the style of rhythmic intonation, in the form of stylization of folk oral art. The repetition of the words **kelasanmi** in the second verse, **bilasanmi** in the fourth verse, and the word **yor** in the middle and at the end of the second and fourth verses increased the emotional color of the poem. The repetition of words, in turn, creates a state of rhyming of all words in both verses, i.e. the art of tarse, which is actively used in folk songs. The poem begins with the poet’s appeal to lover, who confesses his love for his beloved, and adds additional meaning to the content of the first paragraph, explaining the influence of the people around him on the relationship between the two hearts.

Одамлар бор дунёда

ғоятда ағёр-ей доғули ағёр –

Соянгни ҳам чоҳ кавлаб,

кўммоққа тайёр-ей, кўммоққа тайёр[17]**.**

Folk songs express the power of folk spirituality, the invincibility of the human willing, give the reader confidence and hope for a better day, call for courage, perseverance, bravery.

To conclude,

1. From Fitrat, Chulpon, Oybek to Abdulla Aripov, Erkin Vahidov, the tradition of international art in modern lyric poetry has continued in the works of Nazar Shukur and Azam Uktam.

2. In the works of these poets, the tradition of natural effecting of the national psyche and the feelings of the nation in the poetic texture can be seen ___________________clearly.

3. If in the poems of N.Shukur the localization of folklore traditions of the Kashkadarya region is observed, in A.Uktam we can see the predominance of melodies of the valley. However, the spirit of folklore in the works of these two poets is combined with national values, the subtlety of our proverbs and folk songs, Turkish seriousness, in a word, Uzbek ethics.

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SELF HELP GROUPS AND ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN IN PARAMAKUDI

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ABSTRACT

A series of development programmes have been implemented for the development of economy in general ignoring women who constitute half of the total population. Here, women empowerment is the most important instrument for the economic development of a nations women empowerment has became a global governance network. In this aspect, Self Help Groups have emerged as a weapon that wields power to create a socio-economic revolution in the rural areas of our country. In this paper, an attempt has been made to evaluate the Economic Empowerment of Rural Women in Paramakudi Taluk. The source required for the study has been collected from both primary and secondary data. The size of 120 Self Help Groups members has been selected on the basis of multi-stage random sampling method. The results can be concluded that the economic status has enhanced positively for womenfolk after joining the group.

KEYWORDS: *Women, Economic Empowerment, Self Help Group, Paramkudi, Ramanathapuram District, Tamil Nadu*

INTRODUCTION

Poverty and unemployment are the major issues of any developing and under developed countries, to which India is no exception. In India, at the end of 10th five year plan 21.80 per cent of the population was living **below poverty** in rural areas. The overall unemployment rate was estimated to 8.28 million (Planning Commission Report, 2012).

Women constitute around half of country's population and play an equally important role with men in creating a better family or social life (Suman Sing and Puja Manthu, 2005). Women are the best change agent to touch the core of poverty, unemployment and very important segment in development at local to global level (Shambharkar, Jadhav and Mankar, 2012).

Empowerment is a multidimensional process which should enable individual or a group of individuals to realize their full identity and powers in all spheres of life. It consists of greater access to knowledge and resources, greater autonomy in decision-making to enable them to have greater ability to plan their lives, or have greater control over the circumstances that influence their lives and free them from shackles imposed on them by custom, belief and practice (Jegan, 2011).

The origin of Self Help Groups in the brain child of Grameen Bank of Bangaladesh, founded by Prof. Mohammed Yunus in 1975, who tried out a new approach to rural credit in Bangaladesh. In India NABARD initiated SHGs in the year 1986-87, but the real effort was taken after 1991-1992 from the linkage of SHGs with the banks. SHG is a small economically homogeneous affinity group of the rural poor voluntarily coming forward to save a small amount of money regularly, which is deposited in a common fund to meet the members' emergency needs and to provide collateral free loan decided by the group. The SHGs have been recognized as a powerful weapon to support the destitute poor and to meet the emergency needs of poor through thrift (Lakshmi, 2012).

The existence of women in the state of social, economic, political and knowledge disempowerment is known to be a major hindrance to economic development. SHGs provide appropriate platform for economical development after this social, political and psychological empowerment. There are number of SHGs of women in villages or urban. Hence, it is necessary to study the economic empowerment of women through SHGs in Paramakudi.

Statement of Problem

Women have been oppressed socially, economically and politically for last ten decades. Several studies indicate that Self Help Programme often in the form of credit of Micro-Credit scheme and savings have succeeded in changing the lives of poor women by making way for enhanced income and enhanced self-esteem. The SHGs members social status such as communication skills, decision-making skill, recognition from family and society have been enhanced, but economic conditions of members like income, saving, purchasing power and wealth creation have not been increased upto the expected mark.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

The purpose of literature review is to convey the readers about the knowledge and ideas that have been established on the study.

Swain & Wallentin (2009) discussed whether the Micro finance empowered women. It was indicated that there was a considerable increase in the level of women development over time for the SHG members, but no such change was identified for the respondents of control group. The study concluded that both conceptually and empirically that the programmes of Micro Finance services optimistically contribute to this change and to empower women.

Josheena & Vasanthakumari (2010) examined the various activities undertaken by SHGs in Kerala. The major outcomes of the study highlighted that majority of the members had availed loan worth of Rs. 1,000-1,500 and small number of the respondents had availed the loan worth of Rs.2,000 and above. It is also found that the highest number of the respondents utilized the loan amount for their family consumption, followed by the starting of a micro- enterprise and the repayment of past loan. The study concluded that SHGs had served the reason of women development, social harmony and socio-economic betterment of the poor.

Sundarajan & Boopathi (2010) studied the Empowerment of SHGs through Micro finance with special reference to Namakkal District. Overall study finding revealed that most of the urban SHG members were above poverty line and used loan for educational purposes as compared to rural SHG members in the study area.

Objectives of the Study

The main objective is to evaluate the Economic Empowerment of Women through Self Help Groups in Paramakudi.

1. To identify the Reasons for joining in Self Help Groups.
2. To know the Monthly Income, Expenditure and Saving Pattern of members before and after joining SHG.
3. To study the Sources and Utilization of borrowed finance.
4. To evaluate the Economic Empowerment of members of SHGs.

Research Design

The present study is analytical nature based on collection of data from both primary and secondary data. Primary data were collected through well structure interview schedule methods from members of SHGs and the secondary data were obtained from various published and unpublished annual reports, journals, magazines and information given by the mahalir thittam office in Ramanathapuram District.

The multi-stage random sampling has been adopted for the present study. At the first stage, paramakudi taluk has been selected for the study. At the second stage, there five (5) villages have been randomly selected on the basis of in which those are more number of groups in each village, there are 20 SHGs have been randomly selected. At the final stage, from each group six (6) members have been randomly selected.

Ramanathapuram district is having four municipalities and 11 community development blocks namely Paramakudi, Ramanathapuram, Keelakarai and Rameswaram. Among the blocks the Paramakudi block is having highest level of Schedule Caste women Self Help Groups. The study has conducted among the members of SHGs in Paramakudi taluk and the period of the study was from June 2013 to September 2013.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The Self Help Group members get involved in activities which yield better income them. The monthly income of the respondents in before joining SHG and after joining SHG is analysed in the below table. It is evident that before joining in SHG, 40 per cent of the members had income of below Rs.1,500 and least number of members had income of Above Rs.6,000.

TABLE NO.1 MONTHLY INCOME PARTICULARS OF MEMBERS

Income	**Before Joining SHG**		**After Joining SHG**	
	Frequency	**%**	**Frequency**	**%**
Below Rs.1500	48	**40**	12	**10**
Rs.1501 - 3000	32	**27**	24	**20**
Rs.3001-4500	24	**20**	42	**35**
Rs.4501-6000	11	**09**	18	**23**
Above Rs.6000	05	**04**	10	**12**
Total	**120**	**100**	**120**	**100**

Source: Primary Data

After joining SHG, 35 per cent of the members have income range between Rs.3,001-4,500 and least number of members have income of below Rs.1,500. The analysis clearly shown that, the members after joining in SHG, their income had increased and the increased income has helped to supplement the earnings to reduce the poverty level and unemployment to a great extent in several families.

The SHG members are spending the earned amount which shows better purchasing power of respondents. It is observed that before joining in SHG, 48 per cent of them have spent the amount range of Rs.1,501-3,000 and 5 per cent of them have spent the amount of above Rs.6,000.

TABLE NO.2 MONTHLY EXPENDITURE PARTICULARS OF MEMBERS

Income	**Before Joining SHG**		**After Joining SHG**	
	Frequency	**%**	**Frequency**	**%**
Below Rs.1500	32	**27**	08	**07**
Rs.1501 - 3000	58	**48**	17	**14**
Rs.3001-4500	16	**13**	32	**27**
Rs.4501-6000	09	**08**	49	**41**
Above Rs.6000	05	**04**	14	**11**
Total	**120**	**100**	**120**	**100**

Source: Primary Data

After joining SHG, 41 per cent of them have spent the amount range between Rs.4,501-6,000 and 7 per cent of them have the amount of below Rs.1,500. The result expresses that the members after joining in SHG, their purchasing power have increased.

TABLE NO.3 MONTHLY SAVING PARTICULARS OF MEMBERS

Income	Before Joining SHG		After Joining SHG	
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
Below Rs.500	28	**23**	09	**08**
Rs.501 - 1000	52	**43**	13	**11**
Rs.1001-1500	23	**20**	34	**28**
Rs.1501-2000	11	**09**	45	**37**
Above Rs.2000	06	**05**	19	**16**
Total	**120**	**100**	**120**	**100**

Source: Primary Data

The above table, if we analysed the saving capacity of the respondents in the study area, before joining as member in SHG, 43 per cent of the members save the amount of Rs.501-1,000 and only 6 per cent of the members saved the amount of above Rs.2,000. But after engaged in SHG activities, the saving range of Rs.1,501-2,000 and only 8 per cent of them have saved the amount of below Rs.500. From the result, it is inferred that the members after joining in group, their saving habit have enhanced.

For carrying out this analysis, the members of Self Help Groups were asked to prioritize the specific economic empowerment through SHGs. To analyze the economic empowerment of respondents after join the SHG, the entire possible economic empowerment factor made known to the members of SHGs. They were asked to rank the economic empowerment factor in the order of their preference. The ranks given by them were quantified using the Weighted Mean Score Method.

From the table, It is clear that 'Increased Financial Knowledge' was the prime economic empowerment factor of respondents for after join the Self Help Group, followed by 'Enhanced Self Income', the next economic empowerment factor was 'Increased Family Income', the fourth rank was 'Able to Meet Household Expenditure', the fifth economic empowerment factor was 'Increased Personal Savings'.

TABLE NO.4 ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT OF RESPONDENTS AFTER JOIN THE SHG

Factors	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Total Score	Weighted Mean Score	Rank
Increased Personal Savings	46	42	19	09	04	477	3.97	V
Enhanced Self Income	53	44	7	11	05	489	4.07	II
Increased Family Income	51	35	20	10	04	479	3.99	III
Easy access to credit from SHG	42	48	09	15	06	465	3.87	VI
Easy access to Bank loans	37	46	15	14	08	450	3.75	VII
Increased the consumption pattern	36	39	25	17	03	448	3.73	VIII
Easy to repay existing debts	26	20	21	35	18	361	3.00	XI

Able to meet Household Expenditure	43	49	12	15	01	478	3.98	IV
Opportunity for Employment generation	21	32	24	28	14	375	3.12	X
Freedom to start a Business	25	29	30	20	16	387	3.22	IX
Increased Financial Knowledge	49	55	12	03	02	509	4.24	I

Source: Primary Data

The sixth economic empowerment factor was 'Easy Access to Credit from SHG', the seventh rank was 'Easy Access to Bank Loans', the eighth economic empowerment factor was 'Increased the Consumption Pattern' the ninth economic empowerment factor was 'Freedom to Start a Business', the tenth rank was 'Opportunity for Employment Generation' and 'Easy to Repay Existing Debts' stood as the last economic empowerment factor.

FINDINGS

- It is find that the members after joining in SHG, their income had increased and the increased income has helped to supplement the earnings.
- It is expressed that after joining SHG, around half of them have spent the amount range between Rs.4,501-6,000.
- It is identified that after engaged in SHG activities, the saving range of Rs.1,501-2,000 and, their saving habit have enhanced.
- It is clear find that 'Increased Financial Knowledge' was the prime economic empowerment factor of respondents for after join the Self Help Group.
- It is also identified that 'Easy to Repay Existing Debts' stood as the last economic empowerment factor.

CONCLUSION

Women empowerment is the most important instrument for the economic development of a nations women empowerment has became a global governance network. In this aspect, Self Help Groups have emerged as a weapon that wields power to create a socio-economic revolution in the rural areas of our country. The results can be concluded that the economic status has enhanced positively for womenfolk after joining the group.

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ANALYSIS OF INFORMATION ON LOCAL EMBASSY RELATIONS IN ABDURAZZAK SAMARKANDI'S WORK "MATLAI SADAYN WA MAJMAI BAHRAIN"

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ABSTRACT

We can get a lot of interesting information, that is considered as a valuable source for covering the process of socio-political, cultural, educational and embassy relations of the Timurid period by AbdurazzakSamarkandi's work "MatlaiSadaynwaMajmai Bahrain". In the work we can get acquainted with more than 200 information about the rulers, governors, governors and other officials of the Timurids of neighboring countries, as well as mutual internal diplomatic relations. From this work we can learn about some diplomatic relations, albeit brief, not only of the Timurids, but also of other dynasties that ruled at that time. Similar information is analyzed in this article.

KEYWORDS: *Amir Timur, Timurids, Abdurazzaksamarkandi, "Matlaisadayn And Majmaibahrain", Diplomacy, Embassy, International Relations.*

INTRODUCTION

Abdurazzak Samarkandi's Matlai Sadaynwa Majmai Bahrain is a valuable source on the Timurid period. The most valuable parts of the work, which have been fully translated into Uzbek, were involved in the study. [1, 2] This translation has created a conducive environment for use in many studies.

In the Uzbek translation chronicles, the main historical events that took place in the territory of the Timurid state from the death of Amir Timur to the beginning of Hussein Boykaro's accession to the throne (1405 1470), especially in Khorasan and Movarounnahr. These parts of the work are valuable in that they contain events that the author himself witnessed more and is contemporary. The forerunners of MatlaiSadaynwaMajmai Bahrain were written by Hafiz Abru by partially supplementing ZubdatutTavorix. AbdurazzakSamarkandi attached great importance to the description of the cultural life of that period and the creative activity of the Timurid rulers and princesses. He also attached great importance to the description of the Timurid state's diplomatic relations with China, India and other countries. The study of the cultural processes of that period from sources written by an author who was a direct witness to the events ensures the reliability of the data. [16]

The diplomacy of the Timurid period is characterized not only by intense relations with foreign countries, but also by interactions with the governors of the vassal states, representatives of the opposition, representatives of the people. The history of diplomatic relations during this period has been studied by scholars from many countries around the world. In particular, we can study more than 100 studies by Western and Eastern scientists. This research is mainly limited to the diplomatic relations of the Timurid state with China [3], India [4], Egypt and European countries. During the study of the parts of the work involved in the study, more than 200 pieces of information related to diplomacy were encountered. We can conditionally divide them into different groups.

These include embassy relations between the princes during the struggle for the throne, first after Amir Timur and then after the death of Shahrukh Mirza; After Shahrukh Mirza and other Timurid princes consolidated their thrones, embassy relations with neighboring countries - China, India, Egypt, Greece, Azerbaijan (Turkmen) and relations with frequently changing rulers, as well as diplomatic relations between at least other countries.

Another important aspect of Amir Timur's activity is that he paid great attention to international cooperation. Sahibkiran was well aware that without such cooperation there would be no independence. The participation of the young princes in the embassy ceremonies had a positive effect on their future work. At the age of 10, Ulugbek attended the reception of ambassadors from China and Spain. Timur and his descendants focused on trade, military and social cooperation in the development of the country. At present, the Republic of Uzbekistan is following a similar political path, taking the country to the next level. [20]

Information on embassies with China. It is noted that in the same years (1408), when Shahrukh Mirza returned from the march of Seiston, ambassadors came to offer condolences on the death of Amir Timur. The report said that the Chinese ambassadors arrived for the first time and that the ambassadors who came with many gifts were well received and escorted.

Chen Cheng 陳誠 (1365-1457) traveled between China and Herat three times as an ambassador during the Ming Dynasty (1368–1644). Each of these 4,000-mile, 12-month horseback rides between Beijing and the Timurid capital took more than two years. [18]

The second account of the Chinese ambassadors is given in the events of 1412. It states that Doy-Ming Khan came to Samarkand and Herat with a group of people from Du-Jihun-Boy and Sun-Qung-Ji Sada of Su-Jo's KasoyHazara and brought many gifts and greetings. Ambassadors are well received and all conditions are created. Letters and documents from China were written in three languages - Persian, Turkish and Chinese. When the Chinese ambassadors are finished, they are allowed to go with them, according to the embassy official, Sheikh Muhammad Bakhshi.

An important letter, a letter urging the Chinese king to convert to Islam, was also sent through the ambassadors.Many caravans of traders also accompanied the embassy contacts between the two countries. The ambassadors brought horses from Central Asia to China as gifts, while Chinese birds of prey - shunkars - were valued in Movarounnahr and Khorasan. Political relations with China during the Shah Rukh period were friendly, with the main focus on trade relations. In particular, during the reign of Chju-di (1404-1424), various types of taxes and duties that hindered the development of trade and embassy relations were abolished. [9]

In correspondence, the rulers skillfully tried to show their superiority through diplomacy. In Chinese correspondence, the Chinese ruler tried to exaggerate his superiority by giving various exhortations to Shahrukh Mirza, but Shahrukh Mirza gave him the answer he deserved by inviting him to Islam. [9]

It is noted that Bi-Bochin, Tu-Bochin, Jot-Bochin and Tatq-Bochin came to Shahrukh Mirza with 300 horsemen by Doy-Ming khan. The statement of the events of 1417 states that a banquet was given to the Chinese ambassadors who had arrived a few months before, and that they were allowed to return. He brought many gifts and greetings, thanks to satin and kimhobs.The ambassadors also brought a letter aimed at promoting cooperation and trade. The content of the letter is given in the book. The Chinese ambassadors are well received, and ArdasherTavochiis added to them as ambassador.

ArdasherTavochi, who had gone with the Chinese ambassadors, returned in 1419 and narrated the events there. He is said to have been accompanied by ambassadors named Pi-Mochin and Khan-Mochin. The text of their letters is given in the play. It is noted that the Chinese ambassadors returning from Khorasan were well received in Samarkand by Mirzo Ulugbek and sent their ambassadors with them. Amir Shodikhoja, Sultan Ahmad, Ghiyosiddin Naqqash, Amir Hasan, Pahlavon Jamal, Arkadoq, Orduvan and Khoja Tojuddin left Khorasan and Movarounnahr in 1421 as ambassadors to China. The details of this embassy will be written in detail by GiyosiddinNaqqash on behalf of MirzoBoysungur, who established a large library in Herat and sponsored the art of bookkeeping. [10] Later, with abbreviations and modifications of the travelogue, AbdurazzaqSamarkandi added it to the book "Matlaisa'dayn" [13]. Because Khoja Ghiyasuddin wrote the content of these stories in detail, the selected and selected of those words are given in the play. GiyosiddinNaqqash's Diary is one of the most complete and remarkable works on China in the Muslim world. It is noted that these ambassadors returned in 1422. In the second quarter of the 15th century, relations with China declined significantly. In a letter to the Chinese ruler Shah Rukh Mirza, he linked this to the problems in China. [16]

This is the end of the work's relations with China.

Information on embassies with India. The territory of India, unlike that of China, consisted of a number of independent states. While most of them were under the rule of Shahrukh Mirza, the rest had a good sense of his power. Zero India was conquered by Amir Timur and incorporated into his country.

Hafiz Abru and AbdurazzakSamarkandi wrote in their works that during the first years of Shah Rukh's reign, ambassadors came from northern India to Herat in 1411, 1416 and 1421, and ambassadors from Shah Rukh's palace also visited India in those years. [13]

The play deals with the first relations with India in the commentary on the events of 1411. By Khizrkhan, the judge of Multon came to Shahrukh Mirza as an ambassador to the Badgis plateau.The ambassadors fully acknowledge the rule of Shahrukh Mirza and declare their subordination. The envoy of Shahrukh Mirza, who had been sent there by Hizrkhan from Delhi, also came in 1416. Ambassadors are well received. Ambassador Mirza Qaydu had sent an envoy to India to deliver a sermon in his name and order the minting of money, asking what to do about it. Another envoy was sent to these ambassadors, and in the sermon the order was given to mention first the name of Shahrukh Mirzo and then the name of Khizrkhan.

When Shahrukh Mirza arrived in Arron's Karabakh in 1420 for the winter, rulers, princes and ambassadors of many countries began to arrive. Among them were Indian ambassadors.

Before Shahrukh Mirza's march to Azerbaijan, Hizrkhan sent an envoy and asked him to send an envoy. For this reason, Amirkhoja leaves as an ambassador and returns at this time, and from there brings a wonderful gift of greetings, including a rhino, which is unfamiliar to these lands. In the play, the description of this rhino is explained in detail.

The author of the work, Abdurazzak ibn Ishaq, visited Samarkand as an ambassador to Samarkand, and his treatise entitled The Travelogue of India is very famous. AbdurazzakSamarkandi returned to Herat in 1443 and sent with him DanoyakHodjaMas'ud and Hodja Muhammad from Bijonagar, and FathkhanHodjaJamoliddin, the king of Delhi.

The king of Bangalore had complained to Sultan Ibrahim of Jonapur and asked Shahrukh Mirza for help. For this reason, Karimuddin Jami went as an ambassador in 1442 and by a decree forbade him from this path. This decree is contained in the manuscript "Majmuairiqatvamuishaat" (Collection of various notes and letters) (No. 286 of the RFA). [15]

From Bijonagar, Danoyak's ambassadors Hoja Mas'ud and Hoja Muhammad, and the ambassadors of King Fathkhan of Delhi, HojaJamoliddin, were allowed to return to India in 1444. As a response embassy, NarullahJunabadi went with them to Danoyak in Bijanagar as an ambassador with all the necessary things.

The play deals with embassy relations with India.

Information on embassies with Egypt and Damascus. The embassy's relations with Egypt are also noteworthy in the play. The first information about embassy relations with Egypt is given in the commentary on the events of 1421. Muhammad Tayyib, who had gone from Arron's Karabakh to Egypt and Damascus to the Sultan's Sheikh by Shahrukh Mirza, returned at this time and narrated the situation there. By the time he arrived, Sultan Sheikh had passed away, conveying the message that Muzaffar and Totor had ruled in his place, and that they had received the ambassador well and were ready for any agreement.

It is mentioned by the governor of Mecca that an ambassador named SayyidAbdulkahf came to Shah Rukh Mirza in 1414, but the contents of the embassy, which came with a letter from the governor of Mecca, were not mentioned.It is noted that when Shahrukh Mirza was in Karabakh for winter in 1429, various ambassadors came from Farang, Egypt and Damascus and they brought letters and various requests. In 1439, an envoy named Jijikbuqo came to Shah Rukh Mirza by the ruler of Egypt Al-Malik az-ZahirChaqmaqbek. The purpose of the embassy was to restore friendly relations. It is also clear that Herat, which at that time became one of the centers of knowledge and enlightenment, was popular in distant lands. The Sultan of Egypt, Shahrukh Mirza, asks for copies of the rare books kept in his library. Although there are several copies of the books requested by the ambassador, they make another copy and present them to the ambassador. After receiving permission to return, the ambassadors, according to the embassy, HisomuddinMubarakshah, accompanied them as ambassador. The ambassador dies in Gaza, which belongs to Jerusalem, and his son, Amir Rahim, takes the documents and gift greetings. The ambassador is well received in Egypt.

The Timurid desire to cover the Holy Ka'bah, which has always been a desire, was not fulfilled for a long time without the permission of the rulers of Egypt.After the ambassadors of the sultan of Egypt came in 1439-40 and announced that they were allowed to do so, Muhammad Zamzami set out in 1443 as an ambassador to Egypt. After Muhammad Zamzami went to Egypt in 1443 as an ambassador and returned to the Holy Ka'bah, in 1444 Muhammad al-Murshidi and Muhammad Abhari returned to perform this mission.

The author of the work, AbdurazzakSamarkandi, as an experienced ambassador, visited the embassy several times. In particular, in 1446, Al-Malik az-Zahir was appointed ambassador to Egypt under Chaqmaqbek. Abdurazzak begins to prepare letters and gifts written on behalf of Shahrukh. But Shah Rukh died in 850 in Dhu'l-Hijjah (February-March, 1447) while he was in Ray.As was the case after the death of Amir Timur, even after Shahrukh's death, the struggle for the throne between the Timurid princes intensified, and as a result, the ambassador who was to be sent to Egypt could not leave.

These are the details of the embassies associated with Egypt.

Embassy relations with Dashti Kipchak, Georgia, Azerbaijan, Greece, Mongolia and other countries. Foladkhan, Amir Idiku and Amir Ibsi from the lands of Dashti Kipchak sent envoys to Herat to Shahrukh Mirza. After the complete conquest of the lands of Movarounnahr, ambassadors from a number of places came to Shah Rukh, who returned to Herat in 1410.One of them was the embassy, which brought many gifts. The purpose of the embassy was to strengthen peace and cooperation. Shah Rukh also agreed to the offer and said that he was in favor of strengthening relations and sent an embassy in response to the offer. Amir asks Idiku's daughter to his son Muhammad Jogi. But the result is not recorded in the play. Abon Tavochi, who had gone with Amir Idiku's envoys, returned following the embassy's instructions. The ambassador, known for his eloquence, provides information about the situation there and the obedience of Amir Idiku.

As noted above, any ruler conveyed his purpose by sending ambassadors before another ruler came close to or close to her husband. Otherwise, the invasion of these lands would have led to the outbreak of war. Buroq, who was brought up by Ulugbek himself and took over the Uzbek nation, warns that in 1425 he came to Signak and sent an ambassador to Ulugbek. However, Ulugbek, angry that he had arrived at this address without informing him before leaving, started a war. Buroq, who had a great deal of combat experience, defeated Ulugbek, who was inexperienced in battle, and inflicted heavy casualties on Movarounnahr. Relations with the Uzbek nation were also carried out by later Timurids.

When Sultan Abu Sa'id was trying to capture Samarkand in the 1450s and was living in Yassi, he learned that AbulKhairkhan intended to ally with him. Then they sent ambassadors and made a plan to occupy Samarkand together. It is noted that Abu Sa'id was visited by a large number of ambassadors from the Kalmyk country and Dashti Kipchak in 1459, who brought him greetings and were well received. There are also reports that Sheikh Nuriddin sent ambassadors from the Ilonboshi district to Mongolia to Genghis Khan. Sheikh Nuriddin Chingiz, who heard that Amir Shahmalik had set out for Mongolia and built a bridge over the shores of Sayhun, tried to make peace with him through the boy's mediation. Ramadan, a master of peacemaking, will be sent on behalf of the Uzbek Genghis Khan to establish peace between Sheikh Nuriddin and Amir Shahmalik. Despite several exchanges of messengers, no truce was reached and the incident ended with the execution of Sheikh Nuriddin.

In 1416, when Shah Rukh Mirza returned from Persia, Naqshi Jahan, the son of Sham Jahan, sent ambassadors to express his obedience. It is noted that ambassadors from Mongolia came to Herat in 1419 to Shahrukh Mirza from Shami Jahan, and when Shami Jahan accepted the invitation of truth and settled in the kingdom of his brother Muhammad Khan, he sent ambassadors and obeyed. Also, in response to the embassy, Shahrukh Mirza sent Hasanko, who had previously served as ambassador to the country several times and knew the customs well, as an ambassador and a courier. The embassy, which was requested by Muhammad Jagi, the uncle of Mehr Nigor, the daughter of Sham'i Jahan, ends successfully. It is said that when Shah Rukh Mirza arrived in Karabakh of Arron for wintering in 1420, an ambassador named AndkuyYorguchi came from Mongolia.

While Shahrukh Mirza was in the winter in Karabakh, he sent an ambassador named Sultan Kushchi to DashtiKipchak to Muhammad Khan. The ambassador returned in 1421 and conveyed that Muhammad Khan was well received and devoted to him. As Amir Qara Yusuf was not at peace with the Turkmen of Karabakh and Shirvan, in 1412 the ambassadors came to Karabakh to Amir Sheikh Ibrahim and offered him a truce. But Ibrahim, who had formed an alliance with Seydi Ahmad Shaki and Kashtondil Georgians, refused. The result is a battle that ends with the victory of Black Joseph. When Shahrukh Mirza returned to Herat from the Persian land in 1414, great men from various places began to come with gifts and greetings. In particular, Amir Qara Yusuf's messenger came in a letter acknowledging his rule. Also, while Shahrukh Mirza was in Sarakhs province, Hasanko, who had previously gone to the embassy to Amir Qara Yusuf, returned and reported on the events there. In 1415, Amir Qara Yusuf sent an envoy named Mardonshah to Herat to Shahrukh Mirza, asking him to take over the administration of Sultani. Shahrukh allows the ambassadors to say that if he sends his son Qara Yusuf here as a hostage, he will agree to give the Sultanate to him.

It is noted that the ambassadors led by Haji Kuchak from Azerbaijan were allowed to return in 1418 by Amir Qara Yusuf and Amir Qara Osman.It is said that in the events of 1420, Shahrukh sent a navkar named Mirza Siddiq to Qara Yusuf and urged him to submit and obey, but when he did not agree to this, the battle began. Meanwhile, many ambassadors have been sent to other places. It is mentioned by Amir Qara Usman and Amir ShamsuddinBidlisi that in 1421 an ambassador named Qazi Muhammad came to Shahrukh Mirza on the banks of the Bandi River and delivered their petitions for statehood.

After the death of Shahrukh Mirza, in 1447, Sultan Muhammad ibn Baysungur, who had conquered Persia and Iraq, sent an envoy from Persia to Qazvin and the Sultanate, inviting Qazvin and the Sultanate to Turkmenistan, dismissing him and marrying his daughter. Embassies between the Turkmens and the Timurids continued among their descendants as well. There is also information about a number of embassies between Abu Sa'id and Jahanshah. After Jahanshah, we can also get information about the records of a number of embassies between Amir Hasanbek Mirza (Qara Usman dynasty) and Abu Sa'id. Ambassadors from Kerman to Abu Sa'id (1459) by Yusuf, the son of Jahanshah, came to declare Yusuf's complete obedience, which was well received.

When Shah Rukh Mirza arrived in Arron's Karabakh for wintering in 1420, rulers, princes and ambassadors of many countries began to arrive. Among them were the ambassadors of Alkida and Kostida from Georgia. It is also noted that ambassadors from Diyarbakir region Amir Kara Usman also arrived.Shahrukh Mirzo also sent ambassadors to Georgia. By sending Muhammad Dashti to Georgia in 1435 from Arron's Para Kurshi, he tries to find out whether the preconditions are valid.Alexander received the ambassadors well, accepted the payment of duties and tributes, and added his son Dimitr. Dimitr will be held there until the Muslims are released, and when Muhammad Fazlullah goes and frees the Muslims, Dimitr will be followed with reverence.

When Shahrukh Mirza settled the case of Yor Ahmad in Isfarzan in 1421 and came to KatmayiGhiyasi from Hasankhani district, a number of ambassadors came. In particular, the ambassadors of the governor of Georgia Ivoni and Alexander expressed obedience.In 1431, ambassadors from Iraq and Azerbaijan came to Shah Rukh Mirza and informed him that Amir Abu Sa'id had been killed by his brother Amir Iskandar and that many riots were taking place. It is noted that when Mirzo Ulugbek went bird hunting in Bukhara in 1421, a group of ambassadors from the Tibetan region arrived and were well received and allowed to leave.

In 1435, Shah Rukh Mirza sent envoys from Arron's Para Kurshi to many places. Sheikh Nuriddin Muhammad, the son of the late Sheikh MurshiduddinJunaydGoziruni, who brought the goods of Hormuz to Karabakh, sent him to the Roman embassy in Sultan Murad. The purpose of the embassy was to ask Amir Iskander to detain him if he went there.It was later reported that he had returned, that he had tasted it, that he had visited the embassy in Hormuz several times, and that he had been spreading bad rumors about the ruler of the land. Embassy relations with Ottoman Turks are relatively rare in the play. The dynasties that came to the khanates of Central Asia after the Timurids also actively maintained economic, political and cultural ties with the Ottoman Turks. [21]

In 1437, when FakhriddinTuranshah overthrew his brother Sayfiddin and became king in Hormuz, Sayfiddin went to Herat for help. In this regard, Turanshah sent ambassadors, expressing his complete obedience to Shahrukh, not to listen to him. As a result, the battle of Hormuz was stopped.Sayfiddin was given the fortress of Tirzak.

The play also includes information about the Russian embassy and is not described in detail. “These days, the king of the Russian region sent ambassadors to Humayun and expressed his love and solidarity. He treated the ambassadors with kindness and consideration.” This information was provided by the Russian scientistV.Tizenhausen studied and called this embassy the first Russian embassy to Herat. [6]

The following is a brief classification of diplomatic information in the work.

Shah Rukh Mirza used to tell his deputies that ambassadors should always be exchanged. This information is provided in the play. In particular, after the recapture of Ajam Iraq, the issue of sending ambassadors to the emirs who were deputies to those lands was mentioned.

CONCLUSION

Analyzing the diplomatic data of the work, we can get essential information on the socio-political, cultural and educational processes in Movarounnahr, Khorasan, Persia, Iraq, Azerbaijan, China, Dashti Kipchak, Mongolia, India and other countries in the period from the death of Amir Timur to the first years of Hussein Boykaro's accession to the throne (1405-1470). More than 200 of information in this area serve as a necessary source for research.

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THE ROLE OF THE TEACHER IN THE MAIN THEORIES IN PEDAGOGY OF THE 21ST CENTURY

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ABSTRACT

The papers are similar, different, and how the views of each of them have influenced the world of education. This article highlights of the role of the teacher in the main theories in pedagogy of the 21st century.

KEYWORDS: *Constructivism, Externalization, Various Media, New Technologies, Communication*

INTRODUCTION

Piaget analyzed what was common in children's ways of thinking at different stages of development and described how this commonality developed over time. Basic ideas of constructivism:

- The teacher should never dictate actions to the child, because the child hears and interprets from the point of view of his individual knowledge and experience. Teachers don't control it. Whether teachers like it or not, learning doesn't happen as a result of teaching.
- Knowledge is an experience that is consciously built through interaction with the world (people and things). Knowledge is not information, and building knowledge is not processing information.
- A good teacher is someone who encourages students to explore, express, exchange ideas, and finally expand their views from within, to think globally. Children need exceptionally good reasons to abandon their basic worldviews; they cannot be easily transformed under the pressure of authority.

Vygotsky added another dimension to constructivism. He believed that people learn, thrive, and develop relative to others. Vygotsky's theory emphasized the positive influence of upbringing and well-developed adults on the growing mind of a child. He considered the intellectual development of the child as a constructive process.

The main difference between the two theorists is that Vygotsky focuses on how the presence of an adult or a peer with more experience can speed up and improve a child's independent learning.

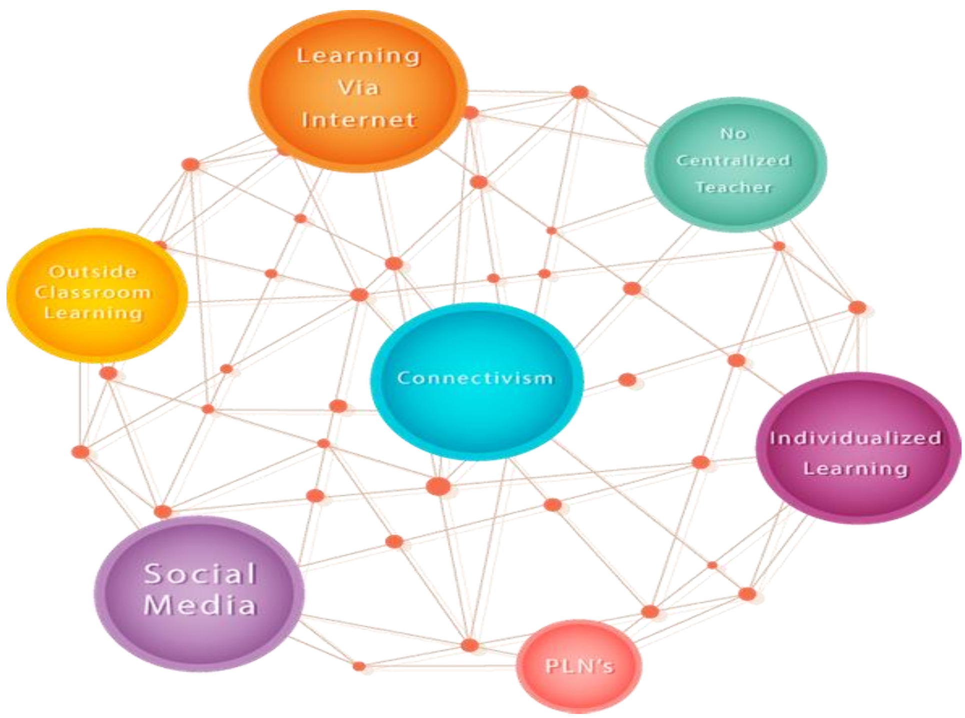
The zone of immediate development is a key concept developed by Vygotsky and designed to inform educators/adults about how far they can go to help others. It is a social interaction that facilitates the use of psychological tools available to students. Vygotsky wrote that students share their experiences with others before mastering them and understanding them for themselves. Their development goes from socially-oriented to egocentric.

Papert used what Piaget had learned about children to form the basis for his reinterpretation of education in the digital age. Constructivism adds to the idea that education is particularly successful in a context where the student is consciously engaged in the construction of a public object, whether it is a sand castle on the beach or a theory of the universe.

The externalization of thoughts and ideas is just as important to Papert as the internalization of actions is to shape ideas. Papert focused on what needs to be taught through design and practice.

Constructivism explains how ideas are formed and transformed, how they are expressed through various media, actualized in certain contexts, and explored by people.

George Siemens and Stephen Downs worked together on the theory of connectivism to describe learning channels. Connectivism supports the view that knowledge is distributed over a network of connections, and therefore learning consists of the ability to create and traverse these networks. To understand connectivism (or social connectivism), you need to understand what makes up these networks.



Downes work identifies three main areas that make up communication theory – knowledge, learning, and community.

- Knowledge considers the cognitive properties of connections. In humans, this knowledge is found in the connections between neurons. The connections between people and their artifacts are social knowledge. Network knowledge exists as a result of pattern recognition, which develops in a network of connections and interactions.
- Learning is about creating and eliminating relationships between connections, or changing the strengths of those connections. Learning theory describes how connections are established or regulated. Downes believes that there are probably endless combinations of ways to learn, and for anyone, they are extremely complex.
- The community concept defines the conditions necessary to create effective relationships. Connections are effective if they can learn, adapt, and avoid stagnation.

Connectivism is a theory about how learning happens in the digital age. Research in traditional learning theory falls in an era when network technologies are not yet known.How will learning change when, thanks to the growth of knowledge and new technologies, many of the tasks that we previously performed were completely modified?

The industrial model of education was based on conformity and knowledge acquisition. There is no place for conformity in the 21st-century educational community. Creativity and self-expression are more highly valued, and it is the cooperation of diverse people within societies that helps them function most effectively, rather than the cooperation or cohesion required of an industrial-age community.

Connectivism as a theory explicitly rejects the idea of content that must be acquired or remembered. To study in a connectives course means to grow and develop, to form a network of connections in oneself. Connectives learning is a process of immersion in the environment, discovery and communication, the process of pattern recognition, and not hypotheses and theories of formation.

Here are the basic principles of connectivism:

- Learning and knowledge require a variety of approaches.

- Knowledge can exist outside of a person. Technology helps us, helps us in learning
- The ability to learn new things means more accumulated knowledge. The ability to expand is more important than the accumulated experience.
- learning and learning happen all the time — it's always a process and never a state
- A key skill today is the ability to see connections, recognize patterns, and see meanings between areas of knowledge, concepts, and ideas.
- Timeliness (accuracy, updating of knowledge) is a necessary feature of modern education.
- Learning is decision-making. Through the prism of changing reality, we constantly have to make choices about what to learn. The right choice today may turn out to be a false choice tomorrow, because the conditions under which the decision was made have changed.

Both theories of learning have a common understanding that the transfer of knowledge from teacher to student is no longer relevant. They all see learning as an active process, and the product is the learner focused on creativity, creation, developing ideas relevant to their world, and reflecting their activities in the appropriate environment.

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IMPACT OF WASTE WATER ON THE ENVIRONMENT

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ABSTRACT

With the growth of industrial development, the volume of waste water that pollutes the environment increases, which leads to an ecological balance of water systems and has a detrimental effect on the human body. The article describes the methods and methods of wastewater treatment and the use of more modern treatment facilities.

KEYWORDS: *Wastewater, Treatment, Methods, Volume Of Wastewater, Human Body, Environment, Treatment Facilities, Industry, Water System.*

INTRODUCTION

Currently, much attention is paid to the development of the chemical industry.

With the growth of industrial production, the volume of waste water that pollutes the environment, as well as water bodies, increases. The study of wastewater after use, showed a high concentration of organic and inorganic substances, and a shortage of nutrients, which indicate the need to use the latest treatment facilities. [1]

Inorganic and organic substances include heavy metal compounds, petroleum products, pesticides(pesticides), synthetic detergents(detergents), and phenols. They enter reservoirs with industrial waste, household and agricultural wastewater. Many of them either do not decompose at all in the aquatic environment, or they decompose very slowly and can accumulate in food chains. The increase in bottom sediments and their amount in rivers and reservoirs is constantly increasing due to soil erosion as a result of improper farming, as well as the regulation of river flow.

Organic substances-enter the water from domestic, agricultural or industrial wastewater. Their decomposition occurs under the influence of microorganisms and is accompanied by the consumption of oxygen dissolved in water. If there is enough oxygen in the water and the amount of waste is small, then aerobic bacteria quickly turn them into relatively harmless residues. Otherwise, the activity of aerobic bacteria is suppressed, the oxygen content drops sharply, and rotting processes develop.

Pathogenic microorganisms and viruses are found in poorly treated or completely untreated sewage drains of settlements and industrial facilities. Once in drinking water, pathogenic microbes and viruses cause various epidemics, such as outbreaks of salmonellosis, gastroenteritis, hepatitis, etc. In urban areas, the spread of epidemics through public water supply is now rare. Food products may be contaminated, such as vegetables grown in fields that are fertilized with sludge after domestic wastewater treatment (from German. Schlamme-dirt). With the development of the food, chemical, and agricultural industries, the volume of waste water that pollutes the environment, as well as water bodies, increases [2]

This phenomenon leads to a violation of the ecological balance in water systems, has a detrimental effect on organisms

Such discharges complicate the environmental situation, cause damage to the national economy, and increase the cost of preparing water taken from the water source. Taking into account that more than 1000 harmful substances are normalized in the water of water bodies of economic, drinking and cultural water use, the task of control becomes the construction of treatment facilities.

The main sources of wastewater generation are:

- Various discharges into reservoirs;

- Chemical discharges;

- Emergency drains to the sewer;

- Dilution of various substances with water and discharge them into the sewer.

The total waste water consumption, provided that the emergency drain is discharged into the sewer, is about 446 m3 / day.

Currently, the construction of wastewater treatment plants and wastewater treatment is very relevant.

The use of treatment facilities provides for the averaging of industrial wastewater, the use of separate mechanical and joint biological treatment of industrial, chemical and household wastewater with subsequent post-treatment and treatment of sediments and their further use in production, in everyday life, as well as in agriculture. To improve the quality of wastewater treatment, it is recommended:

- Standard treatment facilities for mechanical treatment of domestic wastewater;

- primary vertical settling tanks of industrial wastewater with a settling time of at least 2 hours and an efficiency of reducing the concentration of suspended substances by 40%;

- Biological post-treatment ponds;

- Facilities for the treatment of sediments, vacuum filters, with a descending web, as well as reserve silt sites with drainage.

The proposed methods of wastewater treatment can increase the efficiency of reducing the concentration of suspended substances.

The study of wastewater after use showed a high concentration of organic and biogenic substances, which indicates the need to use the latest treatment facilities.

Sanitary rules and regulations for the protection of surface water from pollution, oblige water users to systematically monitor the operation of treatment facilities, water in reservoirs or watercourses above the sewage discharge and at the nearest water use points. At the same time, it is indicated that the control procedure is coordinated with the bodies of the Sanitary and Epidemiological Service (SES), depending on the local conditions at the water body and the type of water use. [2]

Therefore, the main task is to ensure reliability both in the treatment of wastewater before discharge into reservoirs, and when reusing them in circulating and closed water management systems.

This is caused not only by the need to ensure the smooth operation of these systems, but also by the need to guarantee the environmental safety of water sources and reservoirs when wastewater is discharged into them.

The choice of means of measuring the component composition of water bodies is determined by the set of controlled ingredients. This, in turn, is due to the methods of analysis adopted by the laboratory, taking into account chemical, physical, or biological properties. Water control of water bodies in the points of economic drinking and cultural and domestic water use in the aspects of hygienic requirements, provided by the simplest laboratory devices produced by the domestic industry.

When determining the quality of a substance, it is necessary to determine the substance that is subject to priority control.

When choosing, it is necessary to take into account the hazard class, i.e. the presence in industrial effluents of the most dangerous substances found in the control regions. Therefore, in the operation of water treatment plants, as well as in the construction of new facilities, along with economic ones, it is necessary to take into account the indicators of their operational reliability. These indicators characterize the safety and maintainability of structures in various operating modes and the maintainability of limiting elements and equipment.

Thus, the material base of the control service can be provided with equipment of domestic production, which will allow to assess the environmental safety, the work of water treatment facilities in wastewater disposal systems.

The operation of many treatment plants and previously treatment facilities provides for their dewatering on vacuum filters, centrifuges, and in most cases storage of liquid sediments in storage tanks is carried out, only in rare cases resort to burning solid sediments. Sometimes the overflow of sludge storage tanks and sludge storage facilities leads to emergency discharges of all biological treatment facilities, showing that they are all overloaded.

In recent years, there has been a huge leap in the field of wastewater treatment and recycling. Precipitation processing is largely determined by the amount of precipitation.

The use and implementation of some methods of processing sewage sludge allow it to be used for production:

- Organic and organ mineral fertilizers for agricultural fields, meadows, gardens, parks;

- To improve the structure of cultivated soils;

- feed additives for animals, birds, fish, fur-bearing animals.

- Production of protein-vitamin silt, amino acids, protein, and technical vitamin B12 from active sludge;

- Commercial products from organic sewage sludge, resin, gasoline, kerosene, wax;

- Crude oil as a liquid fuel with a high calorific value;

- Commercial products from fat-containing waste water waste;

- Technical fats;

- grease lubricants;

- High-quality lanolin soap;

- Mixtures for road surfaces;

As a result of treatment with activated sludge sorbents, activated carbon can be obtained, used for medicinal purposes, and from all organic sediments, crude oil, as a liquid fuel with a high calorific value.

Treated wastewater from biological ponds is fed to agricultural irrigation fields.

Disposal of sewage sludge by pyrolysis processing together with crushed solid household waste is the most relevant solution for today. Mixing these two types of waste brings the moisture content of the mixture to 70-80%, which eliminates mechanical dehydration.

This allows us to solve the problem of eliminating and using household waste and sewage sludge, which, due to the presence of harmful substances, cannot be processed in agriculture.

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LANGUAGE FEATURES OF USMON AZIM POETRY

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ABSTRACT

This article analyzes the peculiarities of the folk poet of Uzbekistan Usmon Azim lyricism, his artistry, skill in the use of words, as well as the importance of stylistic figurines such as rifma, anaphora, rhetorical interrogative sentences, antithesis, acromogram, oksayumoron and their specific structure, important language features of the poet.

KEYWORDS: *Rifma, Anafora, Rhetorical Interrogative Sentence, Antithesis, Acromonogram, Stylistic Figure, Oksoyumor, Individual Analogies.*

INTRODUCTION

One of the poets who has his own word in the current Uzbek literature, has a specific direction, which is not like any poet or writer's path, has a specific poetry reading tone, is the people's poet of Uzbekistan Usmon Azim. Among poets and writers, Usmon Azim is also distinguished by his loyalty to national traditions and values. The poet writes the following about the word value: "you do not know what to write in youth, you live with the same question whether your age has realized the abundance of what you write in the past and hope to be able to write so much. As you approach literature, you learn to be sensitive to speech." Usmon Azim also has his own language, which will provide the musicality of his poems, today will be at the center of our analysis. The poems of the poet are rich in beautiful analogies, hysteria, in general poetic arts. At the same time, the poet, as Oybek noted, does not sacrifice meaning for rhyme. Each Swan shines like a precious stone placed on the ring. In his language there are no dry, colorless words at all.

Goh quruq navdada barg bo'lib yuribman.
Goh zamon yo'lida tinch kezar ruhim,
Gohida kajraftor charx bo'lib yuribman.
Boshimga tog' kabi g'amlarim ko'pdir,

Dunyoga tashlamay-mard boʻlib yuribman.

In these lines, we can see an outline of a stylistic figurehead anaphora. Anaphora is based on the repetition of words or combinations in the Egyptians in these poetic works. Thinkers of the ancient world believed that the constant beginning of the sentence in one word adds charm to speech, assures its solemnity and vitality. Professor Suyun Karimov argues that the anaphora should be viewed not only as an ornament of speech, an external sign, but also as a means of meaning. In the creativity of Usmon Azim, many anaphoras can be met.

Menga nima kerak zaminda? Axir,
Menga nima kerak tashvishli olam!
Meni sudrab borar musiqa –gʻovur,
Meni quchogʻiga olar restoran.
Or, if not, in his poem “Xavotir”:
Mening oʻng qoʻlim bor,

Mening soʻl qoʻlim.
Oʻng tomonim- boʻm-boʻsh,
Soʻlida- yurak.
Yuraksiz tomonda,
Yuraksiz boshim ham boʻlishi kerak.

In this poem, along with the anaphora, one can also see the antithesis. Antithesis occurs by the use of words in this, contradictory meanings. As Rumi says, the whole thing is beautiful. The use of the right and macro antonyms in the Egyptians, words of contradictory meanings in the style of the heart and the heartless, served to explain the meaning more widely.

Muvozanat - qiynoqsiz qiynoq,
Muvozanat - eng bebaxt baxtim,
Muvozanat - ey, rangsiz bayroq -
Qachon sening qulaydi taxting?

In Egypt, several stylistic figuras were used. The three-fold return of the word balance is anaphora, and the sentence My Unfortunate happiness is a beautiful example of an oksayumoron. Oksyumoron is also a kind of antithesis. In it, the word will be in a compound form, from contradictory meaningful words will come up with a new one, in which the meaning of each of them is preserved. And this meaning gives the word melody, increases its impact strength. At the end of the verse, the rhetorical interrogative sentence also used increased the harmony, quality of meaning. Or:

Boysun tog’lari – yurak,
Boysun tog’lari – ertak.
Koʻzni yum-da, tinglab koʻr.

In many poems of the poet we can see beautiful examples of anaphora. As already mentioned above, anaphora that is, the beginning of several couplet’s with the same word, adds charm to speech:

Dilda tushnuksiz qadar -
Tan og’riqqa toʻladi:
Noma’lum sog’inchlarda
Oʻrtana boshlaydi jon.

Nogahon bir kabutar
Derazamga qo‘nadi –
Qo‘ngan kabi bir ilinj,
Qo‘ngan kabi bir imkon.

Or even during this poem we will meet the repetition of this stylistic figurehead:

Qayerdan kelayapsan?
Qaydan chiding, jonivor?
Qaydadir birov, men deb
Aqlidan ozmadimi?

In couplet, the lyrical hero is turning to the pigeon. As we know, the pigeons first performed the task of carrying a letter. However, the lyrical hero sees the pigeon coming to his window. However, there is no message from any letter in the pigeon. Then the lyrical hero turns to him and waits, waits for the opportunity from the pigeon. So where did someone go crazy for me, did they say me? - He asks with hope. However, neither hopes the pigeons nor have neither letter. Now the location of the pigeon, the task it performed, was occupied by various techniques.

Iztirobdan
Yurak yuksalib borar,
Teranlashib *borar,*
Borar kenglashib,
Go‘shtlikdan
Asabga aylanib borar,
Tobora boradi ruhga tenglashib

These lines used the acromonogram figurehead. This figure corresponds to the art of tashbeh in literature. In the acromonogram, which sentence ends in a quadrilateral or a byte, the second begins with the same unit. Through such a repetition of the word arrival, we can observe this phenomenon. Or, if not, you can also meet it in the poem “a note to be handed to people before starting their life”:

O‘zingni yig’ishtir zarrama- zarra.

Zarrama- zarra o‘zingni qur.

As soon as you come to life, ask yourself what to do. Mother brings you into the world, brings you up. But he cannot fulfill your task with you for a lifetime. You did not come to the world in vain. You are scattered in this endless world. But find yourself in the same Infinity. Build yourself every day, Reform. In humanity, you are also, which means that in life create your own place, the poet beautifully created the meaning using exactly the acromonogram.

Men baxtdan bebaxtlig’ topdim - oqibat gap shunda,
Rohatdan zahmatni topdim - oqibat gap shunda.
Shafqatu rahmatni topdim deb o‘yladim bekor,
Qarg’ishu la’natni topdim - oqibat gap shunda.

An excellent example of rifma has been used in this couplet of Usmon Azim. Rifma that is, in rhyme, the word can also be repeated in word combinations. In a place where I find happiness invaluable, pleasure hard to find, compassion and mercy, in fact, to find curses and curses is the original law of life. So what we know to be true can be either a lie or a mistake. We find the concept of happiness rather laborious, blissful. Well, these concepts mean that you will see with what eye you look at the world. Ray if you seek light, you will see darkness if you want darkness. And in another poem we meet rifma:

Ko‘ngil – *shunday yaralar,*
So‘z - *shunday yaralar,*
She’r – *shunday yaralar…*

In the work of the poet we meet a lot of specific individual analogies. Each of its corn is rich in amazing finds. In his poem “memory from childhood”:

Men esa yuribman dashtda – mol boqib

G’amda uvalangan – qarigan bola.
Besado og’riqda kunlar o‘tar oqib,
Ko‘ksimda kuz kabi jim nola.

In the poem, the mother of the lyrical hero leaves for cotton in the autumn, while his father will have already died back from Siberia. When the mother is making cotton wool for her children, the child feeds the mole in the steppe. The death of his father, the raising of his mother's goose with cotton wool, indicates the presence of a quiet moaning in the soul of the child as autumn.

Yulduzlar sen uchun porlar ehtimol,
Sen uchun ehtimol bahorlar kelar.
Ehtimol bu dunyo sen uchun yaralgan,
Anov, taqdir esa – faqat sen uchun
Nega u tashlandiq uy kabi g’arib?

There are some cases when one forgets about himself, lives his life not for himself, but for others, the poet compares their fate to the abandoned house. Every nation and nation will lay such noble ideals that their destiny will live by itself, that they will build it himself, that he will not give it to someone else in the composition of these Egyptians.

The poem “Two memories from childhood” is one of the autobiographical works of the poet. Symbolically depicted “winter” is the childhood of Usmon Azim. Patch robe and moles on arrival reads “Winter” “Alpomish”, in which the leg froze, the dream is a coat and warm gloves. In the imagination of appears Alp and Oybarchin.

U payt kitob oq’ir edi qish,
Hayajondan titrab tovushi.
Qish – zindondan chiqqan Alpomish,
Qish – Barchinning siniq nolishi.

If the winter is likened to silver, purity, goodness, and some to coldness and darkness, then the Usmon Azim is an individual use of winter, to Alpomish it and resemble it all – this is a sign of how much the creator has a vocabulary and mastery.

In general, the poet does not use the word for nothing in each of his poems, all the compliments and pictorial means he uses have a specific place in the excellent output of his literary works. As Usmon Azim he said:

Mening uchun qiziqmas - hech ham!

Birovlarning yolg’on to‘qishi.
Menga zarur – “Yo, Rahmon!” desam
Yuragimning noxos o‘sishi.
Nima kerak menga aslida
Bushing baxt qushi qo‘nmog’i?
Menga muhim: qismat dastida
Halol yashab, hallo o‘lmog’im.

Since a person lives in life, he needs Intelligence, Intelligence, Energy and honesty for him. However, without honesty, the remaining two cannot give a person peace of mind. Usmon Azim lives according to this rule, blessed is doing creativity. He is one of the creators of Uzbek poetry. He is not only a poet, but also a skillful translator, playwright and film director. Usmon Azim Cholpon, Usmon Nasir, Gafur Gulom, Mirtemir, Maksud Sheikhzadeh, the first wave belonging to Askad Mukhtar, Erkin Vohidov, one of the most prominent representatives of the third wave that came into our literature after the second wave associated with the name Abdulla Oripov. Three waves determined the level, level and essence of Uzbek literature in the 20th century. Usmon Azim was the first to receive the new biro hang – folklore in Uzbek poetry. The folklore poem, which began with the verses “the caravan saw camels bursting, my yore bursting in Nortuya”, which became his song, became very quickly popular among el. Even today his fame has not decreased. The use of ancient tones in modern poetry on this occasion is an important literary phenomenon, connected with which the poet knew the work of Usmon Azim, – writes Karomat Mullahujayeva.

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FEATURES OF METHODS OF OPTIMISING CALCULATION OF PARAMETERS THE COMBINED SOLAR POWER INSTALLATIONS

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ABSTRACT

In given paper use of solar water heaters for processes of the industrial factories is observed. Besides, the analysis of the results gained on experimental installation is presented. However settlement results showed that in the chosen range of temperature its growth leads to increase in total efficiency of installation, as efficiency a steam power cycle raises more intensively, than decreases к.п.д. Photo batteries. It is known that the least decrease in efficiency with temperature growth is characteristic for photo converters on the basis of gallium arsenide. Thus, essential raise of efficiency of the combined photo thermodynamic solar power installations has a consequence considerable martempering of their technical and economic characteristics.

KEYWORDS: *Solar Power, Mathematical Model, Thermodynamic Transformation, Battery, Temperature.*

INTRODUCTION

Questions of calculation of the combined solar power installations were observed by many authors [1, 2, 3]. Simpl expressions for definition of the basic power parameters of the combined systems have been offered. On the basis of these settlement techniques calculations of parameter's of the combined solar power installations were made, their efficiency, magnitude of specific holdings and a power production were defined. Besides, problems of sampling of optimum sizes of collecting channels, design features of collecting channels, limits of operating temperatures for achievement of peak efficiency were solved, etc.

Let's analyze more simple and exact enough design procedure of key parameters of the combined systems, offered in-process [2].

For the purpose of optimization of parameters of the observed combined solar power installations the mathematical model is developed, allowing to carry out alternative and optimizing calculations at various inducted initial data.

The report volume allows to result only basic used settlement relationships:

The rate of flow of the solar radiation getting on station, is equal

$$q_S = S \cdot F \qquad (1.1)$$

Where: S - density of a stream of a direct solar radiation,

F - The total aperture square parabolic cylindrical concentrators.

Electric power of photo batteries of combined station $_{NE}$ makes:

$$N_Э = q_S \cdot \eta_0 \cdot \varepsilon \cdot \eta_{PV} \qquad (1.2)$$

η_0 - optical EFFICIENCY of concentrators,

η_{PV} - EFFICIENCY of photo batteries taking into account extent of concentration of radiation and an operating temperature,

ε - a stacking factor of a face-to-face surface of the radiation detector photo cells.

Electric power is equal in the steam-turbine part of station:

$$q_T \, \eta_{TH} = q_S \, \eta_0 \, (\eta^{reC}_{hl} - \eta_{PV}) \, \eta_{TH} \qquad (1.3)$$

η_{TH} - efficiency of thermodynamic transformation taking into account efficiency of the turbine, the oscillator, pumps and losses at a heat transfer.

Thermal losses in the solar radiation receiver develop of actually radiation losses and the convective convective heat exchange in an aerosphere

$$\square = F_{fs} \, [k\sigma \, \square - k\sigma \, T_a^4 + \alpha^a_{conv} \, (T_{fs} - T_a)] \qquad (1.4)$$

Where F_{fs} - the square free (without the thermal insulation) receiver surfaces, T_{fs} - absolute temperature of this surface, T_a - air temperature, k - receiver radiation coefficient, α^a_{conv} - factor of the convective convective heat exchange in an aerosphere.

Heat transfer calculation in the chilling channel of the receiver of a solar radiation which simultaneously is the steam plant of a thermodynamic part of station, is defined by the equation of thermal balance:

$$q_T = G_{wfc} \, (h_{1c} - h_{2c}) \qquad (1.5)$$

Where G_{wfc} - the working medium charge (or a special cooler in case of the double-circuit circuit design) in the chilling channel, h_{1c} and h_{2c} - a working medium enthalpy on an exit and a channel entry, and also the equation of a heat transfer from photo cells to a working medium:

$$qT = \square (t_c - t_{wf})df + \square (t_c - t_{wf})df \quad (1.6)$$

Here K_{ec} and K_{ev} - surface-area factors on economizer and evaporative channel sections, t_c and t_{wf} - temperatures of photo cells and a working medium, f_{ec} and f_{ch} - the squares of a flowed about surface economizer a section and the channel as a whole.

In-process [2] it is in more details shut down on dependence of efficiency of the photo battery on concentration of a solar radiation and temperature. It is known that the least decrease in efficiency with temperature growth is characteristic for photo converters on the basis of gallium arsenide. However the literary data about their efficiency over the range temperatures 100-200^{0}C and concentration to 100 is small and are appreciably inconsistent.

In FTI of A.F.Ioffe of the Russian Academy of Sciences experimental researches of efficiency of monocrystal GaAs-elements in the specified range of temperature and concentration are spent. These elements have been specially made for work in the concentrated stream of a solar radiation. The gained experimental data are approximated by the equation expressing dependence efficiency Elements from concentration and temperature to within ± 0,5 absolute processes (fig.1). Apparently from this drawing, efficiency of GaAs-elements over the range temperatures 150-200^{0}C With makes 19 - 17 % [2].

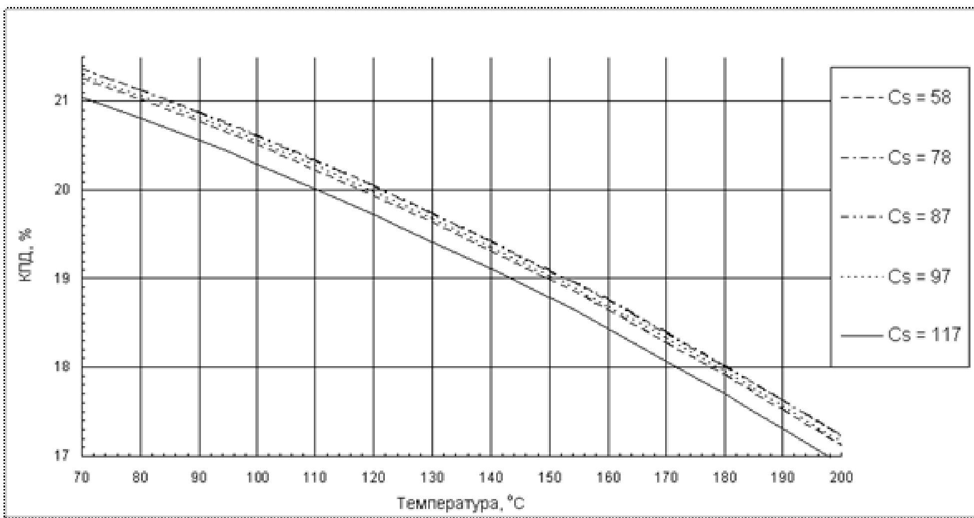

Fig.1. Dependence efficiency Elements from concentration and temperature to within ± 0,5 absolute processes [2]

Optimizing calculations are spent over the range working medium temperatures in front of the turbine 150-200^{0}C and concentration of a solar radiation 80-100. As with growth of temperature efficiency of the photo battery decreases, and a steam power cycle, on the contrary, increases, it is natural to expect some optimum providing peak efficiency of combined installation. However settlement results showed that in the chosen range of temperature its growth leads to increase in total efficiency of installation, as efficiency a steam power cycle raises more intensively, than decreases к.п.д. Photo batteries. Hence, the required optimum is at the temperature exceeding 200^{0}C, however for this area there are no experimental data by efficiency of GaAs-elements. Extrapolation in this area would be unreliable.

Total к.п.д. Gross the one-circuit combined installation in the observed range of temperature and concentration makes from 0,276 to 0,295, and efficiency Net taking into account an auxiliary power requirements, including transformation of a direct current in variable, from 0,256 to 0,277. For double-circuit installation efficiency Gross makes from 0,256 to 0,274, and efficiency Net from 0,230 to 0,245. As appears from this data, efficiency of the combined photo thermodynamic solar power installation in 1,5-2 times exceeds efficiency of the photo-electric and steam-power solar installations applied separately.

Results of calculations show also that for one-circuit installation at temperature in front of the turbine 150, 175 and 200^{0}C the share of the steam-turbine part of installation in its total power makes accordingly 0,45; 0,49 and 0,53, and for double-circuit 0,42; 0,47 and 0,51.

Higher efficiency of the combined solar power installation cannot in itself testify is univocal to its advantage without conducting of a technical and economic estimation. The spent estimation of specific capital outlays showed that they make for one-circuit installation from 1700 to 1850 dollars/kw, and for double-circuit installation from 2050 to 2200 dollars/kw in the observed range of temperature and concentration.

As many aspects of the equipment necessary for creation of combined solar installations, by the industry it is not made, the estimation of capital outlays, naturally, is connected with a row of assumptions. So for example, us it is accepted that cost of unit of the square of the GaAs-photo battery in 10 times exceeds cost of unit of the square of the silicic photo batteries which price is known. Cost of concentrating system develops of cost of mirrors, the oporno-rotary device on which mirrors, the electric drive and an automatic-control system fasten. Cost of the glass polished mirrors according to industrial glass Institute at their order not less than 5 thousand м2 makes 100 dollars for 1 м2. Cost of the oporno-rotary device (OPU) is sized up on materials of the outline sketch of the module параболоцилиндрического the concentrator custom-made ENIN by one of project institutes in the early nineties. At specific metal consumption OPU of 43,4 kg on 1 ^{м2} the aperture square of the module its specific cost in the modern prices makes 86,8 dollars/m2. Analogous assumptions are accepted on a control system of twirl of the module, on system of transformation of a direct current in variable, etc.

Certainly, the data cited above on specific holdings is rough. Their real value can be defined only under the design-budget documentation at design engineering. However, it is possible to consider that our estimation specific investment has an error no more ±20 %. We assume that on the average specific capital outlays in the combined solar power installation make 2000 dollars/kw. It in 4-5 times is less than, for example, for photo-electric installation on the basis of flat photo-electric modules with Si-elements and in 2,25 less, than for the steam-turbine solar power stations of firm of the Billiard pockets built in the USA. Thus, essential raise of efficiency of the combined photo thermodynamic solar power installations has a consequence considerable martempering of their technical and economic characteristics.

It is necessary to note that despite the numerous approved and recommended methods of calculation of the combined systems, sampling of effective alternative it is represented enough challenge as system effectiveness depends on numerous factors. More simpl and economic solutions of this point in question allow to use solar energy effectively. For this purpose conducting of comparative calculations and the analysis of efficiency of various circuit designs, and also optimization of parameters and modelling of regimes of their work is necessary. On this basis it is possible to choose and recommend the most rational, technological and economic system, and also a technique of their calculation.

The combined systems count by an union of methods of calculation of separate subsystems in the general model and the subsequent optimization of the general criterion function. We observe power balance and an engineering design procedure of the main subsystem - flat and параболоцилиндрического a collecting channel more low.

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AUTOMATED SYSTEMS FOR MONITORING AND ACCOUNTING OF ELECTRIC ENERGY CONSUMPTION IN THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

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ABSTRACT

The rapid pace of economic development, taking into account the methods of managing the market, determines very strict requirements for taking into account the consumption of electricity. These requirements can be met precisely and completely by creating the most modern high-tech automated systems of electricity management and accounting (ASKUE).

KEYWORDS: *Software, Automated Systems, ASKUE, Telecommunications, Communication Channels, Measuring System.*

INTRODUCTION

The transition of the economy to market-based management methods imposes strict requirements for the reliability and efficiency of accounting for electric energy. These requirements can be met only by creating automated systems for monitoring and accounting for electricity (ASC), equipped with modern devices for accounting for electricity consumption. Existing outdated induction electric energy meters are not suitable for such tasks. In the Resolutions of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan of 05.06.2009 No. 150, of 22.08.2009 No. 245, of 01.11.2013 No. 295 establishes the procedure and rules for replacing existing electric energy meters with modern electronic devices for household consumers and economic entities, indicating the terms for replacement and connection to the Automated System for Accounting and Controlling Electric Energy Consumption. JSC "Uzbekenergo" is personally responsible for the implementation of the above-mentioned government decisions, as well as for ensuring the protection of the Automated System of Accounting and Control of Electricity Consumption from distortion of readings and unauthorized access to information. The procedure and general requirements for certification of automated systems of commercial electricity metering (hereinafter referred to as ACME) are regulated by the State Standard of the Republic of

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Uzbekistan O'z DSt 8.038: 2014 "GSI RUz. Electric power monitoring and metering systems are automated. Methods and means of verification"

The use of personal computers (PCs) with specialized software (software) as part of the automated control System gives these systems additional flexibility. In addition to solving the main task of ensuring the functioning of the automated control system, these PCs can provide solutions to a number of applied tasks for assessing the state of electric power systems and the reliability of measurements, for example, identifying energy losses and locating the locations of these losses.

The rapid pace of economic development, taking into account market methods of management, dictates very strict requirements for accounting for electricity consumption. These requirements can be met unambiguously and in full due to the creation of the most modern high-tech automated systems of control and accounting of the electric power (ASKUE).

Given that the technical means and, accordingly, the technical park are developing by leaps and bounds, which is associated with the constant improvement of the electronic element base, telecommunications communication channels, designed today to be a medium for data transmission in a variety of control systems, including in complexes of automated systems for commercial electricity metering, should be at least one step ahead of the necessary requirements for today (capacity, speed, etc.) of data exchange systems.

The introduction of automated systems will allow you to quickly monitor and analyze the modes of electricity and power consumption by its main consumers, and will allow you to optimally manage the load of consumers. Using the ACME, it will be possible to collect and generate data at power facilities, collect and transmit information to the upper management level, as well as generate data on this basis for the purpose of conducting commercial settlements between electricity suppliers and consumers. ASKUE will simplify banking operations when making payments to consumers.

The composition of the technical means of the ASKUE includes:

- electricity meters equipped with sensors-converters that convert the measured electricity into electromagnetic pulse signals or digital codes;
- data collection and transmission devices (USDS), which are designed to collect information from meters and transmit it to the upper levels of management;
- Information processing tools.

The necessity and significance of each of the above-mentioned technical means in the success of the ASC system are indisputable. However, telecommunications communication channels are rightfully one of the main components of the ASKUE complex. The lack of communication channels or their unsatisfactory condition can serve not only as a deterrent to the implementation of the automated control system or the inefficient use of the complex, but also, as often happens, to the system's failure.

The choice of communication channels, as well as the selection of equipment should be made at the design stage of the automated control system, taking into account the requirements for ensuring service and technological communication with objects.

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Today, they are widely used as communication channels:

- satellite communication systems;
- fiber-optic communication lines;
- powerful mobile communication systems;
- Wireless data networks (BSPDS).
- Wireless network electricity meter.

Tasks of the ASKUE as a measuring system. The main purpose of electric energy accounting is to obtain reliable information about the amount of produced, transmitted, distributed and consumed electric energy and capacity in the wholesale and retail market.

Control of the reliability of electricity metering is achieved by monthly drawing up the balance of the received and released electric energy, taking into account the losses and consumption of electric energy for their own needs. The balance is based on the readings of electric energy meters taken at 24 hours local time of the last day of each billing month. The currently accepted manual recording of meter readings, which is used to compile the electricity balance, is not completely correct and leads to additional errors, since it is difficult to ensure simultaneous and error-free recording of these readings, especially with a large number of monitored meters.

To date, the State Enterprise "TSOMU" agency "Uzstandart" has created a mobile laboratory on the basis of a car brand DAMAS. Scope of application: this mobile laboratory is based on the DAMAS car in the areas of alternating current in electrical networks and is designed for checking single-and three-phase electric meters, alternating current and current and voltage transformers.

Verifiable means of measurement: AC electrical energy meters, accuracy classes 0.5 and lower for active energy 1.0 for reactive energy. Voltage transformers accuracy class 0.5 and lower.Current transformers accuracy class 0.5 and lower

Summarizing the above, it can be argued that wireless networks provide an opportunity not only to quickly and with a high degree of reliability to deploy, expand or upgrade an existing telephone or universal data network, providing access to it for both remote and hard-to-reach subscribers, but also to provide new services in an optimized manner without completely upgrading existing networks. The latter is important in the aspect of building systems in the conditions of an operating enterprise.

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MODERN METHODS OF WORKING WITH SCIENTIFIC COMPETENT YOUNG PEOPLE AND THEIR CHARACTERISTICS

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of the youth policy of any state is to strengthen the economic and political potential of the country in advance, that is, to create the future reserves of the foundations of statehood, to lay the foundation for economic, social and political development. The implementation of youth policy, firstly, imposes specific tasks and responsibilities on the state, and secondly, sets a number of requirements for young people, such as education, acquisition of modern skills, finding a place in society, becoming a useful person for himself, his family and society. One of the important factors in ensuring not only social stability, but also the social development of the country as a whole is the implementation of an effective state policy in the field of educating young people with scientific potential and the improvement of mechanisms and technologies for its implementation. This, in turn, increases the need to develop a model of public policy on youth in general, the issues of long-term scientific potential of the younger generation, using innovative mechanisms and technologies that synthesize global standards and national-regional characteristics.

KEYWORDS: *Youth, politics, science, democratic thinking, society, democratic society, intellectual youth, education, higher education, entrepreneurship, young scientists, youth policy, law, crisis, youth issues,*

INTRODUCTION

The transition from one socio-political formation to another in the Republic of Uzbekistan has created specific contradictions in the problems of young people, as well as in all spheres of society. The issue of the balance of youth with society has entered a critical phase. Conflicting processes have given rise to the need for creativity. Building the essence of the issue on the basis of creativity, initiative, national values has become a criterion for saving society from crises.

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Today's youth of Uzbekistan is a generation of historical period. Because they came to life in the conditions of exchange of one formation with another. Systemic changes have led to changes in thinking and consciousness. Because if the consciousness does not change, there will be no people who are able to live in the new conditions. Therefore, young people had to understand themselves at a time when economic, social and political conflicts and tensions have multiplied, to find the right path, not to get bogged down in problems, to form new values. In times of crisis, the demand for courageous, enterprising, progressive, intelligent and active people also increases. While the fate of today's society depends on the older generation, the fate of the future society depends on today's youth, their aspirations, potential, values, dreams, activism in building a new society. One of the key factors in building a democratic society is learning to live in such a society.

Living in a democratic society requires knowing the principles of that society and how to use them. The main purpose of all state documents developed and adopted on youth is to encourage young people, who are the backbone of the country, in the areas of development and personal development, to create the necessary opportunities for their future and growth.

Organizing the entry of young people into society on the basis of creativity and ingenuity is a characteristic feature of advanced countries, which includes youth education, health, employment, environmental cleanliness, family protection, social protection of young people, access to life, housing. Issues take precedence.

High morality and worldview, the use of world civilization and the processes of scientific and technological progress, confidence in democratic principles, understanding, strength, power and potential for the prosperity of the state and the development of his family,[1] honesty, integrity, determination, purity, loyalty The inculcation of universal values in the spiritual psyche of young people, the respect for these human qualities in society[2], the formation of legal knowledge and thinking are among the factors that facilitate the entry of young people into society and ensure the desired goal.[3] "It should be noted that each new generation requires a new history, creates and improves it."[4]

MAIN PART

In today's intense and controversial times, shaping the minds of young people in the spirit of nationalism naturally makes the issue of protecting young people from ideological threats a pressing issue. The last few years have been marked by dramatic changes around the world. As a result, maintaining their national freedom and liberty at the borders of a world prone to political change is a priority.

The formation of the content of a new modern youth policy in response to various modern threats is a necessity that has risen to the level of not only political but also universal demand. Therefore, the state should strengthen its investment and innovation character in youth policy, and in its implementation introduce a system of special programs of a preventive nature. In this regard, youth policy requires the improvement of new institutional technologies, strengthening systems of work with young people, ensuring their diversity, methodological and methodological knowledge of staff working with young people. Strengthening the principles of working with young people is to attract social investment, ensure the innovative development of young people, the effective use of their initiatives. New modern methods of working with young people require a variety of activities aimed at the well-being of their activities and the formation of their thinking, the general efforts of such disciplines as history, political science, sociology, pedagogy, psychology, ie scientific research. It is a pressing issue to reform and implement all modern methods of working with young people on the basis of national interests. Today, the youth itself is characterized by diversity, diversity, diversity of interests. On the basis of this diversity, the correct definition of work methods for each young person, educating him in the spirit of democratic values is an effective form of protecting young people from destructive ideas. At the same time, internal conflicts in society increase based on the diversity of interests. At the same time, it is natural that the main goal is to unite young people around different interests - to build a civil society, which will be the basis for future stability, peace and prosperity.

The upbringing of the younger generation is a very topical issue, which requires continuity, perseverance and assertiveness in education, modern and effective methods and means of work.

It is science that determines the development of a society and ensures its progress. Strengthening the development of our country, the effective organization of research work in determining the prospects, ensuring cooperation in science, education and industry is a topical issue today. The purpose of research conducted in higher education institutions today can be fundamental, practical, project or experimental-design. Fundamental research programs are aimed at gaining new knowledge and discovering laws in the field of natural, technical and social sciences, as well as creating a scientific basis for the development of applied research and development, lasting up to five years. The applied research programs are a set of research and technological development programs for up to three years, which provide effective solutions to important scientific and technological problems in the priority areas of socio-economic development of the country.[5] Fundamental and applied research is a set of scientific projects funded by the state order, funded, scientific and technical directions, executive organizations, leaders. A research project is a scientific work that defines the topic, goals, objectives and expected results of fundamental and applied research. Particular attention is paid to the implementation of research results in higher education, ensuring their effective use in relevant sectors of the economy.

In 1992, there were 52 higher education institutions in the higher education system of the Republic of Uzbekistan, where more than 340,000 students studied.[6] By 2017, the system of higher education will include 85 higher education institutions, including 19 universities, 2 academies, 38 institutes and more than 10 branches, as well as 12 branches of foreign universities.[7] In recent years, in the training of young professionals with higher education, special attention is paid to quality, not quantity. We can see this in the ongoing reforms in the higher education system. This means that the training of young professionals with higher education is carried out extensively in higher education institutions - universities, institutes and other educational institutions.

After completing the master's program in higher education, which provides fundamental and practical knowledge in some specialties in Uzbekistan, bachelor's degree lasts at least 2 years, and defends a master's dissertation of scientific or scientific-technical content; graduates are awarded a master's degree. A diploma entitling him to engage in professional and scientific activities.For the first time in the Republic of Uzbekistan in 1828 people graduated from the master's degree in 2001. In this regard, President I. Karimov congratulated the masters, as well as the first graduates of academic lyceums and professional colleges on their successful completion. It is known that the introduction of master's education in the training of highly qualified specialists in the system of continuing education is of particular importance. Master's degree education is aimed at providing talented young people with a wide range of knowledge in the field and involvement in research, who are capable of scientific research, want to gain in-depth knowledge of the specialty and have special abilities. Carrying out scientific research work requires a high level of preparation from the researcher, both physically and intellectually, psychologically. It requires the researcher to concentrate, to manage their intellectual potential, to know the methodology and technology of scientific research, not only the skills to use scientific knowledge, but also to some extent analyze them and apply them in practice.

Dissertation - Latin dissertatio - research, review - a scientific work submitted for an academic degree and defended individually in front of the scientific community. The defense of the dissertation first appeared in the universities of German-speaking countries in the middle Ages. From the XVI-XVII centuries it began to spread to other countries. In Uzbekistan, since 1934, the defense of dissertations for the degree of candidate of sciences and doctor of sciences has been carried out.[8]

Today, there are 23 universities, 33 institutes, 2 academies, 1 conservatory, 1 high school, branches of 20 higher education institutions, a total of 91 higher education institutions in the country. There are also prestigious universities in 11 foreign countries. In total, more than 337,000 students and masters study at them.[9]

However, the strong need for highly qualified specialists in higher education institutions, the increase of scientific capacity remains one of the most pressing issues.

Today, out of 27,288 professors and teachers of higher education institutions and their branches in the country, the total number of scientists with the degree of Doctor of Science is 2,643, and the total number of scientists with the degree of Candidate of Science is 8,280. Of the total number of academic degrees, 129 or only 4.9% are doctors of science under the age of 40, and 1168 or 14.1% are candidates of science.

The region with the highest scientific potential is 40.1% in Tashkent, 21.9% in Navoi, 22.4% in Surkhandarya and 23.3% in Syrdarya.

In 2015-2017, 737 people were admitted to the postgraduate education system, of which 16.8% (124) defended their dissertations on time, 32.2% (375) defended their dissertations late, and the remaining 50.9%. i did not protect.[10]

It is also possible to see that there are a number of problems in the establishment of innovation funds in higher education institutions, the timely and effective use of funds, the commercialization of scientific and innovative developments. Undoubtedly, today the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan is the flagship of science in our country. It includes 32 research institutes, including 23 large institutes, a research center, four museums, the Karakalpak regional administration, and the KhorezmMamun Academy.

More than five thousand staff members are conducting research, including 370 doctors and 900 candidates of science, and those with 200 PhD degrees are continuing their research. Since the independence of Uzbekistan, the volume of exports of scientific products of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan has increased 8.2 times.[11]

On February 17, 2018, President of Uzbekistan ShavkatMirziyoyev signed a decree "On measures to further improve the activities of the Academy of Sciences, the organization, management and financing of research activities." It reflects the issues of strengthening the role of science in the innovative development of the economy, increasing the prestige and improving the activities of the Academy of Sciences, the formation of a unified system of management and regulation of research and innovation.

The resolution also outlines the main tasks and activities of the Academy of Sciences, in particular, the development of mechanisms for conducting, strengthening and developing fundamental, applied and innovative research in the natural, technical and social sciences, integration of science with education and production. , participation in international cooperation with research organizations and foundations, as well as participation in the organization and holding of international scientific forums and conferences, participation in the training of highly qualified personnel.

The launch of 5 important initiatives by President Shavkat Mirziyoyev to make the country's youth healthy and educated in all respects and to systematically organize their efforts in the social, spiritual and enlightenment spheres has launched another new stage in the history of youth education in Uzbekistan.

This noble idea of the head of state was met with great interest by the people of Uzbekistan, especially the youth, and in a short time spread throughout the country.

CONCLUSION

Over the past period, the entire necessary regulatory framework has been formed; the activities of postgraduate education institutions, the preparation and defense of doctoral dissertations have been improved in accordance with the established requirements. At the same time, the pace of socio-economic development of the country requires a re-understanding of the experience gained in the context of a one-stage system of postgraduate education, taking into account the best practices of a number of foreign countries in this area. In the current situation, the issues of accelerated development and improvement of the quality of training of scientific personnel, wide involvement of talented youth in science, strengthening the scientific potential of higher education and scientific institutions and its effective use in the innovative development of the republic are of particular importance.

In general, Uzbekistan is doing its best to create modern, advanced and innovative conditions for young people to get an education, acquire a profession and grow into mature people. Because the more attention is paid to the support of the younger generation, their upbringing as spiritually mature, physically healthy, patriotic and selfless, the protection of their rights and interests, the higher its effectiveness. That is why Uzbekistan sees the youth, which is recognized as an active layer of society, not as a "problem", but as a great force for the country's development, a strategic resource of the state. As a result, today highly educated, modern-minded, strong-willed young people are becoming an increasingly decisive force in the future development of the country.

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THE ROLE OF NAMANGAN LIGHT INDUSTRY IN UZBEKISTAN

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ABSTRACT

The article examines the current state of Namangan light industry enterprises and the role of domestic and foreign markets in the production of their products. Light industry is one of the priority sectors in stabilizing the economy of the republic. At present, one of the goals of the light industry is to deepen the processing of raw cotton and supply the finished product. The development of handicrafts, silkworm breeding and the transmission of satin weaving traditions from generation to generation were the main factors in the development of light industry in the region. The fact that light industry products produced in Namangan region find their place not only in the domestic market, but also in foreign markets is a result of the ongoing reforms in our country.

KEYWORDS: *Leather Shoes, Textile, Sericulture, Export, Light Industry, Sewing and Cotton.*

INTRODUCTION

Namangan region is one of the most developed regions of light industry in Uzbekistan. The role of the human factor in the development of the textile and clothing industry in Namangan region is high. The development of handicrafts, silkworm breeding and the transmission of satin weaving traditions from generation to generation were the main factors in the development of light industry in the region. Namangan region is more densely populated than other regions of the country, relatively less fertile land for agriculture, limited access to resources for other industries, which led to the specialization of light industry. At present, the light industry of Uzbekistan is a multidisciplinary industrial complex, which includes 17 different industries: textiles, knitwear, sewing, silk, leather and footwear, porcelain and others [1, pp. 73-74]. The industry produces about 1/5 of the country's industrial products [2, p. 11].

THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

The share of Namangan region in the total volume of light industry products in 2001 was 8.5%, and 55.6% of the region's industrial output accounted for this sector. The share of the light industry in the total number of employees employed in the regional industry is 54.4%. In 2001, there were 473 enterprises in the light industry of the region, consisting of 23 joint-stock companies, 17 joint ventures, 6 communities, 339 private and 88 other types of enterprises, most of which are small enterprises and micro-firms [2, p. 11]. In Namangan region, more than a thousand enterprises specialize in the production of light industry products. From 2008 to 2016, a total of 345 enterprises were established in the network, and about 600 ceased operations. Its share in the total industrial output of the region is 35%.

Between 2008 and 2016, the production of knitwear increased by 170%, garments by 190%, and footwear by 2% [1, pp. 73-74]. Over the years, more than 30 enterprises in the industry have started exporting products and developing new markets. Namangan region accounts for 12% of the country's light industry [1, pp. 73-74]. In 2006-2011, investments in the light industry in the region amounted to 148.7 billion soums, including 41.2% of foreign direct investment. While the volume of light industry production increased 2.2 times during the analyzed years, their exports increased from $ 0.29 million in 2005 to $ 40.6 million in 2011. In 2007-2011, the investment increased by 726 million soums per 1,000 US dollars and exports by 419 million US dollars.

In the light industry of the region in 2011, 16 large, 49 small enterprises, 195 micro-firms, 55 subsidiary farms and about 1,100 family farms produced products. According to the study, Namangan-made men's ready-to-wear shoes and women's knitwear have been able to squeeze goods from China, Korea, Turkey and other countries out of local markets due to their competitiveness. Men's ready-made clothes produced in the country - 44%; knitwear −47 percent; footwear accounts for 60 per cent, while women's footwear − 3 per cent, knitwear − 12 per cent and fabrics 13 per cent.It is obvious that Namangan region can be an example for other regions in the production of some light industry products. However, the issue of increasing the competitiveness of our light industry manufacturers of fabrics, knitwear, ready-made clothes and footwear has not yet been resolved. The following light industry enterprises producing men's ready-made clothes are the leaders in the region in terms of the share of production. “Textile Libos” LLC, IftixorKiyimSanoati”, “DambogPoyabzaliSavdo” for men's footwear, and “Kosonsoy Al-Aziz” Suits and pants, coats, jackets, children's clothes and other ready-made garments produced by these enterprises have buyers not only in the domestic market but also in foreign markets.

Wool is produced in Navoi, Namangan and Fergana regions of the country. Among them, Namangan region accounts for 64.9% of the country's wool production, Navoi region - 31.1%, Fergana region - 4% [3, p. 107]. It is obvious that Namangan region is also a leader in the production of wool.

Light industry is one of the priority sectors in stabilizing the economy of the republic. At present, one of the goals of the light industry is to deepen the processing of raw cotton and supply the finished product. Because it allows you to increase the value from 1.5 to 10 times Currently, there are 8911 light industry enterprises in Uzbekistan, including 2671 textile, 2468 sewing and 1206 knitting enterprises. When analyzing the territorial location of light industry enterprises, Tashkent (14.2%), Fergana region (13.7%), Andijan region (13%) and Namangan region (12.3%) have the highest density of enterprises [4, p. 47].

Today, free economic zones have been established in Navoi (2.2%), Jizzakh region (3.6%), Tashkent region (8%), as well as Khorezm (5.3%), Karakalpakstan (3.6%).), Surkhandarya (3.7%) regions also have a small number of light industry enterprises, including textile enterprises [4, p. 47]. The results of the above analysis show that in Tashkent, Andijan, Fergana and Namangan regions, light industry - textiles, clothing and leather shoes - is well developed.

CONCLUSION

As improving the structure of the light industry is one of the important aspects of sustainable and efficient development of the economy of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the focus should be on ensuring the rational placement of light industry enterprises in the regions and competitive production of products in accordance with international standards. According to scientific research, Namangan and Fergana regions have the largest number of light industry enterprises, accounting for 26.1% and 19.5%, respectively, in the country [3, p. 107]. Namangan region has the advantage of deep processing of cotton fiber, which in turn contributes to the successful development of the textile industry. The textile and clothing industry is one of the traditional industries and plays an important role in the production activities of the region. Today, the total number of enterprises in the field of textiles and garments in the region is 1561, of which 497 are the Industrial Association “Uztextile” [5]. In short, as a result of reforms in the country, the light industry in Namangan region is developing rapidly. The fact that light industry products produced in Namangan region find their place not only in the domestic market, but also in foreign markets is a result of the ongoing reforms in our country.

According to President SH.M.Mirziyoev, “in the textile and leather and footwear industries, it is necessary to fully process local raw materials and sharply increase exports.In this regard, it is necessary to increase the production of high value-added products in the textile and leather industry by 4-5 times by 2025 and ensure exports of $ 8 billion” [6, p. 94] In general, in recent years, technical and technological progress has been taking place in all sectors of the light industry of Uzbekistan. This will increase the competitiveness of our products and increase the position of Uzbek goods in the world market.

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PUBLICATION DIRECTIONS OF UZBEK FOLK TALES

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ABSTRACT

This article analyzes collections of Uzbek folk tales in three directions - originally published fairy tale collections, fairy tale collections based on the repertoire of one narrator, and themed fairy tale collections. From the above considerations, it can be concluded that a broader study of folk tales is one of the most pressing issues today. Nowadays, in the development of storytelling, publishing houses, which are the main link in the delivery of fairy tales to students, need to take this issue seriously. Despite his illness, he continued to collect folklore works. The great Karimov was in great pain because he wanted to observe and study folklore processes in natural conditions, during live performances.

KEYWORDS: *Folklore, Publication, Collection, Fairy Tale, Storyteller, Repertoire.*

INTRODUCTION

In the early twentieth century, the collection, recording, publication and scientific study of works of folklore led to the formation of Uzbek folklore. A number of folklorists, such as Hodi Zarifov, GaziolimYunusov, BuyukKarimi, MuzayyanaAlaviya, Mansur Afzalov, have been actively involved in this work [9, pp. 218-281].

Not only folklorists, but also writers, poets and folklore enthusiasts were involved in the recording and publication of high ideological and artistic samples of folklore. As a result, folk songs, proverbs and riddles, fairy tales and epics, legends and myths, stories and anecdotes were collected and published in thousands of copies in special collections.

The performance of fairy tales, which played an important role among folklore genres, in live, oral traditions, and their publication in book form at a time when traditional forms of life were fading, became one of the new forms of life.

In this article, we have tried to analyze the collections of Uzbek folk tales published in three areas:

1. Study of originally published collections of fairy tales;

2. Learn that the collections are based on the repertoire of a storyteller;

3. Explore themed fairy tale collections.

The first collections of Uzbek folk tales were studied in the first direction.

THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

The first collection of fairy tales published in the Uzbek language was prepared for publication in 1939 by folklorist BuyukKarimov and was published in 30,000 copies. In publishing the collection, B. Karimov used the materials of the Folklore Archive of the Institute of Uzbek Language, Literature and Folklore of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The collection includes a total of 21 fairy tales, with no information about the storytellers. The collection consists of 150 pages and includes the following fairy tales: “Three brothers are heroes”, “MalikaiKhusnabad”, “Thief”, “Three brothers”, “Sword hero”, “Poor girl”, “Tolganoy”, “Forty in three lies” “Lie”, “Forty Lies”, “Ozodachehra”, “Matchon Sufi”, “I Lost My Donkey for Saint”, “Free Fortune Teller”, “Fool”, “Woodman – woodman boy”, “Ur, Knitting”, “The Old Man and the grandma”, “Fox and wolf”,“Fox and rooster”, “Richand tall”,“Lung village”.

As can be seen from the themes of the fairy tales, the collection includes fairy tales on a variety of topics - both magical and domestic, and about animals. The book was published in the old Latin alphabet, which was in effect for that period. B. Karimi explains the small number of fairy tales included in the first collection: “The folklore section of the Uzbek Institute of Language and Literature has not yet identified all the storytellers. Too many tales have not yet been collected. The fairy tales collected at the institute are now included in this collection”[8, p. 12]. It is clear from this that the tales in the collection are significant in that they were first recorded.

In his foreword to the collection of Uzbek folk tales, BuyukKarimov, a folklorist who has worked on Uzbek folk tales for many years, discusses the importance of studying folklore, especially fairy tales. It is about the fact that the creator of folklore works is a hardworking people, its psyche, aspirations, dreams and hopes. Analyzes such tales as “The Thief”, “Forty Lies in Three Lies”, “Matjon Sufi”, “Boy and Novcha”, “Ozodachehra”, “Ur, Mallet” So, in the preface, B. Karimov gives preliminary information about Uzbek folk tales. In addition, he will tell about the master storytellers among the people - HusanboyRasulov, Hasan Khudoiberdiev, Hamrobibi, Boltaboyota, who have mastered the technique of storytelling, selected fairy tales that are suitable for listeners and have the ability to engage them.

Folklorist H. Zarif recalls the difficulties that B. Karimov faced in collecting folklore materials:

“BuyukKarimov has made an unforgettable contribution to the study of Uzbek folklore. He has accumulated a lot of wealth from the epics, fairy tales and proverbs of the Uzbek people. He took an active part in pre-war complex, i.e. folklore, dialectological and ethnographic expeditions, including the Khorezm expeditions of 1930 under the leadership of Ghazi Olim, and the Fergana expeditions of 1935 under the leadership of Hodi Zarif. In those years, it was common to organize folklore expeditions along large buildings, hashars, and canals. Because such public events involved representatives of almost all segments of the population of the Republic, which, of course, was attended by bakhshis, storytellers and singers. For example, BuyukKarimov was an active participant in the art expedition along the Greater Fergana Canal. He participated in the construction of the Tashkent Canals in 1940 and in North Tashkent in 1942, collected a lot of folklore materials, and identified several fairy tales. It was during these expeditions that he fell seriously ill. Despite his illness, he continued to collect folklore works. The great Karimov was in great pain because he wanted to observe and study folklore processes in natural conditions, during live performances. It claimed his life. However, his valuable research, the collection of "Uzbek folk tales" and the rich folklore heritage he wrote became a monument"[6, p. 96].

Not only locals, but also Russian scientists, tourists and officials of the Soviet government did a great job in collecting and recording samples of Uzbek folklore.

The first collection of Uzbek folk tales in Russian can be found in the book "Sarty, Ethnographic Materials" by Russian linguist and ethnographer N.P.Ostroumov, published in Tashkent in 1892.

In the section "Folk tales of the Sarts- Narodnyeskazkisartov" 26 Uzbek folk tales in Russian are included in the collection. N.P.Ostroumov made a significant contribution to the collection and publication of Uzbek folklore for that period. "... But the materials collected by the missionaries on Uzbek folklore did not benefit the tsarist government, but were used by scientists. It should be noted that the materials collected by N.P.Ostroumov and others like him, although of some scientific interest, are of relatively little value from the point of view of our folklore. Because these materials were written not from the direct narrator, but from secondary persons"[6, p. 52].

H. Zarif's opinion that "secondary persons" mean that fairy tales were written not by real storytellers, but by educated people who knew Russian. The collection contains information that the fairy tales were written by students of the Russian-language gymnasium in Tashkent - Said-KasimSagatbaev, SattarkhonAgzamov, HasankhojiToirkhojinov, MahmudkhojiNosirkhojiev and AbdurahmonFarhodi. The only fairy tale "HirsPolvon" was written by Karim Roziq, a storyteller living in Burchmulla village of Bostanlyk district.

The fact that the tales were recorded only in the Tashkent region had an impact on their subject matter. It is clear from the themes of fairy tales that the collection mainly includes fairy tales on a magical theme, and fairy tales on animals and household themes are almost non-existent.

Although the purpose of the scientist's study of the Turkestan region was in fact missionary, the materials he collected are valuable for today. The tales included in the book can be studied as a collection of first published folk tales. The collection mainly includes tales about khans, princes and princesses.

In the preface to the book, N.P.Ostroumov thinks about Uzbek folk tales:"As in Russian fairy tales, in Uzbek fairy tales there are different characters - kings, princesses, palaces, rich merchants, the poor, orphans oppressed by stepmothers, robbers, witches, heroes fighting against them; demonistic images - a greedy old woman, a giant, a fairy, a dragon, a flying horse and a magic bird; you will encounter magical items –Ur, mallet, combs, open tablecloths, hot cups, swords of heroes. The influence of Islam is felt in Uzbek fairy tales. These fairy tales are seen in various dogmatic rituals (prayer, fasting) and images (satan, Hizr)" [10, p. 8].

In addition, the scholar focuses on the fairy-tale traditions of the region. Mainly in the late autumn and winter evenings, when close friends and relatives (up to 10-30 people) gathered, a certain amount of money was collected and this money was given to the narrator and the tale was listened to. Such data show that Tashkent also has a tradition of fairy tales.

From the analysis of the first two collections it is clear that the tales collected by the missionary N.P.Ostroumov were written from among the people, not from direct narrators, but from literate people who slightly edited and translated it. This factor lowers the package value slightly. The tales in the collection of Uzbek folklorist B.Karimov are of great importance for science, as they were written directly by creative storytellers during folklore expeditions.

Fairy tales were published not only in collections, but also in periodicals and literature textbooks, and became widespread among the people. Russian historians, archeologists, orientalists and ethnographers have collected Uzbek folk tales, legends and information about them. For example, a Russian teacher A. Vasilev wrote a fairy tale "KhirsiddinPolvon" from Ismail Buraimov, a student of the Russian school in Yorkurgan in Namangan, and in 1909 published it in the newspaper "TurkestanskieVedomosti" [1, p. 7].

Folklore scholar M.Afzalov, who studied fairy tales, writes that after the 1930s, many folk poets, bakhshis, storytellers and singers were identified, many folklore works were written from them and the best examples of them were published. For example, "The collection compiled by MiyonBuzrukSalihov includes samples of Uzbek folklore, as well as epics, proverbs and plays. The collection includes such tales as "Rich and a tall", "Avom Fortune-teller", "Three Lies", "My whole health". Before giving the text of each fairy tale, the author gives brief information about this fairy tale. The collector tried to tell the tales in his own dialect as much as possible and showed who told each tale, who wrote it, and where it was written"[1, p. 8].

In addition, the collection of Uzbek folk tales prepared for publication by M.Afzalov and H.Rasul in 1953 was supplemented with a number of newly recorded tales, including materials from the first collection prepared for publication by B.Karimiy.

By 1960, two volumes of Uzbek folk tales were prepared for publication. This collection is more perfect than those published so far and differs in that it was written by experts. A total of 196 tales are collected in these two volumes, and the book begins with tales about animals.

The collection mainly includes fairy tales from Andijan, Tashkent, Samarkand, Namangan, Kashkadarya, Fergana and Khorezm. It can be said that these two volumes served as the basis for the collections of fairy tales published in the following years.

In the second direction, the study of collections based on the repertoire of one storyteller, the study of fairy tale collections dedicated to the repertoire of professional storytellers NuraliNurmatoglu and AbdugafurShukurov.

Published by GafurGulom Publishing House in 1983, folklorists ZubaydaKhusainova and BahodirSarimsakov's collection "Kulsa - gul, yiglasa – dur - If he laughs - a flower, if he cries - pearl" is based on the repertoire of folk storyteller AbdugafurShukurov. This uniqueness is determined by the fact that his repertoire consists only of magical tales. "Some of the stories in the collection are based on book sources. However, due to the fact that such plots are often spread orally among storytellers, repeated over several generations, they are structurally subordinated to the genre of fairy tales, moving away from their original sources - short stories and narratives”[5, p. 299]. The collection includes 17 magical fairy tales from the repertoire of fairy tales.

Also, according to the repertoire of NuraliNurmatoglu, the collection “Luqmoni hakim” published by GafurGulam in 1990 includes a total of 63 oral works, including fairy tales, anecdotes, folk tales about Mashrab, folk puppet theater, 53 of which are household tales. It is clear from the observations that N.Nurmat's son told fairy tales with more domestic and humorous content. The main feature of domestic fairy tales is that the events being told are very close to the way of life of the population. Almost ninety percent of the fairy tales in the collection “Luqmoni Hakim” are either domestic or comic tales. This collection also includes fairy tales, various anecdotes and anecdotes on a mixed theme.

Apart from the above two collections, no other book dedicated to the repertoire of a storyteller has been published to date, and in this respect both books are important.

During the years of independence, the publication of fairy tales began to be approached on the basis of new principles. In the past, collections of fairy tales were published that were mixed in terms of themes and did not take into account the age characteristics of students, but today they are published in a single book.

The third direction is the first book on thematic collections of fairy tales “Golden Cradle”, in which the themes of fairy tales are arranged in series [3]. Initially, under the heading “A young man in worry of the country, there were “PahlavonRustam”, “Ahmadjon and Luqmanjon”, “Kiron Botir”, “MuqbilToshotar”, “Son of a chemist rich man”, “Swordsman”, “Guliqahqah”. Fairy tales such as “Bulbuligoyo” are included in the “Good faith” section – “Curved and straight”, “What you sow, you reap”, “Emerald and Precious”, “If you laugh - a flower, if you cry - pearl”, “Golden cradle”, the fairy tales “The lame stork”, “The young man in search of happiness”, “Wisdom and wealth”, “Father's will”, “The day of Chalpak”, “Smart girl”, “Wise girl”, “Ozodachehra” are placed in the column.

The collection does not contain any information about the performer and writer of the tales.

The collections “Fairy Tales of a Scholar Child”, “Fairy Tales of a Wise Child” and “Fairy Tales of a Brave Child” are also themed and are designed to cultivate the child's feelings [2].

The collections include fairy tales that nurture in children such qualities as friendship and loyalty, honesty and justice, honesty and integrity, knowledge and profession, entrepreneurship and hard work, courage and compassion, intelligence and understanding.

The fairy tales “Prince Salmon”, “Diamond Brave” and “Kenja” are included in the section of fairy tales that encourage courage and heroism. Tales "Two comrades", “Judge”, “Doctor and patient”, “Forty lies” to the section of fairy tales that teach politeness and responsiveness, fairy tales such as “The Magic Fish” are included in the section on fairy tales glorifying friendship and loyalty.

Although the collection of fairy tales in the collection in terms of themes is a new approach in the direction of publishing, it is not without some shortcomings from the point of view of

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folklore. In particular, the book does not include information about the authors of fairy tales, the storytellers, when and by whom they were written. This in turn reduced the scientific value of the collection. Also, the publisher E. Erkin did not indicate what sources he used in working on the collection. In some places, the editor's editing is noticeable. For example, in the fairy tale “Bulbuligoyo”, when the prince brings two girls (one is a real princess, one is a monkey-girl) in a box, the king is stubborn, not choosing which one [4, p. 123]. The minister chooses a real princess and advises her to take it away, but the king likes her because the monkey-girl sits on the king’s lap, puts her hand on his neck, and flirts. Then the king takes the monkey-girl and sends the real princess to the prince.

In the perfect collection of Uzbek folk tales, the king, who liked the monkey-girl, looked at the minister and said: This phrase, which reveals the character of the king, is omitted in the collection “Tales of a Brave Child”.

CONCLUSION

In our opinion, scenes and expressions that reflect social relations in the adult world should not be removed, but fairy tales should be separated according to the age characteristics of children. In fact, despite being an adult fairy tale, there are many fairy tales that are adapted to children or whose ideas are subordinated to the ideology of the time.

From the above considerations, it can be concluded that a broader study of folk tales is one of the most pressing issues today. Nowadays, in the development of storytelling, publishing houses, which are the main link in the delivery of fairy tales to students, need to take this issue seriously. Because during the dictatorial regime, submission to time and conditions was one of the surviving forms of fairy tales the goal now is to identify, restore, and disseminate them. Such issues pose urgent and important tasks to researchers.

Also, the adaptation of folk tales to the literary language leads to its historical, geographical environment, the loss of color in the language. It is true that fairy tales grow along with the language and culture of the people in historical processes, but the fact that the collector or publisher brings the antiquity and historical features of fairy tales closer to the norms of literary language complicates the study of folklore.

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CURRICULA FOR TEACHING KARAKALPAK LITERATURE

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ABSTRACT

The article is devoted it from the teacher of literature a great methodical qualification on teaching Karakalpak poetry the types of lessons, the using og methods and lectures correctly. Among them, one of the most important issues is to trach students about poet's creative works through the methods of lectures and its types. One of the most important methodical problems in achieving students knowledge, theoretical conceptions, practice is to teach materials of literary schemcs trough various types of lessons. It from the teacher of literature a great methodical qualification on teaching Karakalpak poetry the types of lessons, the using og methods and lectures correctly in the academic lyceums. Among them, one of the most important issues is to trash students about poet's creative works through the methods of lectures and its types. These methodical issues hasn't been researched enough yet. It is acceptable to use problematic lecture, monographic lecture, scanning lecture, exchandind energy lectures on teaching Karakalpak poetry.

KEYWORDS: *The Process of The Lessons, Literature, Specialist In Literature, Poetry, Poem, Character, Creative Work, Style, Method, Writing, Genres, Language, Training.*

INTRODUCTION

Therefore, the global science "Pedagogy" is going through rapid development and change. There is a wide range of research works on improving student learning skills around the world, based on a competent approach, the quality of teaching Karakalpak literature and the application of theoretical knowledge in practice by students. Over the years of independence, came to the firm conclusion that in the country a new system of training teachers was developed, professional, spiritual and moral training of future teachers determines the quality and effectiveness of teaching in lifelong education. The development of curricula, programs, textbooks of teaching aids in accordance with the requirements of the state educational standard, teaching literature in accordance with the new curriculum and the requirements that the scientific, theoretical, aesthetic and methodological foundations of changes in literary education are facing before literary education through new technologies, ensure the effectiveness of practice at academic lyceums and obtaining deep scientific and practical knowledge, as well as studying the content of technology and the need to develop content. The objectives of the research are:

to acquaint the lyceum students with the essence of the ideas highlighted in the works of President on the cultural heritage, literature, art, independence and holidays of the republic; they must know the works of art that arouse a sense of love for the Motherland, delving into their contents; must know the plots, images, folklore and fiction;

To determine the scientific, theoretical, aesthetic-pedagogical, practical, methodological aspects of the methodology of teaching Karakalpak literature at academic lyceums and determine the level of its study; to identify the features of teaching Karakalpak literature in accordance with the updated pedagogical program and highlight its place in the field of education;

To show the contents of the teaching methodology of Karakalpak literature, the development of scientific sources for compiling curricula and textbooks;

To identify new forms of learning in the cycle of Karakalpak literature using innovative technologies that provides effective educational and practical results;

To be able to use interactive methods in teaching literature lessons, develop quality lesson plans and programs in accordance with standard requirements;

To determine the scientific and methodological foundations and didactic methods of analysis of literary works presented in the program of Karakalpak literature;

To study the scientific and methodological issues of extracurricular activities in the performance of Karakalpak literature and improve methods of literary studies, literary evenings and conferences, as well as develop students' independent thinking skills through extracurricular activities;

A number of studies are being conducted around the world aimed at studying the development of educational thought, including in the following priority areas: determining the territorial and regional features of the development of pedagogical thought; development of historical and methodological principles and criteria for determining the content of education; modeling of the historical path of development and prospects of training scientific and pedagogical personnel. Studies on the use of innovative technologies in teaching have been carried out by such scientists as, these include monographs, dissertations, methodological works of J.*Bateson* [1], *Eigler Pierre* [2], *Langeard Eric* [3], *Gronroos Christian* [4], C.*Gronroos* [6], *Gumesson* [5], Larry L.Ball [6], Davila T., M. Epstein, and R. Shelton [7] along with the traditions of education and upbringing, the organization of new educational forms, attention is also paid to pedagogical thoughts.

The methodological studies indicate the opinions of S.Dalimov [8], K.Yuldoshev [9], B.Tukhliev [10], A.Pakhratdinov[11], K.Yusupov[12] and others on the problems of teaching literature at schools.

A lesson is the main form of teaching. Well-known methodologists K.Yuldoshev, B. Tukhliev, S. Matzhanov, A. Pakhratdinov and others expressed their views on this issue. Professor K.

Yuldoshev gives a theoretical description and information about such types of activities as discussion, travel, competition, and a seminar. [9] Scientist methodist professor A.Pakhratdinov expressed the following opinion in his work: “In general schools, there are still unchanged teaching of Karakalpak literature, even the necessary types of lessons: introduction, mixed, combined, introducing students to new knowledge, a lesson to test students' knowledge, trust and desires, final lesson, repetition lesson and workshop".[11] The opinions expressed need to be further improved from a methodological point of view. Therefore, these opinions apply to schools and the teaching of literature. In our academic lyceum on the basis of teaching literature, we considered it necessary to pay attention to 2 problems. Firstly, we need to study the requirements for a lesson in teaching Karakalpak literature and the form of their organization. Secondly, the main goal was to study and put into practice the methods studied in teaching Karakalpak literature.

In the process of organizing training sessions as the main type, it is necessary to identify the tasks and problems of teaching. Similarly, when teaching Karakalpak literature, in order for the lesson to be of high quality and effective, the following methodological requirements must be preserved:

- The textbook of Karakalpak literature, intended for students, must comply with the state educational standard and program and provide students with a knowledge system;

-exact definition of goals and objectives, their methodological problems in accordance with the state educational standard and the teaching program;

-the need to preserve the educational, pedagogic and developing goals and their unity in the teaching of Karakalpak literature;

- the need to consider the education of students in the spirit of respect for human and national values, the implementation of the national idea and the idea of national independence in the teaching of Karakalpak literature;

-connecting the past of the people with the present day by teaching Karakalpak literature, it is necessary to form in the students' minds a sense of pride in their homeland and people.

Also, during classes it is necessary to observe an individual approach with each student, it is necessary to conduct individual work with capable, talented and poorly performing students, it is necessary to instill the habit of independent work, to independently acquire knowledge, to develop the consciousness and ability of students. At secondary schools and academic lyceums there are features of the use of lesson forms. Firstly, at schools during the lesson it will be advisable to use such types of lessons as a blended lesson, a joint lesson, introducing students to a new educational lesson, an introduction lesson, a repetition lesson, and a game lesson. Secondly, you need to take under the guidance the age-specific features of students, the time of each lesson, and the principles of compiling materials from an easy level to a difficult one. Thirdly, at academic lyceums such types of lessons as a conference, an exchange of views lesson, a lecture, and a seminar increase the students' thinking ability and interest in the lesson. As a result, a spiritual, philosophical, aesthetic feeling and a sense of beauty are formed in the students' minds.

Studies on the use of innovative technologies in teaching have been carried out by such scientists as Skarzynski P and R.Gibson , Paul Trott , Tidd J and J.Bessant], Govindarajan V and C.

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Trimble _ and others. The introduction of such innovations in the educational process is necessary and important. The deepening of theoretical thoughts on Karakalpak literature, the exact conclusions and because of the practical significance of these thoughts, the guidance of pedagogical principles in educating the younger generation are the reasons for the demand for modern teaching methods. Also, the use of interactive technologies in teaching Karakalpak literature has peculiar features.

The use of interactive methods in teaching Karakalpak literature gives the following results: increases students' interest in the subject of literature and activities; training material is mastered firmly; develops the ability of deep and free thinking; a culture of establishing relations is being formed; pupils actively participate in educational activities; creates a convenient psychological environment for study.

The use of interactive methods in the teaching of Karakalpak literature has its own goals and objectives. It is necessary to constantly pay attention to the issues of rules and regulations of interactive technologies used in classes on Karakalpak literature. In addition, students are given freedom of speech and the need to respect each other and ethics of communication are explained. When dividing into groups, it will be useful to give students the right to choose, and then apply the principle of random choice. Based on the results of interactive technologies in the classes on Karakalpak literature, the teacher of literature should take stock and give the participants of the groups appropriate marks.

Opinions are expressed on the methodological issues of using problematic, monographic, moving lectures in teaching Karakalpak literature at academic lyceums, and the methods of organizing lecture classes are implemented on the basis of materials given in the program of teaching technologies. Through the use of interactive technologies when teaching on the material given in the program on Karakalpak literature, a sense of humanism, love for the homeland and mutual respect is formed in the students' minds. In the methodology of teaching Karakalpak literature, there is a peculiar order of analysis of a work of art and work on it, by purpose, task. A study of the work of each writer is required in connection with peculiar features.

By analyzing works of art under this literature program, students can familiarize themselves with its ideological content, images, and genre qualities. Along with this, one must be guided by the main principles of the analysis of a work of art. Studying the topic, the idea of a work of art. The event described in it and what period they relate to, it is necessary to pay attention to the writer’s view of the present.

It is necessary to study prose works in academic lyceums according to the number of hours allocated for the program, as well as to train students in prose works according to the following requirements:

-To educate students on prose works and develop their scientific thinking;

-To study the characteristic features of the period described in the prose work;

-To study the features and importance of the main images in prose works;

In the course of analysis of an artwork, students form such knowledge and skills as mastering the form and content of the work, determining the genre variety and the main problems posed in the

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work, knowledge of its plot, compositional elements, and world of images, artistic and ideological features.

If the organized corners of shows on Karakalpak literature increase the aesthetic feelings and research abilities of students, then wall newspapers and magazines form their ability to express their thoughts and creativity in writing.

Defines the results of experimental and practical work on Karakalpak literature conducted at academic lyceums as follows: were studied the possibilities of organizing experimental work, their analysis, and indicators of the level of effectiveness of their results were examined.

The organization of experimental work on the basis of a certain order and program ensured their effectiveness. The program of experimental work defines the criteria, indicators and development methods, the results of the study of fiction during the lesson.

The basis for the formation of educational tasks is the question of the aesthetic and spiritual education of students on the basis of a reassessment of the values, traditions of the people, their culture and spiritual wealth, which require a systematic approach to highlight the ways and techniques of intellectual work.

Such stage-by-stage forms of work are improving the students' skills and abilities, solving problematic problems in literature, and analyzing specific situations.

As the study showed, positive results in the implementation of the tasks were achieved by highlighting the communicative skills and abilities, and therefore, special attention was paid to ways of improving the culture of oral and written speech, the types of essays and assessment criteria. At the same time, the organization of systematic and focused work on improving the formation of key concepts and skills, such as building a definition in a given form, evaluating and maintaining one’s own position, evaluating and fixing the position of the interlocutor, reaching a general conclusion remained as the most important reserve for the development and improvement of skills for analyzing literary text.

Research prospects are thought in creating a series of special educational tools that form linguistic and communicative competence and educational tasks.

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LEGAL EDUCATION IN A VIRTUAL ENVIRONMENT

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ABSTRACT

This article describes the theoretical and practical foundations of the formation of the form of virtual education in legal education, the essence of online education, the correct use of available sources of information for virtual education. The problems of using virtual education in legal education are analyzed. The research, scientific works, and experiments of foreign scientists have been studied and analyzed. The role of virtual education in foreign educational systems, the indicators of their research is reflected in statistics. Proposals for the introduction of e-learning and virtual learning environment in the conditions of Uzbekistan in the training of mature specialists through active use in the pedagogical process The existing systems for the implementation of the virtual environment in the management system of the legal education process are recommended, and the methods and techniques for using the systems in the educational process are given. Examples of how to use the resources placed in the systems as thematic incidents are given. According to the results of these systems, it is clear that students have formed and developed research competence, information competence and professional competencies. Proposals for the use and improvement of legal information systems in the organization of the virtual environment of legal education It is recommended to implement ways to use the available online resources as a virtual environment until the software tools of virtual and augmented reality are fully integrated into the entire industry

KEYWORDS: *Virtual Education, Digital Technology, Virtual Classes, E-Court, Online Education, Cases, Software Tools, Competence, Information Competence, Research Competence, Systems.*

INTRODUCTION

Today, the rapid development of technology is showing its impact on all areas. The development of digital technologies brings a new essence to the forming and features of Education.

The adoption of the concept "Education-2030" by UNESCO and the special attention to the issues of "creating an opportunity to receive quality education throughout life" in its program demonstrate today's attitude towards education. In order to ensure quality education in education, it is achieved to improve the quality of the course process using virtual reality (VR) and additional reality (AR) in foreign experiments. Such environments give students the opportunity to see processes that are impossible to see, perceive and increase their interest in the lesson.

The world is actively using innovative technologies in the pedagogical process, research is carried out to improve the e-learning and virtual learning environment in the training of mature specialists.

Alper Uyumaz and Kemal Erdogan in their study investigated the non-compliance of communication ethics in virtual communication and the fact that people are ignored in relation to the real environment in the virtual environment[9]. However, in most scientific articles on virtual education, the virtual environment is considered to be the educational development [1], the distance learning instrument [3] and the new educational tool [9], which is used in all fields. The proper implementation and organization of the Virtual environment education process into management systems is an important issue. When introducing a virtual environment into the management system of legal education process [4, 13], the environment should be properly selected.

Augmented reality (AR) is the generation of additional information about the environment using the input of data in the form of various sensors in the plane [9], described as additional reality. Of course, creating such a sound environment and bringing the tools of courtesy in this environment into education will take a lot of cost and time. As a result of the analysis of a foreign ABI Research Company, in 2022, the virtual reality VR market in the US will reach 5-6 billion dollars [10]. According to the review of PricewaterhouseCoopers PwC world media and entertainment industry, the statistical prediction results are presented in Figure 1 [14].

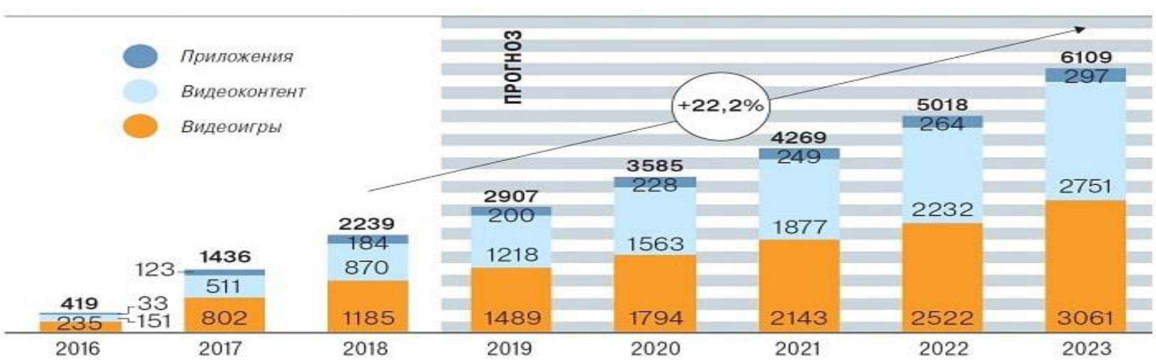


Figure 1. Virtual Reality Growth Trend in the World Market

These changes are implemented in the conditions of Uzbekistan through the initiative of One Million Uzbekers project and IT parks within the framework of the "Digital Uzbekistan 2030" program [10].

Implementation of software and devices that create a virtual environment for the application of virtual reality in legal education PF-6079 Presidential Decree "On the application of information technologies in the system of Higher Education" is envisaged. In 2017-2021 in the strategy of actions on further development of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the tasks of "education of a highly educated and developed generation, Organization of the application of information technologies in higher education institutions with the help of new methods and means" are defined. Proceeding from these tasks, improvement of methods and techniques of introducing a new form of application of Information Technology in legal education is now a day's work. It comes in the definition [9] that replaces virtual reality and extra reality in a pandemic environment."... Generate additional information about the environment.."it is possible to create a virtual environment by choosing the right resources that make it possible. In this regard, it can be seen on the example of the Information System" E-Sud".

As a leading assistant in the development of legal education it is appropriate to cooperate with the Information System "E-Sud". Therefore, in distance education, it is appropriate to consider the methods of using the e-Judicial Information System as an alternative to the practical application of theoretical knowledge in the educational process. The virtual environment in teaching the "E-Judicial" Information System to work on the templates of appeals to the courts of civil cases and economic courts in the module" Legal Information Technologies "increased their knowledge by passing the task of" Judicial Secretary". This system serves as a practical training material for the future lawyer in the preparation for future business activities and at the same time legal education.

The table below shows that the level of knowledge of Students trained using this virtual system is High (Table 1.). The level of assimilation was assessed by comparing the level of rapid selective filling of samples with the training in traditional education.

№	**Samples of court documents**	**Studied in the "E-SUD" system**	**Traditional education**
1	About alimony collection	85%	73%
2	On exemption from payment of alimony debt	89%	78%
3	On recovery of alimony neustoyka	88%	81%
4	On reducing the amount of alimony	91%	86%
5	On recalculation of alimony	79%	74%
6	On recovery of alimony in a fixed amount	80%	69%
7	About child support	81%	74%
8	On recovery of alimony for an adult disabled child	80%	63%
9	About the division of property	93%	88%
10	About divorce	90%	85%
11	On recovery of alimony to support	78%	71%

	the father (mother)		
12	On deprivation of parental rights	69%	61%
13	On annulment of a court order for alimony	90%	83%
14	On restriction of parental rights	80%	75%
15	On the collection of wages	95%	89%
..	to be continued	..	..

TABLE 1 THE LEVEL OF ASSIMILATION

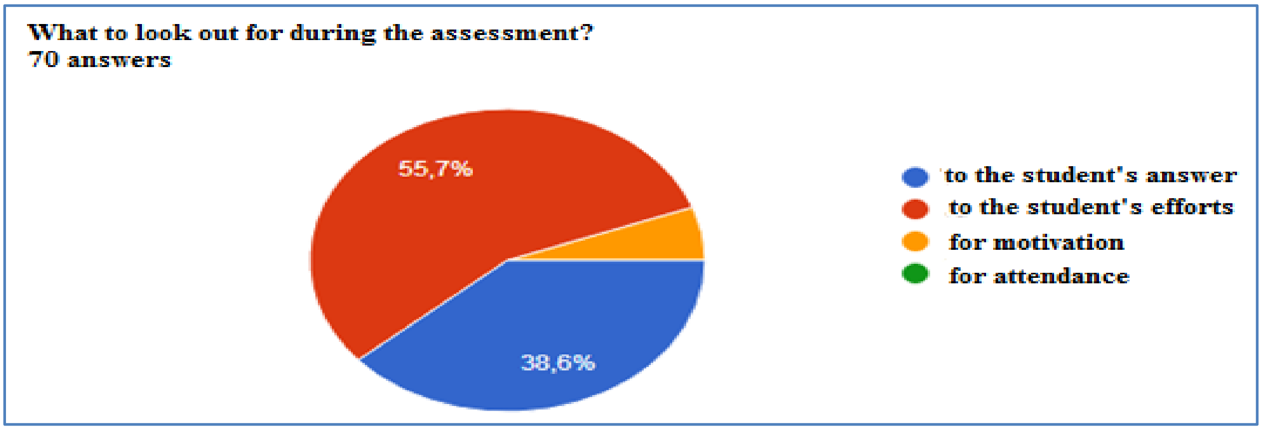
Due to the complexity of the topics, it was found that students have a high ability to learn in the virtual system.

The fact that students are engaged in a certain judicial process in Real time increases not only the knowledge of the students, the quality of the lesson, but also ensures that the judges make the right decisions altogether. Such lessons as education help to harmonize practice and theory, transparency.

The Information System "E-SUD" can be used as an example of a virtual classroom and a virtual laboratory that supports legal education. For this, Systems collaboration is very important. This system will serve as an auxiliary tool when students become mature specialists ready for future work activities during their education period. It can bring a few to such systems. From these e-notarius.uz, davxizmat.uz and advice.uz through these electronic portals it is possible to increase the interactivity and practicality of legal education. These systems should be integrated into the "E-university" system of management of educational process.

It is necessary to introduce methods of using the available online resources as a virtual environment before the full penetration of Virtual reality and additional reality software tools into the entire industry. It is appropriate to choose such online systems based on the course process, the content of the topics and the possibilities of interactivity.

When using such systems, it is necessary to take into account the opinion of students who are definitely involved in the system. 70 of the first-year students of the Tashkent State Legal University were involved in online questionnaires on what to pay attention to in online education and received results (picture 2). Most students require that the lesson be interesting and give them more attention. It is possible to enrich the content and increase the interactivity of any lesson by taking it to such Real-state systems [6].



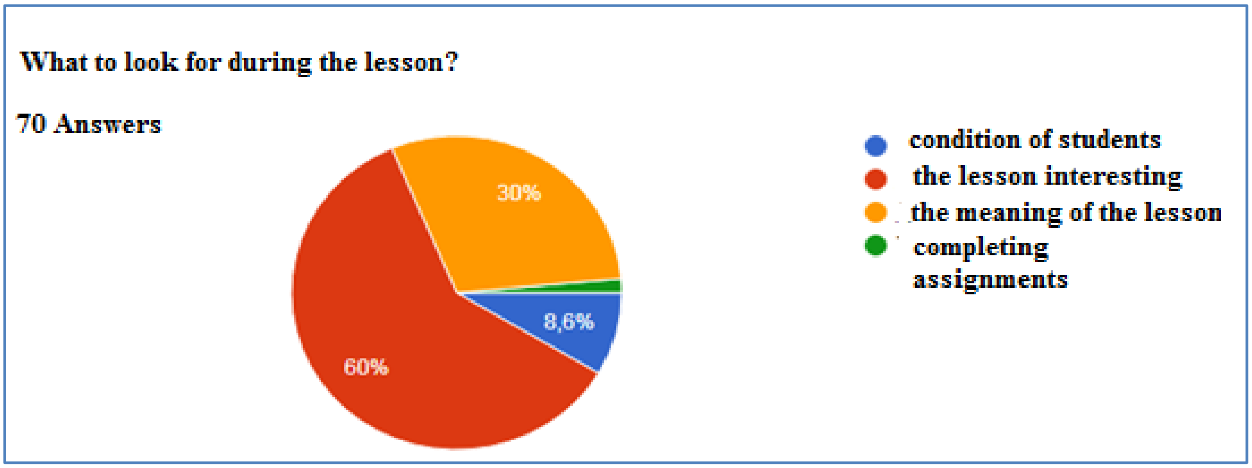


Figure 2.The Tashkent State Legal University were involved questionnaires

With the help of these resources, students are being used in increasing their academic research competence. It was taught in case studies and question and answer to draw conclusions by analyzing and using the source. Internet information portals have a lot of resources to learn virtual environments online, it is enough to know how to use them correctly and how to apply them correctly to education.

By combining proverbs and definitions in the textbook on Legal Information Systems, structured Cossacks have made it possible to increase the student's research competence through proper use of Internet resources and comparative analysis. Case: Give a definition for legal information given in normative documents and make a difference from the description in A.Muhammadiev's textbook of legal Informatics. Having made a comparative analysis of these two definitions, express your opinion. Comment on the link (https://www.minjust.uz/uz/law/law-info/) of the Legal Information section of the site to the above definitions. Through the Case of this form, it is possible to see from the results obtained that the students have an increased ability to search and analyze the necessary information from legal sources (Figure 3).

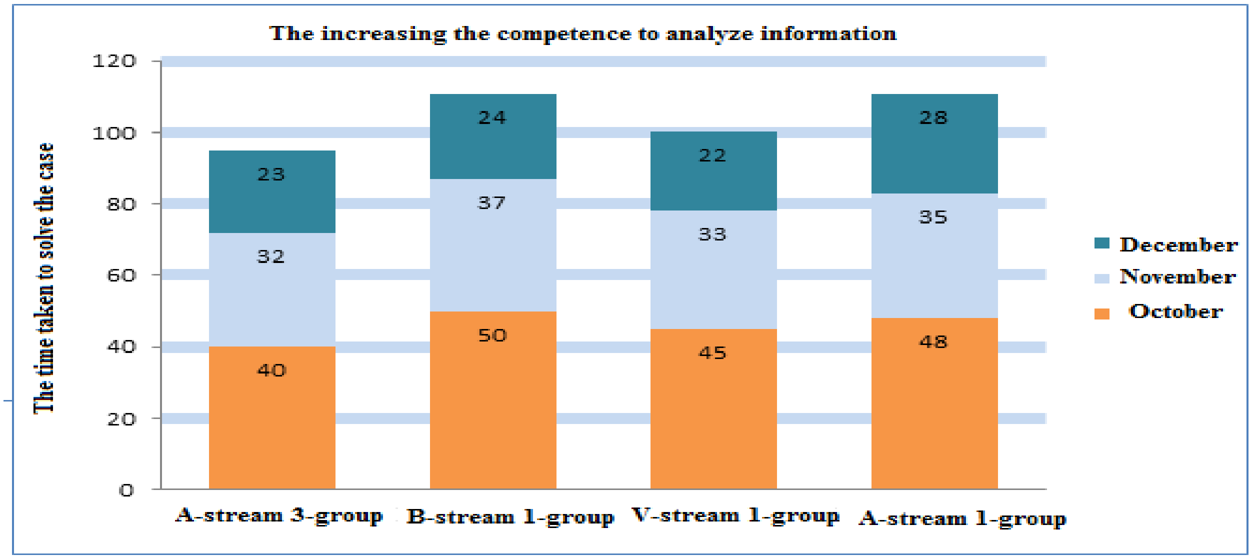


Figure 3 Expert search skill indicators

The organization of Virtual environments leads to the development of each area. In Exact Sciences, there are several Crocodile Physics, Crocodile Technology, Crocodile Chemistry and Crocodile ICT programs for the virtual environment. It's time to bring additional and virtual reality, such as these programs for legal education.

It was found that the majority of the selected contingent did not have the skills and qualifications to work on the legal issue, which led to the conclusion that in higher education it is necessary to introduce such systems as "E-Court" Information Systems.

A group of Students trained in the e-learning environment demonstrated a high level of knowledge, information and professional competence.

On the basis of the indicators of G.Gilford's taxonomy, criteria for assessing the level of formation of knowledge, information and professional competence were developed (Table 2).

G.Gilford's taxonomy emphasizes cognitive, memory, convergent reasoning, and divergent reasoning and evaluation indicators. These indicators were used to correctly assess the formation of information and professional competence in the step-by-step implementation of the "E-Sud" system of data processing tasks.

The performance of students who were evaluated on the evaluation criteria formed before and after the experiment showed that the E-Sud system was effective.

The groups in which the experiment was conducted and the groups in which the traditional study was conducted are presented the results of statistical analysis conducted by the method of Student Criterion (Table 3)

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Stream and group	Traditional group				Experiment group				Number of Experimentalgroup	Number of Traditional group	Student critical point	Student Criteria	Degree of freedom
	Creative	Partially searchable	Productive	Reproductive	Creative	Partially searchable	Productive	Reproductive					
	Evaluation criteria												
A-stream group	16	18	15		19	22	11		49	52	1,97	2,89	104
A-stream group	15	17	15		18	23	10		47	51	1,97	2,92	00
B-sream group	14	20	16		18	21	14		50	53	1,96	2,91	98
V-stream group	**17**	14	18		21	16	15		49	52	1,97	2,81	101

Student criterion method is the main hypothesis, that is, about the equality of the mean values of each Prime set

$$H_o; a_x = a_y$$

Hypothesized and opposed to it

$$H_1; a_x \neq a_y$$

The hypothesis was checked. Here, a_x – the results of students studying in a virtual environment, a_y – the results of students studying in traditional education. Checked the hypothesis that they are equal and they are different. For this purpose, two selected criteria of student were used. Student statistics were calculated.

$$t_{0.95} < T_{xy}$$

From the results above, H_0 hypothesis was refused and H_1 hypothesis was accepted in with 95% confidence. This, in turn, revealed that training in the virtual environment of "E-Sud" differs from traditional education in the methodology of teaching.

To do this, it is necessary to develop and improve the sphere of virtual reality (VR) and augmented reality (AR) in the conditions of Uzbekistan, based on foreign experience.

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LONG TERM RESULTS OF THE REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM AFTER SURGICAL CORRECTION OF UNILATERAL CRYPTORCHIDISM

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ABSTRACT

This article examines the long-term results of the reproductive system after surgical treatment of 86 patients with cryptorchidism. The data obtained confirm the feasibility of an earlier surgical correction of cryptorchidism in children. There are several options for the incorrect location of the testicles. The situation when the testicle did not descend on only one side occurs 5 times more often than the undescendedness of both testicles. The results obtained in the study of the long-term results of surgical treatment of cryptorchidism in children showed that the brought down testicle lags behind in development compared with the healthy one, this is especially noticeable in testicular hypoplasia.

KEYWORDS: *Cryptorchidism, Reproductive System, Operation, Testicle, Hormonal Status, Infertility.*

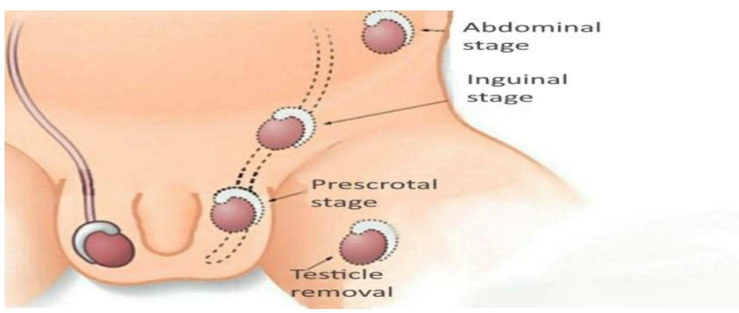
INTRODUCTION

Reproductive health is one of the most important problems in medicine [13,1,3] . The anomaly of the location and structure of the gonads, cryptorchidism, which is widespread in childhood, has a direct connection with the state of the reproductive system. Cryptorchidism is a violation of the descent of the testicles into the scrotum. With normal intrauterine development of the child, prolapse occurs by the time of birth, in 2-3% of boys it occurs spontaneously during the first 3 months of life, in 0.5-1% of men it does not occur. There are several options for the incorrect location of the testicles. The situation when the testicle did not descend on only one side occurs 5 times more often than the undescendedness of both testicles. It has been proven that for normal development the testes must be in the scrotum. During intrauterine development, the testicle contains special (embryonic) cells that are responsible for the further development of sperm in an adult man. If the testicle has not descended into the scrotum, then, starting at 6 months, the number of these cells may decrease. The higher the testicle is, the fewer these cells are.This anomaly occurs in 30% of premature infants and 4% of full-term infants [2,5] .Among children of preschool and school age, the frequency of cryptorchidism, according to different authors, ranges from 0.1 to 11% [2] . Descent of the testicle is not always completed by the time the baby is born, especially with a low body weight - less than 1500g. Subsequently, during the first month of life, it independently descends into the scrotum in 10–20%, and over the next 6 months - in another 30% of newborns. These data must be taken into account when choosing a treatment strategy [6]. Unfortunately, even timely surgical treatment aimed at bringing the testicle into the scrotum does not guarantee the patient 's future fertility. Thus, infertility affects from 80 to 100% of men operated on for bilateral cryptorchidism and 60% - with unilateral form [2,5].

In addition, the disease can give the following complications:

- increased risk of oncology: in such patients, the risk of developing seminoma increases 10 times;
- increased risk of testicular torsion: in addition to very severe pain, this is fraught with the death of the organ, if medical assistance is not provided in time.

In children operated on for cryptorchidism over the age of 7 years, the ability to conceive is reduced to 25%, spermatogenesis in undescended testes can be impaired already during the second year of a child's life [11,7]. The causes of this complication are still debated by urologists around the world [8].



A number of authors advocate the removal of a pathologically developed testicle [15,12]. But, despite the fact that in 12% of cases with a non-palpable testicle, the diagnosis of atrophy is confirmed intraoperatively [9], if it is possible to bring down, one way or another, a preserved testicle, orchipexy is often performed [4,16]. The relationship between cryptorchidism and subsequent infertility has been discussed by many researchers around the world for more than a dozen years. However, there is still no single view of the problem [14,10].

OBJECTIVE: To determine the state of the reproductive function of men operated on for unilateral cryptorchidism in Urgench branch of RSSPMCU in the period from 2012 to 2020 years.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The study was based on 120 patients who received surgical treatment at the Urgench branch of the RSSPMCU . Depending on the condition of the testicle, the patients were divided into two groups: Group I - 40 (34%) patients who were diagnosed with testicular hypoplasia during the operation. At the same time, 23 (57%) had right-sided cryptorchidism, 17 (43%) had left-sided. Abdominal retention was found in 6 (15%) patients. In other cases, the testicle was in the inguinal canal. In the II group - 80 (66%) patients with testicular dimensions resp t update themselves age norm. Of these, 49 (62%) had left-sided and 31 (28%) right-sided cryptorchidism. The abdominal form of testicular retention was found in 9 (12%) patients. All patients underwent reduction and orchidopexy. Studies conducted in the long-term period included: clinical examination, study of hormonal status (testosterone, free testosterone, follicle-stimulating hormone (FSH), lutinizing hormone (LH) and prolactin), Doppler sonography of the scrotal organs (Sono Scape SSI - 5000 Sono apparatus , Japan) , analysis of spermograms by WHO .

RESULTS

Group I included patients operated on at the age of: from 2 to 5 years - 22 (54%); from 6 to 8 years old - 14 (35%); from 9 to 15 years - 4 (11%) patients. In the second group, these indicators were as follows: from 2 to 5 years - 48 (60%); from 6 to 8 years old - 29 (36%); from 9 to 15 years old - 3 (4%).

Long-term results of treatment were studied on average from 8 to 12 years after surgery in 86 (72%) patients from 120: 30 (75%) from group I and 56 (70%) from group 2.

The age of the patients at the time of the study of long-term results ranged from 18 to 26 years, on average 21,6 years.

When interviewed, all patients denied erectile dysfunction. On an objective examination, the development of secondary sexual characteristics corresponded to the age criteria. On palpation in the first group in all patients (100%), the brought down testicle was pulled to the root of the scrotum and testicular hypoplasia was revealed. And in the second group, hypoplasia was detected in 11 (20%) patients.

When analyzing the hormonal status, the level of testosterone and free testosterone in 5 (16,7%) patients of the first group and in 4 (7,1%) patients of the second group showed a decrease from normal values. And the level of FSH, LH and prolactin in all patients remained within the normal range.

Ultrasound examination of the scrotal organs revealed that in group I of the examined the average size of the brought down testicle significantly lagged behind in development compared with the norm. In group II, the average testicle dimensions, although different, were close to the lower limit of the standard indicators.

TABLE 1

Testicle size, cm	Group I (n = 30)	Group II (n = 56)
Length (n = 4.0 - 4.5)	2.56 ± 0.34	3.7 ± 0.8
Width (n = 2.5 - 3.5)	1.43 ± 0.68	2.2 ± 0.54

Thickness (n = 2.0 -3.0)	1.2 ± 0.41	1.56 ± 0.31

One of the main criteria for reproductive health is spermogram indices. All examined patients underwent sperm analysis according to WHO

TABLE 2

Indicators	I group (n = 30)	II group (n = 56)
Ejaculate volume (2-5 ml)	1.7 ± 1.1	2.9 ± 1.3
Sperm concentration (> 60.0x10 / ml)	40.1 ± 2.3	45.3 ± 1.7
Mobility sperm (50%):		
Actively mobile	37.2 ± 1.8	43.3 ± 1.5
Sedentary	21.3 ± 0.6	24.6 ± 1.8
Stationary	32.9 ± 3.8	29.6 ± 2.9
Normal sperm (70%)	48.2 ± 3.2	67.5 ± 1.3
Pathological forms (19%)	33.1 ± 2.5	27.2 ± 2.2
Live sperm count (75%)	41.2 ± 4.9	64.4 ± 4.2

As can be seen from the data given in the table in both groups there was a decrease in indicators compared to the norm. The volume of ejaculant was below normal, the percentage of normal sperm in group I was almost 2 times lower than normal, of which actively motile ones reach 37.2%, with a norm of 50%, there is a high percentage of pathological forms - 48.2% (the norm is up to 19%), the number of living people was 41.2%, which is significantly lower than the standard indicators. In group II, these indicators, although they were reduced, on average approached the lower line of normal indicators.

CONCLUSIONS

The results obtained in the study of the long-term results of surgical treatment of cryptorchidism in children showed that the brought down testicle lags behind in development compared with the healthy one, this is especially noticeable in testicular hypoplasia. Testicular functional activity is also reduced, which negatively affects reproductive health. In addition, the risk of developing malignant cryptorchid testis is several times higher than that of a testicle located in the scrotum. This once again confirms the advisability of an earlier surgical correction of cryptorchidism in children.

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ACTIVITIES IN TEACHING ENGLISH AND HOW TO USE THEM IN THE YOUNG LEARNERS CLASSROOM

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ABSTRACT

Today, teaching preschool children foreign languages in kindergarten has not become the first link in the chain of lifelong learning, but the issue of early education remains relevant in modern society, a huge number of educational materials and scientific papers indicate an unflagging interest in teaching foreign languages to preschool children. It is important that all language learning in the more formal environment of the early childhood classroom should be guided towards the real needs that children will have as they progress in education.

KEYWORDS: *Spoken Interaction, Socialization Skills, Complex Language, Activities, Formal Environment, Primary Classroom.*

INTRODUCTION

The early language learning targets for young children are indicated under the headings Listening, Spoken Interaction, and Spoken Production at A1 level. That's why it's very important to use activities that will develop these particular learning targets. This article presents a range of typical or model classroom activities designed to support the development of the necessary language, learning and socialization skills. Some considerations when using the activities in the young learner classroom for many children, their only source of exposure to English will be you, the teacher. For this reason, it is advisable to take all possible opportunities to speak English in the classroom. However, this does not mean that your English has to be perfect or that you have to speak English all the time. Indeed, switching between different languages is common in many everyday contexts for many people, and the classroom is no different in this regard. In this article, I have suggested where using the children's first language might be effective, but this does not mean you should avoid it at other times. You are the best judge of how to support your children‘s learning in the classroom. There are lots of different ways that you can use English, however. You can use English to organize the activities, to control the class while they do them and to talk to the children on a one-to-one basis. Many of the activities have steps that involve the children in quiet tasks, such as drawing, colouring and so on, but do not practice explicitly new structures or vocabulary. While children are engaged in these, you can chat with them more informally.

As Fiona Copland mentioned it is not necessary to use complex language; simple, encouraging comments are effective and might include things like, Cut the shapes carefully. You can use all the colours you want. How are you getting on? Have you nearly finished? What colour are you going to use next? and so on. Slattery and Willis [3] is an excellent source of English expressions to use in the primary classroom. But what about the children‘s language use? We cannot expect children to use English all the time. It is not only unnatural; it can also damage children‘s confidence. Of course, children can be encouraged to use English in whole-class activities and also while working with their peers in pairs and groups. However, if children use their first language in these activities, it should not be seen as a problem, particularly if the input is in English or some part of the output requires children to use English. At some stage of the activity, children will be involved with English, and this is what is important for young learners [1].

Teachers play a critical role in creating an environment in which children feel happy trying out their English skills. As well as encouraging children and praising their efforts, teachers need to have confidence in their own English speaking skills, whatever their level. If children see their teachers speaking English with enjoyment and enthusiasm, not worrying about making mistakes or knowing every word, then they have a very positive model for using English themselves.

Activities also divided into the whole class and for individual, group and pair work. Whole class activities involve all the learners and are important for developing a positive classroom approach to learning English, good relationships between learners and the opportunity for students to learn from both the teacher and from each other. Many of the whole class activities involve students becoming physically involved in the learning experience, by holding up cards, for example, or by working in teams. The teachers who suggested these whole class activities certainly do not view whole class work as a passive experience!

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Many of the activities in this article involve children working in groups or pairs. Some teachers are reluctant to try these approaches, especially if their classes are large. These teachers argue that they cannot monitor what all the children are doing, that the children will speak their first language, or that the class will get out of control. Therefore, teachers often turn activities that are meant to be done in groups or pairs into whole-class activities. There are several reasons why we would encourage you to use pair and group work where the activity states this mode of organization, even if you have never tried it before.

- First, if activities are done as a whole class, the children may not be directly involved in participating and can become bored and distracted. This is especially true in large classes. On the other hand, if children are working in pairs and groups, they will all have the opportunity to use English and to be engaged in the activity.

- Second, pair and group work can also help children to develop other skills such as listening to others, co-operating and reaching a consensus. These skills are useful to children no matter how good their English is!
- Third, pair and group work can provide a change of pace in a lesson and so revitalize the class atmosphere.

Besides, activities should be in three stages of the lesson:

- Pre-activity (warm-up activities);
- During activity (introducing activities);
- Post-activity (main activities);

At the beginning of the lesson, it‘s very helpful to use warm-up activities before expressing a new theme. Because warm-up activities help to make interest and attention to the lesson and it agitated your learners to the next lesson. Besides, you shouldn‘t have any mystery to find more warm-up activities because they can be similar and should be used several times at the beginning of the lesson. Here is one of the warm-up activities from my experience which my young learners love very much:

Hi everybody,

Hello everyone

It’s time to English,

We have lots of fun! (by dancing with body language)

Children can be kept on the task in pair and group work in several ways. For example, one child can be nominated a group monitor, or group captain‘ and it is this child‘s responsibility to ensure that the task is completed. Alternatively, you can have a points or rewards system and award points to groups that stay on task and complete the activity. Working in groups and pairs inevitably increases the noise level of a class, even where the children are closely monitored. For example, the following activity can also be group or whole class activity:

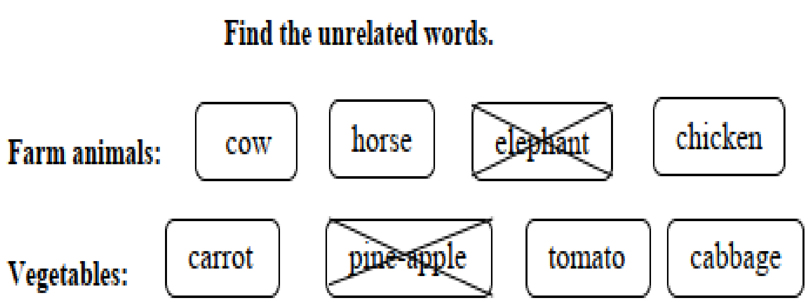

Fig. 1. Find the unrelated words

Here I gave just a written version but when you use this activity it would be better if you use flashcards of animals, fruits, vegetables, etc. As you know young learners (6-9 years) can‘t read L2 that‘s why it‘s possible to use pictures only. If you use this activity in the whole class, hang flashcards of them on the blackboard and let pupils find unrelated ones but it will be noisier because all of them shout to say the answer to be first. Many of the activities can be repeated for different themes that‘s why you can use such kind of activity in any lesson you want. But the best way is to use it in small groups because it helps to develop friendship and respect each other. If you work in a context where noise is not tolerated or is associated with lack of discipline or work, you can try to explain to the headteacher, and teachers who are affected by the noise, what you are doing and why (or show him/her/them this introduction). You can also warn teachers when the children will be doing pair or group work to demonstrate that you understand the inconvenience but also to show that these activities are planned into your teaching and part of your pedagogic practices.

CONCLUSION

Some of the activities suggest giving rewards to children who *win*. Some teachers take sweets or other prizes into the classroom to give to children who complete an activity first, behave particularly well, do an activity successfully and so on. However, you need to consider whether it is appropriate or acceptable in your context to use rewards. Even if it is, you need to consider the effect of rewards on the children. If the same children constantly get the rewards (or do not get them), it can be de-motivating and could have negative effects on the classroom dynamics. Rewarding as many children as possible is one way of dealing with this: children can be rewarded for effort as well as success. I hope the activities in this article play their part in providing the kind of fun and engaging activities that can motivate children to use English in class.

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THE IMPORTANCE OF USING TECHNOLOGY IN TEACHING WRITING PROCESS

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ABSTRACT

This thesis reviewed some of the technological affects both the process and product of composition. These issues are followed: completed multimodal writing assignments which combine traditional textual elements with pictures, data visualizations, video, sound, animation, etc. Article, also consists of the usage of many technologies in composing an assignment process that can be impact the final product.

KEYWORDS: *Mind Mapping, Improving English Language, Learning Skills, And Recommendations For Using Technologies*

INTRODUCTION

Last past decades shows that there has been a growing interest on the usage of technology in the field of foreign language teaching. Via the application of these technological tools, language classrooms have become more effective than it used to be. Technology influences on writing methods and projects. Regularly learn multimodal writing tasks that combine traditional literary elements with pictures, information display, video, sound, and actions. Essentially, students take advantage of many advances and writing assignments will influence the final writing project. For those innovations that are not included directly in writing, it is usually true because it appears in the word processor.

Innovation in mind mapping can help students connect their ideas with each other. A realistic planning process can help substitute students organize their ideas externally, or allow substitute students to write for special purposes [3].

Innovation in recording allows students to demonstrate flexibility beyond the limitations of composite writing. However, these technologies should not be introduced into the classroom without prior consideration. An inherent danger in any technology is that jobs that use technology can inadvertently turn into more technology learning than expected learning outcomes. Therefore, ensuring that students understand what they are assessing (i.e., their work, not necessarily their technical skills), have access to support materials, and have time to become familiar with technology can reduce this danger[3]. These strategies are generally applied regardless of the age of the student. Although it is often assumed that young students are better at technology because they are "digital natives," research shows that this is rarely the case. Freshmen still need to learn to use new technology, just like they learn any other new skill.If these processes are managed properly, technology can bring good news to the writing classroom. Generally speaking, the benefits of technology for acquiring new knowledge, learning independent problem-solving skills, and showing students the wide range of applications of composition. In this resource, it will be suggested that teachers can use widely available technologies to teach writing outcomes and help students develop a variety of digital literacy methods[4].

Mind mapping

There are a number of free options for mind mapping and similar exercises online, but common office programs like PowerPoint can also be the best.

STAGES OF THE WRITING PROCESS:

- Invention/pre-writing
- Drafting
- Peer review
- Revision

PURPOSES:

- Visually organizing an essay or argument
- Synthesis (spatially relating different concepts)
- Reverse-outlining an existing draft to understand how the pieces fit together

EFFECTIVENESS:

Compared to using paper and pencil, digital mind maps can be moved, erased, and replayed more easily.

• There is no paper size limit: students can carry maps with them.

• Images, links, etc. can be used from map investigation.

• The relative importance of points can be shown (and compared / contrasted) spatially to verify developmental balance.

ACTIVITIES:

Have a peer reviewer reverse-engineer an outline of their peer's paper and let the writer compare their own outline with the reviewer's. The writer and reviewer can discuss differences between the two outlines, evaluate the reviewer's response to what the writer intends to show in the paper, and make a revision plan.

Have students synthesize multiple sources together using a mind map; first, make a mind map for each source summarizing its points, then connect the nodes to understand how the sources relate to one another, agree, and disagree.

Have students create an outline of their paper with a mind map. Compare outlines on the board/projector to understand how different arguments can be organized through visual shapes (narrow at the top and broad at the bottom, like a triangle; narrow at beginning and end and wide in the middle, like a diamond; etc), and what each of these shapes can do.

Collaboration

Especially in distance learning, writing process collaboration is a common part of teaching writing. The effective use of technology to promote collaboration can help students focus on developing collaboration skills rather than focusing on mutual connections, and can help teachers monitor and assist collaboration more effectively. Collaboration tools can vary depending on the content available, but Google Docs, and various video conferencing software (like Zoom) are commonly used tools.

STAGES:

All stages, but especially:

- peer review/revision
- brainstorming

PURPOSE:

Collaboration work among students, especially when distance learning or absence from work, not completing homework in class, etc.

- Respond to comments by leaving a written record
- Co-author documents for group projects
- Brainstorm, take collaborative notes or create a Wikipedia notes in class

EFFECTIVENESS:

Instead of verbally discussing peer reviews or comments in class, students can write comments on Google Docs or similar word processing software.

Students can assign action items by tagging their teachers and students can see who participated in the document More division of labor

Students can still participate remotely in the event of illness or other absences.

In class, all students can contribute to class documents at the same time to create a collaborative vocabulary on a topic, share notes, etc.

ACTIVITIES:

Allow students working on group projects to collaborate to write a memorandum of team charter and present expectations for how your teams will cooperate, resolve conflicts, and help each other complete their work.

Allow students to use separate pages in Google Docs to answer discussion questions or take notes in think, share, and share activities, so all students can use all notes later.

When introducing a new technology, ask students to create a list of tools or functions in the technology in a collaborative document, and then assign a tool or function to each student to study and create a guide on how to use it. Combine the guides into a vocabulary notes that students can refer to when using this technique in other assignments.

In general it can be mentioned that technology can be used in order to develop writing skills of the students. Writing is a skill which includes many different processes. As Harmer mentioned stresses these processes and points out the three processes in writing. They are planning, editing and drafting. Finishing these processes, students produce the final draft [2]. It means that technology can easy burden the students as they can produce writing projects of high quality using technology as computers which enable them change, draft and save their last writing project drafts. Thus, students may have the chance to improve their skill with the technological opportunities more easily than they usually do.

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CAUSES OF DAMAGE TO THE RAW COTTON IN THE PNEUMATIC TRANSPORT SYSTEM AND WAYS TO REDUCE IT

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ABSTRACT

This article examines the occurrence of seed damage during the transportation of raw cotton to the production shops and the occurrence of defects that affect the quality of fiber on these indicators, and conducted research to reduce the increase in fiber defects.

KEYWORDS: *Fiber, Product, Quality, Damage, Defect, Warehouse, Raw Material, Coating, Elastic Sheet, Vacuum Valve, Cotton Swab, Separator, Pneumatic Conveyor, Pipeline, Working Chamber.*

INTRODUCTION

The process of transportation of raw cotton in ginneries is carried out using a pneumatic transport device. In addition to the process of transporting the pneumatic transport device, cleaning of heavy mixtures and separation of air-transported cotton from the air is also carried out. A piece of cotton enters the working chamber of the CC-15A separator through a horizontal pipeline along with the air, then loses its speed due to volumetric expansion and the raw material is separated from the air. Cotton pieces moving at a certain speed hit the back wall of the separator working chamber, partially damaging the cotton fiber and seeds, and the defects in the fiber content increase.

The main cause of seed breakage and fiber damage is the large angle of rotation (150°) of the rear wall of the separation chamber and the radius of curvature R Fig. 1. The presence of a maximum bending angle (90°) at the bends of the conduit has a strong effect on fiber damage and seed breakage. In this study, the problem of reducing the force of impact is solved on the basis of theoretical conclusions and is found in the following formula.

$P = m \cdot W$ (1)

Here:

m - is the mass of the raw cotton;

W - is the acceleration of the cotton raw material.

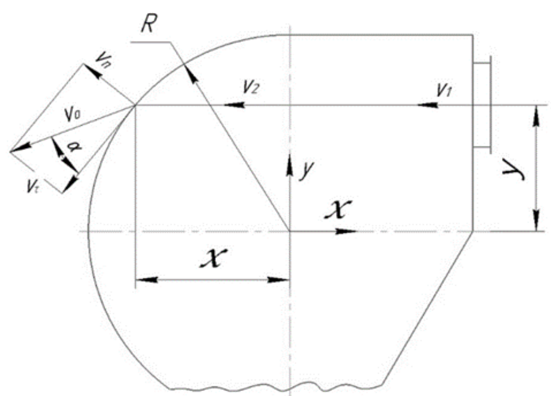

Figure 1. A directional diagram representing the rate of collision of cotton with the inner surface of the separator working chamber.

Acceleration is defined by the following expression.

$W = \frac{V_2 - V_1}{\tau}$ (2)

Here:

V_1 - is the velocity of the raw cotton at the entrance to the separator;

V_2 - is the velocity flow of the raw cotton after it is released from the air;

τ - is the time of movement of the raw cotton from the entrance to the impact.

Once the raw cotton is released from the air stream when it collides with the surface, its velocity

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is formed from the components of the velocities V_n (normal) and V_r (touch). The figure shows the equality of these components.

$V_n = V_0 \bullet \sin\alpha$, (3)

$V_r = V_0 \bullet \cos\alpha$, (4)

Here:

V_0 - is the absolute velocity separator after the cotton raw material hits the inner wall surface;

α - is the angle between the resulting angle of contact.

After hitting the raw cotton surface, its condition depends on the magnitude of the impact force. The impact force is directly proportional to the normal component of the velocity of the raw cotton.

Thus, to reduce the force of impact, it is necessary to reduce the angle α between the tangential component and the resulting A, the change in angle α depends on the distance X and Y, i.e., as the distance X decreases, as Y increases, α decreases. In the future, we recommend that this pattern be taken into account when designing separators.

At ginneries, one of the main types of transportation of cotton from the gin to the production shops and between shops is pneumatic transport. In addition to the many advantages of pneumatic transport over other modes of transport, there are also some disadvantages in the separation of air from the air transporting raw cotton by air transport.

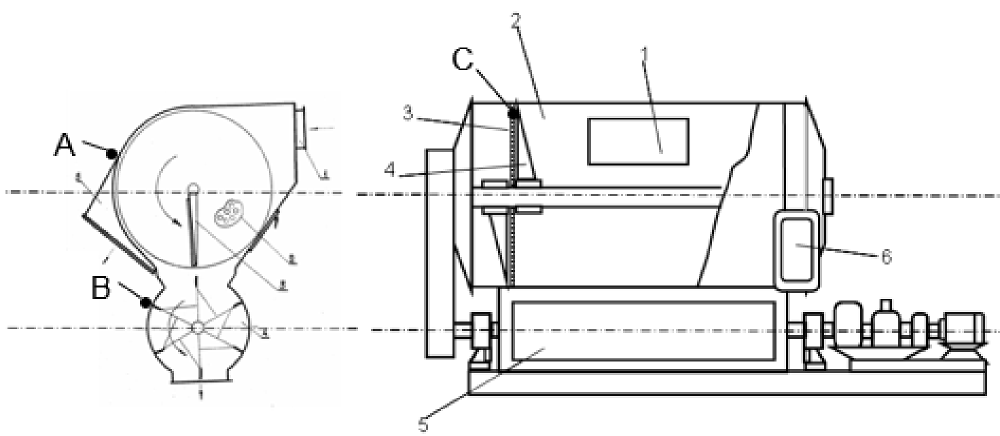

Figure 2. 1 inlet short pipe, 2 isolating chamber, 3 mesh surface, 4 nozzles, 5 vacuum valves and 6 air ducts.

When the separator is running, the main part of the cotton that enters the raw material chamber moves by inertia and falls into the vacuum valve, and a part of it hits the mesh surfaces of the discs mounted on the sides of the chamber and sticks to it. The raw material is cleaned from the mesh surface with the help of elastic scrapers. The raw material of cotton enters the gap between the elastic blade of the drum and the steel surface of the coating through the outlet network of the separator vacuum valve.

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The blades of a vacuum valve drum rotating at a certain speed hit the raw cotton surface on the coating surface, resulting in the seed being crushed or broken, as well as the fibers being damaged and the defects in the composition increasing.

The main cause of seed and fiber damage is the coating profile of the vacuum valve located at an angle α to the horizontal axis of the drum. In this paper, on the basis of theoretical considerations, the interaction of the cotton raw material with the drum blade and the steel surface of the separator vacuum valve is investigated.

The following forces affect the movement of cotton during unloading (Figure. 3).

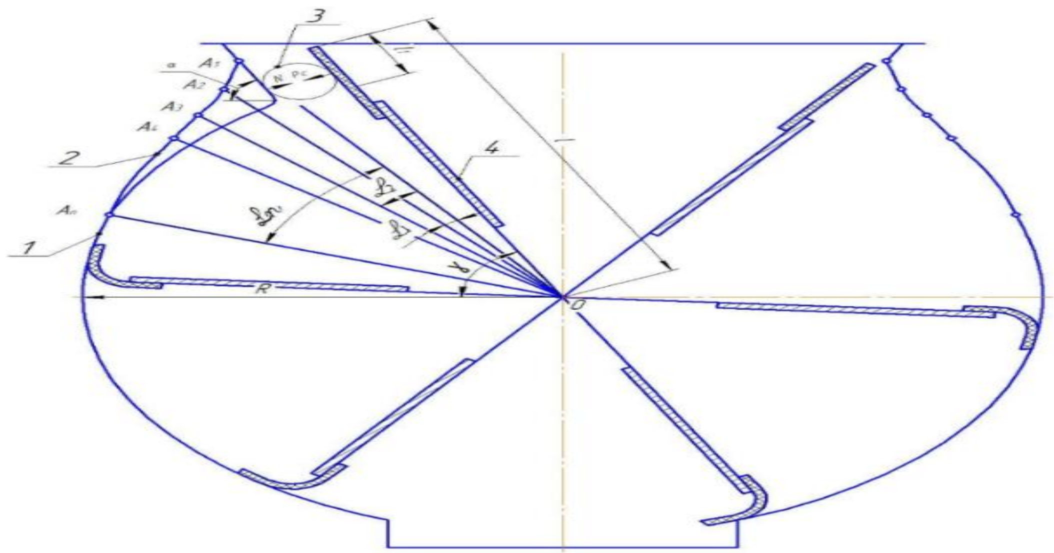

Figure 3. Vacuum valves

1 vacuum valve cover; 2 parabolic profile; 3 a piece of cotton; 4 vacuum valve blades.

We design all the moving forces on the horizontal axis,

$\Sigma_X = N \cdot \sin\alpha - P_c \cdot \sin\gamma = O$,

Here:

α- **is the angle between the vacuum valve cover and the horizontal axis of the drum;**

γ - **is the angle between the blades and the horizontal axis of the drum;**

N - **is the reactive force acting on a piece of cotton raw material on the coating surface;**

P_c **- is the force acting on the cotton swab by the vacuum valve blade.**

From this equation we determine the reactive power

$N = \frac{P_c \cdot \sin\gamma}{\sin\alpha}$.

It can be seen that the force Pc and the angle of its inclination to the horizontal axis of the drum affect the magnitude of the reaction force on the body surface of the vacuum valve.

The force acting on a piece of cotton

$P_c = F f,$

Here:

F- is the force acting on the vacuum valve blade per unit of contact area;

f - is the contact area of the blades with the body of the vacuum valve during forging.

As the contact area decreases, the force acting on the *f* cotton raw material decreases.

To reduce the contact area *f*, a parabolic shape of the curved part of the vacuum valve cover is recommended. The working vacuum valve blade length of the separator.

$l = R + l_1$

Here:

R - is the coating radius of the vacuum valve;

l_1 - is the length of the blades that interact with the surface of the vacuum valve cover.

The high point of the parabolic profile is defined by the expression A_1

$OA_1 = R + l_1$

The next points are at a distance of 1°.

$\alpha_n = 10°$ in $OA_n = R$

By linking the points found, we obtain a parabolic profile.

It is assumed that no contact area is formed when the tip of the vacuum valve leaf approaches the surface of the parabolic coating. As a result, the cotton material does not fall between the drum blades and the coating of the vacuum valve on the steel surface.

Thus, the results of theoretical research can be used to improve the vacuum valve.

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CALCULATION OF SHAFTS BENDING VIBRATIONS

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ABSTRACT

This article deals with the problem of calculating the vibration of the details of high-speed non-woven fabric making machines. ***Methods:*** *The brushes of the needle mechanisms of weaving machines provide direct needle movement. In the current machines, the needle rods are fixed to the beam. The brushes, in turn, are mounted on the shaft, which leads to the mechanism.* ***Conclusion:*** *When designing textile, light and cotton industrial machines, the dimensions of the parts and the materials for their manufacture should be chosen in such a way that the parts do not wear out and residual deformation under the influence of maximum stresses under normal operating conditions.*

KEYWORDS: *Nonwoven Fabric, Machine, Strength, Stiffness, Shaft, Bending, Krylov's Function, Deformation, Boundary Conditions, Shear Force, Bending Moment, Resonance, Frequency.*

INTRODUCTION

Modern nonwovens are evolving at a high speed. This, in turn, takes into account not only the strength of machine parts, but also the deformation and stresses caused by vibration.

The inherent danger of vibratory loads is that they can cause sudden wear failure even without significant plastic deformation of the part, which is known to be able to detect and prevent hazards based on plastic deformation.

If the design of the mechanism or part is designed without vibration, their resonant event will occur due to an increase in the amplitude of vibrations, as their specific frequency will overlap with the frequency of the external variable force. As a result, parts or mechanisms of the machine break, causing the technological process to stop. One of the most important details of virginity indicators is the variety of shafts. The required height of the shafts is determined by the operating conditions of the gears, pulleys and bearings connected to it. In this case, the limit slope and slope angles of the shaft are determined by such parameters as the allowable slope angles in the bearings, the degree of uneven distribution of loads on the gear teeth, the magnitude of lateral radial cracks in the gear joints.

Methods

The brushes of the needle mechanisms of weaving machines provide direct needle movement. In the current machines, the needle rods are fixed to the beam. The brushes, in turn, are mounted on the shaft, which leads to the mechanism.

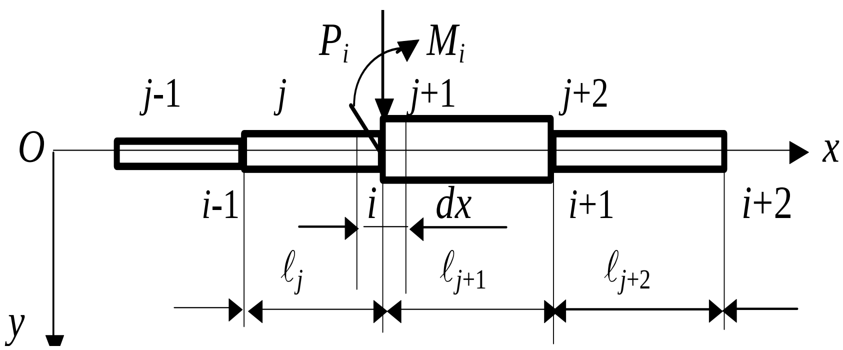

Figure 1

Let us consider the equilibrium of the infinitesimal element dx of the shaft. We enter characters:

EI - is the bending stiffness of the shaft section;

q - is the longitudinal mass of the shaft;

η - shaft section sliding.

here: Q - is the shear force;

M - is the bending moment;

$qdx\frac{\partial^2\eta}{\partial t^2}$ - inertial force of the element. 62 / 5000

We get the sum of the projections of the forces on the vertical axis:

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$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} + q\frac{\partial^2 \eta}{\partial t^2} = 0 \qquad (1).$$

The sum of the moments of these forces is:

$$\frac{\partial M}{\partial x} - Q = 0 \qquad (2).$$

In Equation (2) we take the product of x and enter $\frac{\partial M}{\partial x}$ from Equation (1):

$$\frac{\partial^2 M}{\partial x^2} + q\frac{\partial^2 \eta}{\partial t^2} = 0 \qquad (3).$$

As you know

$$M = EI\frac{\partial^2 \eta}{\partial x^2} \qquad (4).$$

We obtain the product of (4) twice for x:

$$\frac{\partial^2 M}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2}(EI\frac{\partial^2 \eta}{\partial x^2}) \qquad (5).$$

Now let's add (5) to (3):

$$\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2}(EI\frac{\partial^2 \eta}{\partial x^2}) + q\frac{\partial^2 \eta}{\partial t^2} = 0 \qquad (6).$$

If the cross section of the shaft does not change:

$$EI\frac{\partial^2 \eta}{\partial x^2} + q\frac{\partial^2 \eta}{\partial t^2} = 0 \qquad (7).$$

We accept the solution of equation (7) as follows:

$$\eta = V\sin(pt + \alpha) \qquad (8),$$

Where: V - vibration amplitude;

r - is the specific oscillation frequency of the shaft. Now if we add (8) to (7) we come to a simple differential equation:

$$EI\frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial x^2} - p^2 qV = 0 \qquad (9).$$

We enter the symbol:

$$\alpha^4 = P^2\frac{q}{EI} \qquad (10).$$

In this case, Equation (9) is represented by:

$$\frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial x^2} - \alpha^4 V = 0 \qquad (11).$$

(7.11) General solution of equation:

$$V = AS(\alpha x) + BT(\alpha x) + CU(\alpha x) + D\upsilon(\alpha x) \qquad (12),$$

where: A, B, C, D are constant coefficients; are determined from the boundary conditions:

$$\left.\begin{aligned} S(\alpha x) &= \frac{1}{2}(ch\,\alpha x + \cos\alpha x) \\ T(\alpha x) &= \frac{1}{2}(sh\,\alpha x + \sin\alpha x) \\ U(\alpha x) &= \frac{1}{2}(ch\,\alpha x - \cos\alpha x) \\ \upsilon(\alpha x) &= \frac{1}{2}(sh\,\alpha x - \sin\alpha x) \end{aligned}\right\} \qquad (13)$$

where: $S(\alpha x), T(\alpha x), U(\alpha x), \upsilon(\alpha x) -$ Functions of AN Krylov.

Derivatives of Krylov functions:

$$\left.\begin{aligned} &S'(\alpha x) = \alpha\upsilon(\alpha x); S''(\alpha x) = \alpha^2 U(\alpha x); S''' = \alpha^3 T(\alpha x) \\ &T'(\alpha x) = \alpha S(\alpha x); T''(\alpha x) = \alpha^2\upsilon(\alpha x); T'''(\alpha x) = \alpha^3 U(\alpha x) \\ &U'(\alpha x) = \alpha T(\alpha x); U''(\alpha x) = \alpha^2 S(\alpha x); U'''(\alpha x) = \alpha^3\upsilon(\alpha x) \\ &\upsilon'(\alpha x) = \alpha U(\alpha x); \upsilon''(\alpha x) = \alpha^2 T(\alpha x); \upsilon''' = \alpha^3 S(\alpha x) \end{aligned}\right\} \qquad (14).$$

If x = 0 then S (0) = 1; T(0) = U(0) = υ (0) = 0.

There are constant coefficients:

$$V_x = 0 = A; \left(\frac{dV}{dx}\right)_{x=0} = \alpha B; \left(\frac{d^2V}{dx^2}\right)_{x=0} = \alpha^2 C; \left(\frac{d^3V}{dx^3}\right)_{x=0} = \alpha^3 D \quad (15).$$

Boundary conditions

$$V_x = 0; \left(\frac{dV}{dx}\right)_{x=0} = 0; \left(\frac{d^2V}{dx^2}\right)_{x=0} = 0; \left(\frac{d^3V}{dx^3}\right)_{x=0} = 0$$

From the conditions x = 0 A = V = 0

$$V = CU(\alpha x) + D\upsilon(\alpha x),$$

conditions $x = \ell$

$$\left.\begin{aligned} C\alpha^2 S(\alpha\ell) + D\alpha^2 T(\alpha\ell) = 0 \\ C\alpha^3 \upsilon(\alpha\ell) + D\alpha^3 S(\alpha\ell) = 0 \end{aligned}\right\} \quad (16).$$

(16) so that the solution is not ambiguous

$$\begin{vmatrix} S(\alpha\ell) & T(\alpha\ell) \\ \upsilon(\alpha\ell) & S(\alpha\ell) \end{vmatrix} = 0 \quad (17)$$

or

$$S^2(\alpha\ell) - T(\alpha\ell)\upsilon(\alpha\ell) = 0 \quad (18).$$

By entering S, T, and functions (18): $\cos\alpha\ell = -\dfrac{1}{ch\alpha\ell}$ (19).

Equation (19) is the transcendental equation. The solution is obtained graphically.

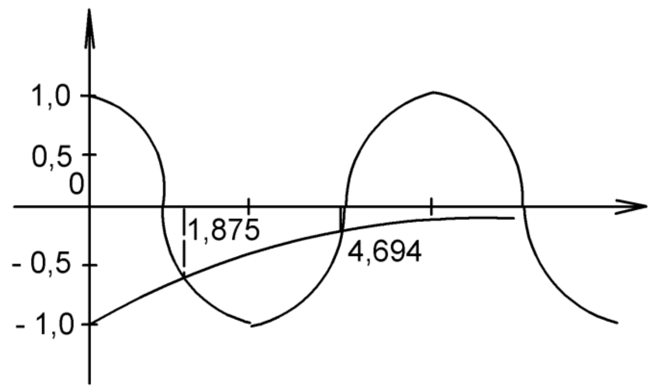

Figure 2

That is $(\alpha\ell)_1 = 1{,}875;\ (\alpha\ell)_2 = 4{,}694$

and n > 2 $(\alpha\ell)_n \cong \frac{2n-1}{2}\pi$

$$P = (\alpha\ell)^2 \sqrt{\frac{EI}{q\ell^4}}$$

$$P_1 = 3{,}52\sqrt{\frac{EI}{q\ell^4}};\ P_2 = 22{,}0\sqrt{\frac{EI}{q\ell^4}}$$

And n > 2 $P_n = \frac{(2n-1)^2}{4}\pi^2\sqrt{\frac{EI}{q\ell^4}}$

$$V_n = C\left[U(\alpha_n\ell) - \frac{S(\alpha_n\ell)}{T(\alpha_n\ell)}\upsilon(\alpha_n\ell)\right]$$

CONCLUSION

When designing textile, light and cotton industrial machines, the dimensions of the parts and the materials for their manufacture should be chosen in such a way that the parts do not wear out and residual deformation under the influence of maximum stresses under normal operating conditions. To do this, the designer must determine by calculating the stress in the main parts of the machine, or at least in the parts that operate under the maximum load.

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INTERNAL DISEASES PATHOLOGY OF INTESTINE

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ABSTRACT

This article is a scientific study of the ethno genesis of intestinal diseases, pathology of intestinal obstruction, ethno genesis of intestinal cancer and puts forward theoretical and practical views. The important thing is not to be afraid of surgery. The patient also needs to be reassured that he or she will recover. If there are people in the family who have the disease, their children or grandchildren are also more likely to develop it. Ulcerative colitis is one of these complications in which the intestinal wall is scarred and does not wrinkle. In acute ulcerative colitis, the lining of the rectum swells and becomes red, and then ulcers appear. During treatment, the patient should have frequent colonoscopies to check the condition of the colon. [1] Otherwise, ulcerative colitis can turn into a tumor and aggravate the pain.

KEYWORDS: *Bowel, Tumor, Disease, Inflammation, Cancer, Cancer, Acid, Colitis, Constipation, Etiology, Pathology, Etenegenesis.*

INTRODUCTION

In fact, malignant tumors do not appear all at once. However, chronic bowel inflammation and benign tumors (such as polyps) can progress to cancer if left untreated. It is also important to note that colorectal cancer is mainly caused by eating a lot of meat and eating less fiber-rich fruits and vegetables. Because meat foods cause the body to accumulate fatty acids, which increase the amount of carcinogens in the digestive process. That's probably why colon cancer is relatively rare in India and Central Africa, where more berries live. So, in order to prevent this serious disease, we need to pay special attention to proper nutrition.

The main part

In colitis (inflammation of the lining of the colon), the secretion and absorption of mucus from the colon is gradually disrupted. Delayed treatment of chronic colitis can lead to serious complications. Ulcerative colitis is one of these complications in which the intestinal wall is scarred and does not wrinkle. In acute ulcerative colitis, the lining of the rectum swells and becomes red, and then ulcers appear. These ulcers join together and gradually multiply. In the chronic form of the disease, the intestinal wall thickens and narrows due to wounds.

A patient with ulcerative colitis complains of abdominal pain. The stool is mixed with blood, sometimes with pus. The patient becomes nauseous, irritable, and as the disease progresses, the condition worsens and the body temperature rises. The posterior outlet is constantly irritated, the abdomen swells and swells. The patient looks pale, the skin is dry and the face is swollen. The disease is treated for a long time. During treatment, the patient should have frequent colonoscopies to check the condition of the colon. [1] Otherwise, ulcerative colitis can turn into a tumor and aggravate the pain. The cause of colon erosion (injury, rupture of the mucous membrane) is sometimes hormonal changes in the body, and sometimes accompanied by several other diseases (venomous goiter, pancreatitis - inflammation of the pancreas, diabetes mellitus). such as diabetes). Infections in the colon can also lead to loss of control of the nerves in the mucous membranes and muscles, weakening of the immune system, and erosion. Consumption of too salty and spicy foods, lack of vitamins E and C, ingestion of food without good chewing, drinking alcohol, overeating, as well as low-fiber and spicy foods can also affect the mucous membranes of the colon. 'causes glazing and erosion.

Patients often complain of abdominal cramps. There may be diarrhea, nausea, vomiting, occasional constipation, and mucus or blood in the stool. The pain begins around the navel and then intensifies on the left side. [2] At this time, the patient has a sore mouth, loss of appetite and nervousness. Occasionally, fever develops as the disease progresses. Patients with erosion of the colon should be treated diligently under the supervision of a proctologist. Otherwise, the pain will worsen, intestinal bleeding will increase, and malignant tumors will develop in the affected area.

Colon cancer is several percent less common in rural areas than in urban areas. This is due to the fact that the villagers always have natural products on their table, they regularly eat high-fiber vegetables and herbs. Urban dwellers consume mostly packaged, refined and refined products. These products are low in fiber and can cause various diseases of the colon, such as constipation and colitis. Colorectal cancer is characterized by a variety of malignant epithelial tumors. Malignant tumors develop very slowly (decades). During this time, the tumors multiply (divide) and grow into the surrounding organs. Most often, the lymph nodes in the colon are affected, followed by the lungs and liver.

The first symptoms of colon cancer are bleeding from the bowel, diarrhea, abdominal pain, and tenesmus. In some patients, red blood flows from the bowel, which is a sign of posterior esophageal and rectal cancer. [3] If the tumor is located in the left half of the intestine, the blood flowing from the intestine will be dark red and appear mixed with feces. In cancer of the right half of the small intestine, the blood flows secretly, that is, the blood in the stool is not visible, and is detected only during a special examination. Absence of diarrhea and abdominal pain for several days (sometimes weeks) are typical symptoms of left hemisphere and colorectal cancer. It should be noted that in 70-85% of cases of colon cancer, complete bowel obstruction occurs. In such cases, surgery should be performed immediately.

Occasionally there is a change in constipation with diarrhea, a small amount of mucus and liquid feces, and sometimes a foul-smelling wind, and the stool is like sheep's dung. Patients also have difficulty with diarrhea, feel unwell when they go to the toilet, and often suffer from false diarrhea. If this happens, the patient should consult a proctologist. An ultrasound (UTT) is the first step in diagnosing the disease. If the tumor is advanced, computed tomography and nuclear magnetic resonance imaging may be required. Sometimes palpation of the colon can help diagnose the pain on its own, and sometimes rectoromanoscopy, fibro colonoscopy, and colonoscopy are used.

If the disease is just beginning, the patient can be treated with medication and surgery. The important thing is not to be afraid of surgery. The patient also needs to be reassured that he or she will recover. If there are people in the family who have the disease, their children or grandchildren are also more likely to develop it. To avoid cancer, they (especially after the age of 40-50) should be examined by a proctologist frequently to prevent colonic dysfunction. Our advice is to eat right. Avoid fried foods on a regular basis. Eat plenty of fresh fruits and vegetables, especially greens. Avoid packaged and refined products, as well as street food.

CONCLUSION

So, if you have chronic constipation, mucus or blood in the stool, frequent abdominal pain, and false urination and dry tension, see a specialist. Try to have diarrhea twice a day (morning and evening). To do this, eat soft foods, fiber foods, and drink more green tea. You can drink a limited amount of coffee and dark brewed black tea.

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TRAINING THE PACE OF INTERPRETATION

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ABSTRACT

Theatrical deals with the major role of developing cognitive abilities, oral speaking skills in teaching English. The author concludes that oral speech is an integral part of learning languages, as the language is the means of communication, and the level of its progress and efficiency in learning is mainly identified by this certain aspect. Besides, the author also makes some recommendations n improving teaching speaking skills for foreign language teachers.

KEYWORDS: *Foreign Language, Student, Teacher, Foreign Language Speech, Communication, Oral Speech, Educational Material, Task, Student Communication, Teacher Communication*

INTRODUCTION

When teaching oral speech, it is necessary to develop cognitive abilities. Linguistic competence is the most often disclosed as a set of specific skills that we need for speech contacts and mastering the language as an academic discipline. When we talk about communication, then, naturally, questions arise: what is the reason for our communication, with whom we communicate. Any of our activities contains motive, purpose, action and operations. In my article, I would like to talk about the communication of a teacher with students in a foreign language in the classroom and after school hours, about communication of students in a lesson under the guidance of a teacher, about communication of students during extracurricular work in a foreign language. As for actions and operations in any lesson, on the part of the teacher, students aim them at the assimilation of knowledge, abilities and skills in the subject, and students often perform certain actions or tasks without thinking about what their essence or benefit is. ... In addition, many adolescent students have academic problems. Often this is not due to the child's working capacity or his intellectual capabilities, but to a sharp drop in interest in learning, a decrease in learning motivation. It is necessary to note and encourage the slightest success of the child in learning, even minor shifts for the better, substantiate the grades in detail, highlight the criteria for grading so that they are understandable to students, gradually instill in the student confidence in himself and his abilities, thereby changing his self-esteem. The teacher should try to come to the class only with positively directed energy, speak kindly, be able to maintain a conversation on topics of interest to students, that is, know not only the basics of grammar, phonetics, vocabulary and regional studies, but also understand at least a little bit of modern youth fashion, music, sports, literature, computer technology. We, teachers, should always be with the student, although one step ahead of him. The teacher's speech in the lesson is of great importance, stimulating students to learn a foreign language, clearly convincing them of its communicative function. This, undoubtedly, has a positive effect on the attitude of students to the study of this subject, however, only if the teacher fully and correctly uses the possibilities of communicating with students in the taught foreign language. When communicating between a teacher and students, it is important that the latter understand speech directly in a foreign language, and for this it is necessary to take into account some factors. I am sure that communication between a teacher and students in a foreign language should occur at all stages of the lesson and throughout the entire course of study. For example, expressions of classroom use should be introduced gradually with the obligatory complication of the language of communication as students progress in the target language, which, unfortunately, is not always observed in teaching practice. When using a new expression necessary to teach a lesson, you need to draw the attention of students to its form and meaning, without fear of translation. In the future, the teacher uses this expression uninterruptedly, first reinforcing with a show, facial expressions, gesture what needs to be done. Then the teacher turns off these means of communication, so that understanding provided only through sound language. Although facial expressions and gestures play an important role in communication. Communication in a foreign language of a teacher with students during the lesson, as well as when meeting with them outside of school hours, can serve as an incentive to increase motivation in learning a foreign language at school. Firstly, the communication of students in a foreign language in a lesson under the direct supervision of a teacher occurs during the study of the topic, when, after familiarization with the educational material and training, students move on to the use of the acquired material in listening and speaking, which is stimulated by visual aids. These can be objects around students or subject cards. The student should name the objects that are on his desk or that the teacher shows him. The student communicates to the class what he sees. Another student characterizes the subject. The third talks about, for example, what this item used. The fourth expresses an attitude towards him. At a fast pace, we can interview students, test their ability to build, and in many cases reproduce the required statements stored in memory. Secondly, the use of educational material in listening and speaking stimulated by auditory means. It can carried out with the help of sound-reproducing equipment and the teacher's story. Listening assignments to students direct their attention to the content of the text listened. The implementation of such tasks is associated with the ability of students to understand a foreign language by ear and speak the target language, that is, to receive information, subject it to some processing and transmit the information received in a transformed form. If the teacher has, a good command of the taught language and is able to adapt his speech to the level of language training of his students. If the teacher knows the methodology of teaching a foreign language and, in particular, the technology of teaching, knows the basic methodological principles and can implement them in methodological techniques used to stimulate the statements of students. If the teacher has all the necessary visual and auditory means and knows how to use them freely. If the teacher knows how to rational use specific learning conditions (the number of students in a study group, etc.), clearly formulate assignments, and skillfully use teaching aids. A large number of creative tasks and projects in the classroom also provides the development of oral speech and cognitive abilities. Pupils willingly draw comics with short comments or come up with captions in English for ready-made drawings. All this allows you to strengthen the team spirit or develop the individuality of each student.

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TEXT-FORMING FUNCTIONALITY OF DEMONOLOGICAL VOCABULARY (BASED ON HEROIC EPICS)

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ABSTRACT

Heroic epics are an integral part of the rich folklore world of many peoples, including the Uzbek, English and Russian people. A striking example of the heroic epic of Uzbek folklore is " Go'r o'g'li", which is a reflection of heroism, patriotism, and friendship among the peoples. The main character of the epic "Go'r O'g'li" is the ideal of the people. According to mythical ideas, he was the son of the sun, which also includes the myth of the solar system and the resurrected nature, and proves the mythological and animistic views that existed before the Islamic period.

KEYWORDS: *Folklore, Heroic Epics, Mythology, Dualistic Characters, Semantic Space, Demonological Vocabulary, Function Of Word.*

INTRODUCTION

The epic includes more than 60 works. Our special attention was drawn to the works "Yunus va Misqol pari" from the cycle " Go'ro'g'li". Yunus Pari gives herself this characteristic:

*" Meni bilsang **parilarning** poshosi*
Jami xo'blarning bir bebaxosi
Ko'kim suluvlikda falakning mosi
Bu yer emas odamzodning mavosi
Iram boqa kimni izlab kelgansan"

Thus, she emphasizes her unearthly origin and her belonging to the mythical character " pari". We emphasize that the importance of the pragmatic conditionality of the title of the work comes from the mythological characters, the faithful wives of the main character, who are also the standard of justice, femininity, friendship and wisdom. A characteristic feature of the work is the presence of faith in the existence of demonic beings, mysticism, the main character, who at the very beginning of the work sees a prophetic dream.*" Shu kechasi tushida* ***biri oy*** *bo'lsa* ***biri kun,*** *biri gul bo'lsa biri g'uncha, biri asal bo'lsa biri shakar- osmon bilan yerning oralig'ida* ***Yunus pari*** *bilan* ***Misqol parini*** *ko'rdi "*The location of mythological characters remains a mystery, or fictional loci appear, often caves, where, according to our research, soothsayers and demonic creatures live. The text-forming functionality of mythical characters is to indicate the road or warn against future events. The mythical character Xizr is the main adviser of the hero*" Iram bog'ini izlaganing bilan topa olmaysan. Faqat bir g'ordan borsa bo'ladi. U g'orning og'zida shaytonning nabirasi yotgan bo'ladi. Ismi Farqis* ***dev****".*

"*Javob berib* ***devlaringa***

Qo'yib yubor tog'laringa

Sayr aylasin suvlaringa

Yolg'iz o'zing yetib kelgin"

These mythical characters serve as " pari"

*"****Misqol pari*** *turib eshitib eshitib, to'rt yuz to'qsonta g'obon devlarni chaqirib, ularga* ***Kohi-Kof*** *yurtini topshirib, o'zi abil- g'ubil kiyinib, choq bo'lib chaqmoqday oqib, parvoz qilib* ***Eram*** *yurtiga bir minutda kelib qo'nib…'*

The symbolism of the numbers is noticeable in the work

" ***Qirq yigitlari*** *bilan ayrilishganiga*

bir ***kamqirq kun*** *bo'lib,*

va'dadan bir kun qolganda,

turman yurtiga kelib qoldi'.

Lexical units play an important role in the formation of a literary text. According to A. Bolotnova, " the artistic word is endowed with many functions: nominative (to communicate about the denotation, describing it in a certain way), or epistemic, representative, referential; emotive (to be an emoteme); conative (to focus on the addressee and express a subjective modality); cognitive (to create a micro-image, to have cognitive properties), also aesthetic (characteristic of artistic texts)". [Bolotnova, 2011].The demonological vocabulary has the above-mentioned functions in each of our chosen epics. The semantic space of the text of the epic indicates the selection of lexical units, taking into account the demonological soil of the plot composition, which have a communicative and pragmatic potential. Further, according to D. K. Novikova, "having the status of a key sign, acts as a conceptually significant unit of the novel, marking its dominant meaning in the image of the main character, i.e. the most significant infernal nomination, which forms the center of the associative-semantic field" evil spirit»" [Novikova, 2017]

The heroic epic which we are studying has a high degree of demonological themes, and such important moments of the plot as the introduction, climax and denouement are based on the actions and functionality of mythical and demonic creatures. The epic " Ilya Muromets and the Robber Nightingale" is one of the decisive heroic battles of Ilya Muromets and the mythical

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monster. Further analyzing the plot of the epic of Ilya Muromets V. Ya. Propp believes “ " Ilya in this epic performs not one feat, but two One feat consists in the fact that he strikes an inhuman monster — a Nightingale-robber This feat belongs to a waning tradition, it has its roots in the past. Another feat is that Ilya frees Chernihiv from the besieging enemies, and this feat indicates the future development of the epic, it is the first of the actual military feats of Ilya."[Propp, 1958]. A mythical character has a dualistic characteristic. On the one hand, it is a monster in the form of a bird with a demonic characteristic: on the other hand, it has human actions, can run, and also talk, which complicates the primary idea of it.

“The Nightingale the Robber sits on a raw oak tree,

Sitting Nightingale the Robber Odikhmantiev's son.

And then the Nightingale whistles like a nightingale,

He screams, villain-robber, beastly,

And whether from him or from a nightingale's whistle,

And whether from him or from the shout of the beast

All those grass-ants are devoured "

Based on this image, it can be stated that this mythical character has the face and characteristics of a bird, can fly, the functionality of which, like many other negative characters of “ evil spirits”, consists of bringing trouble to the main character, being a living obstacle for him. Speaking about the appearance of the robber nightingale, V. Ya Propp believes “ " The Nightingale did not acquire a completely human appearance, but it did not remain in the image of a bird, representing a hybrid formation, which is extremely numerous in folklore and in fine folk art. People love this kind of fantastic creatures, as can be judged by the splint pictures depicting various monsters."[Propp, 1958]. In the colloquial speech of the nightingale robber, not a single case of the use of lexical units from the category of evil spirits or demonological lexemes was recorded, which once again confirms its mixed fantastic image. Tugarin Zmeevich is another bright representative of the fantastic image of Russian folk art.

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“А Тугарин Змеевич нечестно ***хлеба ест***

По целой ***коврике за щеку мечет***

Те коврики монастырские

И нечестно Тугарин ***питья пьёт***

По целой чаще охлёстывает

Которая чаша в полтретья ведра"

Based on the above, it is clear that this mythical character is disrespectful to the traditions and rules of order during meals, which attracts the indignation of the main character. In fact, in our opinion, this episode contains a deep meaning that teaches Russian youth to observe the rules of ethics and aesthetics at the table. In the form of a monster, the vices of man are shown.

The inner world of the main characters is described with the help of colors, which from the point of view of psychology, black color is explained as fog, sadness, grief, in this case anger, and light colors express a good spirit and disposition to the events in general.

When studying demonology and demonological vocabulary, we often encounter

interference in the plot of otherworldly light forces in the person of God, who

helps the main character in the fight against evil. In the poem Beowulf, we also

encounter the creator, who punished the monster for what he had done

crime. According to this context, it can be stated that in the battle between God and the demon, God won and drove the evil spirits into swamps and inaccessible places.

"In the land of the giants, when the ***Lord and Creator***

Had banned him and branded."

"***Elves and giants***, ***monsters*** *of ocean,*

Came into being, and the ***giants*** *that longtime*

Grappled with ***God;*** *He gave them requital."*

According to E. Y. Propp " " But his wings are not real, but paper, that is,

artificial, attached. The belief in flying serpent-like creatures

is now lost, and the ability to fly is seen as a tricky mechanic."In the

other four versions, the Tugarin is represented by a man, namely the fire rider. The fire that the serpent usually spews is here spewed by the horse. In the description of it, the image of the innocent horse of Russian fairy tales is used, with the difference that the fiery horse of fairy tales is a friend of the hero, the same horse is a monster.

"Из хайлища ***пламень пышет****,*

Из ушей ***дым*** *столбом стоит."*

Tugarin is ugly. It's huge and disgusting. In Kirsha Danilov we find;

At Agrafena Matveyevna Kryukova's:

Онведь, ***змещще****-тоТугарище,*

Три сажени-то больших печатныих,

Как переносье-то его будто палка дровокольняя.

These cases show that in the Russian epic hyperbole is used to

mock the enemy. Marfa Kryukova has the image of Tugarin

completely humanized. Like many nations and peoples, the British Island needed its heroes, one of which was Beowulf. The most important feat of the Geat knight is the liberation of the people from the monster Grendel and his mother. Both characters have devilish traits. The fantastic basis of the novel is the belief of the people in the forces of nature, the existence of dragons and monsters. The main introduction to the demonic monster is based on the description of its location and the explanation of the reason for its isolation. A very common lexeme in the poem is the name of the main character and the monster, as well as synonyms that personify the monster and its companions. The lexeme 'Weght 'means' Creature", which translates as creation(in our case with a negative meaning), as well as such synonyms referring to all demonological characters *horrible stranger,the monster of evil, monster,*

sea monster, horrible demon, direful demon,dire-mooded, creature, evil, sea bottom monster, demon shaped woman, demons)

*"The ill-planning **death-shade**, both elder and younger,*

Trapping and tricking them. He trod every night then

The mist-covered moor-fens"

Interestingly, the monster has several characteristics similar to a

human. He secretly plans to harm humanity, and also has the

ability to think, create traps and deceive to achieve the desired goal. We often meet with references to God in the texts, which proves the Christian influence on the original text, which, due to circumstances, was repeatedly rewritten, thereby distorting the first version of the poem, in which the pagan spirit was present, leaning towards the atmosphere in which reigned in Denmark and New Zealand according to historical data.

*"In innermost **spirit,** God they knew not,*

The true God they do not know.

Judge of their actions, All-wielding Ruler,

*No praise could they give the **Guardian of Heaven,***

*The **Wielder of Glory**"*

Further, in the example we have given, there is a demonic vocabulary with

elements of fatality, which presupposes the end of the actions of the monster,

"Death for his sins. 'Twas seen very clearly,

Grendel's mother is known to be thirsting for revenge.

*Known unto earth-folk, that still an **avenger***

Outlived the loathed one, long since the sorrow

Caused by the struggle; the mother of Grendel,

***Devil-shaped woman**, her woe ever minded"*

In our opinion, every work we have studied can be

a pragmatically important basis for further investigation of demonology and demonological vocabulary in general. All epics use an artistic style of describing events with a share of fiction, since the main idea of the Russian heroic epics studied by us earlier is the heroism of the main character, in our case "Go'r o'g'li", "Ilya Muromets", "Alyosha Popovich" and "Beowulf", which is often opposed by mythological creatures of a demonic nature with certain negative data. The location of the main battles is either undetermined, or the battles take place in the capital or in a fictional disputed legendary area where the main feasts of the country take place. The moral of the above epics is the victory of humanity over the dark supernatural forces, which once again proves the power and wisdom of the people. If Tugarin is not a direct enemy of the state and the main character, then the Serpent Gorynych is one of the brightest representatives of a multi-headed monster with supernatural power, who periodically harmed the Russian people, in particular by stealing girls. The monster from the poem Beowulf has a similar functionality, which has a tendency to cannibalism, but unlike the monster in the Russian poem does not choose a specific gender of humanity. Maidens often serve the peerages, and it is their duty to protect a certain area from strangers.

Thus, the study showed that in the text space, the demonological vocabulary is an integral part of the heroic epics studied by us, which have an expressive, nominative, character logical and aesthetic function based on the characteristics, and in general have a text-forming function, creating a full-fledged picture of the works.

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IMPORTANCE OF FOOD SECURITY IN INDIA

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ABSTRACT

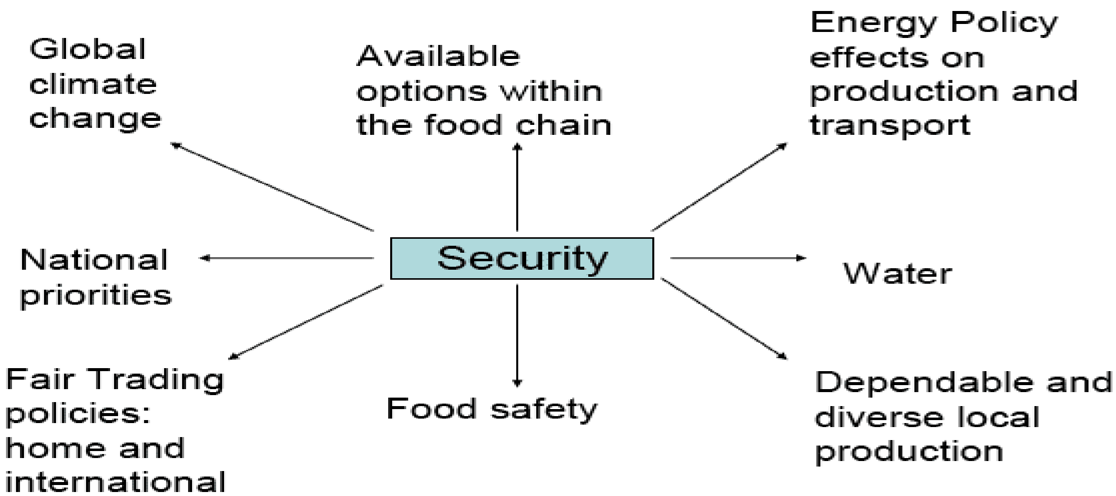
It's essential for living like air and water. It is more than getting two square meals. It has three dimensions- 1) Food availability i.e. total food production in the country plus the imported food plus buffer stocks maintained in govt. granaries like FCI in previous years. 2) Food accessibility i.e. food should be within the reach of every person. 3) Food affordability i.e. an individual should have enough money to buy proper, safe and nutritious food to meet his dietary needs. Just as you and your family need sufficient, safe and nutritious food, likewise, each and every citizen has a right to get food. Just think of poverty-stricken, it is very hard for them to get two square meals a day. Somehow they manage by eating through dustbins or loungers carried on by some charitable or religious institutions or even they resort to beg. You would not believe that in tribal areas, people are forced to eat wild plants. Those who are unemployed, they can also be food insecure. If some natural calamity happens like BENGAL FAMINE IN 1943(it killed thirty lac people in the Bengal province), flood in Bihar, tsunami in southern parts, earthquake in Gujarat, food shortage can arise and less supply and high demand hike the prices. it is also a case of food insecurity. 1.02 billion People in India are suffering from hunger and hence, malnutrition. India holds 2nd rank in the world of the number of children suffering from malnutrition. Those who have a meager income, and if inflation occurs, then they also have to make some adjustments in food. Or it may happen that sometimes, they eat and sometime don't. Food security will be helpful if enough food is available for all the persons, there is no barrier to access of food and all persons have the capacity to buy food of acceptable quality.

KEYWORDS: *Food Security, Food poverty, Availability. Economy, India.*

INTRODUCTION

Food security is an important factor that guarantees human security, and is one of the seven pillars of the United Nation's (UN) Development Program's original concept of human security, along with economic, health, environmental, personal, community, and political security. The notion of food security is as old as humanity, as the establishment of human communities always depended on access to food. However, in order to incorporate different elements, this concept has continuously undergone significant changes through time. The roots of concern about food security can be traced back to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights by UN which recognized that "everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family, including food". Therefore, food security has existed in international development literature since the 1940s. Later in 1970s, the operational concept of right to food was introduced by Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) as food security. The World Food Conference (1974) defined food security as 'Availability at all times of adequate world food supplies of basic foodstuff to sustain a steady expansion of food consumption and to offset fluctuations in production and prices'. According to this definition, unavailability of food is the only reason behind food insecurity. However, in reality, nations have enough food in terms of availability, yet there are countries in the world, regions within countries, villages within regions, households within villages and individuals within household that are not able to meet their food needs. Therefore, this definition reflects a paradoxical situation i.e. individual food insecurity in a food secure nation where the term food security was only focused on the volume and stability of national and world food supplies. "Food security [is] a situation that exists when all people, at all times, have physical, social and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food that meets their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life". Ensuring food security ought to be an issue of great importance for a country like India where more than one-third of the population is estimated to be absolutely poor and one-half of all children malnourished in one way or another. It is, by now, well known that the question of food security has a number of dimensions that extend beyond the production, availability, and demand for food. There has been a paradigmatic shift in the concept of food security, from food availability and stability to household food insecurity, and from assessment of input measures like energy intake to output indicators such as anthropometric measures and clinical signs of malnutrition.

According to Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), food security exists when all people, at all times, have physical and economic access to sufficient, safe, and nutritious food to meet their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life. Food security has three components, viz., availability, access, and absorption (nutrition). The three are interconnected. Many studies have shown that improvement in nutrition is important, even for increase in productivity of workers. Thus, food security has intrinsic (for its own sake) as well as instrumental (for increasing productivity) value. Food security means availability, accessibility and affordability of food to all people at all times. The poor households are more vulnerable to food insecurity whenever there is a problem of production or distribution of food crops. Food security depends on the Public Distribution System (PDS) and government vigilance and action at times, when this security is threatened. Food is something that gives you the energy to function and keeps you alive.. But food security means something more than getting two square meals.



Availability of food

Food security at the national level refers mainly to availability in the country of sufficient stocks of food to meet domestic demand, either through domestic supply or through imports. Here we look at the performance and policies with regard to availability of food.

Performance Attainment of self sufficiency in food grains at the national level is one of the country's major achievements in the post-independence period. After remaining a food deficit country for about two decades after independence, India became largely self-sufficient in food grain production at the macro level. There have hardly been any food grain imports after the mid-1970s. Food grain production in the country increased from about 50 million tons in 1950-51 to around 233.9 million tons in 2008-09. The growth rate of food grains has been around 2.5 per cent per annum between 1951 and 2006-07. The production of oilseeds, cotton, sugarcane, fruits, vegetables, and milk has also increased appreciably.

Reasons for Decline in Food Production The performance of the overall agriculture sector and the factors responsible for the slowdown provide an explanation for the decline in the growth of food production. It may be noted that food grains, pulses, oilseeds, sugar, fruits and vegetables, poultry, dairy, meat, fish, etc.

Per Capita Availability of Food grains The net availability of food grains is estimated at 87.5 per cent of gross production. In order to obtain the figure for net availability of food grains, figures for requirement for seeds, farm animal feed, and waste are deducted from gross production and net imports are added, apart from adjustments for changes in government stocks. Here we are assuming that there is no net change in private stocks. Per capita net availability of food grains increased by about 10 per cent over the last 52 years, between 1961 and 2012.

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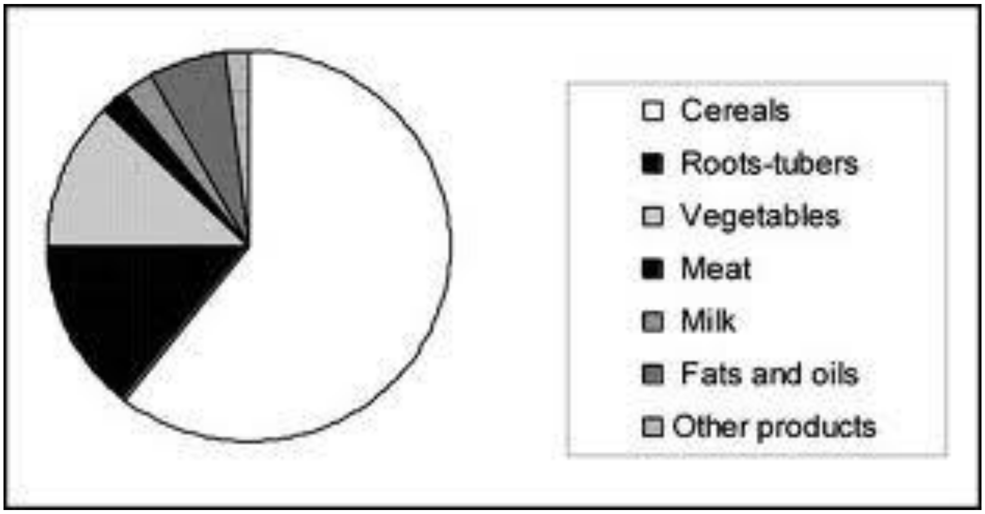

Climate change

Food security is severely influenced by climate change. The changing climate will influence the food grain production in different ways. For example, the temporal and spatial variations in precipitation including rainfall may result in deficit moisture stress, i.e. drought or excess moisture stress condition, i.e. flooding. Similarly, extreme high or low temperatures result in variations in the length of crop growing season. These factors would also affect the crop productivity and farm net income and hence cli- mate resilient agricultural practices have to be promoted. This is applicable to all the nations, including India. Understanding the impact of climate change on Indian agriculture is quite complex as several factors are involved in this phenomenon. For example, the negative effect of global warming on crop productivity in India may be compensated by carbon fertilization to some extent. Several researchers conducted studies on the interrelationship between climate change and food security in relation to impacts of climate change on crop productivity, food production and socio-economic aspects. Climate change in the recent years has resulted in higher frequency of floods and droughts, making the objective of attaining food security very complex. Hence, the future research efforts related to management aspects of tackling vulnerability caused by natural hazards must consider the social, economic and geo-political constraints. Enhancing the resilience of human systems to cope with extreme climatic stresses should become the main objective. There is a strong need to address changes in institutions and resource accessibility to tackle the climate- induced natural hazards14. Overall, the agricultural practices have to be reoriented which would provide better climate resilience and enhanced net farm income. The capacity of people to cope with climate change and its related edaphic changes varies from one region to another in India15. The study also suggested that an integrated approach is highly essential to address the food insecurity concerns. On the basis of specific problems faced by the farmers, the approach should be different. For example, in the western IGP, food systems are most vulnerable to problems such as excessive irrigation coupled with rising water tables and soil salinity, whereas in the eastern IGP, problems such as rising sea level and in- creased risk of flooding are generally witnessed and farmers have little capacity to tackle them. Hence, it can be stated that food security can be achieved by tackling the specific challenges related to climate change in diversified regions.

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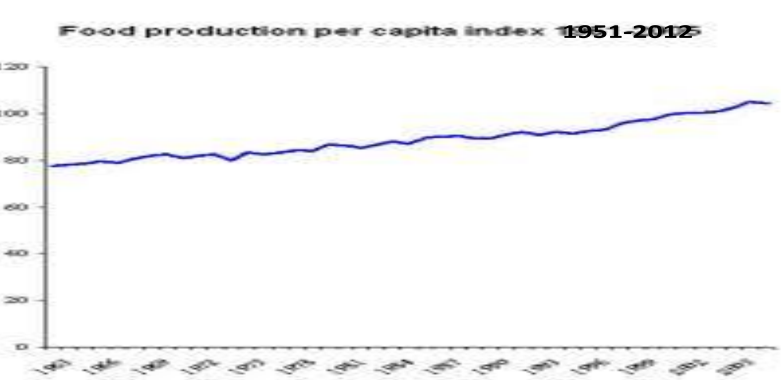
Production

The challenge of food grain production is generation of sufficient number of new varieties of field crops with threshold potential in changing climate scenario. Several varieties of rice and wheat were released, but still exists a gap between the yield obtained through these genotypes and their field level performance. One of the main issues might be the genetic potential exploitation has attained saturation according to the climatic and edaphic conditions that existed in India. For some crops like rice, the hybrid varieties developed resulted in yield jump but the magnitude has not been achieved like the scenario in China. The poor harvest index of pulses and oil seeds also remains a challenge to the plant breeding programs. In some of the problematic soils, the varieties with full yield potential in normal situation cannot fit well resulting in poor crop productivity. This situation has to be corrected by employing modern biotechnology techniques. In several regions of India, farmers are not able to get information about the availability of new and improved varieties and some are not having access to quality seeds of these varieties, resulting in lesser yields. This situation has to be corrected by developing a national-level network to monitor and coordinate the activities with the various State Government and Central Government functionaries working in the area of crop production.



CONCLUSION

The above discussion shows that policy making and implementation have failed miserably in respect of tackling the crisis of mass under-nutrition. A consistent set of policies in the mid-1960s regarding production, storage and distribution had been introduced to address the problem of food insecurity. These policies had some success, especially in respect of accelerating the production of food grain and in respect of ensuring a period of low and stable prices for cereals. But with the introduction of economic liberalization in 1991, policies to address food security have been weakened, and have had a very damaging impact on consumption and nutrition. At present, the situation is even more serious with the galloping high rate of inflation. The period of economic liberalization has seen a relentless setback to some of our major programs of food security. Three key objectives of economic reforms – and these are stated explicitly in many policy documents, including the annual Economic Surveys -- have been to reduce food subsidies, to leave distribution to the market and to undermine food policy intervention and subsidies to the 'poorest of the poor'. As a matter of fact, the absolute and relative size of the food subsidy has reduced gradually. Between 2002-03 and 2010-012, the food subsidy bill of the Government of India shrunk in absolute nominal and real terms. As a share of GDP, food subsidies fell from 0.99 per cent in 2002-03 to 0.6 per cent in 2010-012. One of the key instruments of food policy in India has been the public distribution system (PDS). It has been found that the policy of narrow targeting introduced as part of liberalization has failed to address the problem of chronic hunger. Therefore, the Targeted PDS has led to the large-scale exclusion of genuinely needy persons from the PDS. It has affected the functioning and economic viability of the PDS network adversely and led to a collapse of the delivery system. It has failed to achieve the objective of price stabilization through the transfer of cereals from surplus to deficit regions of the country. It is believed to be true that given the balance between grain supply and demand, the persistence of regions of surplus and deficit grain production in the country, the underdeveloped nature of food grain markets in parts of the country, and under nutrition on a mass scale, there is still need for price stabilization nationally. The PDS plays a major role in this objective by ensuring access to certain minimum quantities of grain throughout the country and in all seasons at uniform prices. This goal is best achieved by reverting to a system of allocations of grain at uniform issue prices with universal coverage. At the same time, recognizing differences in needs and problems across states, States may be given greater flexibility in designing their food security systems, including in the use of the grain allocated for the PDS. Enlighten politics is necessary to improve the delivery systems of the government. Transparency and accountability in the functioning of the states should be followed by social audit.

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CREATIVITY AND IMPROVISION OF POETS

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ABSTRACT

Bakhshi sings about the world of art and poetry, the historical events, the heroic victories of the heroes, the events of the war, the suffering of the people, the general didactic, philosophical world of artistic imagination. This ancient bakhshi was a traditional example of bakhshi inherited from his father Korkit. At the same time, our people have been interested in the history of the origins and development of the baxshi word instrument and the art of baxshi. In the social life of the Turkic peoples, the bakhshis formed the spiritual genius of the people, the formation of public opinion, and led to the national unification of the people, the awakening of a sense of national consciousness, the spiritual awakening. One of the distinguishing features of the Bakhshis' creativity is their talent, natural innate eloquence, and a certain degree of poetic skill, which contributed to the formation and enrichment of folklore. representative of the people, as a mountain of soldiers. The poet lives with the pain of the people. He conveys the cries and wishes of the people to the khan. The khan sitting in the palace is far from the living conditions of the people, he does not know much about their living conditions.

KEYWORDS: *Karakalpak, Korkit, Orkhon-Enasay, N. Davkarayev, Greek Aeds, Ormonbet, Literature.*

INTRODUCTION

In the history of the national spiritual world and culture of the Karakalpak people, bakhshis are especially valued for their great role in the tradition of bakhshi. The tradition of Bakhshi has left a significant mark not only on the way of life and culture of the Karakalpaks, but also on the cultural development of all Turkic peoples. The reason is that the literature, art and cultural development of all Turkic peoples came through the tradition of epic poetry. Thus, the narrator is not limited to music, but also as a narrator of national epics, national-epic epics, narrator, musician, actor (theater stage), philosopher, sociologist, imaginative in society, ideological politician. The word bakhshi is derived from the word bakhshi singing, which has a very long history. Thus, according to literary scholars, the term baxshi is associated with the epics of Korkit ota in the ninth century. [1.72; 8.99; 17.42; 13.48; 10.177; 11.108] With the full addition of these ideas, the artistic and didactic spheres of Bakhchisaray poetry are the Bakhchisaray with the stone inscriptions of the Old Turkic peoples ("Orkhon-Enasay inscriptions"), the historical inscriptions "Tunyuquq", "Bilgahokan", "Kultegin", it is possible to understand that they are compatible in form and meaning. Thus, the development of the epic genre, its branches are historical epics inscribed on stone ("Orkhon-Enasay inscriptions"), serves as a symbol of art.

Well-known scholar N. Davkarayev states: “Bakhshi is derived from the word“ bakhsh ”which means“ to tell a story ”[8.99]. In the Karakalpak people, the telling of great epic epics and heroic epics is a profession, while in Kazakhs it is bakhshi, epic-akin, in Uzbeks it is bakhshi, in Turkmen it is bakhshi, in Azerbaijan it is bakhshi, in Turks it is ozan, in love, ashug, vanshag, in rubies lanxosut, scissors in Khakassia, sesen in Bashkirs, kobarchi.

If we look at the earlier periods of the history of world culture, we cannot ignore the information that the ancient Greek aedas (bakhshis), similar to the Karakalpak epics, were widespread rhapsodes in European nations, which left a big mark on the history of medieval German culture . Ancient, ancient Greek aeds (bakhshis), rhapsodes (bakhshis), legends in the legends through the ancient musical instruments such as lyre, kifara, form, "Iliad", "Odessia" and similar heroic and historical epics, historical songs it can be seen that they sang in an improvisational way. [18.24; 9.46; 7.67] Performing the epic epics of these aeds, rhapsodes, and bakhshis verbally and improvisationally using old musical instruments, using syncretism, is reminiscent of the traditional way of our Karakalpak bakhshis. This means that European culture has a strong and artistic connection with the culture of the ancient Turkic peoples and the tradition of baxshi.

Bakhshi sings about the world of art and poetry, the historical events, the heroic victories of the heroes, the events of the war, the suffering of the people, and the general didactic, philosophical world of artistic imagination. This ancient bakhshi was a traditional example of bakhshi inherited from his father Korkit. At the same time, our people have been interested in the history of the origins and development of the baxshi word instrument and the art of baxshi. It is no secret that Korkit became an integral part of our national spiritual world, creating legends and myths about his father and his sleeping sheep. The term kobiz refers to the komuz ("kobiz") as a musical instrument of the Turkic tribes in the 11th-century Turkic linguist Mahmud Kashgari's Davoni luǵatit turk. [15. 346] Abi Nasr al-Farabi (870-950) in his book The Great Book of Music gives valuable insights into the kobiz and its structure. [6. 445] Including information about Karakalpak scholar S. Bahidirova kobiz and bakhshi Khorezmi (783-850), Rashid-ad-din (1247-1318), Lutfiy (1366-1465), Navoi (1441-1501), and Abulgazi (1603-1664). [7. 80]

In Karakalpak literary criticism, the first research on the epic and its performer jirov, jirovchilik profession began to appear in the works of N. Davkaraev. [8. 99] Then about oyrov and its musical instrument kobiz, on its structure K. Oyimbetov [1. 73] and T. Odambaeva [2. 18].

Bakhshi is a great representative of folk poetry in the history of the culture of the Turkic peoples, who, due to his ability to improvise, his artistic and poetic skills, created epics, epics and sang large-scale epics. In the social life of the Turkic peoples, the bakhshis formed the spiritual genius of the people, the formation of public opinion, and led to the national unification of the people, the awakening of a sense of national consciousness, the spiritual awakening. It can also be seen from the fact that the khans, ministers, and mardum biys consulted and thought with the bakhshi.

Thus, Soppasli Supra Bakhshi, who left a deep mark on the history of the Bakhshi of the Karakalpak population, "was directly involved in the administration of the state by paying taxes to the khan in matters of public life" [5. 235] in case of extreme grief (this is mainly due to the fact that the khan was punished for his many appeals and suggestions to the khan), “Ormonbet biy (his son Muhammad) and Janibek khan. that he was walking and that he had a council ”[5. 245] can be seen.

In the history of Karakalpak literature, Soppaslı Supra Bakhshi, Nihoyatan Kaygu, Dostpanbet Bakhshi, Muyten Bakhshi, Jiyan Bakhshi and others were mentioned. baxshi-poets are valued separately as baxshi, poet, chechen. Well-known scholar K. Mambetov, commenting on the research of ancient Karakalpak literature, paid special attention to the creativity of these poets: - “The author has the ability to write, propagandize and perform the work himself with a musical instrument. [10: 177].

In Karakalpak literature, the term bakhshi has a very broad meaning, and the Soppaslı Supra bakhshi, who lived between the 14th and 18th centuries, is extremely sad. , is also seen as the respondent Chechen and Bakhshi (performer) and is referred to by the common name Bakhshi. In recent times, the meaning of the term baxshi has narrowed a bit, only the rich oral creations of our people (terma, jir, dostons) formed the performers. Not only did they perform the oral creations (terme, jir, doston) that exist in our oral literature, but the skill of poetry and improvisation prevailed and spread among the population, making that oral creation (epic and sh. .k.) played a special role in the growth of ideological, artistic and plot construction. So, these baxshis are: Hokqay baxshi, Jiyemurat baxshi, Erpolat baxshi, Nurabilla baxshi, Abdurasuli baxshi, Tasadduqbay baxshi, Jumabay baxshi Bozorov, Shamurat baxshi, Jumabay baxshi Seydullaev, Erpolat baxshi, Barobarmurat baxshi, Zardaeniyaz baxshi, Kulamet baxshi, other The bakhshis have turned the tradition of bakhshism into a profession in our people, and have used the skills of improvisation with great skill, not limited to the oral creations that the population is ready for.

One of the distinguishing features of the Bakhshis' creativity is their talent, natural innate eloquence, and a certain degree of poetic skill, which contributed to the formation and enrichment of folklore. That is why the well-known scholar K. Matlabov said: "If we take some extremely talented folk singers, his mastery in the performance of folk epics is more noticeable than his poetry" [14. 32]. For this reason, the bakhshis have a strong poetic and improvisational ability and have played a special role in their widespread dissemination among the people in their repertoire and in their formation as a complete work of art, and we regard them only as performers, not authors of epics.

The historical brotherhood of the Karakalpak, Kazakh and Nogai peoples among the Turkic peoples is confirmed by historical data and the literary heritage of the Bakhshi-poets in ancient times. In particular, the rich spiritual world of our people, Korkyt ota, Ketbuga, Qotan baxshis, who have become legends in the history of Turkish literature, are also mentioned in Turkish literature as piri (teachers) of baxshis. He is known in the Karakalpak and Nogai peoples as the founder of the Karakalpak school of soppasli Supra baxshing, the earliest pioneer, and ancestor. N. Davkaraev, K. Oyimbetov, K. Matlabov and K. Mambetov, Karakalpak scholars, have positively stated in their scientific works that Soppasli Supra Bakhshi is considered to be the founder and creative ancestor of the Karakalpak Bakhshi school [1, 8, 14, 11].

In the works of Bakhshi-poets, it is difficult for us to evaluate Soppasli Supra Bakhshi, Nihoyatan Kaygu, Dostpanbet Bakhshi and Muyten Bakhshi as representatives of written literature. It differs in the preservation of the author in the written literature, the preservation or dissemination of the work in the written copy, the obvious embodiment of the artistic feature. Despite the fact that the author's preservation in the work of these bakhshis is the only method and artistic feature in the work of each bakhshi, they conveyed the work orally. The main reason for this was the end of the semi-nomadic life of the people. This is also the case in the literature of the Kazakh and Nogai peoples. In such cases, there is a need for improvisation skills of bakhshis (poets, Chechens).

There should be no evidence that the tradition of improvisation originated in the work of these bakhshis. It is believed that this literary form dates back to ancient times. However, the tradition of improvisation seems to have developed considerably in the legacy of poets. Improvisation, or reading, developed in relation to similar situations, and was of particular importance to poets.

Is it possible for poets to be prepared, to speak orally, without standing on paper, without writing, and to be a khan? alone or in the capacity of the people to express their thoughts, appeals, and expressions, and they needed it. This is the reason for the construction of improvisation.

The method of improvisation has become a literary construction that exists in all types of art (fiction, music, theater, jeeps, choreography). This artistic construction has the characteristics of unprepared conversation, quick-wittedness, instantaneous emergence of innate talent, mastery of words. [3: 40-41, 4: 152].

In the general art of speech in Karakalpak literature, bakhshis, poets, orators, and lokki had improvisational construction, that is, mastery of speech without preparation, infinite talent, and ability. Such improvisation is reflected in the repertoire of our people's bakhshis and jiravs.

In the poetry of the bakhshis, the improvisation of Soppasli Supura bakhshi, Asan Kaygi, Dospanbet bakhshi, Muynet bakhshi, nephew bakhshis with the ability to soften the situation through the power of words in difficult situations we can evaluate through. For example, such an improvisational ingenuity is also present in the case of Muyten Bakhshi singing the khan's dream interpretation. The khan of Bukhara had a bad dream in which all his teeth fell out and only one tooth was left. The dream of many sages is, “Taqsir, there will be no one left from your generation. "Everyone will die, but you will live a very long time." The khan was furious and killed everyone. When it was Muyten's turn, he said, "I don't know anyone else, but you will have a very long life." In fact, Muyten Bakhshi had a different interpretation of the earlier sages. The khan liked it and liked it. Here it is not difficult to feel that Muyten Bakhshi also gave his answer through mastery and improvisation. This answer shows that Muyten Bakhshi has strong improvisational skills.

The supura supra bakhshi, a well-known poet bakhshi and state adviser who lived in the 14th and 15th centuries, is known to us through his historical accounts. Syncretism (word, word, utterance, play) was of special importance in the literature of this period. Therefore, we can see that he was able to combine several professions, both as a poet (written by himself) and as a baxshi (said) and as a musician (he played the instrument himself). Such an intervention of syncritism was one of the abilities of great importance for this period, this time. The ability to use the intervention of syncritism can be found in Asan Kaigy, Dospanbet, Muyten bakhshis, as

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well as in the Karakalpak classical poets of the XIX century (Kunkhoja, Ajiniyaz, Berdaq, etc.). Along with syncretism, improvisation is widespread in such literary writings. Let's take the example of Supura Bakhshi's song "Ha khan egam, khan egam" as a literary example. For example:

O my lord, my lord,

Listen to me

We were robbed,

Infinite world property eg

I was furious.

Don't eat wolf meat,

Raging like a hawk

Don't eat red meat.

In a rage like a tiger,

Don't eat fox meat… [12.72]

Among the Turkic peoples, we are witnessing a strong development of improvisation in the field of baxshi with the oral literature of the Karakalpaks and Kazakhs. We can see clear examples of improvisation in the famous Sopposli Supura Bakhchisarai, which we have taken as a literary example. The Chechens, who speak in front of the khan or in front of the country, do not have the opportunity to prepare the text of their speech and take a piece of paper in their hands. Relying solely on logic, participants in the current situation were able to express their thoughts and songs in artistic language by studying the psychology of the audience or by knowing the state of society. In ancient times, in addition to fiction, scientific and political statements, scientific works, and historical information were written in the form of lyrics. First of all, it played an important role in the aesthetic impact of this information on the human heart, its long-term memory and memory. Supora Bodhisattva, whom we took as an example, conveyed the people's pain, lamentation, people's thoughts, and thoughts about society in the form of a song. Instead of being written down on a piece of paper, he goes straight to her and describes the khan's actions in a way that resembles the animals of nature. At the same time, by comparing the actions of the khan to the behavior of birds of prey, such as vultures, hawks, and foxes, it is considered one of the requirements of his request, advice, and counsel on how to repel and educate.

To the country you lead,

Early grave digging,

Don't be interested in Russian,

Risk of damage…

Gather your people together,

You are called a victorious khan,

Yeling lost,

What do you need now?

Supura Sopas is not afraid of Bakhshi Khan and tells such a truth. Because behind him were the people who supported him. Both the khan and the bakhshi and the chechen live together with the people. Without people they are nothing. That is why Bakhshi calls on the people to be trampled on, to be respected, not to suddenly start a war, not to harm the people.

Bleeding every day,

He shivered.

There will be traces of war,

How much blood is shed.

From the khan's tax to your people,

The ribs are broken. [12.73]

The legacy of word improvisation is also reflected in the works of the exemplary philosopher and poet Bakhshi Asan Kaygi. Asan Kaygi is a well-known poet of the 15th century in the Nogai period, a well-known poet of Bakhshi poetry, an orator with improvisational abilities, and a wise counselor, a wise philosopher. Several scientists (Sh. Oelikhanov, G.P. Potanin, K. Khalitov, M. Magauin, etc.) have conducted research on the work of Asan Kaygi and expressed valuable ideas.

Karakalpak scholar K. Mambetov, paying special attention to the study of ancient times in the history of Karakalpak literature, paid special attention to the work of Asan Qaygi: "… Asan Qaygi seems to be a real intellectual who guides the lost" [11.128] - a valuable point. Thus, Asan Gaygi is an intelligent, philosophical, wise poet, an improviser with a talent for improvisation, a poet with innate talent for improvisation, an improviser who can make random ideas, puzzles, and arguments without preparation. It should be noted that

O my lord, my lord,

You don't know if I don't say,

You don't agree with me.

You have a drowning people,

You don't even think about the wind,

As if there is no khan but you

Why are you talking without thinking?

How can your people endure,

In this case,

You have replenished your treasury,

Gold and silver

Is the wind happy? [12.72]

These lines belong to the works of Asan Kaygi and were a national tragedy addressed to Janibek Khan. The composition of Asan Kaigy's works is connected with the life of truth. He spoke on behalf of the people as an exemplary representative of the people, as a mountain of soldiers. The poet lives with the pain of the people. He conveys the cries and wishes of the people to the khan. The khan sitting in the palace is far from the living conditions of the people, he does not know much about their living conditions. In such a situation, Asan Kaygi calls on the people and the khan sitting in the palace to be closer and kind. This feature is not available to everyone. He was not even afraid of the khan's politics or his wrath. That's why Asan Kaigy has become a precious person for the people. Asan entered directly into the khan's palace of Kaigy and sang "O khan, my lord, the khan has eaten, you will not know if I do not tell you" to the people's wishes, sorrows and grief, , is found to be a sign of his solo verbal improvisation skills.

The legacy of Dospanbet Bakhshi is also important in the history of Karakalpak literature of the XVI-XVII centuries. Dospanbet Bakhshi is an exemplary representative of Bakhshi poetry, as well as a heroic warrior, known in the history of literature as the leader of the March army. Especially in his work on history and historical information about his heroism.

The period of Dospanbet Bakhshi's life was the sudden death of Ormanbet Biy in the middle of the 16th century, during the reign of Nogayli Horde. Dospanbet Bakhshi lived in such a turbulent period of political turmoil, and he absorbed his thoughts and ideas into the political life of the time, and he also participates as a political figure. During this period of political instability, confrontation, and war, the brave people did not die for freedom. Bakhshi dies bravely in a battle with the Kalmyks. When we study all the examples of Bakhshi's work, the imaginary protagonist of historical events, his philosophical and didactic ideas are deeply rooted in his military activity.

The child of man,

There will be six, there will be five,

They will marry each other,

There will be a place out of the earth,

The settlement will be one,

If the building collapses,

The rest snorted,

The dog and the bird will be fed.12. 85]

Here are the didactic ideas described in these lines, the drops of experience that the bakhshi received from marriage. It is the art of improvisation that gives life experiences, personal thoughts.

We have already mentioned Muyten Bakhshi, one of the exemplary representatives of word improvisation. This bakhshi lived in the XVII century during the period when the Karakalpaks of Navkstan belonged to the khans of Bukhara (Bukhara). His melodies reflect the events of the Navkistan period in the history of Karakalpak literature, especially the historical events about the Bukhara khans, especially Imamquli khan.

Yes Iymam khan, Iymam khan,

I believe in you, khan,

The crack of humanity,

I believe in this world,

The whole country was devastated.

Alone in the world,

False blasphemous khan. [12. 72]

This song by Muyten Bakhshi is dedicated to Imanquli Khan (1611-1642), the khan of Bukhara, who is said to have been an unbeliever who allowed unjust actions and aggression. His injustice led to a number of popular uprisings. Muyten Bakhshi opposes this injustice and criticizes the actions of the khan. Here's a look at Jirov's improvisational talent.

The best examples of improvisational traditions in the history of Karakalpak literature are in the heritage of bakhshi-poets. From these bakhshis we have received a literary analysis of the rich examples of the tradition of improvisation in the works of Soppasli Supra bakhshi, Nihoyatan Kaygu, Dostpambet, Muyten bakhshi. We should appreciate him not only as a poet and a performer, but also as a genius poet with a talent for improvisation, a great thinker, an orator.

Well-known scholar S. Rustamova suggests studying the songs of Korkyt ota and his creative portrait as the first period, the most ancient period. The second period was the formation and classification of the Karakalpak bakhshis of the XIV-XVI centuries. Jiyemurat baxshi, Erpolat baxshi, Aburasuli baxshi, Tasadduqbay baxshi and in the fourth period Jumabay baxshi Bozorov, Shamurat baxshi, Jumabay baxshi Seydullaev, Qiyas baxshi, Barobarmurat baxshi, Zardaeniyaz baxshi. [7. 86]

It is important for scholars to know that the Karakalpak bakhshis belonged to different periods, and the creativity and performance skills of the bakhshis of each period had artistic and stylistic features. There is no doubt that the bakhshis of the second period (Soppasli Supra bakhshi, Dostpanbet bakhshi, etc.) were not just ordinary performers (musicians) bakhshis, but also improvisational poets, clever Chechens, thinkers, diplomatic politicians, public figures, khan's advisers. Here, with such features, it differs significantly from the bakhshis of the later period. The bakhshis of the third and fourth periods, with their improvisational skills and poetic talent, acting skills, did not have other political and social functions. Furthermore, we consider Soppasli Supra Bakhshi, Nihoyatan Kaygu, Qaztuvgan Bakhshi, Shalkiyiz Bakhshi, Dustpambet Bakhshi, Jironcha Chechan, Muyten Bakhshi as a Bakhshi-poet and know that he performed several of his works as a solo author it is also possible to understand that he has a poetic ability. The scientist I.Sagitov: "… bakhshi - singer - assumes that he was the most ancient type of bakhshis and poets" - [17. 44]. We fully support this idea of science. Literary scholar A. Pakhratdinov said, "Poets have always been professional and different from poets. However, they have the same performance as them. "[16. 20] The views of these two scientists cannot be denied, they are scientifically correct. In later times, the poetic profession was separated from the profession and laid the foundation for the development of written literature.

The program of improvisation is an important literary criterion in the process of performance and creation of epics by Karakalpak bakhshis of later periods. It would have been very difficult for him to perform such an epic if he did not have the skills of improvisation. Here are a few epics told because of this improvisation skill. Well-known scientist I.Sagitov: - “The process of improvisation is based on the specific programs and methods of artistic depiction, although the bakhshis are strong enough to recite the epic without stopping. In the process of creating or studying epics and melodies, poets and poetesses of any nation rely on the methods of artisticization of the programs and examples established by the poets and poetesses who preceded them ”[17. 52].

When the bakhshis perform the epic, they have an unlimited creative character. Bakhshi uses epic formulas, artistic means and methods, poetic repetitions in the process of performing the epic. At the same time, Bakhshi sings some epic legends, humorous art, proverbs, interesting sayings, sermons, legends, didactic and philosophical reflections of the people. However, the ancient saga cannot deviate from the traditional way of singing, and the same old saga can show its solitary individual creativity throughout the traditional way of singing. Here is a reflection of the improvisational literary process in the poets ’epic singing. Literary scholar Q. Matlabov, who realized this literary structure, commented on the study of the rich national folklore heritage of Tasaddukbay Bakhshi: 14].

Bakhshi did not want the end of the epics that were the national spiritual world of the people he sang in his repertoire. In fact, the population is not used to it. That is why Bakhshi has prepared a disciple to pass on this national spiritual world to the next generation. Over the years, the student bakhshis have learned from the master bakhshi folk epics, bakhshi's performance methods, artistic and creative experiences, vocal skills, melodies, ways to enter the image while singing (acting), improvisational skills. The teacher blessed the student with the ability to sing, and after he was satisfied with his creative skills, he allowed him to practice and work creatively.

Jumabay Bozorov and Jumabay Seydullaev, who studied the epic "Sharyar" from Barobarmurat Bakhshi, do not repeat the method of their teacher, and the student's singing skills are not the same. There is a creative way in each option, as the overall plot structure of the epic, the composition is similar, and the story goes in one direction. Here it is possible to see that the creative impartiality of these Karakalpak bakhshis is the leading skill of improvisation. Well-known scholar S. Rustamova studied the singing features of Karakalpak bakhshi: He wants to listen to Nurabilla Bakhshi ”[7. 86]. Of course, the people listened to one epic not from one, but from several. So, the population paid special attention to the world of art, the art of improvisation.

Bakhshi, the tradition of baxshi, and its musical instrument, the kobyz, have existed in the history of all Turkic peoples. Over time, historical and cultural developments in the cultural and spiritual world of each Turkic people have given rise to a new musical instrument instead of the old one. That is why the scientist S. Rustamova said, “The people of Karakalpakstan brought us the kobiz made by Korkit ota in its ancient form, with this style of performance. … In Kazakh, jirshi-akyns, who performed epics on the dombra, came forward in the 19th century, and they completely removed the zhyrov from the field. ”[7. 81] By the way, both the baxshi and the baxshi program have been preserved in the cultural life of the Karakalpak population until the 21st century.

When singing a good epic, improvisation is as important for him as it is for the instrument of the kobyz, the songs of the kobiz and the audience (mass of the population), the melody of the heart.

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The art of improvisation gives rise to the possibilities of a natural and creative process during the performance of the epic.

"Improvisation is a natural manifestation of ancient poetic mastery. It stems from the need for modern living language.… Bakhshi improvisation is closely related to music. "[14. 146] Indeed, improvisational devotion is a literary process in which roles are mainly played in the performance process. Bakhshi's improvisational skill is evident while singing his epic. In order to be a strong improviser, Bakhshi must have a good knowledge of life experience, the spirituality of the people, national consciousness, thinking, and life.

The locals have been appreciating the master's ability to perform epics, the world of art, and the art of improvisation. Which bakhshi felt which epic he could perform with artistic poetic mastery. He was aware of the differences in the performance of each version of the epic. Even one bakhshi had to perform the same epic in different ways in each round. That is why the literary scholar S. Rustamova said: "The epic in Bakhshi's repertoire changed depending on who sang it in front of him. … If the listener is rich, the elders praise the rich, and if the listener is younger, he praises the youth more. Most of the time, Bakhshi sang in front of a humble population. Therefore, in the Karakalpak epics the life of the hardworking people, their hopes and dreams are strongly given "[7. 89]. Here is the masterpiece of improvisation.

Bakhshi-poets were able to use syncretic forms to give the earliest forms in the history of Karakalpak culture in the formation of the word craft (poetry), the word craft (music), the craft (acting).

Thanks to the skills of improvisation, Bakhshi poets have been able to recite historical melodies and heroic epics over the years, to develop them artistically and poetically, to turn them into a rich literary heritage.

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THE USE OF STABLE COMPOUNDS IN THE POETRY OF MUKHAMMAD YUSUF

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ABSTRACT

This article discusses the use of stable compounds in the poetry of Mukhammad Yusuf as well as the poet's artistic skills.It has also been studied that the lexical or grammatical modification of proverbs and phrases provided such peculiarities in the poet's poetry as playfulness, charm, expressiveness. Moreover, it has been studied the skillfully use of phrases and proverbs by the poet which have figurative meaning and emotional color. It has also been studied issues such as the strengthening of the stylistic color of some phrases and proverbs, the occurrence of wise sayings "discovered" by the poet under the influence of folk proverbs and sayings.

KEYWORDS: *Aesthetic Function Of Language, Lingvopoetics, Stable Compounds, Phrases (Phraseologies), Phrases, Proverbs And Sayings, Wise Sayings (Aphorisms).*

INTRODUCTION

It is generally accepted that poetry is considered an echo of the era. This has a definite foundation. But besides the fact that real poetry is an echo of an era, it is capable of creating a unique era, an artistic world. Such poetry is not limited to the expression of people's feelings, the expression of the secrets of the heart, but can captivate hearts with the expression of unimaginable thoughts and feelings, completely change the imagination, excite hearts, and also have a strong influence on life processes.

There are endless enlightenment, moral, spiritual, artistic opportunities in fiction, which have a great impact on the development and maturity of the student's personality. Literature as the art of speech serves as the most important means of enriching the human psyche, emotions, thinking, spiritual worldview. It is the native language and literature classes that allow students to learn through their emotions, to think, to feel beauty deeply, to form and develop their attitude to life.

As noted by the President Sh.M.Mirziyoev, “It is known that the upbringing of the younger generation has always been important and relevant. But in the 21st century we live in, this issue is really becoming a matter of life and death. “The better the upbringing, the happier the people,” say the wise. In order for the upbringing to be perfect, there must be no gap in this issue”[1].

Calling the field of study of the language of the work of fiction “linguistic poetics” – “linguopoetics” is quite stable in the science of philology, and in the system of philological sciences of “linguistic poetics” was created as a separate independent science. In this sense, it is appropriate to name and interpret the study of the language of the work of fiction in the “stylistic aspect” as “linguo-poetic study of the language of the work of fiction”. In the work devoted to the study of the language of the work of fiction, there are used such terms as “poetic function of language”, “artistic function of language” and “aesthetic function of language” in addition to the term “expressive function” of language. However, it should be noted that the term “aesthetic function of language” is used relatively often in the philological literature. This is also natural, because the concept of aesthetic task can generalize them, including a number of concepts such as expressiveness, artistry, poetics[2].

Conscious analysis of the language of the work of fiction allows for a deeper understanding of the content of a particular work, its ideological essence, the writer’s creative skill and ideological direction. It allows the younger generation to develop the skills to independently test their knowledge in practice, to form a spiritual worldview, to make personal observations about life, people and human relationships[3].

Today, the evolving technological revolution around the world requires significant changes in the field of education, especially in the processes related to teaching. Modern teaching methods used in the educational process allow the teacher to achieve high results in a short time without spending too much mental and physical effort. Delivering certain theoretical information to the student in a short period of time, developing skills and competencies on the topic, the formation of spiritual qualities, as well as their control and evaluation requires high pedagogical skills from the teacher.

The choice of words, sentence structure, lexical-semantic, rhythmic-intonational units also arise from the requirements of this style. The most important of the linguistic features of a literary text is that it gives wide space to emotionally colored words, dialect words, historical and archaic words, jargon and slang words, words with figurative meanings, synonyms, conjunctions, words with similar pronunciations and opposite meanings, as well as units such as phrases, proverbs and aphorisms[4].

Appropriate use of phrases, proverbs, parables and aphorisms in poetic works is important, it allows to express the poet's thoughts concisely and concisely, to beautifully describe events and happenings, to create comparisons and imagery. The fact that stable compounds are readily introduced into speech is common in terms of the stability of its components, but differs in terms of semantic integrity. Accordingly, stable compounds are divided into the following groups: 1. Phraseologisms; 2. Proverbs and sayings; 3. Aphorisms[5].

The text is the object of study of linguistics, literature, philology in general. In addition, in the improvement of reading and teaching, the terms related to other subjects are best explained to the pupils and students if they are explained and explained on the basis of the method of linguistic analysis. When a poetic text is examined from a linguistic point of view, it is analyzed in terms of how a literary language uses categories - lexical, phonetic, morphological, and syntactic units. The means of expression of the language, the word that forms the speech, the word forms, the phrases, and the types of speech are the main criteria in the formation of the text. Therefore, in the process of linguopoetic analysis of the literary text, it is expedient to work on the basis of the following principles: 1. The principle of unity of form and content; 2. The principle of unity of space and time; 3. The principle of transition from private to public. The following are recognized as methods of analysis: 1. Linguistic conversion method; 2. The method of comparison the text options; 3. Dictionary-based method; 4. The method of compiling the index of linguistic units[6].

The main purpose and task of teaching the native language and literature is to enrich the consciousness, worldview, spiritual world of students, to express their identity, to create the basis for them to become conscious members of society. As a result, the interest and love of students for fiction becomes a daily spiritual need, because in the heart that strives for sophistication, good intentions always inspire. Only then will there appear highly spiritual and harmoniously developed personalities expected from literary education.

Phraseologism as a linguistic phenomenon is a unit related to language and speech. A linguistic unit consisting of a combination of more than one independent lexeme form and having a figurative spiritual nature is called a phraseology: *grin on face from ear to ear, good hand, rush about, balls-out terrified, to get angry quickly, someone's heart is in someone's throat, disappointed, every other word, to ask someone to sing the praises, etc*. Phraseologism is also referred to by the terms *phrase, phraseological unit, fixed compound, stable compound, phraseological compound*.

Phraseological units are one of the important means of ensuring the imagery of the language in the lexicon of the language of fiction, organizing its aesthetic impact. The study of phraseological units in Uzbek linguistics is associated with the name of Professor Shavkat Rakhmatullaev. The scholar describes phraseological units as follows: "A compound consisting of more than one lexical base is called a phrase (phraseological unit), which is a lexical compound that has a transitive meaning in the form of a word equivalent to a word"[7]. In the literature, this linguistic unit is referred to by terms such as **phraseology, phraseological units**; the lexeme is preferably called a **phrasal verb**, similar to the terms morpheme. We have called the field of study of phrases as **phrasemics** (the term phraseology is used in the literature)[8].

We would like to make some comments on the features of the use of phraseology in the poetry of Muhammad Yusuf. In some works, created in recent years, the lingvopoetic nature of the poet's poetry has been studied to some extent[9]. In fiction and non-fiction, phraseology is used in the same way as it is in the vernacular, without change, and sometimes with some modifications. A similar situation can be observed in the poetry of Muhammad Yusuf. Phraseologisms, proverbs and sayings were also used in the works of the author, which served to increase the effectiveness and imagery of the work. For example, such phrases are widely used in the literary language as *"a brave man enters the battlefield in the name of the people", "the real case is known at first", "if you do not die - where is the soul, if you do not climb - where is the hawthorn?","it's better to be bludgeoned than bluffing"*[10]. The poet used these universally stable compounds in poetry as a methodological tool:

A place where a person grows up,

It will be epic to the worlds.

The sultan of the free people,

The Sultan will be a brave man ("We will have a free homeland")

Whose fortress is a wide field for them,

The brave bow down, the fool bends his neck.

Grow the spirit, not the name for honor,

He who flees from the wild on a difficult day is a friend of the wild.

If the country calls, the water will be late and the grass will be wet.

We need devotees, devotees.

It's better to stick it in a house without reproach,

Better a stone in the way than a bad friend.

A head that is not bent even if cracked is good,

We need devotees, devotees. ("Devotees")

Freedom does not come by itself,

If you don't die, good luck will not come from the heavens.

May you have courage in your ranks,

Let the land on which Alpomish passed bloom,

Insha Allah! ("In sha Allah")

In his poems "Navruz", "Uzbek Women" and "Iftikhor", the poet uses the general phrase *"even if forty years of genocide, the mortal dies"* as a means of artistic expression. It can be seen that this phrase has a special meaning in each poem, and the phrase used in its place served to further increase the effectiveness and expressiveness of the poem:

Come on, Navruz, come on,

That survived forty years of genocide.

I won't give you to anyone anymore,

I achieved it by going through a lot. ("Navruz")

Even if forty years of genocide

Standing by his covenant,

Uzbek wives

Were born for endurance. ("Uzbek women")

Who says, don't let me say

Who is the Uzbek girl:

She is who waits for beloved

Even if forty years of genocide... ("Iftikhor ")

Mukhammad Yusuf uses appropriate phraseological expressions in the first verses of some poems. This serves as the starting point of the idea of the poem, the idea to be expressed ensures that the goal reaches the reader faster, and enhances the internationality in the poem:

Let everyone have their own shelter,

Let everyone go around in their huts.

Not to mention the man in this world

Even a bird makes a nest in a branch. ("Wish")

The old man who fell to the ground

God bless you:

You have all the believers,

The king and the poor were equal .. ("Astonishment")

May your return be true to the ancient Turan,

Let no one jinx your returned wealth.

The whole sustenance of the divided is divided,

If there arethe six of you, who will come to you? ... ("Anthem of Turkestan")

He didn't come down from his horse, even when he came down from his throne,

Your ancestor did not build a house - but the state.

Those who drove mountains for his country -

Rustams, Farhods, ask for knowledge. ("Academy Anthem")

In his works, the poet embellishes the existing phrases in our language and pays special attention to their application with various variations. For example, he uses stable compounds as *"Don't spit in the well!", "Don't spit in the well, you'll need water to drink", "Don't spit in the well after you drink water", "he who is wide-spirited has a wide world, and he who is jealous has a small world", "everyone has their own place and character in life", "if grief comes to a man - he will walk across the river in boots, if grief comes to a horse - he will drink water in a gulp"* and proverb *"hand in hand"* in our language with some formal changes, which is a special contribution of the sensitive poet to the development of our language, to increase its effectiveness:

Those who gor the best of you and forgot will be humiliated,

Two worlds will be narrow in their eyes.

The merchants who envied your joy,

One day will need a lump of earth.

We stand by you, Uzbekistan,

We will not give you to anyone, Uzbekistan! ... ("Youth Anthem")

The heavens shine when relatives meet,

He who is wide-spirited has a wide world.

When the warriors on horseback run,

The mountains sink to their ankles. ("Anthem of Turkestan")

If there are ten of them, each of them has it's place.

My son is a spark created by my fire.

My daughter's face is shiner than that of fairies,

Uzbeks live as if their faces are as beautiful as tulips. ("Uzbek")

Even black wheat tastes as sweet as honey,

If you have your king and a beggar.

If you live hand in hand,

My God is pleased with you, and so is my God.

Sometimes silk, sometimes chintz,

Don't leave me, my people! .. ("Don't leave me, my people")

When grief comes to a man - he will walk across the fire,

We will endure, these hardships are temporary.

Your indepence is the truth - let the rest pass,

The brightest happiness in this world is peace! ...

Thank you for your bread and salt,

Don't leave me, my people! .. ("Don't leave me, my people")

Be a fortress, be a rock,

Lean on each other, be shoulder to shoulder.

Who dares to say a word,

Be one soul, one body, one head.

If you love, love this country first,

Then love a lady of beautiful eyes. ("Love the Motherland")

Lexical units, folk proverbs and phrases play one of the important methodological tools in the works of Mukhammad Yusuf. In his poems, the poet not only uses unchanged, common language phraseology, but also makes various structural and semantic changes to common language phrases at the request of the literary text, and sometimes leads to the creation of some individual-author phraseologies. In his poems such as *"Uzbek", "Give me", "Love the Motherland", "It is not easy for kings"*, the poet pays special attention to the use of existing folk proverbs and phrases in our language with various changes. This serves as the starting point for the art of the poem, ensuring that the idea being conveyed reaches the reader faster and enhances the internationality of the poem:

There are ihrams for the worshiper,

Never bow down to the proud.

Uzbek is like an impenetrable,

Who bears small Islams in the cradle. ("Uzbek")

"Let's live as one Uzbek,

Like an eye of the ring"

That is the will of the heart

Give it to me, give it to me. ("Give me")

You read my poems and you say, maybe you're not,

What I wrote is not flattering, God forbid.

If they don't live for each other,

If they don't eat a raisin by cutting into forty,

It is not easy for kings, nor for kings. ("It is not easy for kings")

In fact, you are all Uzbeks,

You are a country kids, like an eye of the ring.

You are like a stone stuck in my throat,

The kids who have become brave. ("Wish")

Why did you sadly look at the ground,

My lovely peasant,

He who sows barley - reaps barley,

He who sows the wheat - reaps the wheat! … ("Peasant")

Muhammad Yusuf also effectively used expressions that had a figurative meaning and emotional color in his work, at the same time, the meaning of some proverbs and phrases was enriched by the creator, and the emotional-expressive colors of some phrases were enhanced.

The main idea of Mukhammad Yusuf's poetry consists of such features as patriotism, boundless love for the people and the Motherland. The poet, like other artists, used folk proverbs and sayings in his poems.The skill of using proverbs and phrases has been applied creatively with the demand of poetry or style. The lexical or grammatical modification of proverbs and phrases provided features such as playfulness, expressiveness in the poem.

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SOCIO-PHILOSOPHICAL ANALYSIS OF INCREASING THE SOCIAL STATUS OF WOMEN IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF CIVIL SOCIETY IN UZBEKISTAN

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ABSTRACT

The article provides a socio-philosophical analysis of the problems of increasing the activity of women in the process of forming a civil society in Uzbekistan, examines the relationship between the effectiveness of the implementation of social and economic reforms with the activity of women, their high spiritual and moral qualities, intellectual potential and political and legal culture. All these facts are vivid evidence of the social activity of people, social groups and Uzbek society as a whole, the manifestation of which has become truly possible in the context of democratic and structural transformations in Uzbekistan. Solving the problem of women's interest in entrepreneurship, today ways and measures have been developed to improve this area, subject to the provision of support by state and non-state structures. Their grouping is also presented in this section.

KEYWORDS: *"Social Activity", State, Society, Gender Tolerance.*

INTRODUCTION

Relevance of the research topic

Modern independent Uzbekistan, having chosen its own path of renewal, joined the global concept of sustainable development, confidently striving to create a humane civil society, a democratic rule of law based on a stable socially oriented market economy, integration into the world community and information space. In the system of strategic orientation, enshrined in the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, on the path of recognizing human priorities, social justice and universal harmony, the revival of spirituality and national identity, the state emphasizes the equality of men and women, realizing the principles of their equal rights and freedoms. Today's world culture and human civilization as a whole, being at the beginning of the XXI century, is going through an era of changes, the next round of its development. President of the country I.A. Karimov, defining the path of democratic development of the country and cooperation with the progressive world, emphasized: “Before our eyes, deep processes are unfolding that carry fundamental changes in the geopolitical, economic and social information and communication image of the modern world”.

In view of the global nature of social and environmental problems, as never before, local geopolises are connected by a common destiny and the search for solutions to problems, both at the national and international levels. In this regard, “today there is no more thoughtful and coordinated strategy of the world society than the concept of sustainable development developed in 1987 by the International Commission on Environment and Development at the United Nations (“ Brundtland Commission ”) . In fact, the concept of sustainable development of society is the idea of recognizing the common interests of mankind, its enduring significance lies in the fact that it is an attempt to create such a state of society in which all mankind will be able to live together in harmony, as members of one all-encompassing family ".

Following its own path of renewal and progress, our country joined this global concept, defining the socially oriented nature of the legal and social protection of a person, shaping his spiritual and moral formation. In order to implement these ideas in recent years, various legal institutions have been created in the republic: the Ombudsman Institute, the National Center for Human Rights of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Institute for Monitoring Current Legislation, the Center for the Promotion of Legal Education, the Center for the Study of Human Rights, the Center for the Study of Public Opinion, as well as a number of NGOs of the corresponding profile.

Currently, there are more than ten women's public organizations in Tashkent and more than 50 nationwide, the women's movement is expanding. Many international legal documents and information on the activities of the international women's movement and non-governmental women's organizations became known to the general public only after the approval of the independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

The republic was one of the first in Central Asia to join the UN Convention "On the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women", which confirms the rights of women and defines a plan of action by states to protect them. The same task was formulated as one of the main ones at the Fourth World Conference of Women (PRC, Beijing, September 1995), which was held under the motto "Action for Equality, Development, and Peace". Of fundamental importance for understanding women's rights is the fact that the generally recognized principles and norms of international law are an integral part of the legal system of our society. In this regard, the latest Presidential Decree should be noted of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On additional measures to support the activities of the Women's Committee of Uzbekistan" dated May 25, 2004 [34] and the adopted Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers on the program of measures to ensure the implementation of this decree.

All these facts are vivid evidence of the social activity of people, social groups and Uzbek society as a whole, the manifestation of which has become truly possible in the context of democratic and structural transformations in Uzbekistan. However, having examined specifically the historical stage of social development in the stage of transition in the country, the dissertation provides a scientific analysis taking into account the well-known paradigm of social development, according to which development is a process of irreversible changes that lead to the emergence of a new quality, a new system in which we are now chronologically we are. In this regard, the dissertation affirms the idea that today a new generation has emerged, a new social institution “social activity” has established itself, historical epoch-making signs have affirmed the female part of the population in its new quality: as the most active and socially mobile part of society. In this regard, not only progress is natural, but also the achievement of a new level by society. However, the logic of the development of society is such that progress in only one direction will inevitably lead to a regression of the entire social system. Hypothetically, it can be assumed that the salvation of humanity here lies in the following: giving to its development stability, coherence between nature and society, between the past, present and future; creating a high-quality mechanism of intergenerational continuity, finding the optimum in achieving super-productive indicators, mobilizing the potential of society, including the social activity of people, groups (women). “The social potential of women presupposes the potential of their activity. The involved social potential of women increases the social activity of society: and the higher the potential of women, the higher the potential of society as a whole, and vice versa”.

Today, the task of monitoring social processes is particularly relevant. In terms of considering this problem in connection with the sustainability of the development of society, the spectrum of tracking social processes is quite wide; in the practical activities of state governance, some mechanisms have already been created that meet this goal. However, humanity still has to set and solve many tasks in this direction. A changing society, in our opinion, should be controlled, measured, regulated in order to develop a realistic and long-term policy of an effective management system.

Social monitoring implies tracking both global and local processes. Having determined only some of its directions, one can single out, for example: the arrangement of social groups and strata; their political orientation and mobility; authority and its influence on social processes, mass consciousness and psychology. From the huge range of possibilities for monitoring social phenomena and processes, we have chosen only two:

1) Tracking the degree of women's involvement in the management processes of society.

2) Measuring the social activity of women, according to their typology, adequate to the sustainable development of society.

In the first direction, it was revealed that the non-standard and uniqueness of economic reform in Uzbekistan explains a number of circumstances that determine a kind of understanding of the transition period. In this regard, the female factor received an additional impetus for the development of their social activity, especially in the field of entrepreneurship and business. Modern business women of the country have revealed new qualitative changes: they have shown themselves to be resourceful, realistic, flexible in the field of professional skills, work organization and career aspirations. This is evidenced by the results of sociological polls illustrated in this dissertation section. Sustainable development will also be facilitated by state-legal mechanisms that form the socialization of members of society, the analysis of the content, the activities of which are also given great attention.

The participation of women in the management processes of society has a number of features in Uzbekistan:

- by the degree of involvement in public administration and democratic self-government;

- on changing social roles in industrial, political and family spheres;

- by the breadth of the women's movement, coordinated and managed by a very wide network of newly created state and non-governmental women's organizations;

- To cover a large number of participants (women's groups) with developmental and educational programs of both local and international character.

In cases when decisions of an election commission are declared invalid, the election commission that adopted them shall be obliged to prove the circumstances on which these decisions were based.[3]

Therefore, in order to study corruption, conflicts of interest, it is necessary to analyze a number of official crimes, as well as the areas of service of officials.[4]

Solving the problem of women's interest in entrepreneurship, today ways and measures have been developed to improve this area, subject to the provision of support by state and non-state structures. Their grouping is also presented in this section. A progressive trend in the development of modern women's governmental and non-governmental organizations is the fact that their activities are expanding not only at the national but also at the international level.

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INNOVATION IS AN INDICATOR OF THE ECONOMIC EFFECT

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ABSTRACT

The paper considers industrial production as the basis for various sectors of the economy. Domestic industry is the basis of the national economy, determines its specialization and level of development. In modern conditions, the development of domestic industrial production should ensure a reduction in the share of the extractive sector and an increase in the share of processing industries. Identification and implementation of hidden opportunities and characteristics of innovation can contribute to the competitiveness of the innovation, and hence the competitiveness of the enterprise itself. Competitiveness of innovation will determine the growth of profit of the enterprise and its further scientific and technical development.

KEYWORDS: *Production, Innovation, Industry, National Economy, Industry.*

INTODUCTION

To be successful in market conditions, industrial enterprises need to constantly improve and improve their activities by developing and implementing various measures aimed at maintaining or increasing competitiveness. One of such opportunities may be the innovation latency management system, thanks to which it becomes possible to realize the hidden potential of innovations in a fairly short period of time, which will save certain funds.

It is from the hidden properties and opportunities of innovations, more precisely from the speed of their identification and implementation, that the efficiency, the success of the competitiveness of enterprises in the market in the medium and long term depend. The competitiveness of an enterprise depends on the type of innovation latency, as well as on the aggregate interaction and impact of the elements of the enterprise's competitiveness. These elements include marketing, service, product, strategy, technique and technology, organization of production and management, personnel.

Identification and implementation of hidden opportunities and characteristics of innovation can contribute to the competitiveness of the innovation, and hence the competitiveness of the enterprise itself. Competitiveness of innovation will determine the growth of profit of the enterprise and its further scientific and technical development. An innovation will be effective and valuable for an enterprise, industry, state only when it itself is competitive, therefore one of the sources of searching and implementing innovation latency is the task of ensuring the competitiveness of an innovation throughout the entire life cycle. Competitiveness of an innovation is the ability to fully satisfy specific needs in comparison with other similar innovations or traditional goods within a certain period of time to achieve cost-effectiveness of its creation in the considered market segment, including taking into account the territory, scientific and technological development, consumers and etc. In addition, the competitiveness of an innovation is also the possibility of its profitable economic implementation in the planned period of time. For example, AUDI, as a trendsetter in car safety innovations, is willing to sell the rights to manufacture the systems developed by the company to other car manufacturers. And the automobile company Mercedes-Benz provides its innovative developments in the field of security systems to other automakers free of charge, thereby expressing concern for consumers. At the same time, we note that the competitiveness of innovation is a necessary but insufficient condition for fully ensuring the competitiveness of an enterprise.

In addition to the competitiveness of the innovations themselves, in order to successfully function in the market in the future, the internal environment of the organization is important for the enterprise, in which the search and implementation of innovation latency can cause changes in the internal environment of the enterprise, solve problems and eliminate the shortcomings of the enterprise.

By changes in the internal environment of the enterprise associated with the latency of innovation, we mean not so much the further implementation of the innovative idea, but the stimulation of the innovation process at the enterprise for a long period of time, which, in turn, will ensure the long-term competitiveness of the enterprise in the market.

Enterprises that will not engage in further search and implementation of innovation latency run the risk of not tracking new discoveries, inventions, opportunities and further weaken their competitive positions.

When further studying the potential of innovation, it is necessary to pay attention to the results obtained in related and even remote from the scope of the enterprise's activities, since the results obtained there may after some time spread to other production and non-production areas, including the industry, in which the enterprise operates. For example, microelectronics - a branch of electronics that appeared to create electronic devices in microminiature integrated performance - is currently used in almost all types of human activities: in education, medicine, mechanical engineering, etc.

The source of innovation latency can be innovations of enterprise partners, for example, suppliers of raw materials or equipment, whose innovations can become a catalyst for further search for hidden opportunities for enterprise innovation.

Another important source for finding and then realizing the hidden potential of innovation is the innovative activity of competitors. Benchmarking, or, in other words, the study of the experience, solutions, products of competitors in order to further use this knowledge to find and implement hidden opportunities for innovation can be a very serious source of innovation latency. Whereas the lack of attention to the innovations of competitors and their experience can lead to the fact that the enterprise risks falling into the number of lagging imitators at best, and at worst - falling out of the competition. An example of such a lack of attention to innovative developments of competitors is the company NOKIA, which at one time was a trendsetter in the mobile phone market. Due to inattention to the actions of competitors, belief in the strength of its position led to the fact that the company not only lost its competitive advantages, but was forced to leave the market completely and was bought by MICROSOFT, which is constantly aimed at creating new innovations and looking for hidden opportunities for implemented innovations.

Consumers of an innovative product are one of the most important sources of innovation latency. Needs, conscious or unconscious (up to a certain period of time), are the source of the formation of the latency of innovation or innovation. It is precisely the needs and demand that are the determining and main source that determines the formation of innovation latency throughout the entire life cycle. Demand is the factor that can extend the lifecycle of an innovation or take it to the next level. Another factor that determines the importance of consumers as a source of innovation latency is that "needs cannot be satisfied, because the higher their level, the more the desire to exceed this level."[1].

Currently, needs can be met by an extensive, but unchanging set of goods and services. As a rule, attempts to change this set by introducing new products are successful in 15-20% of cases. The remaining 80% do not resonate with the consumer. In our opinion, the identification of hidden opportunities for innovations and their subsequent implementation can be much more effective from an economic point of view than the creation and promotion of new innovative products. Consumers will then begin to purchase an innovative product when they have needs that the product will be able to satisfy.

Note that need can hide not only need or necessity, but also the search for a certain benefit. There are two types of needs:

Explicit needs. They represent a clearly expressed desire, need or action by the consumer.

Latent needs. These needs are hidden behind the consumer's expression of a problem, dissatisfaction, dissatisfaction or ignorance of existing needs. The consumer may need something that he is not aware of and does not know about.

The following areas of work with this source can be distinguished:

- tracking changes in existing consumer needs;
- identification of hidden needs;
- definition of consumer typology;
- Organization of feedback.

Demand is a variable value and may vary depending on the situation.

Determination of consumer typology. Allocation of certain groups of consumers for some special, specific characteristics and further careful study of the features of using an innovative product. Each selected group of consumers can provide information on how and in what direction, to look for hidden opportunities and properties of an innovative product to create innovative products that have some distinctive properties from the original. The information received is capable of "pushing" developers towards original, previously unknown design, technological, design and other solutions.

In addition to the above, the organization of customer feedback can play a huge role in identifying the latency of innovations. Consumers can well be generators of new ideas and suggestions, as they have experience in operating the product and therefore are the best "testing laboratories". From here, ideas may also arise for finding and realizing the hidden potential of innovation. Studies show that innovative solutions of companies are more attractive to consumers if the consumers themselves were involved in their creation.

The factors of the implementation of the innovation latency are the conditions, reasons or parameters that form the necessity, opportunity, ability and readiness of the innovation latency manifestation. At the same time, the possibility of realizing the hidden innovative potential of an innovation appears as a result of a separate or joint interaction of various factors.

Factors stimulating the identification and implementation of hidden ideas and opportunities in the enterprise are shown in the figure 1.

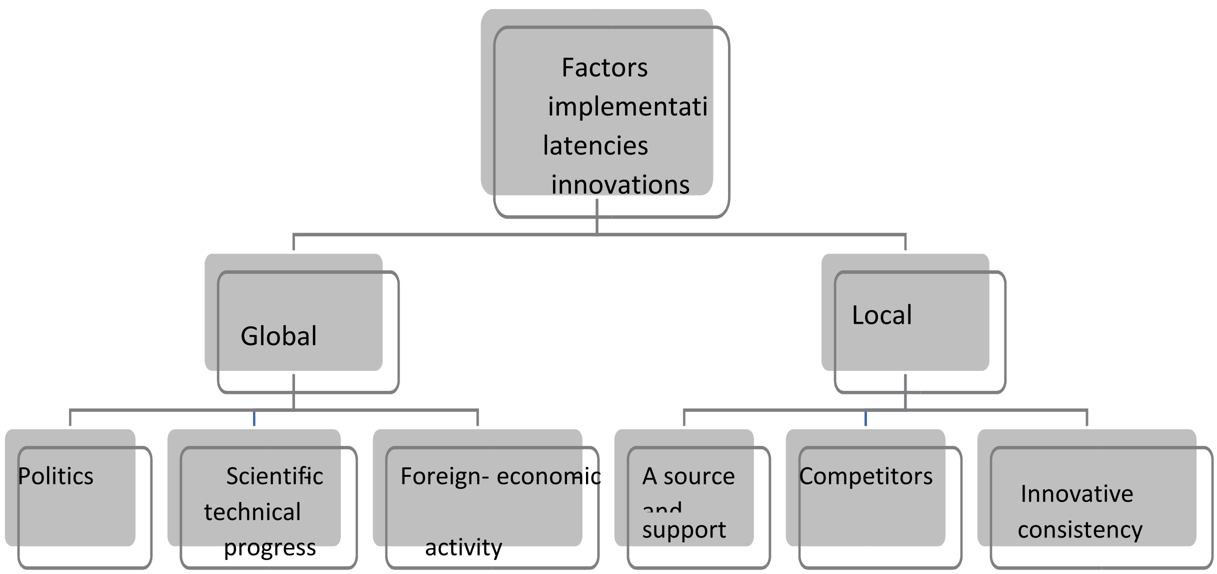

Figure 1 - Factors of implementation of innovation latency [2]

Innovations obtained as a result of investments in research and development and design organizations of the defense industry have multiple latent characteristics, the disclosure and manifestation of which depends on state policy, interstate relations, economic opportunities, etc.

The attitude of the state to the development of economic and industrial sectors occupies an important place in domestic policy. The state makes the main contribution to the financing of fundamental research, which is carried out in institutes, scientific laboratories, research centers. Since the funds allocated by the state are limited, the task arises of determining the priority areas of scientific and technological development. The priority directions of development of science and technology cover a range of issues that need to be addressed in order to successfully compete with developed countries. Purposeful funding of research programs contributes to the depth of the development of the problem, the permanent realization of the latent advantages of

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innovations in the commercial sphere. The complexity of the consideration of the problem makes it possible to develop complementary innovations. All of the above aspects of internal policy cannot be ignored when planning and implementing innovations.

The rapidly developing spheres of public and state life of Uzbekistan require close support of ongoing reforms based on modern innovative ideas, developments and technologies that ensure a quick and high-quality leap of the country into the ranks of the leaders of world civilization. At the same time, work on the innovative development of modernization, diversification, increase in production volumes and expansion of the range of competitive products in the domestic and foreign markets is insufficient. In particular, due to the lack of many indicators and ineffective coordination of work in this direction, our country in recent years has not taken part in the rating of the Global Innovation Index, compiled by influential and authoritative international structures.

In 2018, in the republic as a whole, 933 enterprises and organizations introduced innovations, most of them, namely 893 (96% of the total number of organizations), introduced technological innovations in their activities, the remaining 40 - marketing and organizational innovations.

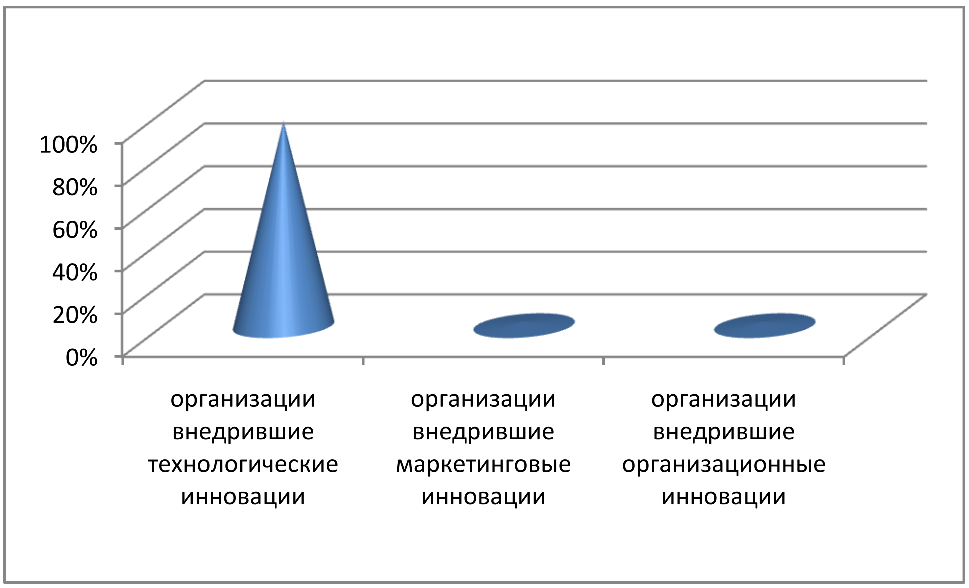

Fig. 2. - Implementation of innovations by organizations in 2018, %[3]

Resources for the entire period of implementation of measures. When calculating the economic effect, first of all, the national economic effect is taken into account, that is, the results should be taken into account not only at the place of application of technological innovations, but also in related industries from the standpoint of their influence on the final indicators of the country's economic development.[4].

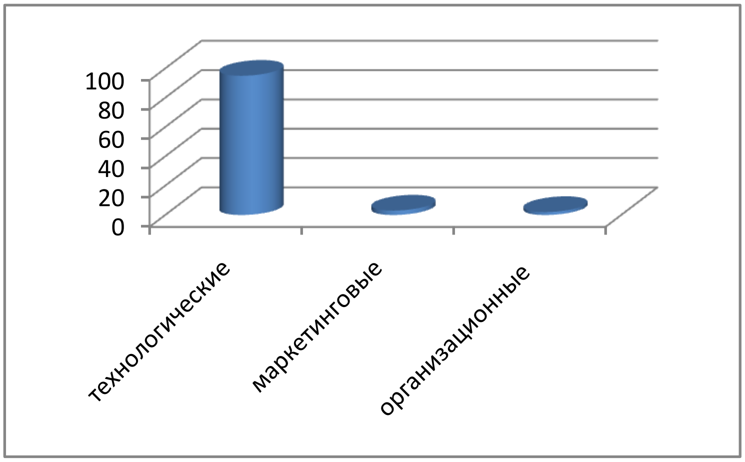

Fig. 3. - the structure of implemented innovations in 2018, %[5]

In addition, the number of employees engaged in scientific research and experimental development in the Republic of Uzbekistan has not changed significantly over the past 16 years. Today, in the Republic of Uzbekistan, the costs of research and development, which are one of the most important indicators assessing the country's innovative activities, amount to 0.2% of GDP.

To create a step-by-step model for the formation of an innovative environment in a strategically oriented economic system, the maximum degree of coverage of the process under study is required using a system of spatial differentiation of the processes of formation of innovative support for balanced development. Such a system reflects: a stage-by-stage dynamic structure of the innovation environment; determines the scale (volumes and rates) of the application of innovations in strategic development, as well as the degree of commercialization of innovative activities, which predetermines the volume of innovative products. It is necessary to implement the principle of balanced innovative development on the basis of socio-economic compromise using the mechanism of interregional redistribution of development sources, ensuring in the future socially acceptable living standards and environmental safety.

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INTEGRATION OF HISTORICAL, SCIENTIFIC AND PEDAGOGICAL VALUES OF GREAT FIGURES INTO THE EDUCATIONAL PROCESS ON THE BASIS OF MODERN APPROACHES

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ABSTRACT

The article discusses the methods of assessing the didactic system of teaching our great figures in higher education institutions. The great figures of our country lay the foundation for further development of the system of education and the expansion of the normative and methodological support of the rich cultural and spiritual heritage of our people. The science of pedagogy studies the process of education and upbringing on the basis of their integrity and unity. Didactics (theory of education) and the theory of education are distinguished to clearly state the essence of each of the two activities. Only when we understand this and work together will we achieve the goal faster. After all, the development of technology of scientific and pedagogical development is based not only on the characteristics of the information society, the culture of teachers, respect for great figures, but also on the acquisition of personal culture and skills. , also implies media creativity.

KEYWORDS: *Ancestral Heritage, Great Figures, Pedagogical and Psychological Opportunities, Didactic System, Historical Values*

INTRODUCTION

Independence has ensured the national revival of our people, unites the masses and unites the people around the idea of national independence as the idea of national independence, - said the head of state, as we conduct new creative and scientific innovations and research for young people. The idea of national uplift reveals the importance of reforms for whom and why. Didactic system and pedagogical-psychological possibilities of using the historical values of our great figures in the system of higher education, institutions one of the main tasks of the modern education system, which helps to modernize and fully adapt it to the capabilities of the individual, is to establish and develop in students the qualities of initiative, independence. From this point of view, the modernization of the system of training specialists, one of the main conditions for ensuring the effectiveness of pedagogical activity - is to develop in them a creative approach to professional activity. What is the didactic system itself? We can answer the question as follows. Didactics (theory of education: a Greek word, "didacticos" means "teacher", and "didasco" means "learner") Theoretical aspects of education (essence, principles, laws of the educational process, the content of teacher and student activities, educational goals, forms, methods, results, ways to improve the educational process, and so on). The subject, functions and tasks of didactics. The science of pedagogy studies the process of education and upbringing on the basis of their integrity and unity. Didactics (theory of education) and the theory of education are distinguished to clearly state the essence of each of the two activities. At present, didactics is understood as a field of pedagogy that scientifically substantiates the content, methods and organizational forms of teaching. What new scientific innovations should we make today in improving the didactic system of teaching the scientific and pedagogical views of great figures in higher education institutions or in future teaching. To further develop their potential, working on the basis of these systems is becoming one of the main goals and objectives of education. In the current period of growth and development, it is important to study the humane nature of oriental education, its educational and cultural role and directions of development on a scientific basis and to inform the general public. The great figures of our country lay the foundation for further development of the system of education and the expansion of the normative and methodological support of the rich cultural and spiritual heritage of our people. The content and pedagogical significance of the forms, means, methods of teaching that emerged at different stages of development, as well as the scientific and practical significance of the pedagogical heritage of the Uzbek people are explained by the pedagogical description of the centuries-old development of Uzbek pedagogy. It is emphasized that the comprehensive study and application of the rich scientific and educational cultural heritage created by our ancestors is of special importance in revealing the true picture of our history. In recent years, the main directions of pedagogical and psychological observations are the humanization of education, person-centered education, individualization of teaching, optimization of forms of education, increasing the cognitive activity of students, improving the professional training of teachers in this process. Although pedagogical research has been conducted by pedagogical scientists on the formation of professional training of students, the use of innovative educational technologies to increase the effectiveness of teaching, the study of pedagogical and psychological aspects, counter-aggressive, thesaurus and interactive factors in developing creative abilities in students; Improving pedagogical mechanisms for the development of creative abilities of students through interactive educational technologies and methods, the development of creatively oriented educational programs; The development of prognostic and qualimetric methods of the level of development of creative potential in students is one of the most important issues of scientific, theoretical and practical importance. Indeed, at the current stage of development of society and science and technology, when analyzing the educational process, its content, form, methods and tools, the impact on the training process, we found that the need for creative activity in future teachers is determined by:

First, socio-economic development requires a radical overhaul of the education system, methodology and technology of the educational process. In such an environment, the teacher's job is to create pedagogical innovations, master best practices and acquire the skills to use them. This necessitates the development of creative abilities in future educators.

Second, the humanization of educational content requires the search for new organizational forms of teaching, technologies, that is, the introduction of innovations in education . Innovations in the educational process in one of the most important conditions is characterized by an innovative teacher training, making and creative activity.

Assessing the didactic system and pedagogical-psychological possibilities of using the historical values of our great figures in higher education institutions , the following conclusions are drawn. As the head of our state noted, “Awakening and upliftment depends on every citizen. To do this, we must begin to change, to awaken ourselves. To ascend, "What will be my contribution?" that we should make the question a motto for ourselves. That is, each of us must be in an effort to add a sense of belonging. Only when we understand this and work together will we achieve the goal faster. After all, the development of technology of scientific and pedagogical development is based not only on the characteristics of the information society, the culture of teachers, respect for great figures, but also on the acquisition of personal culture and skills. , also implies media creativity. This means that the content of the teacher's media competence is linked to professional pedagogical activity and the implementation of media policy; introduction of media concepts in curricula; use of media technologies in the educational process; creates the basis for improvement on the basis of trends in the development of modern information and communication technologies.

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A SOCIO-PRAGMATIC COMPARATIVE STUDY OF AGE FACTOR IN THE TRANSMISSION AND RECEPTION OF INFORMATION IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK CULTURES

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ABSTRACT

The article below provides information about socio-pragmatics, socio-pragmatic analysis, the role of age factor in cross-cultural communication focusing on certain similarities and differences between the people of different age groups during the communication process. Uzbek peers call each other "do'stim" whether they are familiar or not which is in English equivalent for the word "friend", usage of which only refers to someone you know well and like, but who is not a member of your family. In Uzbek culture people see the significance and role of age in terms of respect they deserve. They tend to think that how older the age of a person is, the wiser he is. So the element of age is closely intertwined with the amount of wisdom.

KEYWORDS: *Socio-Pragmatics, Equivalent,*

INTRODUCTION

The basis for effective communication lies in following a number of certain rules, principles of manners. People tend to make mistakes while transmitting information to others in more cases particularly when the conversation is taking place between the members of different cultures the probability of making mistakes or possibility of various misunderstandings is highly liable to occur. Our mistakes may be more or less serious and accordingly the effectiveness of our conversation can also be high or low. In order to shun such communication barriers there are some principles that is Grice's maxims of conversation. They serve as a good source for building effective communication. These maxims are classified as:

1. Maxims of quantity (we need to be accurate with the amount of information being transmitted and try to avoid unnecessary information);

2. Maxims of quality (the information should be truthful and reliable, we need not convey the information about which we are not totally aware of)
3. Maxims of relation (the information we are sending should not be out of topic or irrelevant, as possible information ought to be relevant and important);
4. Maxims of manner (we should be as clear and understandable as possible, the expressions which are unknown or strange to us should be avoided to use, our speech ought to be coherent and cohesive).

During our conversation if we attempt to follow all of the abovementioned maxims of conversation there is a little risk of facing different misunderstandings [1].

Pragmatics studies the systematic correlation of the word with the context. Usage of certain pragmatic sources in different situations by the people of different social status is considered to be paramount for sociolinguistic analysis. Social status of interlocutors, speech act and their relevance to the moral and spiritual norms are the important aspects of communication system.

Apart from social status, other factors play an important role such as gender or age to human behavior across various cultures as well. In Uzbek culture people see the significance and role of age in terms of respect they deserve. They tend to think that how older the age of a person is, the wiser he is. So the element of age is closely intertwined with the amount of wisdom. That is the reason why the most crucial decisions are preferred to be settled by the older members of the family circle. In comparison with their younger fellows they tend to gain more respect within the society due to their older age. Hence the age factor has a noticeable influence on speech behavior between the interlocutors in social communication. However, in English culture the age of a person does not seem to be a deciding factor to measure the amount of respect they merit. For them, the age factor is supposed to be as important as other social factors. They tend to respect the people who demonstrate certain values, namely, people are not respected owing to their age. Uzbek people try to take the age of their partners into consideration during their conversation so as to address them appropriately. When referring to the elderly the speech behavior of the youth tends to differ from the usual one as they try to be more respectful towards them regardless of their intellectual performance, social status or marital status. Uzbek people tend to use specific reference words to address the older ones. To exemplify, while referring to an older person whom they do not know Uzbek adults prefer using the reference word “*otaxon*” or “*onaxon*” which means someone who is older than them and wiser as they have seen a wide variety of situations all over the years they have lived:

"The Soviet-Japanese agreement was signed to ensure that the transition from one state to another does not harm birds," he said. He is not satisfied with the newspaper article. "Did they hear that, old man?" Our government is very concerned about the birds, that's all. Thank you, government, thank you. By the way, I told you to feed the birds, are you ready? ”

TogayMurod, “Ku-ku-ku…”.

In English speaking cultures younger section of society tend to refer to the elderly whether he or she strange to them or not as “*Mr*” or “*Mrs*” in short form according to their gender. This reference word is used in front of the name of a man or woman when talking politely to him or her. It is also used before the name of a man’s or woman’s position when speaking to him or her.

“ Good morning, Mrs. Thatcher. Good morning, Mrs. Harper. I’ve got a boy that’s turned up missing. I reckon my Tom stayed at your house last night – one of you. And now he’s afraid to come to church. I’ve got to settle with him.

Mrs. Thatcher shook her head feebly and turned paler than ever.

“He didn’t stay with us ,” said Mrs. Harper, beginning to look uneasy. A marked anxiety came into Aunt Polly’s face.

Mark Twain, “The adventures of Tom Sawyer”.

In English culture there is no special word used for only referring to adults or older people, they prefer using the aforementioned reference words for the people of all age groups with the exception of children and adolescents whom they refer to as ‘*boy*’ or ‘*girl*’.

“I was up in a second and shinning down the hill. I looked over my shoulder every now and then, but I didn’t see nobody. I was at judge Thatcher’s as quick as I could get there. He said:

“Why, my boy, you are all out of breath. Did you come for your interest?”

“No, sir,” I says; “is there some for me?”

Mark Twain, “The adventures of Huckleberry Finn”.

Meanwhile, in Uzbek culture adults or the elderly refer to them as “*qizim*” or “*o’g’lim*” which in turns is alternative for English words “*daughter*” or “*son*”.

From the question of the bird, the Silverbird understood something frightening. That's why he asked in unison:

- indiamedimi?

"No, no, my daughter," said the bird, "I mean for some reason you didn't get it last night." Abdulla Qodiriy, “O’tkankunlar”.

Problems related to the culture are not only likely to occur between the members of different age groups but people who are at the same age are also liable to face some kinds of misunderstandings while having a conversation due to their dissimilar cultures. Particularly, in daily activities of peers there are some specific differences, such as, in English speaking cultures strangers tend to begin conversation talking about the weather first, meanwhile, in Uzbek culture people prefer starting communication by asking about how they are doing, namely, about their daily activities or physical condition. Uzbek peers call each other “*do’stim*” whether they are familiar or not which is in English equivalent for the word “*friend*”, usage of which only refers to someone you know well and like, but who is not a member of your family.

Taking the age feature into account is closely linked with the national character. According to the Uzbek communication behavior while submitting a task to the older staff or manager it is recommended to behave in an advisory manner. It is believed to be disrespect for the older section to give them orders or instructions. Hence in public communications expressions such as "Considering the opinions of our elders", “If we hear from our elders…”, “if so-and-so accepts us…”, “if we listen to our experienced staff…” are mostly heard and symbolize not only respect towards the older staff of the team but also serve as a basis in support for them. Such kind of cases cement the authority of the addressee even more.

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THE ROLE OF ASSOCIATIVE UNITS IN THE CREATION OF THE UZBEK LANGUAGE CORPUS

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ABSTRACT

This article describes the role of associative units in the creation of the Uzbek language corpus, their specific features. The attitude of the questions to the types of associative units, the formation of syntactic compounds through such units, their placement in the corpus are expressed. The associative connection of lexical units in an antonymous relationship is also based on a semantic relationship. It is well known that any conflict requires opposing members. The interconnectedness of opposing members through confrontation causes them to remember each other in the memory of the speaker. The associative meaning of a lexeme is realized through a word like a lexical meaning, but the lexical meaning is expressed in the lexeme, the associative meaning is formed in the linguistic consciousness of language owners in connection with a certain lexical unit.

KEYWORDS: Corpus Linguistics, Associative Units, Associative Field, Antonymic Relation, Associative Relation.

INTRODUCTION

One of the main tasks of Uzbek linguistics today is to create a national corps of the Uzbek language, thereby expanding the practice of using the Uzbek language, turning it into an Internet language and developing various programs. The National Language Corps is a system with electronic search capabilities to identify the features of national language units, a collection of digitized written and spoken texts of the natural language [B. Mengliyev, 2021].

It is known that in recent years a lot of work has been done to strengthen the status of the Uzbek language as the state language. In particular, in the Decree of the President of the Republic of

Uzbekistan Sh. Mirziyoev dated October 20, 2020 “On measures to further develop the Uzbek language and improve language policy Uzbekistan” all scientific, theoretical and practical issues related to the Uzbek language The task of creating a national corpus of the Uzbek language in electronic form, which contains information [Sh. Mirziyoev, 2020].

THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

Body search allows the user to see all forms of a particular word with an array of examples, to see from which source the examples are taken, the meaning and interpretation of the word in philological dictionaries, to combine the search word with its right and left a list of words, the frequency or statistics of the use of the same word by this or that author, the original and figurative meanings of the word, the hidden model (possibility) of word usage, at different stages of language development allows to determine the status of application [B.Mengliyev, 2018].

Associative units are especially important in identifying all forms of a particular word and the latent model (possibility) of word usage.

In the analysis of the linguistic landscape of the world, it is important to study the perception of the external world and its reflection in language. The role of associative thinking in the representation of the world in language, the associative connection of language units, their grouping according to this connection, their role in the formation of a sentence or text show the importance of the associative approach.

The associative approach to language learning, the methods of associative analysis, do not allow the study of language materials separately from its owner. Associative analysis examines the perception of reality, cognitive knowledge, linguistic abilities, linguistic memory capabilities, and vocabulary of specific language speakers.

Associative linguistics, which works on the basis of associative experimental materials, mainly studies language and its units in a pure way, in other words, it analyzes the natural state of language before its use in speech.

The way in which language units interact with each other in relation to a person's psychological imagination is called an associative relationship. As the well-known linguist A.Nurmonov noted, “… Linguistic units, in addition to the speech process, are grouped into specific groups in memory on the basis of some common feature. For example, the word education is associated with a number of words in the mind, such as school, book, teacher. It is not difficult to see that this relationship is completely different from the syntagmatic one. The next relationship is not long, it is localized in the brain and belongs to the treasure stored in each person's memory. Such an attitude is an associative attitude”[A.Nurmonov, 2012: 98].

The associative connection of lexical units in an antonymous relationship is also based on a semantic relationship. It is well known that any conflict requires opposing members. The interconnectedness of opposing members through confrontation causes them to remember each other in the memory of the speaker. This means that semantically contradictory lexemes also form lexical associations in a language. For example, a distant lexeme is associatively associated with a close lexeme, a bitter lexeme with an sweet lexeme on the basis of an antonymic relationship [D. Lutfullayeva, 2017: 29].

Here we analyze the results of the associative experiment. The following responses were given to the white lexeme by the subjects:Black - color, dark color; cauldron, charcoal; white, yellow, blue, green; black pot, black hair, black eye, black ink, black eyebrow, black charcoal, dark, black bread, black cherry, black earth, black cloud; dry, blackened or unbleached, house, black house; dark; without light, without light; bright, dark night; black forest; chess piece; if you walk close to the pot, the black is high; the shape of something; blackness, negative sign, evil, black intention, black forces, black day, black cold, black blood cry, black winter, black sweat, black inside (heart), black face; to be black, to die, to enter the earth, to wear black, to mourn, to wear the garment of mourning; black chair; black labor, black work, black pull; black people, uncle, misunderstood; black baby;to blacken, to make black. to darken, to turn black; Black Sea; Black grandmother, blackness, happy black;pupil, black sand, and etc.

I. In the associative field, the *black* lexeme enters into a paradigmatic relationship with the following units:

1) Synonymous relationship: *ink, darkness*;

2) to express the opposite meaning:

a) antonyms: white: - black, *white dog* - *black dog, engagement* - *mourning, white heart* - *black inside, white paper, black paper*;

b) Anti- Semitic attitude: black - whitening; black and white

3) Nesting relationship: there are also units in the field, such as ink and charcoal, which belong to the same nest as the word black;

3) species-gender relationship: black: *color, hue*;

4) Hierarchical relationship: black: *black, coal*.

II. Grammatical-structural features of associative field units:

In the associative field of the *black* lexeme, the following types of connections are observed in the relation of the *motivational word + the associative unit*:

Subordinate communication methods: a) management method. The control method is observed in the syntagmatic relationship of verb *to wear* response associated with the word black motivation: *black wear*;

b) in the method of adhesion: *black bread, black cherry, black soil, black cloud, black people, black clothes*.

c) In the adaptive method: *dark eye, pupil*.

The associative space is structurally divided into the following structural units:

Simple word associations: *black night, black forest, black night, black forest, etc.*;

Associations in the form of compound words: *soot/smut, black grandma*, etc.;

Associations in the form of compounds: wearing a mourning dress; *if you walk close to the pot, the black is high*;

Associations in the form of a fixed unit (phrase): recognizing black and white, distinguishing black from *white, black and white of the eye, and so on*.

III. Derivative properties of associative field units. In the associative field, the following units based on the black lexeme were encountered: blackness, blackness, blackness.

IV. Pragmatic features of associative field units. There are specific connotative units in the associative space, some of which are directly related to the *black* lexeme: *black happiness, black extinction, black cold, black blood crying*. All of these units served to represent the connotation in a figurative sense.

Units such as the *black dress, the pupil, and the black blood clot,* which are part of the associative field of the black lexeme, have a special national-cultural character.

It is well known that the semantics of semantic units in a language are, of course, revealed through contiguous meanings (close, contradictory, similar meanings). For example, the meaning of a white lexeme is clarified based on the meaning of a black lexeme. The associative meaning of language plays an important role in this process. The associative meaning of a lexeme is realized through a word like a lexical meaning, but the lexical meaning is expressed in the lexeme, the associative meaning is formed in the linguistic consciousness of language owners in connection with a certain lexical unit. Associative meaning is formed not only on the basis of semantic aspects, grammatical form, intonation, word structure, methodology, dialectal features of a lexeme, but also on the basis of extra-linguistic factors [D. Lutfullayeva, 2017: 17.].

Such associative experimental materials also play an important role in the creation and further development of the national corpus of the Uzbek language. The National Corps is a modern software system that provides a wide range of opportunities for comprehensive study of the language, the creation of dictionaries on various topics. It will be widely used not only by linguists, but also by specialists in any field.

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FOSTERING THE QUALITIES OF AGILITY OF BASKETBALL PUPILS IN UZBEKISTAN

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ABSTRACT

This article emphasizes the importance of training young basketball players in their physical qualities. The paper analyzes importance of speed in basketball. In most sports, speed is very important, but in basketball it's a bit more because you run a lot of the field during the game. When we talk about speed in basketball, we're talking about more than just running fast. While this is very important, it is the ability to run fast for the whole game that is really important. Here are a few reasons why speed is so important in basketball. Often midfielders and full-backs need to move quickly with the ball to get the most out of their work. That doesn't mean they have to burn fast, but they should be able to run at full speed while dribbling. It's a very difficult skill (because you also have to master your dribbling skills), but it's very necessary because it doesn't interfere with self-defense. Take a look at the best teams in the world. They may not be the fastest teams, but they make the most of their speed. Instead of just standing around with the ball, players walk quickly with it to get up to a fast pace and drop the defense. These are also excellent teams in counter-attack because they have players who are ready to run without the ball and without the ball.

KEYWORDS: *Physical Characteristics, Physical Training, Technique, Tactic, Training.*

INTRODUCTION

The place of basketball in society in the world is priceless. And the speed in it makes it even brighter. If you can't maintain your running endurance for 40 minutes of the game, speed doesn't matter. It doesn't matter if you get the ball in midfield and can get out of defense with a quick run, if you run out of power after 30 yards. You need to work fast until you can stick to your maximum speed from start to finish.

Again, you don't have to run very fast to increase your basketball speed. It's very important to give up everything every time you have to sprint. No matter what ampoule you have, if you're fast-paced, it's very important in basketball and you'll have a skill to be proud of. If you are fast, this is your win. In world basketball, neither Garth Bale nor Cristiano Ronaldo achieved their current result in one day.

I want to show you how to improve your basketball speed with the following scientific article.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Different aspects of speed in basketball

As has been pointed out several times, speed is an important factor for all positions in basketball (even at a young age, straight lines represent the highest rate of movement performed by a top scorer.

There:

• Straight line speed (they can be divided into first stage speed, 0-5 meters, acceleration 0-10, maximum speed)

• Speed as a result of a change in direction

• speed of movement and

• Dribbling speed

• explosive (acceleration and speed and standing or walking speed from 25 km / h to 0.5 seconds) and leading sprints (9) (characterized by a gradual increase in speed from 25 km / h to> 0.5 seconds))

As a result, various aspects need to be explored in basketball, as well as during player development.

To give instructions on what the workouts should look like, coaches need to understand the guidelines for sports science (intensity, volume, number of repetitions, recovery time between sprints).

Conditions for all aspects of rapid learning

Training sessions per week: It depends on the type of training used, the time of season and the purpose. If you need to keep up the pace, then 1-2 workouts during the season will be helpful. To increase speed, the training frequency can be 2-3 times higher before the season and the following season.

Total duration of training intervention: The total duration of all cited references was in the range of 4-10 weeks, so we recommend a similar duration.

Intensity: All sessions (and therefore within all sessions) should be maximal - that's the whole focus. Usually, quality, not quantity, seems important. Therefore, the intensity affects the duration of the sprint and the total number of sprints per session. The duration of a single sprint should be <15 seconds to ensure maximum intensity / running speed and no lactate.

Recovery time between sprints: Speed training is anaerobic in nature, so it should include adequate recovery after each exercise / sprint (up to 1 minute full recovery in a 10-meter sprint!!). However, we believe that the nature of basketball (since players do not have a full recovery period) is that a recovery period of ~ 30 seconds per 10 meters is sufficient. The literature provides only approximate estimates for the duration of recovery. For example, 72 seconds (2) is only measured for high-speed movements, which only measures sprints.

However, if we take the average from the next paragraph, an average of 72 seconds of recovery is observed in the 20-meter running distance. The Time Motion Analysis (TMA) shows the loads for the workout (number of distances and distances) and the total volume (distance and distance * total number of distances) (to ensure movement during the workout schedule). Sprints with an average distance of 8-10 m are performed in a professional basketball game (8), and sprint training is 6-12% of the total distance (9, 30) and can reach values up to 150 meters. (2, 13) In addition, there are position-specific number of sprints (1, 7) and duration (7), with a wide range of midfielders and strikers totaling (7), with a maximum of 36 sprints. Despite these numbers, research shows that there is variability between growth (13) and all aspects of sprinting (number of sprints, duration of sprints, distances) in 16-year-olds in youth basketball (14).

Driving the ball slows down the speed (hence the intensity). As a result, the dribbling speed does not increase the running speed. But it's a skillful game where players have to practice.

Educational effectiveness

As can be seen from the literature, there are many different protocols.

Sprint (24), Resistant Sprint (36), Sprinting Assistant (36, 37), SAQ Drills (17), Repeated Sprint (35, 38), Coordination (38), Plyometry (10, 26, 27), Power (4) 12, 19, 27, 28, 32, 39, 40), complex and contrasting exercises (22) and combined methods (19, 32) were seen to increase the sprint ability of young and adult players.

Despite the evidence, we want to share a more practical approach and show how training methods affect different aspects of speed, as most coaches have limited time with athletes.

Research boundaries and additional considerations

Different participants were used in the training, young, male and female professional players (as well as other athletes) - so the results should be carefully considered.

There were weekly workouts (intensity, load, and volume) and workout frequencies for each session.

Coaches need to be careful about the importance of increasing speed. 0.1 seconds (e.g.) over a distance of more than 12 meters (e.g., this improvement) can give the player the highest level, as the distance from 13 meters between 4.20 and 4.30 seconds is 0.20 meters. But it will take 0.10 seconds for the player to decide to run faster, and so his speed advantage has already diminished. In support of the previous ideas, we would like to point out that the International Athletics Foundation uses 0.05 seconds to detect a wrong start in the 30-sprint, as it takes physiologically / biologically 0.05 seconds for a person to signal from brain to muscle. Accelerator if the sprinters start before this time limit, they guessed the signal and so this is the wrong start.

However, there are usually many ways to increase speed. Below are some guidelines for each training opportunity.

Coaches need to be careful about the importance of increasing speed. A drop of 0.1 seconds (e.g.) from a distance of 30 meters (e.g. greater) may give the player the highest level (a distance of 30 meters from 4.20 to 4.30 seconds is 0.70 meters), but this may be required. 0.05 seconds for a faster player to decide on a run and therefore his speed advantage is already reduced.

The International Association of Athletics uses 0.05 seconds to detect a wrong start in the 20-sprint because the human brain has to give a signal physiologically / biologically for 0.05 seconds for the muscle to move (and therefore start). If the sprinters started earlier than this, they guessed the signal and so this is a wrong start.

However, there are usually many ways to increase speed. Below are some guidelines for each training opportunity.

General guidelines for all and / or every opportunity for training

Our sample session is relevant to scientific knowledge and also includes many of the training opportunities and technical elements mentioned above.

A general guide to all the possibilities of education

Sprint exercises

It is recommended to run distances higher than 5, 10, 15 and 20 meters, 8-15 in one session and a maximum distance of 100 meters in the general session. The training should include an increase in the number of sprints and the total distance.

Sprint exercise with the ball

It is recommended to run a distance of 10, 15 and 20 meters, 3-10 times in each session and a maximum distance of 100 meters in each session. The training should include an increase in the number of sprints and the total distance. Ball sprints are less common without the ball, so fewer sprints are recommended.

Sprint training, including turns Sprints are recommended to run distances of more than 5, 10, 15 and 20 meters, with a maximum of 4 laps for each sprint, a total of 8-15 sprints per session and a maximum distance of 500 meters per session. The training should include an increase in the number of sprints, the number of turns, and the total distance.

Exercise the ball with a sprint

It is recommended that sprinters run distances of more than 10, 15 and 20 meters, with a maximum of 4 laps for each sprint, a total of 8-15 sprints per session and a maximum distance of 100 meters per session. The training should include an increase in the number of sprints, the number of turns, and the total distance.

He resisted the sprint

There are many options for resistance sprint exercises. Options: pin, weightlifting, parachuting, and high jump. The common denominator of all the options is that the players will face some resistance. As a result, we will have to make recommendations for each option; but for most options there is only limited knowledge (1 or 2 links), and for some options there is none.

The most commonly used resistance exercise throughout the literature was shpeding exercises. Training was used 2 times a week, with a total weight of up to 3 kg or a relative load of 10% BM on the sledge, a running distance of up to 14 meters, and a total of 8-10 times per session.

There are a number of options available to help with sprinting. Options include: downhill running, swimming, and supramaximal treadmill. The common denominator of all the options is that the players work at a high speed, they can't help themselves.

Limited scientific evidence suggests two sessions per week.

Strength / power training for speed

There are several strength / strength exercises to increase speed. Options include: All exercises that extend the hips and / or legs to increase horizontal strength / strength (refer to strength exercises to see examples). However, vertical movements are also available in basketball and can therefore be used in vertical combat and / or helmet jumping. Unfortunately, there are so many opportunities in the literature, so we would like to refer to our department's strength training to get training ideas / protocols.

Plyometric exercises for speed

Plyometric exercises involve the use of a stretch-contraction cycle (SSC) as in a wide jump. Unfortunately, there are several other training protocols that still need to be explored in terms of dose / response relationships. For example, the training load for one session was in the range of 12-20 jumps. If 10 jumps are enough to increase the speed, or 20, 25, 35 .40 is needed, this can be proven. Single and double-legged vertical and horizontal jumps should be included in the workout, as well as in different directions.

CONCLUSION

The following conclusions were drawn from the analysis of foreign publications on speed:

-An analysis of the literature shows that, speed training includes not only the physiological aspect (speed), but also some technical (e.g., a qualitative approach to improving sprinting technique) and possibly some tactical aspects (counter-attack) possible

-Depending on the set of exercises, several learning objectives can be combined.

-Analyzing the effectiveness of the player's future, a comprehensive assessment of the abilities and skills of our young players can be concluded that young people and adolescents should be educated with methods that meet current requirements in order to pay sufficient attention to their agility.

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THE FORMATION OF RESEARCH SKILLS IN STUDENTS AS AN IMPORTANT INDICATOR OF HIGHER EDUCATION

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ABSTRACT

The higher education is an important nod of the system of continuous education which is responsible for the supply of high-skilled personnel in society. One of its main objectives is the formation and the development of research skills in future specialists. The article focuses on the importance of the scientific research in higher education, its development directions and problems and shortcomings in this sphere. Furthermore, it focuses on the impact of the organization of study process on the scientific research process. It analyzes the research results conducted in the thematic framework. It also presents recommendations directed at the elimination of the detected problems.

KEYWORDS: *Student, Scientific Research, Higher Education, Research Skills, Experience, Blended Education.*

INTRODUCTION

In the concept of the development of higher education till 2030, developing a higher education system that allows skilled and professional specialists was highlighted as one of the main strategic tasks[1]. The ability to carry out research makes up the core of the intellectual ability and the productivity of the person. The main attributes of the research potential of the researcher may include his or her ability to detect problems in a particular research sphere, to find necessary and reliable data, to work out the acquired data, to analyze and criticize them, and to apply all the gathered experience in a creative manner to solve the problem (Allayarova, 2020). The researches show that, the career perspectives of the graduates of higher education institutions largely depend on the professional qualities and skills the graduates obtained and developed during their student years.

Therefore, our objective is to discover the factors that improve our abilities to direct the students to scientific research.

Within this framework we set out following tasks:

To illustrate the advantages of the scientific research (Why students need to conduct scientific researches?);

To substantiate, that the organizational aspects of the have a positive effect on the development of research skills in students;

To illustrate the factors that have positive and negative impact on the scientific research.

The theoretical and practical significance of the research: The study of the pressing issues of directing the students to scientific researches enables us to enrich the theoretical and empirical bases of the studies in the sphere of education in Uzbekistan. The discovery of the factors, which have positive effect on the quality and the effectiveness of higher education system allows for the development of the higher education in Uzbekistan. If the students with research abilities mean the qualified professionals, it can be argued that the researchers in the sphere of education can use the materials provided in the article as methodical bases.

Methods: The materials concerning the topic of the article have mainly been studied with the use of the method of content analysis. The survey has been carried out in the bachelor's and master's students of several universities and it can be accessed at: https://forms.gle/bjYAFWDjXDEJ7WjC8

MAIN PART

The literature review: There have been numerous researches on the problem of creating ways of directing the students to scientific research. It must be noted that in Uzbekistan, such studies were mainly conducted in the framework of pedagogical and philosophical sciences. Particularly, the researches on the methodology of practical skills in the scientific activities of students have been reflected in the various academic and teaching materials of by N. A. Shermuhamedova, M. N. Abdullayeva, A. A. Azizkulov, Z. Davronov, B. Kodirov, I. Saifnazarov, G. V. Nikitchenko, and B.U. Kosimov. The use of pedagogical technologies in the teaching process and their implications in directing the students to research activity have been extensively studied by researchers, such as R. Jurayev, R. Ishmuhamedov, D. Ergashev, R. Mavlonova, B. S. Abdullayeva, Sh. Abdullayeva, H. Hudaykulov, G. Fuzailova, Y. Asadov, D. Mahmudova, Z. Ahrorova, M. Usmonboeva and others.

Among the researchers in this sphere from the CIS countries, we can mention B. I. Prujinin, O. I. Logashenko, A. M. Novikov, B. V. Petrushin who conducted researches on the effective measures of attracting the students to research activity; T. L. Shaposhnikova, L. I. Lomakina, V. V. Belova, G. N. Prozumentova, who studied the psychological characteristics of students; L. D. Stolyarenko, V. N. Mikhelkevich, N. V. Kuzmina, E. M. Mogalyuk, Y. Y. Pashokhonova, who researched the formation of practical skills of scientific activity; and V. A. Slastenin, N. A. Solovyova who studied the advanced teaching technologies and the modern forms of teaching.

Among the foreign researchers, who studied the implementation issues of the pedagogical technologies that enable the students' research abilities, we can mention V. Lamanauskas, Dalia Augienė, M. Healey, F. Caena, D. Nezvalova, S. Aaron, E. Abeyta, J. Accuosti, V. Afshar, L.

Baer, J. McCormick, E. Barbera, B. Gros, L. Ivanitskaya, L. Boyes, I. Reid, K. Brain, J. Wilson, D. Brewer and others.

Out of the above mentioned researchers, the ones, on whose studies we depended upon were R. Jurayev(Jurayev, 2017), N. Shermuhamedova(Shermuhamedova, 2008), B. I. Prujinin(Prujinin, 2018), V. Lamanauskas(Lamanauskas, 2012), and Dalia Augiene(Augienė, 2015). The methodological core of our research is comprised of the notions of the above mentioned authors, such as the appearance of research abilities, the dependence the efficiency of lifelong learning on the research experience, and the motivational aspects in the direction of students to scientific research in higher education.

The advantages of the students' research activities: We must briefly define the notion of "scientific research" before describing this issue. Let us look at some definitions of the scientific research, which can be found in common materials: "The scientific research is the process of producing new knowledge and theories" (The Dictionary of Pedagogical Terms,2017), "Every scientific research is a specially organized form of cognition, in which the theoretical data about the reality is detected, acquired and structured" (Е. В. Яковлев, 2010).So, a scientific research is a search for new knowledge, a constant striving to a new goal based on the empirical facts gathered from the reality through experiment. In a narrower sense, a scientific research – is a scientific method or process of studying objects and phenomena which is completed in a work of research, such as a paper in a scientific journal or a thesis.

Generally, scientific research is an important strategical phenomenon which is responsible for the stable development of the society, and its complete formation happens in the higher education stage of the whole period of education. During the course of the higher education, each student is required to complete certain courses and to do certain forms of scientific research. As examples, we can mention independent assignments, course works, bachelor's theses and master's theses, and all of these require certain scientific research. The mentioned works are directly related to the curriculum of the higher education institution, therefore they are not considered as independent scientific researches. Students with scientific creativity demonstrate research skills by being able to turn research assignments (abstracts, term papers, Bachelor's Dissertations, Master's Dissertations, etc.) given during the performance of these tasks into a real creative process. This leads to the creation of the first manifestations of free creative research - scientific articles and theses.

Research skills are reflected in the following qualities of students:

- In-depth knowledge of the specialty;
- critical and analytical thinking (understanding the essence of events on the basis of the dialectic of cause and effect);
- Non-standard, creative thinking;
- Understanding of problems and problematic situations in the field;
- Formation of scientific problems from practical problems;
- Fearch for the necessary resources;
- Processing of found sources;

- Be able to present the acquired knowledge in a new way;
- To have a purpose in conducting scientific research;
- Responsibility and diligence;
- Order lines, efficient use of time;
- Perseverance in achieving goals, etc.

Students' research work serves to form them as creative individuals who can rationally and effectively solve emerging theoretical and practical problems. It should be noted that the availability of research skills in future professionals is one of the most important requirements for highly qualified personnel. Because as long as there is no research staff in any field, there can be no news, developments, efficiency indicators in this field (Healey, 2005). For this reason, it is important that students engage in research activities.

Among the goals of involving students in research activities in the educational process of higher education are:

- Formation of skills and competencies related to the application of theoretical knowledge in practice;
- Development of professional potential through finding scientific solutions to problems in the field;
- Creating an environment of scientific creativity as a result of scientific research;
- Meeting the needs of society in highly qualified personnel;
- Creating a foundation for the socio-economic life of the country, sustainable development, etc. on the basis of the study and assimilation of the world's best practices in the field of science.

It should be noted that research skills do not develop on their own, and in order to unleash abilities and opportunities, a purposeful learning process in higher education must be organized. We will talk about this below.

The impact of organizational aspects of the learning process on the development of research skills in students: It should always be borne in mind that the organization of the educational process is one of the primary factors influencing the development of research skills, their manifestation. In each lesson of a properly organized learning process, it is possible to develop the skills and abilities of students to engage in scientific activities. There are a number of ways and means to achieve this result. Among them, we focus on the impact of forms of organization of the educational process in higher education on research activities.

If scientific research is related to the ability of students to collect, classify, analyze, process data in the relevant field of science, and on this basis to consistently scientifically substantiate and present independent ideas, the formation of scientific skills in the educational process is achieved by designing an integrated pedagogical process. . The design of the pedagogical process is part of the preparation and implementation of the project of educational technology. That is, the teacher-educator develops a project of teaching the subject during the semester (module) based on the content of the chosen subject and the direction of the state educational standard

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(qualification requirements for specialties). The organization of lectures, practical and seminar classes is aimed at the development of knowledge, skills and abilities; it is important to take into account the formation and encouragement of creativity (creative and non-standard thinking), pedagogical and professional improvisation, critical-heuristic attitude and other qualities.

The form of organization of the educational process is a feature of an integrated system between the teacher and the student, which depends on the time and place of learning, learning, self-management and development, the number of students, the purpose and content of teaching, methods and tools, results. They are divided into three major groups:

• **General** forms of organization of education.

• **External** forms of education.

• **Internal** forms of educational organization (Андреев).

The three forms of the organization of education are always interrelated, and the quality of one influences the other.

Common forms of learning organization include any communicative communication with didactic content. It is manifested in the following forms:

- Individual education;
- Reading in pairs;
- Group reading;
- Frontal training (Андреев).

The emergence and development of forms of education has a long history. While an individual form of education is effective for a particular specialty, a positive result can also be achieved through frontal training in mastering another subject or specialty. Most importantly, it is manifested in the fact that the subjects of education have sufficient knowledge and skills in choosing a specific goal, effective means of conducting research in the field.

External forms of organization of education include:

- Lecture, seminar;
- Didacticgames;
- Project-creative activity;
- Distance education;
- Scientific seminars and conferences;
- Author's technologies of teaching, etc(Андреев).

It is known that the learning process is carried out in different forms of education. The most important and general of them are lectures and seminars. In turn, the internal content and structure of lectures and seminars also differ from each other. It should be noted that the content and purpose of the above project-creative activities, independent work, seminars and conferences, didactic games are aimed at developing students' research skills and abilities.

The internal aspects of the organization of education are also important in the learning process. They are included

- Introductory session,
- Systematization and generalization of knowledge,
- practical training,
- control of knowledge, skills and abilities,
- Blended learning, etc(Vanduhe V. Z. & Hasan H. F., 2020).

Internal forms of organization of education can be called an important process that ensures the quality of teaching. The above views of the lessons enhance the content of the lesson; reflect the creative potential of teachers and students. Among the internal forms of education mentioned above, the blended form of organization of lessons - blended learning is a relatively new reality for the education system of our republic. The world's most famous universities, blended learning has been widely used for many years in most higher education institutions of developed countries. In particular, the blended organization of training after the pandemic has proven to be both economically and socially beneficial. There are many definitions of this form of teaching. Here are some of them: "Blended learning is a learning model that combines information and communication technology tools such as text, audio and video at different time intervals (synchronous, asynchronous)" (Ibrahim M. M., Nat, M., 2019). Another author describes: “Blended learning combines face-to-face and online (distance) learning methods and delivers 30-80% of the information taught to students online in the form of lectures. The remaining percentage of the study load is reinforced by face-to-face practical training at the educational institution. Therefore, this form of teaching is also called a set of blended pedagogical approaches or a mixture of didactic methods (Al-Busaidi, 2013).

In short, we consider it appropriate to organize frontal lectures in the form of blended learning, using some elements of distance learning, established during the quarantine in our country, because both teachers and students, in a sense, have developed the skills of online learning.

In general, there are many factors that influence the development of research skills in the learning process. We studied from them the cases related to the organization of education.

Opportunities created for research and existing problems: We have theoretically considered that a number of factors influence students ’ability to engage in research. Now let's look at the results of a sociological survey on this topic. A total of 480 respondents took part in the survey.[2]

The purpose of the survey is to identify opportunities for students to conduct research activities in higher education institutions, focusing on the following indicators:

- Compliance of the educational process organized at the university with the requirements of scientific research;
- The tendency of students to engage in research activities;
- The level of use of local and international scientific bases;
- Compliance with the requirements of the information resource centers of the university to conduct research;

- The level of satisfaction of students with the teacher-student (supervisor) relationship in the research process, etc.

Here are some of the results.

№	Responses	In percentages	In numbers
1	Yes	72,8	350
2	No	5,6	27
3	Depends on the situation	20,2	98
4	Difficult to answer	1,2	5

Table 1

When asked whether they liked doing research, 72.8% of respondents answered "Yes", 5.6% - "No", 20.2% - "Depends on the situation", 1.2% - "Difficult to answer".

Table 1 shows that the majority of the total respondents want to engage in research activities. This is a positive indicator. However, the presence of respondents who answered “No” with confidence indicates that there are shortcomings and problems in directing students to research activities in higher education.

The question of whether you plan to engage in scientific activities in the future is answered in the following proportions.

№	Responses	In percentages	In numbers
1	Yes, I am engaged in scientific research	26,3	127
2	Yes, I am planning to engage in scientific research	58,1	280
3	I might do scientific research	7,1	34
4	I definitely will not do scientific research	2,5	12
5	Difficult to answer	5,6	27

Table 2

The figures in Table 2 show that more than half of the students aim to link their future to academic activity. Of the 26.3% of respondents who answered “I am engaged in scientific activities”, 95% are master's degree students. The remaining 5 percent falls on the undergraduate stage. However, the presence of students (2.5 percent) who decided not to engage in academic activities should also not be overlooked.

The following answers show that the correct organization of the educational process in higher education has a positive effect on students' goal setting for future research.

№	Responses	In percentages	In numbers
1	The proper organization of the educational process in higher education institution (high technical support, faculty with strong scientific potential, etc.)	32,6	157
2	The proper coverage of the discipline by the faculty of the higher education institution	27,6	133
3	Teaching that one can achieve life-goals through science with personal examples	21,8	105

4	Emergence of scientific ideal in students	6,8	33
5	Positive scientific-educational	6,4	31
6	Difficult to answer	4,4	21

Table 3

To the question "What do you think is the strongest factor influencing students' interest in research activities?" 32.6% of respondents answered that the educational process in the university is properly organized, 27.6% said that the subject is well explained by professors and teachers, 21.8% said that it is possible to achieve life goals through science based on personal examples, 6.4% “Positive scientific and educational environment in higher education”, 6.8 percent “Emergence of scientific ideal in students”, 21 respondents (4.4 percent) identified the difficult option to answer.

The next question asked the students to be aware of the activities of the Youth Academy, which was established to support scientific and innovative activities in the country.

№	Responses	In percentages	In numbers
1	Yes, I am a member of the Academy	4	19
2	Yes, I have read about it in social media	39,8	191
3	No, I have not heard about it before	53,3	270

Table 4

Respondents were asked, "Are you familiar with the activities of the Youth Academy of the Ministry of Innovative Development?" students answered in the following ratio. It should be noted that the results are not good. Because of the 480 students, only 19 confirmed that they were members of the Youth Academy, while 270 respondents said they had never heard of it. In a sense, this indicates that the activities of the Youth Academy of the Ministry of Innovative Development are not sufficiently important among students.

№	Responses	In percentages	In numbers
1	Conference paper	32,3	155
2	Paper in a e-journal	19,4	93
3	Paper in a Journal Registered by the Higher Attestation Commission of the Republic of Uzbekistan	14,4	69
4	Paper in a Journal registered in Scopus and Web of Science scientific research databases	6,7	32
5	Pamphlet / Brochure	6	30
6	Monograph	3,8	18
7	I have not published any scientific works	54,2	260

Table 5

In Table 5, The answers to the question “What scientific papers have you published so far?”are reflected. Of the 480 respondents, 260 had not published any scientific papers. If we take into account that the majority of respondents are undergraduate students, this figure can be assessed as satisfactory. But exactly 54.2 percent is critical. Therefore, in the process of mastering the subject, students should be directed to write small scientific papers. When calculating the ratio of indicators in this table, it should be noted that the respondents identified several response options. This is because the research papers published by a single respondent may include both a conference article and a Journal article registered in the Higher Attestation Commission of the Republic of Uzbekistan journal article, among others (these figures will be reflected in subsequent analyzes).

№	Responses	In percentages	In numbers
1	www.natlib.uz	10	48
2	www.lex.uz	29,8	143
3	www.scholar.google.com	27,7	133
4	www.dissercat.com	11	53
5	www.cyberleninka.ru	6.5	31
6	www.scopus.com	12,1	58
7	www.elibrary.ru	13,1	63
8	www.koob.ru	4,2	20
9	www.publons.com	1,7	8
10	www.researchgate.net	4,8	23
11	www.ziyo.uz	49,7	237
12	I did not refer to the websites listed	28,1	135

Table 6

In Table 6 answers to the question “Which of the following electronic platforms do you use when writing a research paper?” are reflected. 45.7% of respondents confirmed the use of the national site www.ziyo.uz, 29.8% of students www.lex.uz. However, the use of reputable foreign scientific databases is low, in particular, only 8 respondents use the services of the Web of Science database www.publons.com. In addition, 135 respondents (28.1 percent) confirmed that they did not visit the listed sites at all. The question arises - did the professors and teachers tell the students that the use of such electronic scientific publications and databases during the educational process is convenient and useful in all respects, as well as the requirements of the time? To answer this question, professors should be asked the same question.

In general, empirical research has shown that there are a number of problems that need to be addressed in the system. Here are the most important of them:

- Respondents have a desire to engage in research, but do not have sufficient knowledge and imagination about the content of research, the requirements for it;
- Low level of use of scientific resources in Russian and other foreign languages;
- Unsatisfactory orientation of students to research activities by professors and teachers in the educational process;
- There are students who can not distinguish between electronic scientific databases and social networks;
- Most students are not economically independent;
- Disappointment, lack of motivation was observed in most responses;

- Involvement of professors and teachers who do not have sufficient scientific potential in the educational process, etc.

CONCLUSIONS

In general, directing students to research is one of the main tasks of higher education. Unfortunately, the delays in applying the world's best practices in education to the national education system prevent higher education graduates from becoming highly qualified personnel. In our country, educational documents are formalized at the required level, but the mechanisms for their application in practice are not sufficiently developed.

If the organization of the educational process in higher education is set up correctly, both the spiritual and enlightenment environment, the quality of education and the qualifications of graduates will be high.

Therefore, first of all, in this article we urge all students studying in higher education to become "researcher-student". Because the research ability of an individual leads to the creation from nothing, to the perfect development of the whole. In addition, engaging in research increases a student’s opportunities for self-awareness, development, and nurturing.

Based on the research and empirical evidence, we propose to pay attention to the following in the activities of higher education institutions:

- To provide students with a sufficient understanding of research activities from the 1styear of the bachelor's degree, if necessary, to include in the curriculum or coaching hours the necessary hours for the organization and conduct of research activities in higher education;
- Regular support of research activities, comprehensive motivation to conduct research;
- Development of foreign language skills, in particular, Russian;
- Full development of mechanisms for the implementation of models such as flipped classroom, blended learning in the educational process;
- Improving the material and technical capacity of universities to conduct research (these opportunities can also be achieved through the winning of grants by the teaching staff);
- Improving the financial capacity of students on the basis of universities, the opening of production and service enterprises, which will lead to economic independence;
- Recruitment as a paid member of state grants in order to fully support the research activities of students, etc.

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SPECIFIC LANGUAGE OF NEWSPAPER STYLE THROUGH HEADLINES

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ABSTRACT

This article is dedicated to analyze several peculiarities of newspaper headlines of various sources. The news headlines can be analyzed from different linguistic aspects. It is composed of introduction, theoretical and practical parts, conclusions and the list of references. The main part of the article deals with practical analysis of the stylistic features typical for the newspaper headlines. Conclusions give the findings and the results of the presented study. Newspaper headlines are written in precise, concise language. They should be easy to read and read without any obstacles, since newspapers are most often aimed at a broad audience. At the same time, the newspaper headline should be expressive enough to grab the reader's attention.

KEYWORDS: *Analysis, Attractive, Equivalence, Features, Headline, Journalism, Newspaper, Objectively, Practical, Specific, To Define, To Provide, Word*

INTRODUCTION

In contemporary life, people are easily aware of up-to-the-minute news, fresh information, entertaining programs through the mass media. The newspaper is the most readable source of information around the world, as the key facts in the newspaper are provided objectively and fairly. In addition to this, various print media, as well as their prototypes on the Internet, are trying to attract an audience. First of all, the reader devotes attention to the title, and only then decides whether to read the article or not. The headline is one of the most important components of a news article. Therefore, the image of a newspaper or magazine enormously depends on the nature and design of the headings, as well as the impact of a particular publication on the reader: a meaningful article with an incorrectly chosen headline is not noticed, while even the most mediocre article can gain popularity due to its bright, noticeable heading.

THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

It is worthy to note that a number of scholars propose their personal definitions to the term of headlines. One of them is DanutaReah, in The Language of Newspapers, defines it as follows: “A **headline** is a unique type of text that has a number of functions that dictate its form, content and structure” [Reah, 2004, p. 43]. In this study, under the heading, we mean the title of a newspaper article, which is characterized by a specific style of writing and fulfilling its own functions. Therefore, the definitions in the preposition have a shorter structure, i.e. a journalist needs to use more lexical units in order to deliver the same information, but in a postposition. Post modifiers provide additional information to a specific group (for example, a place, a situation, identifying signs of an event). Hence, they are not required to complete the meaning, but allow you to describe an event in details. The small space of the news page requires the journalist to give preference to structurally shorter lexical units. A newspaper title is often the most essential element on a page as it gives the reader a total picture of the news.

A headline should be gripping in order to attract people to read an article. Most newspapers now type headlines that say what has to be said in a minimum of words, we represent some peculiarities of the headlines taken from eminently readable newspapers.

To draw the reader’s attention, newspaper headlines have to be as simple as possible and sufficient to the style a newspaper represents. **The divisions of the newspapers headlines features** by Znamenskaya [2005:151-153] not only distinguishes the patterns of headlines, however also provides the examples from well-known newspapers:

1) Declarative sentences

2) Interrogative sentences

3) Nominative sentences

4) Elliptical sentences:

- with an auxiliary verb omitted
- with the subject omitted
- with the subject and part of the predicate omitted

5) Sentences with articles omitted

6) Phrases with verbals—infinitive, participial and gerundial

7) Questions in the form of statement

8) Complex sentences 9) Headlines including direct speech:

- introduced by a full
- introduced elliptically

These are the typical peculiarities and particular rules of the headlines grammar. People who deal with the newspaper texts use them in order to make the headlines more attractive and intrigue people to read the article as well as for limited space in the newspapers.

Some words about headline writers, he has to grab the attention of the reader and give a hint of what the article is going to be about. For the purpose of engrossing headlines, ithave their own special range of vocabulary the virtue of short words is not only grabbing attention. In other words short words save space and so they are more preferred in the headlines of newspapers. It would be better to present the list including mostly used words and their meaning in headlines through examples:

1. aid-help; PM pledges flood aid
2. plea-promise; Managers' plea: Pass reform bills
3. drama-tense situation; Fire in jail sparks drama
4. wed-wedding; Bank boss to wed in style

The professional journalist has to know the various word equivalents typical of a news article. For this reason, for example, the adverb 'as' is preferred over 'at the same time as, when, while.

Flame lit as Games begin and [He] denies taking drugs as MP [CCN

According to the requirements of newspaper texts, the spread of the use of such vocabulary in tabloids and large-format publications is different. First, tabloids tend to have small page widths and tend to have large, "eye-catching" headlines. This means that the title should only be a few words and word combinations. It is obligatory to the journalist to use shorter forms of lexical units. Secondly, large-format editions - newspapers of a much larger size for providing the necessary heading space, allowing more words per line Also, serious quality publications, in particular the newspaper of our choice "The Telegragh", online news repot page, are not so inclined to use headline vocabulary. Use similar lexical units are ordinary for headings of articles that address policy issues. Examples of headings are listed below.

Severely dented IAS': sources on ***ex****-Bengal chief secy Bandyopadhyay [Hindustan Times, 2021]*

The prefix "ex-"is used in place of the longer word" former", although there is some controversy as to which of the two forms should be used since ex- and former are interchangeable. They are used to illustrate a person whose life position has come to an end.

Moreover, the use of "headline vocabulary" is widespread in headings that deal with monetary, finance, economy topics. for instance:

Scots to demand ***cash*** *for English services [The Telegraph, 2015]*

The word "cash" is interchangeable with the word "money".

Labour's lead ***cut*** *to two per cent after surge in Conservative support [The Telegraph, 2017]*

The headlines above express the vocabulary related to money matters consists of short word forms. The main purpose of the title is to attract the reader's attention to the article. Guided by this, journalists choose lexical units that have a strong connotation, that is, they carry a special emotional load outside the literal sense. In every sense of the word, stylistically marked vocabulary is words or phrases that may have a strong emotional impact, causing a positive or negative attitude towards the hidden meaning of lexical units.

Freedom can still be the winner in this Egyptian ***soap*** *opera [The Telegraph,2015]*

In this example, the phrase “soap opera” has a negative connotation, as soap operas tend to represent dramatic situations and exaggerated emotions.

There's a quiet rebellion under way against ***bossy*** *government [BBC, 2017]*

The word “bossy” has a negative connotation for the current government. This article describes citizens’ disagreement with the country’s political system.

French ***vigilante*** *beating leaves Roma teenager in a coma [The Telegraph, 2019]*

The author of the headline used the word “vigilante” instead of “attacker” because it has a more negative connotation. “Vigilante” is a person, whose aim is to persecute person accused of real or fictitious misconduct and have not received the punishment they deserve, bypassing court trials, taking the law into their own hands. This word emphasizes the violent behavior of the criminal, describes his cruelty towards the victim.

China needs to ***boost*** *its population so why not scrap birth caps entirely? The reason might be Xinjiang [CNN, 2021]*

Following headline includes main verb”to boost” that focuses on the description of increasing birth rate.

Examples below have indicated that stylistically marked vocabulary is widespread when describing the events of political life. The use of such words allows journalists to influence the opinion of readers, in other words, to persuade them to the occurred event held by the newspaper, be it a positive or negative attitude towards situation, personality, etc.

Eye-catching headlines serve to reach the audience; therefore people who buy a newspaper firstly look at the headlines so they have to be capturing attention. The influence of headlines on the readers is likely to be stronger as certain stylistic features used in headlines make them particularly plain and effective. The role of stylistic features in the newspaper headlines creates expressiveness, impressiveness and interest in reading them. Having observed the main features of newspaper headlines, we can acknowledge that the headline is the title of an article, which has a particular style of writing and performs its own functions. Newspaper headlines are written in precise, concise language. They should be easy to read and read without any obstacles, since newspapers are most often aimed at a broad audience. At the same time, the newspaper headline should be expressive enough to grab the reader's attention.

CONCLUSION

To sum up, the main feature of newspaper text style is to inform readers about recent events in political, social and cultural life. There are two types of newspapers: broadband newspapers and popular tabloids, or tabloids. The news article should be informative, neutral and depersonalized, as they should be presented in an objective, consistent and understandable language. The newspaper style has a number of morphological, syntactic, lexical and compositional features. The headline should consist mainly of the keywords of the article.Key words should be chosen so that they express the content of the concepts contained in them unambiguously. At the same time, the title must not contain more than 5-6 words, it should not contain complex structures. A short headline is better plain and easily remembered.

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BAHAUDDIN NAKSHBAND SYMBOL OF HONESTY

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ABSTRACT

This article explores the lifelong prayers and memories of Bahauddin Naqshband. The article emphasizes that Bahauddin Naqshband lived in poverty, engaged in crafts, and set an example of an honest life to all his contemporaries. In the face of this great man, the depth of the human psyche is clearly visible, the spiritual heights of a person who feeds his will, overcoming lust, purifies his heart, clearly manifests how a person can rise to spiritual heights.

KEYWORDS: *Bukhara, Bahauddin Naqshband, kimhob, tarikat, rashakhot, artisan, fabric, yarn.*

INTRODUCTION

In order to fulfill the decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No PF-5729 of May 27, 2019 on measures to further improve the anti-corruption system in the Republic of Uzbekistan, it is necessary to immerse students of higher educational institutions in the consciousness of the idea that this honesty is the most optimal way to fight corruption.Having studied the teachings of Bahouddin Naқshband, who has gone the path of honesty and halalism, information is provided about the life, teachings and creative searches of Bahouddin Nashband, as a symbol of the honesty of piri, weaving in the directions of 5321600-light industry of technology and equipment in higher education.

Among the ancestors who raised Bukhara to the level of the Bukhara Sharif, the blessed image of Hazrat Bahauddin Naqshband enjoys special authority and status. In the face of this great man, the depth of the human psyche is clearly visible, the spiritual heights of a person who feeds his will, overcoming lust, purifies his heart, clearly manifests how a person can rise to spiritual heights. The famous saint, the founder of the Naqshbandi teachings Muhammad ibn Muhammad

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Bahauddin Naqshband was born in 1318 in the village of Kasri-Hinduvan (later named Kasri-Orifon in his honor) near Bukhara.

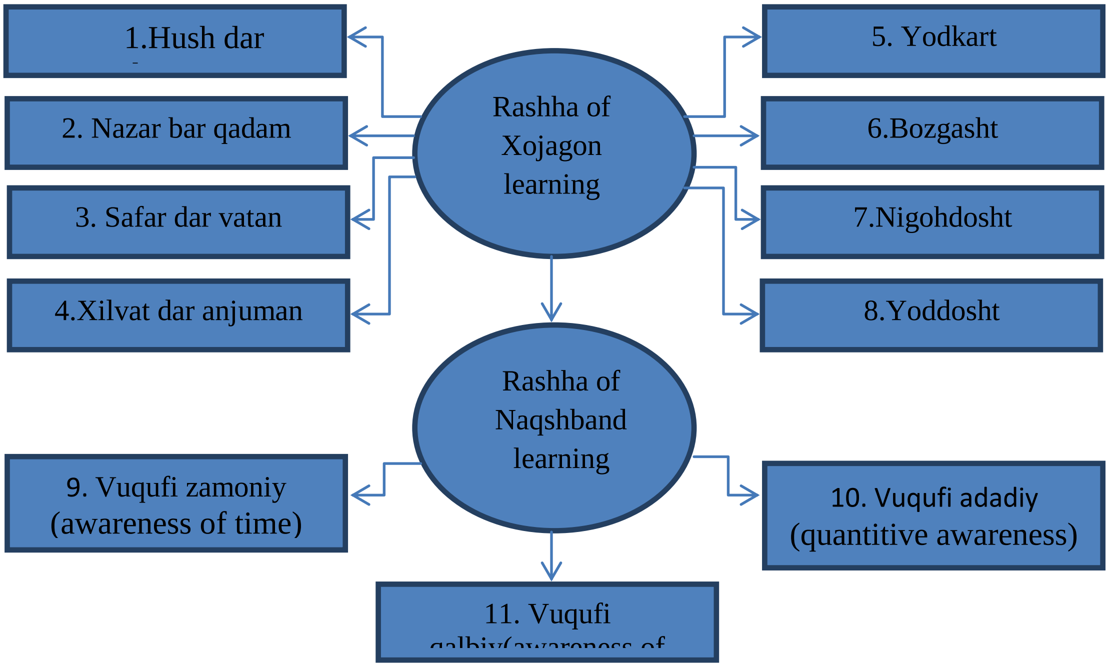
He was uvays and was brought up by the spirit of Abdukhalik Gijduvani. He was recognized by Khoja Muhammad Boboi Samosiy and learned the teachings of tariqat from Amir Sayyid Kulol. He also took lessons from such teachers as Mavlano Orif, Khalil Ota, Kusam Sheikh. He led a poor life doing handicrafts and weaving and patterning kimhob fabric. Kimhob is a thick and wide fabric that is sometimes woven from silver and gold threads, creating a pattern during the weaving process (1-picture).

1-Figure. Kimhoba pattern woven with silver and gold threads

The names of Bahouddin Naqshband			
Lord Great	Horn Naqshband	Bahauddin Balogardon	Your Majesty Bahauddin

He based his teaching on the ideas of Yusuf Hamadani and Abdulkhalik Gijduvani.It is known that Abdukhalik Gijduvani, the teacher of Yusuf Hamadoni, expanded and deepened his teaching in all respects and developed eight rules of the Khojagan sect (subsequent research shows that the first four of these rules belong to Yusuf Hamadoni).

To these eight rashkhams, Bahauddin Naqshband added three more rashkhs, bringing their number to eleven. These eleven rashkhs served as the foundation of the Khojagon-Naqshbandi sect.



But eleven rashkhs in the Naqshbandi teachings are radically different from the terms in other teachings, because they are described in Persian. None of the names in it can be replaced by an Arabic term. Moreover, the comments made and written by the great thinkers of the Naqshbandi teachings should not be judged in the same way as the intellectual trends of other teachings.

Many great people such as Khoja Ubaydullah Ahror Wali, Abdurahman Jami, Hussein Boykaro, Alisher Navoi, Hussein Vaz Kashifi, Fahriddin Ali Safi, Zakhiriddin Muhammad Babur, Mahdumi Azam, Ubaydullokhan, Makhtumkuli not only promoted the teaching, but Nakshbandi. Sources say that he had mystical treatises such as Dalail ul-Ashikin (Proof of Love) and Hayot-noma. According to the famous orientalist E.E. Bertels, a famous mystic, the Naqshband doctrine is based on voluntary poverty...

Accordingly, Bahauddin Naqshband was a craftsman all his life and lived in a small workshop in his village, weaving and selling kimhob fabric in a workshop abandoned by his father. Bahauddin Naqshband did not keep any property or property in his house. In winter he ate reeds, and in summer he ate a mat. There was never a servant in his house.

Hazrat Naqshband spent his entire life in poverty of his own accord.This is because the motto of this tariqa - "Dil ba Yoru, dast-ba kor" - promotes the idea that "the hand is in the work, but the soul and thoughts are about the Lord." He loved to make a living with his own hands, gave everything he could to orphans and widows, always stayed away from the rulers and never lived in luxury.

2-Figure. Bahouddin Naqshband While Weaving Kimhob.

Thus, the teachings of Naqshband, founded by our respected compatriot Hazrat Bahauddin Naqshband, played a significant role in the socio-political, spiritual and cultural life of the peoples of Central Asia and the Middle East. This teaching strongly condemns life by someone else's labor, selfishness and social oppression.

Supporters of the Naqshbandiya doctrine were against asceticism, opposed the tyranny of the rich, and called for living honestly, working on their own.

The Naqshbandists were encouraged to engage in all useful and charitable activities such as trade, agriculture, handicrafts, literature, music, science, calligraphy, painting, miniature making, and construction.

That is why hundreds of great progressive poets and humanist thinkers such as Abdurahmon Jami, Alisher Navoi, Khushholkhon Khatak, Ahmad Shah Durrani, Makhdumkuli Firogi, great representatives of science and enlightenment of their time, chose the Naqshbandi path.

Khoja Bahauddin Naqshbandi is highly valued by the peoples of Central Asia.

The teachings that emerged in our country (Turkistan), such as "Yassavia", "Kubraviya", "Naqshbandiya" during the acquisition of independence, are subjected to in-depth study.

Progressive universal ideas of mystical sages such as Khoja Ahmad Yassawi, Sheikh Najmiddin Kubro and Khoja Bahauddin Naqshband, such as purity, honesty, compassion, justice, faith, hard work, patriotism, harmonize with our time and serve the future.

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FORMATION OF COMPETENCE IN INTERCULTURAL COMMUNICATION AS A NEW GOAL OF FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING

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ABSTRACT

It is know that there were different goals and approaches in teaching and learning foreign languages at different times. Today, the competence of intercultural communication is important in effective communication with other cultures. We think about this below the types of active work that shape reproductive skills came to the fore. The exercises were based on the following principle: Language learners should be able to express certain ideas about the language being studied using learning materials. In the course of the lesson, it is important that the language learner understands the differences and similarities between their own and other cultures by comparing them.

KEYWORDS: *Grammatical Competence, Linguistic Competence, Communicative Competence, Intercultural Communication Competence.*

INTRODUCTION

Teaching and learning foreign languages has a long history. Mankind began to learn foreign languages after crossing the borders of the region in which he lived. Because it was necessary to know the language to communicate with other members of the community. During development, foreign languages were quickly mastered. At first, it was seen not as a goal, but as a tool for understanding the world around us, assimilating social experience. This approach is also referred to in some literatures as the realistic approach. “Initially, learning a foreign language was pragmatic and cosmopolitan”

[1]. in parallel with the language, knowledge about the country was also mastered, which helps in the process of adaptation to a foreign culture.

Later, foreign languages were included in the curricula of educational institutions. However, until the XVIII century, educational institutions taught mainly ancient or so-called “dead” languages, mainly Latin and Greek. The mastery of these languages was the basis for the study of other sciences such as philosophy, literature, religion or medicine. Modern languages are not included in the curriculum. Modern foreign languages are learned through being abroad or through personal contact. A realistic approach to learning foreign languages continued until the end of the 19th century, when educational reforms were carried out in Europe and modern foreign languages were included in the school curriculum. At that time, there were no traditions and teaching methods of teaching modern foreign languages. For this reason, the didactics of teaching "dead" languages, that is, the use of written texts in a particular field, was transferred to the study of modern languages. But the mastery of modern languages had to be based on live communication.

THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

There were different approaches in developing the goals of foreign language teaching and they were focused on specific competencies. We will look at these below.

Grammatical competence In this approach, the grammatical aspect of the language being studied is considered important. Each grammatical topic is studied through texts and sentences. Translation was the most common form of work. As the main focus was on grammar, less emphasis was placed on vocabulary. Other goals, such as the use of memorized grammatical structures in speech, the study of the national and cultural characteristics of the country in which the language is studied, were not reflected in the practice of foreign language teaching. Grammar is reinforced with exercises and texts that are of no value in terms of a number of connections.

LINGUISTIC COMPETENCE

The grammatical approach dominated until the early twentieth century. In the last decade of the nineteenth century and the first decade of the twentieth century, the grammatical approach was criticized. Linguistic competence came to the fore as the goal of foreign language teaching. Translation, on the other hand, has lost its dominance in didactics. The types of active work that shape reproductive skills came to the fore. The exercises were based on the following principle: Language learners should be able to express certain ideas about the language being studied using learning materials. However, the teaching materials were for one person only, meaning that there was a lack of communication partners. This meant that although the main focus of the lessons was changed from grammar to speaking, foreign language lessons were still not considered communicative. Although certain grammatical and lexical forms were practiced in the lessons, the intended purpose was overlooked. While linguistic competence was the first step in the practical application of language, it was precisely the context and the field of ethnography that were separate from language teaching.

COMMUNICATIVE COMPETENCE

In the 60s and 70s of the twentieth century, a new approach to the didactics of teaching foreign languages emerged. The language being studied was recognized as of great importance for communication, so the new approach was called the “communicative approach” and communication, i.e. the formation of communicative skills, became one of the goals of foreign language teaching. The main emphasis in the lessons was no longer on language structures and their formal use, but on their use as a means of communication. What was clear was that learning the language alone was not enough to communicate successfully and understand the interlocutor.

COMPETENCE IN INTERCULTURAL COMMUNICATION

Since the early 1980s, the competence of intercultural communication has emerged as a new goal of foreign language teaching. The process of developing intercultural communication competence is broader and deeper than communicative competence. Communicative competence involves the correct use of language constructions in speech, while intercultural communication competence deals with specific life situations, real traditions, mentality, even habits and attitudes, as well as everyday behaviors, nonverbal forms of communication specific to the culture of the country where the language is studied. Although scholars involved in foreign language teaching methodology and didactics have been engaged in intercultural communication competence for more than 30 years, there are still a variety of perspectives that have not been resolved. However, two important aspects of this approach can be distinguished:

1. A topic-oriented approach. This approach was common in the 1980s, when teaching culture was to be the main focus of the lesson. The concept of intercultural communication was understood in this approach as the addition of knowledge and skills in language to knowledge of local lore [1]. At the same time, in the selection of materials for lessons, it was important that they provide information about the culture of the speakers of the language being studied.

2. Student-centered approach. In this approach, we understand foreign language lessons as a place where two cultural worlds meet. In the course of the lesson, it is important that the language learner understands the differences and similarities between their own and other cultures by comparing them. This is not limited to knowledge of local lore. Rather, an understanding of the differences and similarities between the two cultures focuses on topics and materials that allow them to behave when meeting with representatives of the country where the language is being studied.

CONCLUSION

We see that the competencies discussed above (grammatical, linguistic, communicative, and intercultural communication competencies) are inextricably linked to the goals of foreign language teaching. Given the current demand for the study of foreign languages, special attention should be paid to the development of intercultural communication competence in the teaching of languages in educational institutions in Uzbekistan. Because nowadays, language skills alone are not enough for communication participants to understand each other

[3]. In kindergartens, schools, and higher education institutions, an environment should be created in foreign language classes for children and young people to understand the essence of the globalization process and develop the ability to communicate effectively with other cultures, and the goal should be the same

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WAYS OF FORMATION OF THE PROFESSIONAL SKILLS OF UNDERGRADUATE MATHEMATICIANS

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ABSTRACT

In addition to the educational goals of teaching mathematics, its developmental and pedagogical goals are realized through problem-solving in practical classes. Problems, the formation of knowledge, skills and competencies of bachelor-mathematicians are used as the main tool in teaching mathematics.It should be noted that the issues aimed at the formation of rules and algorithms in students play an important role in the formation of skills and abilities of applied mathematics. In the process of solving such problems, students develop skills and abilities to calculate, to change the exact form of algebraic and transcendental expressions, to solve equations and inequalities and their systems.

KEYWORDS: *Practical Lessons, Educational, Developing, Educative, Knowledge, Skill, Qualification, Rule, Algorithm, Algebraic, Transcendental, Exact Substitution, Equation, Inequality, Mathematical Activity, Learning, Methodical Skill***.**

INTRODUCTION

In addition to the educational goals of teaching mathematics, its developmental and pedagogical goals are realized through problem-solving in practical classes. Accordingly, the issues are used as the main tool in the teaching of mathematics to form the knowledge, skills and competencies of the bachelor-mathematicians. Problem-solving teaching process directly affects students' knowledge as a factor of education; may be focused on the formation of skills and abilities or the exercise of control by the teacher or student on the level of formation of knowledge, skills and abilities. The first of these tasks falls into the category of instructional issues, the second into the category of control issues.

THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

Teaching issues are mainly related to the formation of elements of theoretical knowledge and related skills, and when we say theoretical knowledge, we emphasize the concepts and their definitions, theorems and proofs, rules and algorithms that are formed in the process of reading mathematics. Supervising issues are mainly recommended in independent and supervisory work, and these issues involve the application of acquired theoretical knowledge according to the content. The topics proposed in independent and supervised work are usually designed to apply students'knowledge in situations that are familiar to them, and mainly cover a small portion of the study topics.

It should be noted that the issues aimed at the formation of rules and algorithms in students play an important role in the formation of skills and abilities of applied mathematics. In the process of solving such problems, students develop skills and abilities to calculate, to change the exact form of algebraic and transcendental expressions, to solve equations and inequalities and their systems. It is known that in order to form skills and abilities, it is necessary to perform exercises that repeat exactly the rule or algorithm being studied. This creates the need for a system of issues that provides a full mastery of the subject under study. So, we believe that creating a system of problems to master this or that rule or algorithm and learning on this basis is the main way to form skills and abilities in students.

We know that the features of the system of problems aimed at mastering the rules and algorithms are as follows:

- to give questions substantiating the need to study the rule (algorithm);

- the presentation of issues that activate the knowledge required to substantiate the rule and represent the skills required to implement the rule;

-assignment of problems for the performance of certain mathematical operations that are part of the rules;

- the presentation of issues intended to apply the rule in different contexts.

Relevant activities are directly related to the methods of solving certain types of problems, including:

1. Mathematical activities are manifested in the activities of the interval method, etc., which are used to solve inequalities in the application of the coordinate method in the direct or indirect proof of mathematical sentences. Mathematical activities can be defined in the process of carrying out these activities, as well as depending on the content of the issues raised.

2. Learning activities - modeling the basic relationships of mathematical problems, identifying methods for studying certain types of mathematical problems, etc.

If undergraduate mathematicians begin to engage in independent learning, that is, if they are able to select meaningful tools to set educational problems and select teaching aids to solve educational problems, self-assessment, and student assessment activities, then they educational research activities will be formed.

Thus, in the process of learning mathematics, the formation of teaching and learning skills of bachelor mathematicians is carried out in the process of mastering long-lasting mathematical knowledge based on the synthesis of mathematical and educational activities.

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Hence, the method of solving certain types of mathematical problems is the interrelationship of learning and mathematical activities. As a result, undergraduate mathematicians gain methodological skills. However, methodological skills can also include general learning activities such as analysis and synthesis, generalization and identification, comparison and classification.

Accordingly, methodological skills can be divided into the following three stages:

1. The first stage in the formation of a methodological skill leads to an understanding of the objectives of a particular methodological or learning activity, an understanding of the content of the action, and often a search for methods that can be performed as defined in a sample instruction or algorithm.

2. In some cases, it is necessary to transfer some of the formed methodological skills to a whole complex, i.e. to mathematical objects and enlarged blocks of subjects (mathematical methods, topics, types of mathematical problems, etc.). This is often done on the basis of an understanding of the purpose and through the use of general recommendations as well as general heuristics.

3. The above-mentioned methodological skill is realized not only in the understanding of the purpose, but also in the complete definition of methods, means and justifications of activity. A characteristic feature of this degree is that the various tools and methodological skills used are implemented in accordance with specific pedagogical situations. In order to develop these skills, it is necessary to provide both theoretical and practical training for undergraduate mathematicians.

As noted above, we have prioritized problem-solving and examples in hands-on activities as a key tool for shaping the knowledge, skills, and abilities of undergraduate mathematicians, because by solving problems and examples, we not only achieve the educational goals of teaching mathematics, but also the developmental and pedagogical goals. Only in such a methodical way can we form the specialties, skills and abilities of future mathematics teachers, i.e. bachelors of mathematics, and perhaps also develop professional skills and abilities as a result of applying the proposed method.

The structure of the current educational process in higher education has great potential for improving the professional training of future bachelors. These options include:

- Involve students in independent work on educational and methodical literature, writing abstracts, lectures on various topics;

- Conducting regular scientific-practical seminars, conferences of students and ensuring their lectures;

- Achieving effective pedagogical practices of students in schools, lyceums, colleges;

- Involve students in conducting mass mathematical activities (mathematical evenings, poetry readings of sharp minds, clubs, etc.) with students in schools, lyceums, colleges;

- Involve students in the successful defense of course and graduation theses and ensure that the content of these works is practiced in schools, lyceums, colleges.

Another opportunity to improve the preparation of undergraduate mathematicians for life in schools, lyceums and colleges is a special seminar, which is provided in the curriculum. In these workshops, we taught students how to solve text algebraic problems. So, the purpose of the special seminar is to improve the preparation of future bachelor mathematicians to teach school, high school and college students to solve text problems. Because in the existing courses in higher education institutions "Methods of teaching mathematics", "Workshop on solving problems in mathematics" very little attention is paid to this topic.

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The existing combine harvesters on the collective farm can work together and harvest in one day. According to the plan, one combine worked in the first hour, two in the second hour, three in the third hour, and so on. Only a few hours before the end of the harvest did all the combine harvesters work together. If all but five of the combine harvesters had been operating from the beginning of the harvest, the operating time under the plan would have been reduced to 6 hours. How many combine harvesters were there on the collective farm?

SOLUTION

Let there be n combines on the collective farm, each of which can harvest $1/x$ part of the crop in one hour. In that case, all combine harvesters can work together for one day and harvest the whole crop. Therefore, we create equation $\frac{24n}{x}=1$ (1)

In practice, in the first hour, one combine harvester harvested $1/x$ part of the crop, in the second hour, two combine harvesters harvested $2/x$ part of the crop, and so on. In n hours n harvesters produced n/x part of the crop. Then for a few hours (assuming, m hours) all the combines worked and harvested the remaining nm/x of the crop in that m hour. Therefore, we construct

$$\frac{1}{x}+\frac{2}{x}+\cdots+\frac{n}{x}+\frac{nm}{x}=1 \qquad (2)$$

EQUATIONS

The combine harvesters harvested a total of $(n+m)$ hours of work. If $(n-5)$combine harvesters were working, then they would have harvested in $(n+m-6)$hours. Therefore, we construct 11

$$\frac{(n-5)(n+m-6)}{x}=1 \qquad (3)$$

EQUATIONS

Hence, we have a system of three unknowns of the following three equations.

$$\begin{cases} 24n = x, \\ \frac{1}{x}+\frac{2}{x}+\cdots+\frac{n}{x}+\frac{nm}{x}=1, \\ (n-5)\,(n+m-6)=x. \end{cases} \qquad (4)$$

(4) The system of equations is called the mathematical model of the given text problem. To solve this system, we use the formula to find the sum of the terms of the arithmetic progression to its second equation and make it

$$\begin{cases} 24n = x, \\ \dfrac{(n+1)n}{2} + nm = x, \\ (n-5)(n+m-6) = x. \end{cases} \qquad (5)$$

Given that we lose *x* from this system and it is $n \neq 0$, we create these

$$\begin{cases} m + \dfrac{n+1}{2} = 24 \\ (n-5)(n+m-6) = 24n \end{cases} \qquad (6)$$

SYSTEMS

(6) As a result of losing m from the system, we come to the quadratic equation with respect to $n$in $n^2 - 18n - 175 = 0$. Solving this equation, we find the roots $n_1 = 25$ and $n_2 = -7$. Since the number of harvesters from the collective farm is n, it should be $n \in N$. Accordingly, only $n = 25$ satisfy the condition of the case.

In the process of solving the above problems, it became clear that the process of solving any non-standard problem is carried out through the sequential application of the following two basic operations:

1. Replacing a non-standard problem with a problem that is equivalent to it, but has a standard appearance (if necessary, make changes to the form or change the description of the text while preserving the content of the problem);

2. Divide a non-standard problem into several standard problems.

Depending on the complexity of the issue, one or both of these operations can be performed simultaneously.

In general, the process of solving textual problems has its own characteristics, which we consider to include:

1. Determine whether a given problem belongs to a standard or non-standard type by analyzing it.

2. Search for a solution to the problem and make a plan (plans) based on general rules (formulas, identities) or general cases (definitions, theorems).

3. Implement the solution of the problem by applying the developed plan to the conditions of the given problem. If during the implementation of the plan any stage requires the implementation of an additional plan for its implementation, then the same operations are performed for this step (determine the type, create a solution plan, and implement the solution).

CONCLUSION

Based on this, it can be said that in order to avoid difficulties in the problem-solving process, first of all, bachelor mathematicians must be well-versed in mathematics, that is, have mastered all the general rules and general assertions studied in the mathematics course. Second, they need to know how to open and implement the general rules, formulas, identities, definitions, and sequential use procedures of the theorems included in the solution plan. Second, they need to know how to open and implement the general rules, formulas, identities, definitions, and sequential use procedures of the theorems included in the solution plan.

In both cases, this should be done in the process of studying students in higher education, that is, in the process of lectures, practical classes, laboratory classes and independent study. The degree to which they are mastered determines the degree to which the professional skills and abilities of undergraduate mathematicians are formed.

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THE EXPRESSING VALUE ATTITUDE WITH THE HELP OF PARALINGUISTIC METHODS

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ABSTRACT

We know that in the process of communication, the external and internal features of the language are used in a mixed form and serve as the basis for a high level of meaning. Language is a system of signals (messages) with external and internal connections; therefore linguistics consists of parts of metalinguistics and micro-linguistics. Metalinguistics studies the external state of the speech behavior of a language and combines such disciplines as ethnolinguistics, psycholinguistics, sociolinguistics, mental linguistics, phonetics (acoustic and articulatory features of sounds), paralinguistics (phenomena associated with language, gestures, intonation, etc.).

KEYWORDS: *Metalinguistics, Micro-Linguistics, Ethnolinguistics, Psycholinguistics, Sociolinguistics, Mental Linguistics, Phonetics, Paralinguistics*.

INTRODUCTION

Macrolinguistics is the science of expression, not the description of metalinguistic evidence and verbal creative cues that are not history. Its main real meaning is text (part of speech). The language is recognized by its basic meaning of regularity. Small pieces of text are recognized as language units. The word is understood as a sequence of phonemes and morphemes - this is a descriptive state of the linguistic worldview.

In English and Uzbek, as all languages of the world, thought is expressed not only in a linguistic way, but also by non-linguistic (extralinguistic or paralinguistic) means - gestures and implicit (indissoluble) sounds. Such methods, widely used in the exchange of information, are closely connected with linguistics. In this regard, linguists also study the phenomena of related linguistic matters[1] According to O.S. Akhmanova: "The question of the contact between extralinguistic and intralinguistic factors has always been one of the main problems of linguistics"[2]

Linguistic information has two sides - internal and external, while the internal side belongs to the linguistic structure, and the external side belongs to the speech situation. Traditional classical linguistic research focuses mainly on micro-linguistics, i.e. on the inner side of speech - segmented units - phonemes, morphemes, words, phrases, sentences, and its external plane, in particular, at different intonation modulation of sound, speech tempo, voice timbre, various gestures, facial expressions, manners of the interlocutor remained outside the field of vision of linguists[4].Based on the above considerations, the analysis of the nature of the assessment shows that the subject effectively uses the external capabilities of the language, as well as the internal capabilities in the process of positive or negative assessment of the object. In verbal and non-verbal communication, the evaluative feature is manifested almost completely.In this regard, A. Let us consider the analysis of the word Akhmad, cited by Nurmanov as an example: in the Uzbek language, Akhmad as a unit of speech consists of five phonemes, two syllables, one morpheme and one word according to traditional linguistic analysis. Semantically, it represents a person. But this language unit is used in live speech in combination with various super-segment tools and in addition has several additional meanings.In particular, using different intones: 1) answer; 2) the question; 3) motivation; 4) call; 5) second call option; 6) a funny surprise; 7) unhappy to be surprised; 8) warning; 9) anger; 10) taana; 11) disgust; 12) soft request; 13) begging; 14) pride; 15) fear, etc. When kinemes are added, in particular, by shaking to the right of the head or lip, 16) meanings such as “we left” are expressed[3].

In the following examples, we will consider the expression of evaluative relationships in speech through a combination of paralinguistic and linguistic means:

1) Teacher: - Wow, who is the owner of these gifts?

Student: - Ahmad! Today is his birthday! (positive meaning is understood through tone and hand movements)

Teacher: - Who was not on duty today?

The students responded with displeasure"Ahmad". (negative rating is generated using tone)

2) Teacher: - Ahmad? Are you again, Ahmad? When your mind comes in! (negative rating is generated using tone)

Reader: - Guys, you heard, Ahmad became the city's chess champion!

Teacher: - Ahmad? Is he our Ahmadjon? (positive rating is generated by tone)

3) Teacher: - Ahmad! Ahmadjon, live long! We are proud of such a champion!

Teacher: - Ahmad! Don't write on the table! (negative assessment is expressed in tone and hand gestures)

4) Calling- we see that a neutral value is expressed in this point.

5) The second variant of the calling - we see that a neutral value is expressed in this point too.

6) Ahmad: - Mummy, I became a champion!

Onasi: - Ahmadjon! You are a champion boy! Thank God a thousand times! (A positive assessment is given for body movement and tone)

7) Grandma: - Ahmad! Hey Ahmad, get up, you forgot to close the gate again today! (negative assessment for tone and body movements)

8) Father: - My son, Ahmad, if one day the gate was open, thieves would steal from us too! (A negative rating is understood by tone and hand movements).

9) Classmate: - Girls in the class are your servants, Ahmad! We are tired of washing the table! If you write on the table again, you will wash all the desks yourself! (Negative rating using tone)

10) Mom: I grew up with such hopes, Ahmad! (A negative rating is understood by tone and hand movements).

11) Classmate: - Ahmad, Why are you so stupid! Look at your dirty table! Not sitting, even nobody wants to look! (A negative rating is understood by tone and hand movements).

12) Ahmad, did the championship go well? (Positive evaluation using tone)

13) Classmate: - Ahmad, dear Ahmadjon, do not paint on the table! (A negative rating is understood by tone and hand movements).

14) Teacher: - Thank you, Ahmad! Ahmadjan is our champion, our pride, our honor! He raised the prestige of our school! (A positive assessment is understood by tone and hand movements).

15) - Hicks, Ahmad, you can cough or make noise! I'm afraid!

16) - Ahmad! Tahir motioned for him to leave and left the room.

A similar example is given in English by W. We can also see an example of the word "Hello" in a book written by Azizov and others.

1) A woman interrupted another woman who was reading a book by talking on the phone:

- Hello! (Negative meaning is represented by hand movements and do not disturb tone.)

2) A beautiful woman is looking at the reflection in the mirror of her:

- Hello! (A person evaluates himself positively by tone and gesture).

3) When a neighbor puts an item in the wrong place:

- Hello! (Speaker expresses criticism with tone and hand gesture)

4) Dissatisfied with the listener's negligence.

– This is pretty fun! Hello! (Speaker expresses criticism in tone and body movements)

5) Answering the mobile phone

- Hello! (Uzbek word allo! Has a neutral meaning)

6) In the sense of not joking when the interlocutor jokes:

- Oh my God! Hellooo! (By body movements and pronunciation of the letter o)

7) When a girl stands on the side of the road and passes by without seeing a friend:

- Helllo! (Speaker shows the meaning of not recognizing him by facial expressions and the fold of consonants)

8) A young man with glasses on his head who was looking for his glasses and his roommate approached him when he couldn't use the phone.

- Oh, helloo! (The meaning of here are your glasses is expressedthrough gestures and hand movement)

9) The girl hides behind her friend and spanks him. Scared friend:

- Uuuuuuuuu! (By body movements and pronunciation of the letter o)

10) Two twins in front of the TV, one of them goes outside. At that moment, their friend comes up and sits down in his place. The girl came back and said: "Assalom alaykum!", which in the Uzbek language means why have you sat my sit:

- Hello! (With gestures and long pronunciation of the letter o)

11) A girl entered the room and said in the sense of who is there:

- Hello! (Stretching sound o)

12) Two friends greet each other in the street;

- Hello!

- Hello! (With hand movement and gestures)

13) The girl is hungry:

- Hello! (Stretching out the letter o and facial expression)

14) - Hello, it's you again! (A negative meaning is expressed by the presence of tone of voice and word again).

The examples show that the paralinguistic tools used in the structure of speech are extremely diverse, and through them the category of value becomes clear. Above, we saw the mixed use of linguistic tools and paralinguistics in speech, and in the following examples we see that in English and Uzbek, only negative assessment occurs through paralinguistics:

Naim, the barber, frowned in disgust, as if to say, "You're too lazy." (O. Khoshimov) The passenger was shocked to see the laughing mother and father at Sodik. (S. Zunnunova) Nizam took a deep breath. Aunt Bahri did not look at him. (S. Zunnunova) Once one of the Taliban's friends sawRano and walked by with a sarcastic smile. (S. Zunnunova)

In English, we can see the following negative meanings expressed in facial expressions:grinning, teasing, scowling, glowering, smirking, glum, snapping, blushing, grimacing[5]

"Gee, but you were a sucker to fool around with her. She didn't care for you or nobody. But you were pretty much gone on her, I guess, eh?" And he grinned at Clyde amusedly, and chucked him under the arm, in his old teasing way.

"Don't you know that you're lying!" shouted Mason, leaning still closer, his stout arms aloft, his disfigured face glowering and scowling like some avenging nemesis or fury of gargoyle design— "that you deliberately and with coldhearted cunning allowed that poor, tortured girl to die there when you might have rescued her as easily as you could have swum fifty of those five hundred feet you did swim in order to save yourself?"

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INFLUENCE OF ROOT GROWTH FORCE ON MORPHOLOGICAL INDICATORS OF DEVELOPMENT OF ABOVE-GROUND PART OF SPUR-GROWING VARIETIES OF APPLE

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ABSTRACT

The scientific article provides experimental material devoted to the study of morphological signs of development of apple rootstocks of various strengths and grafted apple varieties of the "spur" type on them.The study was carried out at the central experimental base of the Research Institute of Horticulture, Viticulture and Winemaking named after M.M. Mirzaev in 2015-2020.The objects of the study were: seed stock of Sievers apple tree, vegetatively propagated low-growing stocks MM 106 and M 9, as well as spur apple varieties Starking Delicious, Starkrimson, Redspur Delicious, Velspur, Hordispur, Vinespur, Golden Delicious, Goldspur Ispur, Yesspur, Yesspur. The trees in the garden were placed according to 5x4, 5x3 and 5x2 meters. In each variant, according to the replicates of the experiment, five trees were counted. During the growing season, the development of trees was controlled by the following phenological observations and biometric counts: the number of formed shoots of the current year in the crown, their average length, height, diameter and volume of the crown.Studies have shown that the most developed trees are formed when the seedlings of the Sievers apple tree are used as a rootstock. Moreover, higher rates among apple varieties of the "spur" type are observed in the spur varieties of the Golden Delicious clone.

KEYWORDS: *Apple Tree, Variety, Rootstock, Spur, Growth, Development, Shoot, Height, Volume, Diameter, Crown.*

INTRODUCTION

In Uzbekistan, the apple tree is one of the leading industrial species. The total area of the culture is 280 thousand hectares. Of these, the area of orchards on seed vigorous rootstocks is 226 thousand/ha with an average yield of 16 tons/ha. The area of orchards grown on weak vegetative propagated rootstocks is 54 thousand/ha, with a yield of 22 t/ha.

The areas of apple trees that exist at the present time, a set of varieties and productivity do not meet the economic criteria of the industry, since they mainly satisfy the internal needs of the population. However, in order to increase the profitability of crop production, new scientific research is required to improve the varietal structure, grow plants on low-growing rootstocks, optimize variety-rootstock combinations, planting density, crown shapes and other elements of agricultural technology (1,2,3,4).

Naturally, at present, there is an interest in apple varieties of the "spur" type, which differ from the usual varieties by the natural weak growth of the aboveground part, the pyramidal crown, the formation of a large number of generative branches of the ringlet type on the shoots already in the first year of vegetation. With good agrotechnical care, spura apple varieties provide high and stable yields annually, with high fruit quality. For the active introduction of these varieties into production, it is necessary to carry out additional scientific research on the selection for them of the optimal combinations of variety-rootstock, planting density, taking into account the soil and climatic conditions of the fruit-growing regions of the republic.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The study was carried out in 2015-2020 at the experimental production base of the Research Institute of Horticulture, Viticulture and Winemaking named after V.I. M.M. Mirzaeva.

The experiment was made with 11 spur apple varieties. In each variant of the experiment, five trees were used as account. The experiment was repeated four times. Sivers apple tree (control) and vegetatively propagated rootstocks MM106 and M9 were used as rootstocks. The scheme of planting trees 5x5, 5x4 and 5x3 meters.

During the growing season of trees in the garden, the following phenological observations and biometric records were carried out: the date of the beginning and mass blooming of buds and flowering, the duration of these phases, the number of shoots of the current year, the height of the trees, the diameter of the trunk, the volume of the crown, foliage and other signs of tree development.

RESEARCH RESULTS

Phenological observations and biometric records of the development of spur apple varieties grafted onto a vigorous seed stock of the Sievers apple tree shown in Table 1 show that this stock in a certain way affects the morphological parameters of the development of the main structural parts of the crown. In particular, among the spurous red-fruited apple varieties of the Starking Delicious clone we used, the varieties Redspur Delicious and Starking Delicious are distinguished by intensive formation in the crown of six-year-old trees of the current year, respectively, 149 and 192 pcs/tree. For other cultivars, this indicator was 86-98 pcs/tree, that is, 1,4-1,5 times less.

The average growth length of these shoots varied in the range of 32,3–36,7 cm, that is, it did not differ significantly.

There were some differences in tree height and crown width. The spurs of varieties Redspur Delicious and Starking Delicious (control), in which this physical indicator was 3,64-3,55 meters, stood out with the greatest growth on the Sievers apple tree rootstock. The same varieties of apple trees had high rates of development of the diameter and volume of the crown 3,69-3,81 meters and 13,09-13,96 m^3/tree.

The spur apple varieties such as Velspur and Hardispur have the lowest physical indicators of development of the aboveground part of plants. These apple varieties, in comparison with the rest, formed a crown 1,4 times smaller in comparison with the rest of the red-fruited spurs of the Staring Delicious clone.

The development of the crown in yellow-fruited spuric apple varieties on a seed vigorous apple stock had certain physiological differences from the red-fruited. In particular, their shoot-forming ability in the crown, in comparison with the red-fruited clones of the Starking Delicious variety, was 1,4-2,1 times higher and averaged 183 pieces per individual tree. According to the variants of the experiment, the length of these shoots reached 32,9-36,3 cm. Of the studied varieties of spurs, the variety Ellowspur was distinguished by the smallest length of shoots – 27,7 cm.

The tallest trees on the Sievers apple tree rootstock were formed by the varieties Golden Delicious and Starkspur - from 3,60 to 3,73 meters, the weaker varieties Ellowspur and Auwelspur - up to 3,09 meters. These varieties of apple spurs had a diameter and crown volume of 1,2-1,5 times less than varieties Starkspoor and Golden Delicious.

From the research carried out on the cultivation of spur apple varieties on a vigorous seed rootstock of the Sievers apple tree, it is clear that it is most realistic to grow on this rootstock: from red-fruited varieties - Redspur Delicious, Starking Delicious, from yellow-fruited - Starkspur and Golden Delicious, since the crown diameter of trees reaches 3,81 and 3,98 meters, that is, practically occupies the space between plants in a row.

TABLE 1 MORPHOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE CROWN OF SPUR APPLE VARIETIES AT THE AGE OF SIX, 2015-2020.

Variety	**Annual shoots**		**Development of the crown of a tree**		
	quantity, pcs/tree	**average length, cm**	**height, m.**	**Diameter, m.**	**Volume, m^3.**
Starking Delicious clones					
Staring Delicious (control)	122	36,7	3,55	3,69	13,09
Velspur	86	30,3	2,91	3,18	9,25
Hardispur	88	32,3	3,05	3,29	10,03
Starkrimson	98	35,3	3,25	3,40	11,05

Weinspur	96	32,3	3,15	3,32	10,45
Redspur Delicious	149	38,4	3,64	3,81	13,86
$NSR_{0,5}$	2,0	2,3	0,07	0,08	0,81
Golden Delicious clones					
Golden Delicious (control)	184	34,2	3,60	3,82	13,75
Yellowspur	198	27,7	3,03	3,24	9,81
Goldspur	183	32,9	3,15	3,72	11,71
Auwelspur	166	30,1	3,09	3,35	10,35
Starkspur	187	36,3	3,73	3,98	14,84
$NSR_{0,5}$	3,0	1,3	0,12	0,07	0,81

Note: Sivers apple tree rootstock

Tree planting scheme: 5x5 meters.

Cultivation of apple varieties with red and yellow colored fruits on a medium-sized vegetatively propagated stock MM 106 revealed a significant decrease in the overall development of the aboveground part of varietal trees. In particular, in the crown of six-year-old trees, there was a certain decrease in the number and length of shoots of the current year to the variant where the varieties were grown on the Sivers apple tree rootstock. According to the variety types of the Starking Delicious clone, the number of shoots of the current year ranged from 77-124 pcs/tree, for Golden Delicious clones - 139-179 pcs/tree. According to the average length of shoot growth, respectively, 28,17-34,56 cm and 27,0-33,0 cm. That is, the number of these physical indicators in the sixth year of development of varieties on average decreased to the stock of the Stvers apple tree by 20,5%.

The development of the main structural parts of the crown also tended to decrease. In particular, the crown height of six-year-old trees for the varieties of Starking Delicious clones was 2,52-3,83 meters, for Golden Delicious clones 2,60-2,95 meters. The crown diameter of trees and spurs of the Starking Delicious clone varied from 2,87 to 3,5 meters, of the Golden Delicious clones from 2,74 to 3,44 meters. The volume of the tree crown was 7,12-10,96 m^3.

Of the tested varieties of apple spurs with red fruits, the smallest crown volume was for Velspur spurs – 7,23 m^3, Hardispur – 7,62 m^3 and Vainspur – 7,87 m^3. In yellow-fruited varieties, such were the varieties Ellowspur – 7,12 m^3 and Auwelspur – 7,77 m^3. The clones of Redspur Delicious - Starking Delicious, Starkspur and Golden Delicious, respectively 10,96; 10,04; 10,14; 9,31 m^3/wood.

It should be noted that at the age of six, spur apple varieties in terms of the crown development diameter occupied the space allotted to them in the row spacing from 68,5 to 86,0%. This indicates that the issue of optimizing the distribution schemes for spur varieties of both types of clones Starkin Delicious and Golden Delicious requires further refinement by reducing the feeding area of varietal plants grown on the MM106 rootstock.

In the variant of growing spur apple varieties on the dwarf rootstock M9, as well as on the previous middle growth, the tendency to decrease the number of annual shoots, as well as their length, remained. The decrease in this morphological trait for trees grown on a strong Sivers rootstock was 37,7%, and for an average MM106-17,7%.

The physical indicators of the development of the main structural parts of the crown (height, diameter, volume of the crown) also had the same correlation dependence. When used for spur apple varieties with red-colored fruits of the rootstock MM 106, the height of the trees, the diameter and volume of the crown were respectively 2,38-2,90 meters, 2,12-2,95 meters and 5,68-7,56 m^3/wood. That is, the overall decrease in the development of trees of this type of apple tree decreased to plants grown on a strong seed stock of Sievers in height by 20%, crown diameter by 26,5%, crown volume - by 41,3%. The decrease in these physical characteristics to the stock of the Sievers apple tree in yellow-fruited spuric varieties was 37,4, respectively; 22,4 and 38,2% (Table 2).

TABLE 2 MORPHOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE CROWN OF SPUR APPLE VARIETIES AT THE AGE OF SIX, 2015-2020.

Variety	Annual shoots		Development of the crown of a tree		
	quantity, pcs/tree	average length, cm	height, m.	diameter, m.	volume, m^3.
Starking Delicious clones					
Staring Delicious (control)	92	29,43	2,92	3,44	10,04
Velspur	77	29,07	2,52	2,87	7,23
Hardispur	79	28,17	2,56	2,98	7,62
Starkrimson	86	29,07	2,54	3,10	7,87
Weinspur	88	29,07	2,83	3,26	9,22
Redspur Delicious	124	34,56	3,09	3,50	10,96
$NSR_{0,5}$	3,1	0,1	0,7	0,2	0,15
Golden Delicious clones					
Golden Delicious (control)	169	30,1	2,91	3,20	9,31
Yellowspur	179	27,0	2,60	2,74	7,12
Goldspur	139	28,5	2,72	2,86	7,77
Auwelspur	164	29,8	2,86	3,05	8,58
Starkspur	179	33,0	2,95	3,44	10,14
$NSR_{0,5}$	4,0	1,4	0,04	0,15	0,12

Note: stock MM 106

Tree planting scheme: 5x4 meters.

Of the varieties of apple spurs with red-colored fruits grown on the M 9 dwarf rootstock used, the varieties Velspur, Hardispur and Vainspur were the smallest and with a compact crown. In these varieties, the overall decrease in crown development of six-year-old trees, in comparison with those grown on seed vigorous, the Sivers apple-tree rootstock was 19,3% in height of the central conductor, 43,4% in crown diameter, and 45,6% in crown volume. In yellow-fruited apple spurs on the same rootstock, these characteristics were 21,8; 25,4 and 41,6% (Table 3).

TABLE 3 MORPHOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE CROWN OF SPUR APPLE VARIETIES AT THE AGE OF SIX, 2015-2020.

Variety	**Annual shoots**		**Development of the crown of a tree**		
	quantity, pcs/tree	**average length, cm**	**height, m.**	**diameter, m.**	**volume, m^3.**
Starking Delicious clones					
Staring Delicious (control)	86	27,7	2,76	2,74	7,56
Velspur	73	24,4	2,38	2,12	5,04
Hardispur	75	25,6	2,42	2,35	5,68
Starkrimson	81	27,0	2,50	2,49	6,22
Weinspur	83	29,8	2,67	2,58	6,88
Redspur Delicious	126	30,6	2,90	2,95	8,41
$NSR_{0,5}$					
Golden Delicious clones					
Golden Delicious (control)	159	28,5	2,79	3,07	8,56
Yellowspur	131	24,5	2,37	2,42	5,73
Goldspur	140	26,6	2,55	2,59	6,60
Auwelspur	155	27,2	2,69	2,79	7,50
Starkspur	469	29,4	2,82	3,21	9,05
$NSR_{0,5}$	8,0	1,2	0,12	0,11	0,43

Note: stock M9

Tree planting scheme: 5x3 meters.

CONCLUSIONS

1. Of the investigated spur apple varieties, the Golden Delicious clone, grown on the strong seed stock of Sievers, Yellowspur and Starkspur have the highest shoot-forming ability in the productive age period. They are able to form in the crown of trees during the annual development cycle from 183 to 198 pieces of shoots. In the spur varieties of the Starking Delicious apple clone, these include Weinspur and Starkrimson.

2. When growing spur apple varieties on a medium-sized stock MM106 and a dwarf M9, the shoot-forming capacity of the crown of trees and the length of the shoots growth during the growing season is reduced to those grown on the Sivers stock by 1,75-2,0 times and is, respectively, 73-75 pcs / tree and 24,4-29,8 cm. This makes it possible to grow these spurous varieties with a thickened layout.

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ABOUT THE LANGUAGE CHARACTERISTICS OF “DIVAN-I HIKMAT”

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ABSTRACT

Ahmad Yassavi’s religious and mystical views and teachings have influenced the Turkic peoples for centuries. The life and creative activity of this great man have been widely studied not only in Uzbekistan, but also around the world. Various controversial comments have been made about this going on. An in-depth study and objective assessment of Yassavi’s wisdom is one of the most important issues facing Yassavi today. Research in this area is particularly important in Turkey. This article examines the work done in Turkey on the language, idea and expression of "Divan-i Hikmat". The researches of Turkish scientists were analyzed and a detailed opinion was expressed.

KEYWORDS: *Hoja Ahmad Yassavi, "Divan-i Hikmat", language, didactics, Turkish language, Qarluq dialect, tasavvuf - mysticism, hikmat-wisdom.*

INTRODUCTION

The word wisdom appears in several places in the verses of the Kuraan [1]. Ahmad Yassavi writes in “Divan-i Hikmat” that “*hikmat aytdim* - I said wisdom”. Scholars believe that Yassavi did not name his poems “wisdom” himself, but later by his disciples. Given that the oldest manuscript of the “Divan-i Hikmat” dates back to the 17th century, it is difficult to know whether these ideas are true or false due to the lack of sources of the same content from the Yassavi period. Fuat Koprulu writes that from the 10th century onwards, religious and mystical poems were called “wisdom” [2, p. 119]. According to Kemal Erarslan, in the time of Yassavi, it was common to call such poems “wisdom” [3, p. 33].

THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

One of the important features of Ahmad Yassavi that should never be forgotten was his role in the development of the Turkish language. As much as Yassavi was Islamic in nature, his form and language were equally national [4, p. 224]. Although Arabic and Persian were the languages of religion, science and creativity at that time, and he knew these languages perfectly Emak Ushanmaz, who preferred Turkish in his religious and mystical activities, used the words used in "Divan-i Hikmat" in his research. He writes that 763 of them are Arabic words, 588 are Persian words and the rest are Turkish words [5].

He was the first to raise his mother tongue to the status of the language of knowledge - the language of knowledge, teachings, love and wisdom. The *Sahroi* (a Turkic tribe living in the desert) preferred to propagate the basics of Islam to the Turkic tribes in a style close to folk songs, in the Turkic language, in the form of proverbs. He infused the spirit of Islam into Turkish mystical literature by pouring his simple, vernacular wisdom with a high mystical idea and a hymn of divine love. The aim of Shamanism was to propagate and teach the science of *irshad* and *tawhid* to the people under the influence of religion. According to Fuad Kopruli, the content of proverbs is based on religious and mystical ideas, and the form is based on national elements.

Manuscripts and printed copies of the "Divan-i Hikmat" published in different years, also contain a number of proverbs written by Yassavi dervishes and not belonging to Ahmad Yassavi. As a result, proverbs have been partially deviated from the original, and have changed in terms of language and expression. As the Kazakh scholar Dosay Kenjatay points out, the spirit and meaning of wisdom belong to Yassavi [6, p. 119].

The question of Yassavi's relevance to proverbs, as well as ideas about language and style of expression, have always been relevant. To date, many Uzbek, Kazakh, Turkish, Russian and European scholars have studied the language of proverbs. Various controversial views have been expressed in this regard. Scholars have cited the lack of an old and reliable copy of the "Divan-i Hikmat" as close to the Yassavi period as the main reason.

The wisdom in the existing copies does not fully reflect the language of Ahmad Yassavi. As Kemal Erarslon rightly points out, "although the content of the proverbs was preserved by the dervishes of the Yassavi sect, over time the language changed and assimilated some local linguistic features. For example, in the Tashkent manuscript the features of the Uzbek language, in the Kazan edition the features of the Kazan-Tatar language are immediately noticeable. At the same time, it is impossible to make a definite judgment until we have at least a copy of the 12th or 13th century proverbs" [3, p. 38]

While discussing the language of the "Divan-i Hikmat" some scholars consider it to be a common source for the Turkic-speaking peoples, while others have suggested that it was written in the Central Asian Karakhanid (Haqqani-Qarluq) language or Chigatay Turkic [7]. "Divan-i Hikmat" is the main and most ancient source of Turkish mystical literature after "Kutadgu Bilig". According to Fuat Koprulu, "Divan-i Hikmat" is written in the same dialect as "Kutadgu Bilig" in terms of general linguistic features, that is, Qarluq dialect - in the literary language of Khaganate [8, pp. 144-145]. Ahmet Jafaroglu writes that the proverbs about Yassavi reflect the features of the 15th century Turkic language [9, pp. 81-84].

According to Yassavi scholar Nodirkhan Hasan, in order to draw a clear conclusion about the language of Ahmad Yassavi's wisdom, it is necessary to study the poems in "Divan-i Hikmat" in linguistic comparison with the works of the Karakhanid period [10, pp. 1345-1354].

There are also opinions that Ahmad Yassavi's wisdom is far from art. In particular, Fuad Kopruli compares the work of Ahmad Yassavi with the lyrical skills of mystical scholars such as Fariduddin Attar, Mawlana Jalaliddin Rumi and Yunus Emro. Ahmad Yassavi is a preacher who is well versed in mysticism, but far from being a poet. "Divan-i Hikmat", on the other hand, is written in a more didactic way than a poetic mystical work, a style of expression that is very simple and far from artistic [11, p. 195].

In Uzbek literature, Ahmad Yassavi's wisdom has been denounced as a poet who sang the interests of the upper class, incited the oppressed people to submit to the oppressors, a secularist and a reactionary poet without a thorough analysis of their content. Strong opinions were expressed, looking for illogicality in the ideas put forward in their proverbs. In this regard, the scientist Ergash Rustamov gave an objective assessment of Yassavi and his work, emphasizing that he was not a reactionary poet [12, pp. 184-196].

As the literary scholar Ibrahim Hakkul rightly assessed, in order to evaluate Yassavi's work objectively and to study and analyze it at the required level, first of all, it is necessary to have a correct and deep understanding of its historical contribution to the religious, spiritual, moral and spiritual life of the Turkic peoples [13, p. 5].

The above-mentioned views of F. Kopruli have caused various debates and discussions among Turkish scholars. A number of scientists have commented on this [14].

In particular, K. Erarslan, on the one hand, disagrees with Kopruli, but on the other hand, does not agree with the scholar's views: The main idea of Ahmad Yassavi's wisdom was to propagate the subtleties of the Yu sect to his murids. Accordingly, it should be taken for granted that proverbs are far from artistic and simple because they have a didactic nature. But the sincerity of the expression and the enthusiasm of the Sufi proverbs save them from being mere poetry [15, p. 36]. Atham Jabaji oglu considers Kopruli's remarks to be an indictment of Yassavi's wisdom [16, p. 92]. Commenting on the debate, Hayoti Bija wrote that he did not agree with Kopruli [17, pp. 29-41]. Although Fuad Kopruli once said that this was perfectly normal for a work written for the simple and primitive people of this period, who could not completely get rid of the customs of Buddhism, these views of the scientist were not taken into account [11, p. 145-161, 214-221, 195].

CONCLUSION

Commenting on the views of the above scholars, Najdad Shangun said: "Divan-i Hikmat" is a book that is well-versed in Persian and Arabic literature, open to the influences of Greek philosophy, and at least slightly inspired by Indian thought. Hoja Ahmad Yassavi was able to convey all this knowledge to the broad masses of the newly converted people, based on the possibilities of the Turkish language at that time and the level of his poetic ability. In light of this, it is important to be fair in evaluating "Divan-i Hikmat" in terms of language, expression and style" [18, p. 263].

Despite changes in language and meaning over the centuries, "Divan-i Hikmat" has retained its original meaning. Otherwise, Yassavi's poems would have been quickly forgotten. One of the main reasons why Yassavi's wisdom has survived for centuries and has served as a source of influence for many other artists is its predominance of religious-mystical and didactic essence over literary content [19, p. 168-169].

No matter what dialect the "Devoni Hikmat" belongs to, it is valuable and valuable to all Turkic peoples, first of all, because it interprets the principles of Islam and mystical ideas. The simplicity and populism of its expression is a vivid example of this.

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TECHNOLOGIES FOR ELECTRONIC GENERATION OF MEDICAL RECORDS IN MEDICAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS

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ABSTRACT

The article examines the documentation of medical records on electronic media, suggests the formalization and documentation of medical data in the "ExterNET" medical information system for maintaining an electronic medical history. The basic technologies and interface for documenting medical records, the formation of electronic templates for standardization, the design of electronic examinations of the doctor and the terminology used are given. In order to formalize and document medical records, "electronic templates for medical records" have been proposed; the template structure is composed in a strictly defined sequence corresponding to the medical stages of the document, in which all the information entered is formalized and structured as much as possible. A software solution for the formation of medical records, the structure of the descriptive part of the prepared templates for medical examinations, the use of special software allowing the procurement of terms in a six-level order are given. The use of such a technology of medical record provides a gain in time, standardization of the examination, the terminology used, structuring the medical information generated during the examination of the doctor for a detailed scientific analysis of the many signs of various pathologies to create a system to support diagnostic decision making.

KEYWORDS: *Medical Information, Formalization Of Medical Data, Electronic Templates For Registration Of Medical Records, Electronic Medical History, Medical Information System.*

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INTRODUCTION

The transformations carried out in the public health system of the Republic of Uzbekistan put forward the problem of information support for all levels of the system, as the main problem of practical medicine. The significance of this problem is especially relevant in the emergency medicine system. In this regard, to carry out a phased transition from paper information technology to electronic information and communication technology of the organization of the treatment and diagnostic process (TDP) becomes a necessary task and is the basis for creating the information infrastructure of a medical institution on which to wake automation and organization and management TDP and medical institution as a whole. At the same time, the status of information becomes as a resource, and in emergency medical institutions it becomes strategic. This in turn requires the ability to quickly obtain the necessary information about patients.

In this vein, it is necessary, first of all, to translate TDP organizations from intuitive to evidence, and its management from bureaucratic to informational basis, which requires the involvement of modern medical information technology, special software and technical means of collecting, storing, processing and presenting to optimize its organization. information, as well as an electronic communication system for importing and exporting them on a scale of health facilities, a region and, if necessary, an industry [1-3, 7]. As is well known, the TDP is a technology of information interaction, on the one hand, the attending physician with the patient, and on the other hand, all medical personnel who have relations with the patient, among themselves. Automation of the TDP should not change this essence, moreover, it should develop and improve this essence in its own ways of handling information. It follows that, first of all, it is necessary to automate the interaction between the participants of the TDP and the process of documenting all the steps of this interaction [1, 4,8].

The main and obligatory carrier of this complex organized exchange is traditionally a paper case history of an officially approved form and structure. It serves for the accumulation of information, making medical decisions, being not only medical, but also a legal document. However, the inability to use it simultaneously by several participants of the TDP, difficult to read, as well as the arbitrary content of records, the lack of formalization of medical information makes it difficult to use it quickly and fully in the practice of emergency medicine.

It has been established [5] that the amount of readable information in paper information security does not exceed 75%, and the usefulness factor of stored information is 82%. As a result, in terms of a hard time limit, which is typical for emergency medicine, paper information security taking a lot of working time from the doctor (at least 30%) for registration, remains just a passive storage of information, with quality content far from what is required. It becomes obvious that the organizations of the TDP in case of emergency on the basis of paper workflow become a serious brake on the improvement of this process. The solution is obvious - it is necessary to introduce electronic information-analytical and communication technologies [6, 11, 20, 21].

In this case, on the one hand, there is the possibility of automated formation of a medical document, and on the other, their long-term and secure storage and, if necessary, operational processing, transmission and submission by the user, that is, provide information and intellectual support to the TDP.

Documenting medical records on electronic media requires the formalization and structuring of the sections of all the medical information used. The lack of formalization in the introduction of medical information by arbitrary text does not make it possible to give the inspection results a structure suitable for effective computer processing [1-3]. This requires additional coding of the text components.

From the student's bench, we are all trained to observe a certain stage in the design of various types of examinations. For example, always the examination of the patient begins with the questioning of complaints, anamnesis, then descriptions of objective and local status, after which the doctor interprets a certain conclusion, writes specific recommendations on laboratory and instrumental examinations, prescribes medications or establishes indications for surgery, etc. Stages are also characteristic for other types of medical records, examinations of the patient, registration of all types of epicrisis and diaries, registration of protocols of operations, etc. It means that it is possible to standardize and structure all kinds of medical records and in a sequence to use them for documenting on electronic media [22, 23].

MATERIALS AND METHODS

An important stage in the creation and application of the complex medical information system (MIS)“ExterNET” on the basis of the Fergana branch of the Republican Scientific Center for Emergency Medical Care was the creation of “electronic templates for the registration of medical records”[22, 23] in which all information entered is maximally formalized and structured according to sections.This report provides information on the sections and content of electronic templates for registration of medical records on the example of abdominal surgery.

Development of electronic templates is carried out in two stages:

1. Development of special software, with corresponding sections and a six-level deepening. Outwardly it looks like a table. In other words, this is a universal basis where you can create arbitrarily new types of electronic templates (Figure-2);
2. Saturation of the program with medical information. In fact, the compilation of an electronic template.

By content, an electronic template is a set of medical terms and expressions arranged in a certain sequence, that is, it is structured. The structure of the template is made in a strictly defined sequence, corresponding to the medical stages of the document, for which it is designed.

All created templates consist of two sections: “Descriptive part of the scan” and “Inspection findings”.

1. Descriptive part of the examination. To design a descriptive part of a doctor's examination, the program provides two methods (Figure-1):

1) free text, that is, the doctor writes arbitrarily, for this a separate window is opened, like a blank sheet of paper.

2) with the application with the help of a template, when you select it, the prepared electronic template for this technology is given further.

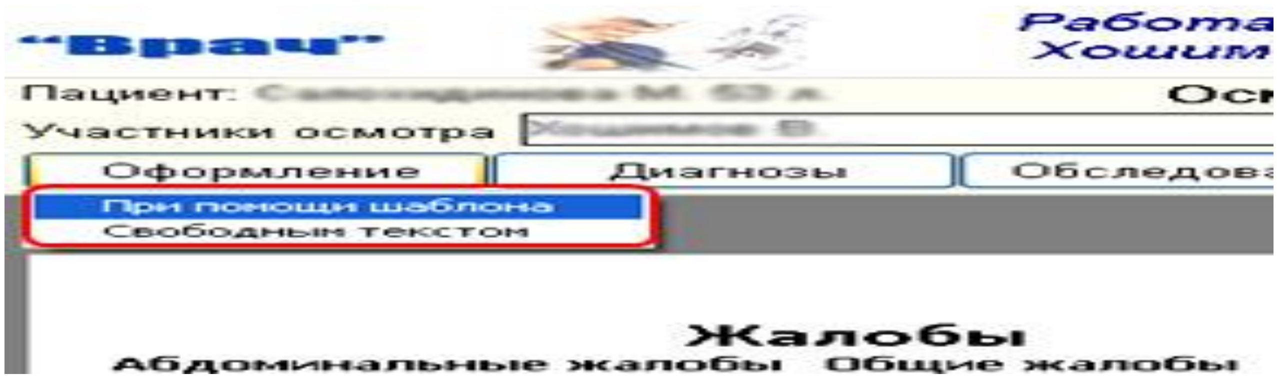

Figure 1.Selection of the design method

Using a template.To order the medical terms and expressions in the appropriate structure of the descriptive part of the prepared templates of medical examinations, we used special software - a tool that allows you to prepare the terms in the six-level block (Figure-2).

1. at the first level, the name of the template.
2. on the second part of the template - part.
3. on the third - objects.
4. on the fourth - the parameters of the symptom or symptom of the disease.
5. on the fifth - the properties of the parameters of the symptom.
6. at the sixth - the received values of the parameter property of the symptom.

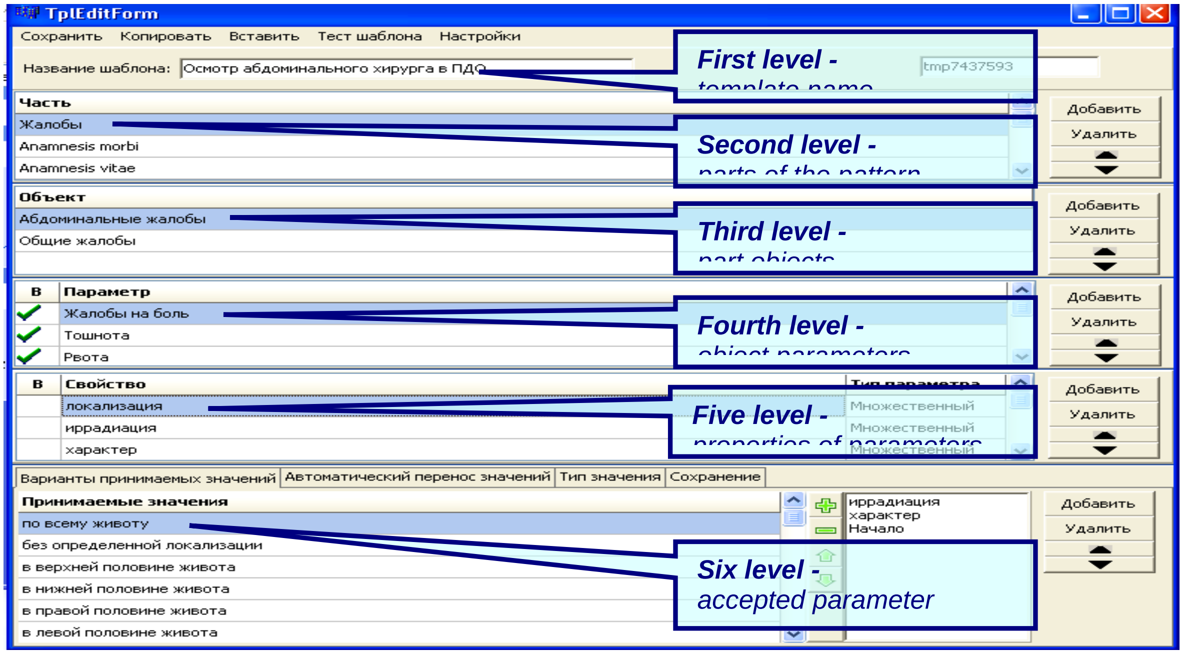

Figure 2. The interface of the program for creating electronic templates for documenting medical records

Example:

Leve l: Inspection of the abdominal surgeon in the admission diagnostic department (DD)

Level 2: Complaints

Level 3: Abdominal complaints:

Level 4: Complaints of Pain

Level 5: localization

Level 6: in the upper half of the abdomen, in the lower half of the abdomen, in the right half of the abdomen, in the left half of the abdomen, in the right hypochondrium, in epigastrium, ...

When filling out medical information, or rather creating a new template, the first four levels are subject to mandatory filling. All six levels of the template are displayed on the screen. The content of these levels must be printed out. However, for the possibility of «maneuvering», the fourth and fifth levels have the ability, if desired, of the template creator, to be displayed for reading, but not printed. The fifth and sixth levels are filled arbitrarily: either one, or one, or none. When developing a software application, the need for links at the fifth and sixth levels was clarified, which was successfully implemented.For example: A patient may have wet wheezing in the lower parts of the lungs, and vesicular breathing in the upper parts.

Parameter - auscultation of the lungs,

Property - breathing: localization:

Accepted values - vesicular throughout the lungs

Bronchial	in the upper parts
Hard breathing	in the lower parts
Wet wheezing ...	right...

Without the use of references, the entry will look like this: Auscultation of the lungs: breathing vesicular wet rales, in the upper parts, in the lower parts.

After using the links, the entry now looks like this: Auscultation of the lungs: vesicular breathing in the upper parts, wet wheezing in the lower parts.

In addition, when preparing a number of medical examinations (epicrisis, consultations, consultations, etc.), the doctor uses the already available information about the patient:

- from previous examinations (data of anamnesis, complaints, described statuses);
- from the results of the survey (conclusion of laboratory and instrumental examinations);
- from the list of prescriptions (data of ongoing treatment), etc.

In the software developed by us this is provided as follows: at the sixth level, the template creator has the ability to specify from which types of inspections which parts and sections of the scan the program should provide automatically. In this case, for example, if the physician chooses «to be hospitalized with complaints» when preparing his examination from the initial data, the program will automatically provide the patient's complaints recorded during hospitalization. The doctor remains to choose from the information provided essential, and the program will automatically compose the text. It should be noted that the program will provide complaints, not anamnesis, statuses or other. In the same way, if the doctor chooses the examinations on admission or status, or the treatment program will automatically provide only relevant information. It all depends on how correctly the template is created, what tasks are given by the template compiler when creating sections with automatic transfer, because the program can differentially transfer text, dates, time, numerical values, conclusions, etc. The described technology relieves the doctor of a new examination from the routine turning over the medical history, with the purpose of selecting the necessary information about the treatment carried out, the measures of their results received to the present day.

After composing the template, the creator must specify:

1. what kind of expert is this template used for;
2. type of template: examination, diary, protocol of operation, instrumental examination or other;
3. What type of diagnosis is displayed using this template: diagnosis of DD, clinical, final, or other?

2. INSPECTION FINDINGS.

The above described technology is used only for processing the descriptive part of the text of the medical examination. After its registration, the physician proceeds to the next part of the examination concerning the findings, namely:

- **Diagnoses**;

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- **Surveys** (laboratory, instrumental, consultation);
- **Appointments** (medicinal, non-drug - regimen, diet, care, manipulations, procedures, dressings, surgery).

These parts of the examinations are designed in a universal, formalized form, so that they could be applied to all kinds of electronic templates, regardless of the specialty of the doctor, the type of examination and, most importantly, in what way the descriptive part is framed - free text or using a template. Information on the description of their structure, content, methods of application will be given in a separate message.As a result, the appearance of the template in the electronic medical history is as follows (Figure-3).

Externally, the template is divided into three parts:

1. The Upper Panel

It is not a betrayal; here the following information is automatically presented and organized by the program:

- Name of the patient;
- Name of inspection;
- Name of the doctor who makes the inspection;
- Inspection time.

2. The middle panel. Here are the buttons for the possibility of creating inspection leads (see above), buttons for saving, previewing and exiting.

3. The bottom panel. It is the largest. It forms the descriptive part of the inspection (see above). Here is a text preview blank (in the left half) and a window where you can view the content of the automatically generated text of the descriptive part (in the right half) in the dynamics (Figure - 3).

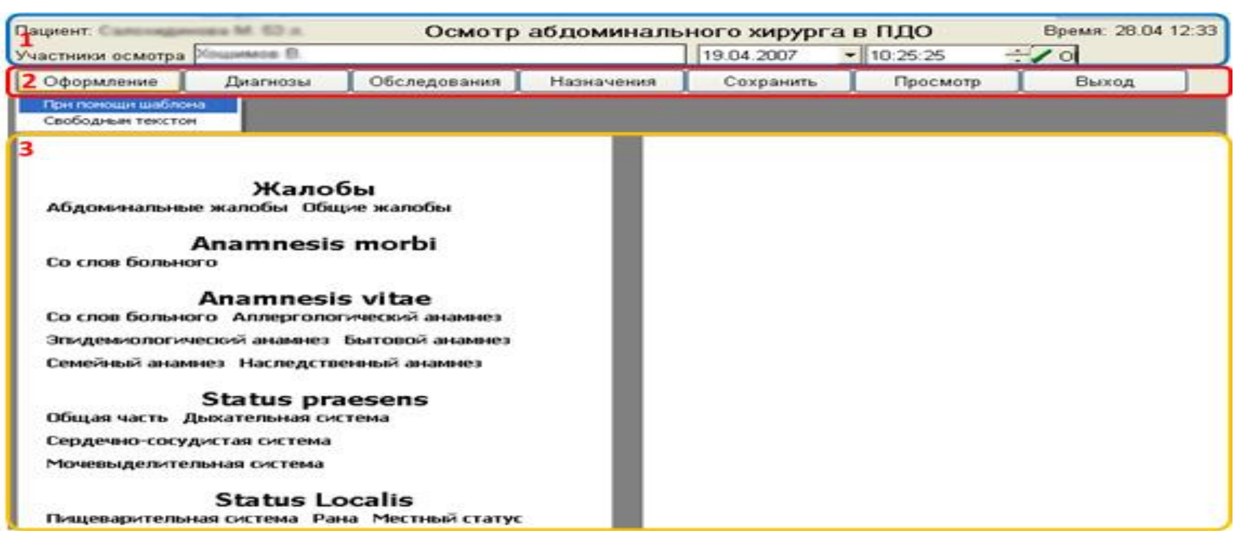

Figure 3. Appearance of the electronic template for registration of medical records

It should be noted here that all the blanks are concentrated in the «new» button. It is located in the section of all inspections, to use it you need to activate the new inspection button. In this case, the doctor is provided with a list of prepared electronic templates in an additional window. The doctor needs to choose the right one. Also, we explain that all the examinations completed so far are concentrated in the section on the electronic medical history (EMH) called «examinations». They are presented in chronological order with the possibility of viewing each.So, the doctor needs to issue a new examination. According to the described technology, you need to select the required template from the list. To do this, it activates the «new» button, and a window with a list of prepared templates appears. After theselection, you must press the accept button and you will go directly to the selected scan window (Figure -4).

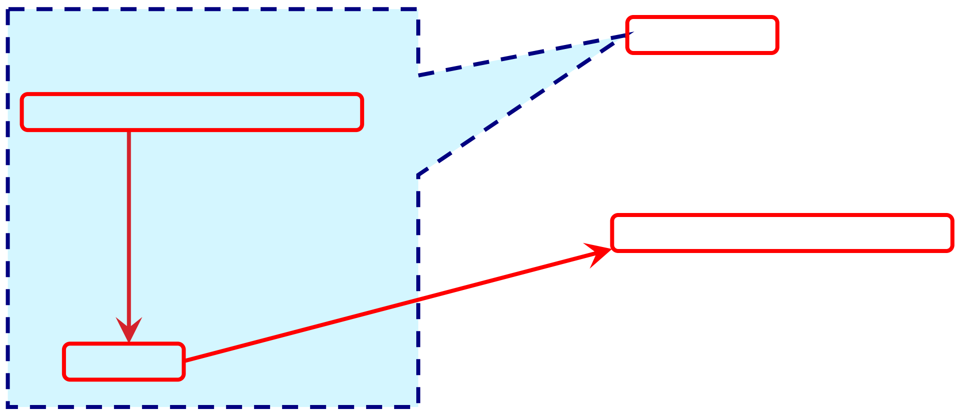

Figure 4. Choosing an electronic template for a new medical examination

The top unchanged panel automatically has the following information:

- Name of the patient;
- Name of inspection to be executed;
- Date and time of the inspection;
- Participants in the survey.

The name of the examination, the patient's name, date and time, these items are filled in automatically. You need to fill in this item manually.

The main buttons in this window used to design the corresponding sections of any inspection are the following buttons: Execution of the scan, Diagnosis, Examinations, Appointments (Figure-5).

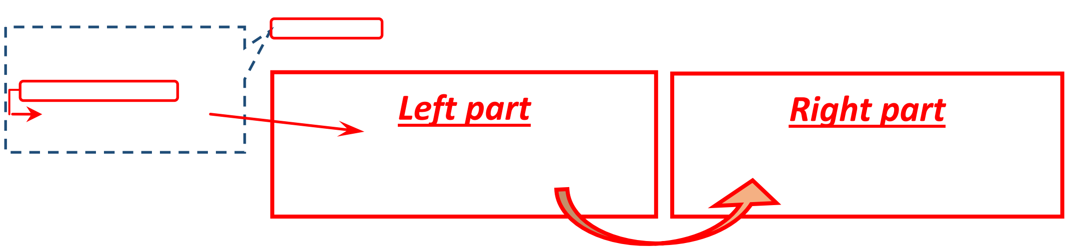

Figure 5. The terms selected from the left part of the window are displayed on the right part.

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As noted above, a set of medical terms, expressions, signs of various symptoms are staffed using a six-level depression. Of these, the first three will automatically be displayed:

1. Name of the examination (Inspection of the abdominal surgeon in the DD);
2. Its parts (Complaints, Anamnesis morbi, Anamnesis vitae, Status praesens, Status localis);
3. Objects of parts (for example, in complaints abdominal and general)

The appearance of the workpiece is as follows.

The remaining fourth, fifth and sixth levels are hidden inside the third level. To form the text of the doctor, you must hover the cursor and click on the third level. After that, the program will open the fourth level, selecting the required expression from the fifth level, the doctor goes to the sixth level. The last sixth level is opened in the form of a list of accepted values in a separate

window (Figure-6).

Figure 6. The selected terms on the left are displayed on the right. The figure shows the levels from 2 to 6.

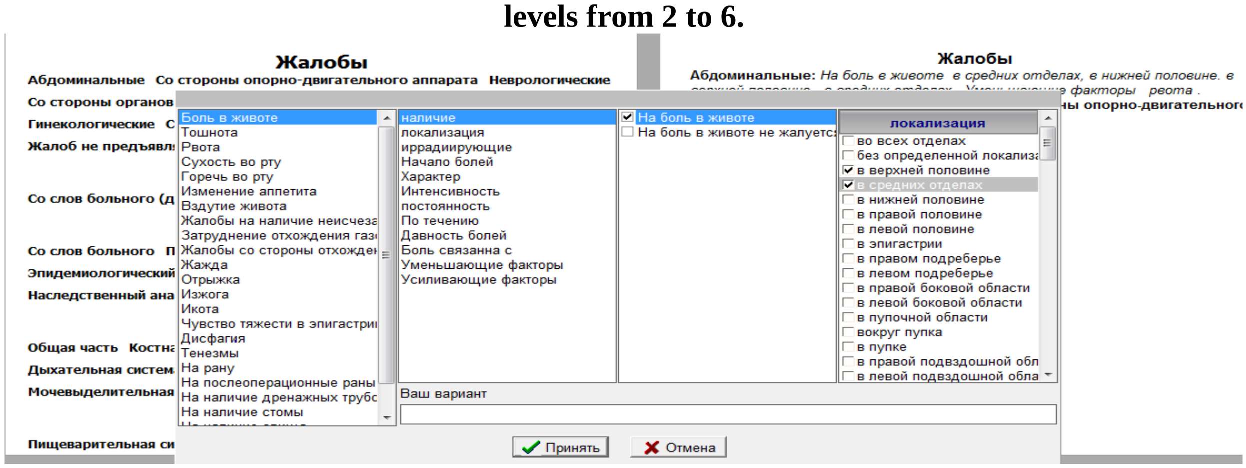

Figure 7. Selecting the received value

The user needs to click the left mouse button to «open» the contents of each term or expression (they change color when you hover the cursor), while the properties of this attribute (level 5) are displayed in red. After selecting the value received (level 6), the «accept» button must be activated by clicking the mouse To delete an entry in the right window, you can return to the corresponding item in the template in the left window, mark the parameter and activate the «cancel» button (Figure-7).

Thus, the text in the right half of the window will automatically be generated. Moreover, expressions from the second, third, fourth, fifth and sixth levels will be arranged in order, describing a particular symptom or feature with the ability to control the correctness of the description (Figure– 6, 8).

As an example, we give the following expression: Complaints of pain in the right hypochondrium, epigastria giving to the right shoulder and shoulder blade (Figure-8).

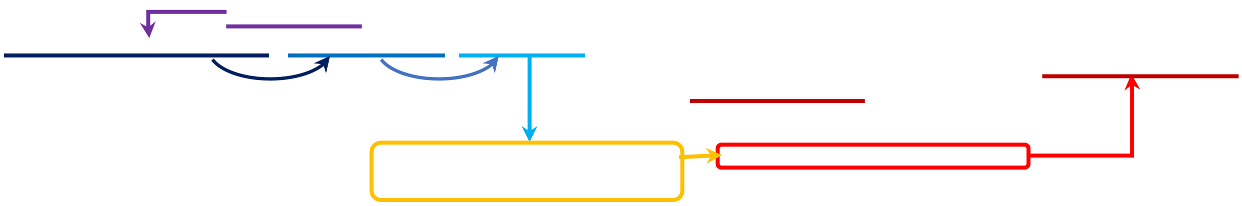

Figure 8. On the left side the selected terms are underlined, in the right one you see the text automatically generated by the program.

Having issued one inspection section, you will similarly issue the following section. Thus, a set of prepared terms and expressions will automatically form a description of the inspection.

In the absence of the necessary term or expression, which describes a feature at the bottom of the window, each time the user is given the opportunity to describe his variant by arbitrary text - the window is called «your option» (Figure-9).

Figure 9. The window «Your option»

At registration of some inspections (epicrisis, consultation) the doctor needs information about the rendered help, treatment, operations, previous examinations, given laboratory and instrumental examinations. When making such inspections in the corresponding sections of the templates, the program will automatically provide the necessary information, the doctor will only choose the required amount of information, activate the «Accept» button, and it will automatically be transferred to the right field, again with the possibility of correction.After verifying the correctness of the information entered, you can finally save the information. By activating the print button, you can get a printout of the entire document (this inspection).

RESULTS

For registration of medical records of the abdominal surgeon, described by the technology, the following types of templates are created:

1. Preliminary survey plan. 2. Initial examination of the abdominal surgeon (in the DD and the department). 3. The diary recording of the abdominal surgeon. 4. Preoperative epicrisis. 5. The protocol of the operation. 6. Indication for transfusion of blood and its components. 7. Protocol of blood transfusion and its components. 8. The consultation of doctors. 9. Justification of the clinical diagnosis. 10. Stage epicrisis. 11. Translational epicrisis. 12. Posthumous epicrisis. 13. The discharge epicrisis. 14. Consultation of the abdominal surgeon.

As an example of the advantages of using formalized information input, we give several fragments from the clinical situations in which it is used for its intended purpose:

a) The indication in the item «patient's condition» as «heavy» contributes to the automatic insertion of the patient into the list of «severe patients» in the workstations [22] of the on-duty surgeon, department head, responsible surgeon, deputy director of surgery, chief physician, director. Ensuring improved patient monitoring and increased continuity in the stages of helping to involve different levels of management;

b) Information on the existing allergy to medicines in the physician's workstations of the doctor who makes the next appointment;

c) The result of the determination of the blood group in the template of the indication for blood transfusion, in the requirement for blood to the department of blood transfusion;

d) The entry in the protocol of the drainage location operation is addressed to the nurse in order to adequately fix the discharges from the drains.

In the analysis, the maintenance of medical records in electronic form showed informativeness of the medical history (MH) this amount of information [5], measured in letters or words, as well as various relationships of a certain type of information to the total. To analyze the information content of the information security, a study of electronic and paper information security was carried out; 50 paper information security were randomly selected from the archive and as many electronic. As a result of the study, the following data was obtained: data on the number of documents in Paper MH - 23.4, Electronic MH -23.4. It can be seen that the number of documents in the electronic history corresponds to its paper version; Information about the information content of data informativitymedical historyis shown in table-1.

TABLE 1.DATA INFORMATIVITYMEDICAL HISTORY

Indicator	Paper MH	Electronic MH
The average amount of information, words	879,2	3070
The average amount of "readable" information, words	656,8	3070
The average amount of "unreadable" information, words	222,4	-

Table 1 shows that the average number of words recorded in an electronic medical history is 71.37% more. This is caused by the use of formalized inspection templates, mainly control inspections, in which the maximum number of abbreviations or incomplete phrases are noted. In this case, there are no problems with paper information security - corrections or illegible words. The obtained results allowed us to propose a coefficient of useful information storage (CUIS) of information security, determined by the following formula (1).

$K_{CUIS} = Qr / Q * 100\%$ (1)

From the formula (1) it can be seen that the coefficient of useful information storage in the MH shows what percentage of the information recorded in the medical history can be read, and thus analyzed by the medical staff. With an ideal method of storing information, this indicator should be equal to 100%. In the study, the following values of the coefficient of useful information storage were obtained: so in Paper MH - 74.7%, and in Electronic MH - 100%.

Based on the analysis, it is possible to draw the following conclusions: that about 25.3% of the information recorded in the paper information security can not be read, and thus, the time spent on its insertion is wasted. It should be noted that the respondents participating in the study are themselves practicing physicians and have already developed certain skills to analyze bad handwriting, intuitively suggesting the logic of the diary entry. If non-medical workers are taken for research, then the percentage of unread information would most likely be much higher.

Analysis of the coefficient of useful information storage depending on the age of doctors shows that there is a deterioration of handwriting with age. In other words, with the growth of professionalism and value, for example, a practicing surgeon, the quality of the documentation he compiles deteriorates. Therefore, it is obvious that the value of using MIS is growing along with the growth of professionalism of employees, and the most demanded medical documentation has the maximum efficiency of medical documentation.

The analysis of the one-time entry of information during its repeated use and the time spent on entering medical data used by the EMH can be shown in the following formula (2, 3):

On paper: $H = n * h$ (2)

In the electronic version: $H = 1 * h$ (3)

Here ***H*** is the elapsed time, ***n*** is the multiplicity of data entry, ***h*** is the time taken to maintain data once.

Analysis of labor costs for the preparation of case histories - the use of EMH in some operations requires more time than working with paper information security. Especially a lot of time is spent at the stage of mastering the medical information system. The undeniable advantage of EMH, according to many authors, should not lead to a significant complication of the daily work of the doctor. Those. the use of an MIS should be justified not only from the point of view of its effectiveness, but also from the point of view of staff labor costs associated with the use of an MIS. In this regard, the hypothesis of a higher ratio of information content to the labor time of the EMH compared to its paper counterpart is considered. For this, the time spent on completing the check-up examination of the doctor of the emergency department in paper and EMH was completed, table-2 shows the indicators of labor costs for working with information security.

TABLE 2.INDICATORS OF LABOR COSTS

Indicator	**Paper MH**	**Electronic MH**
The time required to complete the diary entry, in seconds.	465,1	405,3
Amount of information recorded in the control examination, words	156,5	375,6

Amount of "readable" information, words	116,9	375,6

It is necessary to work 14.7% more time to work with a paper inspection checklist. At the same time, while maintaining the electronic form in the database, the system performs its processing, which is completely similar in content to the paper version of the inspection. Opened sentences were immediately formed, convenient for a cursory study, and thus more informative from a subjective point of view. In addition, 74.7% of the information in the paper record could be read, so the amount of useful information in the electronic version was 221% more than in the paper version.

In this regard, we consider the indicator $P_{I/Lc}$"Informativeness/Labor costs" to assess the validity of the use of medical information systems by the following formula (4):

$P_{I/Lc}$= Qr / T (4)

where ***T*** is the average time required to create a diary entry.

The results of the analysis of the indicators of the coefficient "Informativity/Labor costs" are given in table-3:

TABLE 3. COEFFICIENT "INFORMATIVITY/LABOR COSTS".

Indicator	**Paper MH**	**Electronic MH**
Coefficient "Informativeness/Laborcosts"	0,33	0,93

Thus, the use of the electronic version of the check-up, as the most frequently encountered document on the history of the disease, is a more effective way of storing medical information, because has a 64.5% greater value of the indicator "Informativeness/Labor costs".

DISCUSSION

Many authors who worked in the field of MIS show the effectiveness of the use of electronic management of medical records of patients who are filled every day by nurses, doctors, and other medical personnel involved in the diagnosis and treatment of a patient [1,4,5,7,10,13]. When maintaining electronic information security, time efficiency is one of the advantages that the implementation of EMH can be highly appreciated, and research [13,14,17] shows the maintenance of electronic medical records of patients during therapeutic diagnostic procedures, documentation of medical records created by users, [5, 13, 16, 17 , 18] with arbitrary texts, [4,13, 21] or a tabular version, choosing the necessary sections, [10, 13, 15, 16, 19] and special, specified user workstations for maintaining medical data of patients [1, 4, 6, 9 , 15, 17].

However, the effectiveness of introducing EMH is associated with the use of computer users' literacy [2, 11, 16, 19]. One of the possible explanations for this in many MIS is the maintenance of an EMH that is poorly formalized and the medical data of patients is conducted mostly with arbitrary texts and a little formalized tabular form and the formation of an EMH is not always based on a single information field and database.

Mainly developed by the MIS, the maintenance of the EMH turns off the preservation of medical multimedia data of patients, which are recorded during the examination of patients with various medical devices to monitor the clinical activities of staff [4, 3, 12, 14]. But the main works do not envisage problems of conducting medical examinations and electronic registration of oral examinations of patients by doctors. Basically it is made in the form of arbitrary text. As we know, with arbitrary processing of medical examinations, the data obtained are difficult to analyze or conduct other scientific research using computer processing of the collected data.

In our work, we studied various achievements and shortcomings of keeping an electronic record of medical data obtained during the examination of patients, and the formalization of medical data for further intellectual analysis. An MIS based on a single information space that stores all patient information and medical data in the OBD system must be clearly formalized. Maintaining medical data obtained during the verbal examination of patients determines the course of treatment, or in this process the doctor forms his diagnoses. So the analysis of these data is important for science when creating a support system for making medical decisions. The system we have created has shown the efficiency of maintaining medical records and temporary indicators while leaving the created medical records useful for further computer analysis. The proposed by us technologists the formation of the medical examination of patients showed informativity and to be effective in time in comparison with the paper version of patient medical history.

CONCLUSIONS

The application of the described technology of registration of a medical record gives:the gain in time, standardization of inspection, used terminology, conducts the doctor when documenting the standard design path recalling all the details that allow you to not lose sight of the right, structuring of medical information generated during the examination of the doctor for detailed scientific analysis of the numerous signs of various pathologiesto create a system to support diagnostic decision making.

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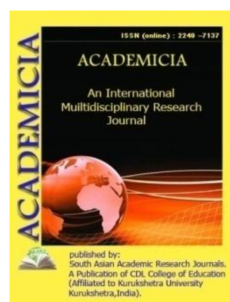

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DESCRIPTION OF THE DEGREE OF SCIENTIFIC STUDY OF THE SUFI DOCTRINE OF SHEIKH YUSUF HAMADONI

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ABSTRACT

This article provides analytical comments on the level of scientific and philosophical study of Yusuf Hamadoni's mystical, mystical and philosophical teachings. There is also a need for a comprehensive and in-depth systematic study of the teachings of mysticism, as well as an objective and scientific study of the religious and mystical views of Yusuf Hamadoni on the basis of sources and works that have come down to us.

KEYWORDS: *Mysticism, Mysticism, Yusuf Hamadoni, Sect.*

INTRODUCTION

It is necessary today to study and apply to the life of the spiritual and cultural heritage of our ancestors, which has come down to us for centuries, without losing its value. Extensive research in this area should ensure the spiritual and enlightenment development of human and social life. The impossibility of building a developed society without the human factor requires the effective use of the results of research in the education of a harmoniously developed person. For "no society can imagine its future without developing and strengthening its spiritual potential Therefore, it is expedient to study the mystical teachings that serve to educate a person who is inherently well-rounded. “Sufism is a religious and philosophical doctrine that seeks to lead to absolute truth. It includes religious and philosophical knowledge (spiritual education, spiritual education, spiritual education, inner education) related to the spiritual maturity and perfection of man. with the means of comprehension. Sufism is described as a doctrine because it teaches people the path to perfection from its inception to the present day. This means that the scientific and philosophical analysis of the teachings of mysticism, the rational use of its ideas in the life of society is becoming a vital necessity. This article provides analytical comments on the level of study of the mystical teachings of Yusuf Hamadoni from the mystical-mystical and scientific-philosophical point of view. In the teachings of mysticism, which is an integral part of Islamic culture, ideas of a specific universal significance have emerged that lead man to spiritual maturity. Such ideas are clearly reflected in the teachings of the great representatives of mysticism, in particular, the mystic Yusuf Hamadoni, who played an important role in the formation and development of Khojagan-Naqshbandiyya, Yassavi. There are manuscripts and lithographs about the teachings of mysticism, its history of formation and development in Central Asia. One of the important sources is Fakhruddin Ali Safi's work "Rashahot ayn ul-hayat", which provides general information about Yusuf Hamadoni and his caliphs. One of the main sources that gives detailed information about the life of Hazrat Yusuf Hamadoni is the commentary of Abdurahman Jami "Nafahot ul-uns min hazarot al-quds". In particular, information about Yusuf

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Hamadoni is given in the works of Alisher Navoi "Nasayim ul-muhabbat", Doroshukuh "Safinat ul-avliyo", Tahir Eshan "Tazkirai naqbandiya", Abulqasim Samarkandi "Kandiya", Abu Hafs Nasafi, Sheikh Zinda Ali, Muhammad Alim Siddiqi. In Alisher Navoi's Nasayimu-ul-muhabbat, he is described as "... an imam, a scholar, a rabbi, a beautiful person, with many gifts, high honors and authority." In addition, the treatises "Maqomati Yusuf Hamadoni", "Risolayi sheikh ash shuyukh Hazrati Khoja Yusuf Hamadoni" dedicated to Abdukholiq Gijduvani's teacher Yusuf Hamadoni, as well as "Maqsad as-solikin" are of special importance in the analysis of Yusuf Hamadoni's mystical teachings. The developmental features, theoretical and practical aspects of the teachings of mysticism, the peculiarities of the sects that emerged in the development of mysticism have also been studied in detail by researchers in the East-West scientific environment. Russian scientists of the second half of the XIX century and the beginning of the XX century: V.Bartold, VyatkinV, Semyonov.A, KazanskiyK. and A.Krymsky. Orientalists E.E. Bertels, I.Petrushevsky, StepanyansM., I.Muminov, KerimovG., A.Muhammadkhujaev, S.Demidov conducted a wide range of research on the teachings of mysticism. In addition, representatives of the German scientific community abroad, such as Turks, English, French, Annemarie Shimmel, Jürgen Paul, also conducted special research on the teachings of mysticism, namely Central Asian mysticism. In particular, in the works of Trimingham D, F. Rosenthal, Idris Shox, J. Gross, E.B. Shapolo, Arberri.A, V. Madelung, De De Viz, and others, along with valuable scientific facts about mysticism, including the mystical sects of Central Asia Here is some information about the identity of Yusuf Hamadoni.

In this regard, the famous German orientalist Annemarie Schimmel in her book "The sufi doctrine of the Islamic World" said that "Hamadoni's most talented caliph was Abdukhalik Gijduvani, who, in addition to propagating and disseminating the teachings of his murshid, introduced the Khojagan sect of Sufism." researcher Trimingham J.S. For example, in his book Sufism in Islam, he states about Khojagan-Naqshbandi that "the leader of this sect is Abu Ya'qub Yusuf al-Hamadoni." Of course, the role of scientific research in shedding light on the history and content of mystical teachings is invaluable. Yusuf Hamadoni did not set out to study his way of life, his mystical views, his spiritual heritage in a special scientific way. The study of the spiritual heritage of Yusuf Hamadoni from a philosophical point of view allows us to use their advanced ideas in educating our people in the spirit of high purity. In the process of studying and researching the invaluable spiritual and cultural heritage of our people, well-known mystic scholars have conducted scientific research on mystical teachings such as mysticism, Khojagon-Naqshbandiyya, Yassaviya, Suhravardiya, Kubraviya, Qodiriya. After gaining independence in the Republic of Uzbekistan, serious research has been conducted on the study of mysticism, which is an important basis of our national spiritual heritage. The collection "From the history of mysticism: sources and social practice" (edited by academician M.M. Khairullaev) was published in 1991, which includes the first research on the study of mysticism. The materials of the collection cover the history of the origin of mysticism, the philosophy and essence of mysticism, as well as the religious and mystical views of some members of the sect. E.E. Karimov's article in the collection "Some aspects of the political and religious-philosophical practice of the XV century Naqshbandi sect in Movarounnahr" emphasizes that Yusuf Hamadoni was the founder of the Khojagon-Naqshbandi and Yassaviya sects. In particular, in another manual edited by academician M.M. Khairullaev, he noted that "the emergence of mystical teachings in Central Asia is associated with the name of the great thinker and mystical sage Sheikh ush-shuyukh (sheikh of sheikhs) Hazrat Yusuf Hamadoni (1048-1140)." Yusuf

Hamadoni studied at the Nizamiyya Madrasah, as well as other famous scholars of his time, such as Abu Ishaq al-Sherazi, Abu Ishaq al-Nazzari, al-Khatib al-Baghdadi, Abu Ja'far bin Muslim and other fields of jurisprudence, hadith, mysticism, and spirituality, deeply educated, about his disciples.

In the process of studying the philosophy of mysticism and gnosis, mystical sects and the spiritual heritage of the representatives of this doctrine, religious and mystical views, which are of special importance in the Islamic world, a unique Uzbek school of mysticism was formed. The services of well-known mystic scientists, teachers N.Boltaev, N.Kamilov, Arif Usmon, R.N.Nosirov, Sadriddin Salim Bukhari, I.Haqqul, Hamidkhon Islami, I.Sultan, M.Khairullaev, G.Navruzova and others have a special place in this regard. Takes over. In his treatise, Teacher M. Boltaev not only analyzes the religious and mystical teachings of Abdukholiq Gijduvani, but also mentions Yusuf Hamadoni as a teacher of sufism (Abdukholiq Gijduvani). There are two ways of purity, one is external, the other is external, and the other is internal. The external thing is that the passenger must always follow the rules of Islam and the shari'ah, that is, he must restrain his passion and purify himself. The inner path, on the other hand, requires purification of the heart, to get rid of ugly, bad qualities. ”Although the researches of the mystic N.Kamilov do not cover the personality, life, mystical teachings of Yusuf Hamadoni, his role in the development of mysticism in Central Asia, the scientist's "Sufism or perfect human morality", sufism. His works, such as "The Mystery of Tawhid", have a scientific value with a deep coverage of the history of the origin and development of mysticism, the spiritual and educational stages of mysticism, futuwwat, and perfect human morality. Well-known orientalist Arif Usmanov made a detailed analysis of the life, religious-mystical and spiritual-moral views of the Sufis of the Khojagan-Naqshbandi sects. Arif Usmanov's scientific articles on Sufism say, “Sheikh Yusuf Hamadoni was born in 1048 AD in the village of Buzanjird near the city of Hamadan. He was educated by Sheikh Abdullah Joyani, Sheikh Hassan Simnani, Sheikh Abu Ali Formadi, and spoke with his contemporaries such as Sheikh Hamiduddin Moltani, Sheikh Abdulkadir Gilani (Ghaws ul-Azam), document ul-Islam Imam Ghazali. He is well versed in the external sciences (tafsir, fiqh, hadith) and the internal sciences (mysticism). Also, Arif Usman in his article "Khoja Yusuf Hamadoni", based on the work of Khoja Abdulkhaliq Gijduvani about the life and work of his mentor Yusuf Hamadoni "Risolayi fukaroiya" or ("Risolayi Sheikh ush-shuyukh Yusuf Hamadoni") The founders of the Yassavi and Khojagan-Naqshbandi sects (Ahmad Yassavi, Abdulkhaliq Gijduvani and Bahauddin Naqshband) are direct followers of Khoja Yusuf Hamadoni. Citing important information about the life of Yusuf Hamadoni and his caliphs, the scholar concludes that it is difficult to imagine today's Uzbek national spirituality without mystical teachings, and the development of mysticism in our country without Sheikh Yusuf Hamadoni. The scientific article "The problem of body and soul in the teachings of Yusuf Hamadoni" published in the journal of Imam al-Bukhari's lessons by the mystical scholar teacher G. Navruzova analyzes Yusuf Hamadoni's religious and mystical views on man and his perfection, as well as body and soul from a scientific and philosophical point of view. In the analysis of Professor G. Navruzova, Yusuf Hamadoni's ideas on body and soul were the basis for the emergence of the motto of the Khojagon and Naqshbandi sects of Abdulkhaliq Gijduvani and Bahauddin Naqshband "Dast ba koru, dil ba yor" ("Hand in hand, heart with God").

As a result, the members of this sect, in a secluded meeting, using the energy of the body in the path of goodness with honest labor, always remembered the Truth in the heart, and were in contemplation and gratitude. It is the normal attitude of these sects to the desires of body and soul, the demand for "Dast ba koru, dil ba yor" that has allowed them to spread around the world and live today. Therefore, the ideas of Yusuf Hamadoni are very important for creative and harmonious human development. They expressed their scientific views. Unlike other researchers, it is important that Professor G. Navruzova analyzed the mystical and philosophical views of the mystic (Yusuf Hamadoni) on the basis of the work "Rutbat ul-hayat" from a scientific and philosophical point of view. Professor H. Boltaboev in the scientific complex "Sources of Islamic mysticism" noted that the school of mysticism founded by Yusuf Hamadoni (1048-1141) is noteworthy in the spread and development of mysticism in Central Asia. Sheikh Yusuf Hamadoni developed the rules of the Khojagan sect: "hush dar dam", "nazar bar kadam", "safar dar vatan", "khilvat dar anjuman". His question-and-answer book, Rutbatu-l-Hayat, contains fourteen questions to the Sheikh and their answers, and discusses such contradictions as "honest and impure, material and spiritual, world and the hereafter, low and high," and their consequences. They said. Also, Anvar Choriev's textbook "The image of man in the philosophy of mysticism" provides some information about the biography of Yusuf Hamadoni and analyzes certain aspects of mystical views. We acknowledge the special scientific value of the wide-ranging analysis of the spiritual heritage, religious and philosophical views of the representatives of the mystical sects of Central Asia in the scientific work of the above researchers. However, most scholars have limited themselves to brief and general information about Yusuf Hamadoni's personality and mystical teachings. The importance of Yusuf Hamadoni's school of mysticism in the development of mysticism in Central Asia can be seen in the level of development of the Yassaviya and Khojagan-Naqshbandi sects. This requires a certain degree of study of the system of these sects, depending on the scope of the subject. In this regard, it is necessary to note the scientific research of our mystic scientists N.Safarova, R.Shodiev, E.Karimov, Nematova, O.Sharipova, R.Nosirov, S.Ismailov is noteworthy. In the researches of E.Karimov and S.Ismailov the scientific-analytical opinions on Yusuf Hamadoni's biography and mystical views are expressed. The research of the above-mentioned mystic scholars is of great importance in the scientific study of the personality of Yusuf Hamadoni and his role in the development of mysticism in Central Asia, his mystical-philosophical, mystical views. Significant works have been created in this regard. However, it should be noted that the spiritual heritage of Hazrat Yusuf Hamadoni, who played an important role in the formation and development of the Khojagon-Naqshbandi and Yassaviya sects in Central Asia, has not been specially studied. First, Yusuf Hamadoni's mystical school, his teachings, and the formation of the Khojagan-Naqshbandi and Yassaviya sects, as well as their role and ideological basis in the development, are not sufficiently scientifically and philosophically covered. Second, the spiritual heritage of the Sufi Yusuf Hamadani and other Sufis has not been comparatively analyzed. Thirdly, the location of the manuscripts of Yusuf Hamadoni's works (not all of them have been fully studied) and their religious-mystical, spiritual-moral views, the existence and essence of man and being are not covered in detail. Fourth, Yusuf Hamadoni's ideas of humanity, man's understanding of the universe, truth and identity, his quest for knowledge, his attitude to existence and its attributes, time, space and time, as well as the importance of religious, philosophical, spiritual and moral views in Yusuf Hamadoni's teachings today. not fully disclosed from a scientific and philosophical point of view. This creates the need for a comprehensive and in-depth systematic study of the mystical teachings of Sufism in our future scientific research. “Tariqat”,“Risola fi annal-kavna musaxharun lil-inson”,“Risola dar akhlaq va munojat”and in the future we will dwell on the philosophical and mystical teachings of Yusuf Hamadoni described in these works.

The Sufi views of the thinker about the spiritual purification of man and his soul, about the upbringing of nafs are necessary to show that every person is an important program in his self-awareness, as well as in the formation of the worldview of the younger generation in society, and in the upbringing of them at the level of a spiritually mature person.

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THE CONCEPT OF MAKIAVELLISM IN THE SCIENTIFIC PSYCHOLOGICAL LITERATURE AND THE DEGREE OF MAC-SCALE IN A PERSON

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ABSTRACT

In this article, the content and essence of the concept of makiavelism is covered from a scientific point of view. Also in the scientific psychological literature, the concept of makiavelism and the degree of Mac-scale were investigated. Different social environment. In the scientific psychological literature, several typological methods of influencing a person are cited, some of which are to influence an object or subject in an individual relationship.

KEYWORDS: *Socialization Process, Imperative, Manipulyative, Makiavellism, Antimaciavellism, "Ruler", Mak-Scale-IV.*

INTRODUCTION

It is no secret that human dignity is an integral factor in the development of society in the steady development of our country. Therefore, it is important to educate the human factor both physically and mentally.

As a child grows up, the process of socialization takes shape and grows and falls under the influence of a different social environment. In the scientific psychological literature, several typological methods of influencing a person are cited, some of which are to influence an object or subject in an individual relationship. These are basically three-way forms, - imperativ (in accordance with the paradigm of psychology "object", permission and the fact that a person is the product of the influence of an external scientist and the passive object of this universe), manipulative (in accordance with the paradigm of "subjectivity", the subject himself reacts to psychological information coming from outside, in which he expresses activity and individual resourcefulness in psychological manifestations of external influence) and it is based on the manifestation of the edges as an open system in showing their psychological side).

MAIN PART

The method we are talking about below is the makiavellistic method of communication, the origin of this method is associated with the teaching of Italian scientist and statesman Florentine Nicolo Di Bernardo Makiavelli (1469-1527). It is known that in Makiavelli's rich, bright, at the same time inadequate systematized doctrine there are aspects that have been reverse-interpreted for the last four and a half centuries.

Historically, before the term "maciavellism", the French political writer N.Frumento in 1581 year in the work "Finans", then in 1589 year in England T.Nesh appeared the term "makiavelist", which he used in one of his philosophical works and began to use the term "makiavellism" in the 17th century. In 1739 year, the Great Frédéric wrote his work "Antimaciavellism".

The content of the concept of "makiavellism " was formed in the concepts used in the separate works of the Florentine Makiavelli, later on the basis of the definition given to them by many other scientists and changed according to their own temperament. In this sense, his work "Ruler", dedicated to Lorenzo dei Medici, is very interesting. In the game, Makiavelli appears as an advisor to the ruler who has long and successfully maintained his position, stating that in the struggle for power on the path of higher goals it is possible to violate the rules of morality and use any, even cruel, hypocritical methods. In the game "all the armed prophets were victorious, all the unarmed were killed," Makiavelli wrote.

A number of negative factors contributed to the creation of a clear image of makiavelli. This view was originally used by the Catholic church at that time as a source of malice, with leaders criticizing them mercilessly. This is why so many works later came to the criticism of the church, for example, the work "the dialogue of Makiavelli and Montesque in hell, or the policy of Makiavelli in the XIX century" (1864) can be cited as an example [1, 3]. When it comes to the Florentine scientist, the views on him from different sides have their own appearance, as a result of which legendary networks such as "makiavellism", "antimakiavellism" appeared.

In his work, Makiavelli said, "the ruler does not need to master all the qualities that exist, but there is a direct need to possess them. In other words, one should appear compassionate, faithful to his word, sincere, pious in the sight of the people - but from the inside, one should be prepared to show the opposite qualities, if necessary," he wrote [5, 132].

"With the power to open the mask without binding effects – violence to put down the rule through force to order hard - to coarse using force" to manage is the side imperativ manipulyasiyaning rule based[4, 43]. The imperative method corresponds to the makiavellistic method in the personlararo relationship.

At the same time, R.I.Khlodovsky notes a number of existential ideological contradictions in his work "Ruler". On the one hand, in this game there is a special chapter "on persons who occupy the state with evil", on the other hand, "the policy pursued by strong persons is observed in isolation from any moral norms, including from the point of view of humanity", and on the other hand, there is a special chapter "on persons who occupy the state with evil". There, Makiavelli writes that "killing their compatriots, betraying their friends, loyalty, compassion and the virtue of being in religion" [6, 121]. It was initially regarded as a feature that allowed makiavellianists to successfully step up from their career ladder, achieve their goals and dreams without excessive difficulty, which was a biological manifestation of brutality and there was a lot of debate about its positive evolutionary meaning [10, 23., 11, 104]. In Abu Nasr Forabi's work "the city of wise people", he wrote that those who are based on anger, khasad, hatred seek to crush them all as others are imperfect, created to serve them only as slaves" [9, 167]. On the contrary, it is evaluated by features such as weakness in behavior of people who are unable to achieve their goals, social incapacity, failure to achieve their goals[12, 64-69].

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Purpose of the study: psychological research of the makiavelistic method of communication in interpersonal relationships.

Object of the study: 374 respondents participated in the study. They are students with incomplete higher education, all of whom are socially well-provided and are striving to take their place in life.

In order to find out the place of causative effects on the management of a person, proceeding from the purpose of our study, we conducted the experiment of Makiavelli using the questionnaire Mac-scale-IV, which reveals the degree of makiavelism of the subject by the method of self-evaluation, modified to Uzbek language. The main psychological components of makiavellism are: 1) it is believed that it is possible and necessary for them to be manipulated when the subject communicates with others; 2) the existence of the ability to trust others, including the ability to understand the reasons for their goals and behavior [2, 5].

On the Mac-scale-IV, people's perception of the mind, morality, behavior and actions corresponding to it are the evaluative opinions corresponding to the da 20, and their examples are given in the analysis and the complete list V.V.Znakov works are given [3, 5]. According to the authors of the Mac-scale, the overall result of a person's consent or dissatisfaction with these evaluative opinions will determine the degree of makiavellianism in a person. This process consists in the development of a one-dimensional line, at one end of which there is an "ideal Makivellian", which embodies a high degree of quality in it and can reflect the maximum score (100). At one end of the other is its anti-dependence, and the minimum score accumulation (20) and intermediate options are likely to be between them. This "methodology for measuring the level of makiavellism in a person" developed by R.Kristi and F.Geysers (Mac-scale, in 1970 year R.Kristi and F.Geysers), the lower, middle and upper levels of the manipuliative effect are determined. As a feature of the personality manifests itself in such characteristics as high self-assessment, emotional coldness, convential behavior, alienation, the use of self-purpose or others. For comparison: manipulation is such a process in which the manipul'yator (by using theativul'yative method) is awarded more than the addressee. If manipul'yasiya did not use manipul'yator would have a low pointer. By exploiting the other in such a way as to create good relations in front of the eyes of the surrounding people and to show the normative behavior, as well as his needs in cooperation with others will be achieved.

"The methodology for measuring the level of makiavellism in a person", Mac-scale in processing the results of the scale, we determined the results of the tests by processing the scores collected on all the corresponding scales written by the tester. Each thought given is required to be evaluated through a five-point scale, and these are determined in the following order; completely I refuse-1, I refuse-2, I find it difficult to say-3, I agree-4, I fully agree-5. In this we put all the obtained points into the table, which is drawn up according to the questionnaire. The results are reflected in Table 1 below.

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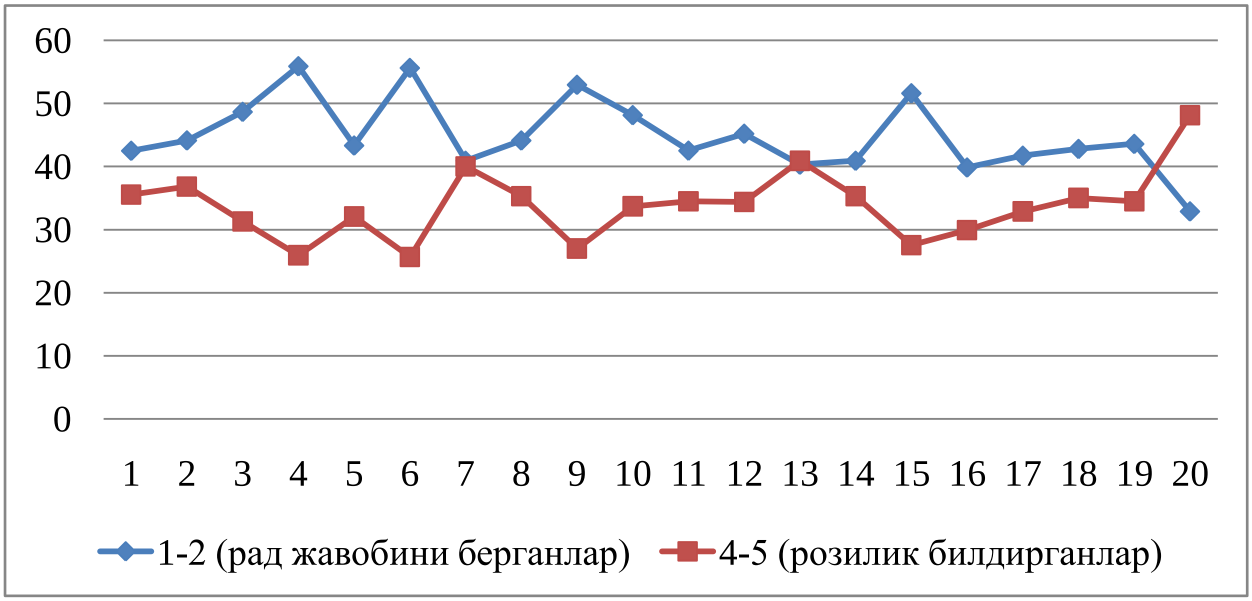
1Table Mac-scale table of the overall results obtained and their percentages.

Number of answer	**Answers of the examiners on the Mac-scale**																			
	1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**	**11**	**12**	**13**	**14**	**15**	**16**	**17**	**18**	**19**	**20**
1	65	67	58	67	62	64	79	64	32	65	68	71	73	64	28	50	61	58	67	104
2	68	71	59	30	58	31	71	68	69	61	61	58	80	68	75	62	62	73	62	76
3	82	71	75	68	92	71	71	77	75	68	76	76	70	89	78	74	95	83	82	71
4	71	83	73	79	76	85	77	79	74	83	78	66	71	77	100	76	83	74	74	59
5	88	82	109	130	86	123	76	86	124	97	81	103	80	76	93	103	73	86	89	64
1-2 (those who gave the rejection answer)	**159**	**165**	**182**	**209**	**162**	**208**	**153**	**165**	**198**	**180**	**159**	**169**	**151**	**153**	**193**	**179**	**156**	**160**	**163**	**123**
4-5 (those who express their consent)	**133**	**138**	**117**	**97**	**120**	**95**	**150**	**132**	**101**	**126**	**129**	**129**	**153**	**132**	**103**	**112**	**123**	**131**	**129**	**180**
The result obtained is in percentage terms																				
Number of answer	**Answers of the examiners on the Mac-scale**																			
	1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**	**11**	**12**	**13**	**14**	**15**	**16**	**17**	**18**	**19**	**20**
1	17,38	17,91	15,50	17,91	16,57	17,38	21,12	17,11	8,55	17,38	18,18	18,89	19,51	17,11	7,48	13,36	16,31	15,50	17,91	27,80
2	18,18	18,89	15,77	8,02	15,50	8,28	18,89	18,18	18,44	16,31	16,31	15,50	21,39	18,18	20,05	16,57	16,57	19,51	16,57	20,32
3	21,93	18,89	20,05	18,18	24,59	18,89	18,89	20,58	20,05	18,18	20,32	20,32	18,71	23,79	20,85	19,78	25,40	22,19	21,93	18,89
4	18,89	22,19	19,51	21,12	20,32	22,72	20,58	21,12	19,78	22,19	20,85	17,64	18,89	20,58	26,73	20,32	22,19	19,78	19,78	15,77
5	23,59	21,93	29,14	34,75	22,99	32,88	20,32	22,99	33,15	25,93	21,65	27,54	21,39	20,32	24,86	19,51	19,51	22,99	23,79	17,11
1-2 (those who gave the rejection answer)	**42,48**	**44,12**	**48,65**	**55,87**	**43,31**	**55,6**	**40,9**	**44,11**	**52,93**	**48,12**	**42,5**	**45,18**	**40,28**	**40,9**	**51,59**	**39,83**	**41,7**	**42,77**	**43,57**	**32,88**

4-5 (those who express their consent)	**35,56**	**36,8**	**31,27**	**25,93**	**32,07**	**25,66**	**40,01**	**35,29**	**26,99**	**33,69**	**34,49**	**34,39**	**40,9**	**35,29**	**27,53**	**29,93**	**32,88**	**35,01**	**34,48**	**48,12**

The overall results obtained on the Mac-scale are in the following form in the case of the diagram.

1- Total results obtained on the Mac-scale.



Lines 2, 4, 6, 9, 10, 11, 14, 16, 17, 19 are separated by the Mac-scale key to perform mathematical hexadecimal operations. the difference number remaining after the hexadecimal operations are completed is written. To do this, the following formula was used: S = 6 - M, where M is the score written by the test taker, S is the total score on the scale, and S = 6 - M is the order of the mathematical operation. the results obtained were put in place with their rows, resulting in table 2 in the following view.

2-Table. The last table from the execution of mathematical six-point actions on the Mac-scale key

Number of answer	**The last table from the execution of mathematical six-point actions on the Mac-scale key**																				
	1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**	**11**	**12**	**13**	**14**	**15**	**16**	**17**	**18**	**19**	**20**	**Total**
1	65	335	58	335	62	320	79	64	160	325	340	71	73	320	28	295	305	58	335	104	3732
2	68	284	59	120	58	124	71	68	207	244	204	58	80	272	75	248	248	73	248	76	2885
3	82	203	75	204	92	213	71	77	225	204	180	76	70	267	78	222	285	83	246	71	3024

4	71	166	73	158	76	170	77	79	148	166	156	66	71	154	100	152	166	74	148	59	2330
5	38	32	109	130	36	123	76	36	124	97	01	103	30	76	93	103	73	36	39	64	1769
1-2 (those who gave the rejection answer)	**159**	**248**	**182**	**288**	**162**	**293**	**153**	**165**	**272**	**263**	**157**	**169**	**151**	**230**	**193**	**255**	**239**	**160**	**237**	**123**	**4099**
4-5 (those who express their consent)	**133**	**619**	**117**	**455**	**120**	**444**	**150**	**132**	**367**	**569**	**544**	**129**	**153**	**592**	**103**	**543**	**553**	**131**	**583**	**180**	**6617**

We subtracted the percentage of the sum after passing the mathematical actions S=6-M, collecting the points on all the corresponding scale. According to him, I reject completely-1% on the scale of 26,98, I reject-2% on the scale of 20,86, I find it difficult to say-3% on the scale of 21,86, I agree-4% on the scale of 16,86, I fully agree-5% on the scale of 13,41. If these sums are distributed over the upper, middle and lower levels of makiavellism, it will have the following appearance.

3-TABLE Table of upper, middle and lower indicators for levels of maciavellism.

Levels of maciavellism	**Respondents number**	**On the account of percent**
Elevated	182	47,84
Medium	82	21,86
Lower	110	30,3
Total:	374	100

The high degree of makiavellism means "syndrome of colds", is the resistance of social interaction, resumption-the initiation of new works and their management. In general, the higher the Mac-scale coefficient, the more precisely the goal is aimed at, the higher the desire to win in competition with others, the coldness is conspicuous in initiating. Giving emotions in relationships with others, not being able to influence them at a time when pressure is placed on them from the outside is a pleasant feature. Usually individuals with "high makiavellism" are considered leaders. Such people are people who are able to trust their followers and put them in the direction necessary to achieve their goal. They act in telling the truth, in criticism, in accuracy, in perseverance. They love dominance, leadership qualities, perseverance, internal strength, competition. Most often they have their own opinion and pay attention to the expected result, are pragmatic. They love flattery, ambitious, the ability to adapt to any situation is characteristic of them.

E.Shostrom writes that people who score high points in the work "Man-manipulator" use others to meet their needs. On the one hand, such can organize the work of others, which can sometimes be useful (for example, to managers), and on the other hand, can be bad in the framework of relations. Because the interests of another person are not taken into account [8, 28].

At the middle level of makiavellism, in principle, in life, not to make negative actions in activities, and self-defense in any way from such negative situations is inherent in them. Those who act depending on the situation, sometimes have limitations, in most cases they act not in their personal interests, but out of the social situation.

The lower level of makiavellism is excessive self-confidence, tendency to social influence, in most cases falling under the influence of interlocutors, compliance with social laws and subordination are characteristic of them. In face-to-face communication, "lower makiavellists" or people with a higher position from themselves quickly fall into the influence and quickly become addicted. They act effectively in situations where there are clearly defined procedures. They are given to emotions in a rational assessment of the situation, act on their feelings and are unable to act independently at the pressure from the outside. The need for help, confidence, the desire to be recognized by others, the desire to cooperate closely, the desire to establish friendly relations with others. Characteristics such as honesty, trustworthiness, sincerity, honest self-presentation at all times are characteristic of them.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

In place of the conclusion, we can say that in modern society manipulation is one of the most common forms of social communication, manipulative relations are manifested as a manifestation of social relations. In today's society, stereotyped behavior is necessary in the struggle for survival for a person, but stereotyped behavior often leads to negative consequences for themselves and their loved ones.

In the definition of vulgarity, there is a counter-thinking, on the one hand it is considered a negative phenomenon, sometimes (R.Godin, J.Rudinova, E.Shastroma, E.L.Dosenko) is noted as an existing positive role.

As a result of our purpose, the results of diagnostics ofulyulyative attitude revealed that with a high degree of predisposition to o'rtulyasia, the degree of moderate to moderate was determined, which indicates the tendency to adequately assess the need to use manipulyation methods in practice and in life.

Also, in the main part of the respondents, a high level of makiavelism was determined, which was 47,84 percent. "High makiavelism" is a reflection of the real world, it is the achievement of its goal for the evasion of other people's behavior.

The lower level of makiavellism is 30,3 percent of the respondents, and features such as shyness, when speaking, to look at the interlocutor in the soul, to politely appeal to him, so as not to give him moral contempt, are characteristic of them. They are charmed by compassion, kindness, sincerity, empathy, striving to understand.

Proceeding from the above conclusions, we will give recommendations to determine the behavior of the manipulator below;

- try to find out who is in front of you and why they are trying to contact you;

- you need to think about what kind of relationship you should have with him.

- express your sympathy for his thoughts, in this way you will evoke misunderstanding in his imagination, as well as his criticism;

- it is usually said that the beggars do not have a high position, and they artificially express their fruits.

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TO DETERMINE INDIVIDUAL SPECIFICITY AND HIDDEN POTENTIAL OF THE PERSONALITY ACCORDING TO EXTERNAL SIGNS OF BEHAVIOR

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ABSTRACT

The article covers the study of a person's self-image by visual diagnostics of his or her dominataism, and the presence or absence of sexual differences in the diagnosis of a behavioral model has been proven in the case where Vilkokson (W) criterion was used. inappropriate behavior, which can pose a threat using a special survey method, as well as the creation of a psychological portrait of a criminal in the field of criminology, the exposing of spies and corrupt traitors in the field of special orientation, the use of There is also an intensive study of auditing profiling, HR profiling, banking or insurance profiling, family profiling, digital and Internet profiling. In this context, socio-psychological research within the framework of the formation and development.

KEYWORDS: *Profayling, Psycho Diagnostics, Visual Psycho Diagnostics, No Verbal Diagnostics, Personality Dominant.*

INTRODUCTION

Profayling direction on a global scale is being introduced in many areas. The Profayling method is widely used in the field of observation and detection of individuals who are prone to inappropriate behavior, which can pose a threat using a special survey method, as well as the creation of a psychological portrait of a criminal in the field of criminology, the exposing of spies and corrupt traitors in the field of special orientation, the use of There is also an intensive study of auditing profiling, HR profiling, banking or insurance profiling, family profiling, digital and Internet profiling. In this context, socio-psychological research within the framework of the formation and development of the profayling service plays an important scientific and practical role.

At the present stage of development of Uzbekistan, the selection of personnel related to the social sphere, their provision with modern technologies, the formation of knowledge, skills and skills related to international standards, the training of personnel related to the advanced fields of science is an important aspect. This creates an unusual approach to the labor process of modern professions in the labor market. In particular, the need for profilers as well as promoter, Bayer, merchandiser, content manager, banner Meyer professions has become a period requirement. The global socio-economic and geopolitical processes taking place at the beginning of the 21st century necessitate the transformation of the ideological image of the world, the formation of new thinking and world outlook. In this regard, it is important to introduce new technologies designed to study and diagnose a person, to identify the psych type of a person using visual diagnostics of short-adhered methods, to introduce the profiling method, which contributes to the formation of his psychological portrait, into all aspects of the social sphere.

THE MAIN PART

Verbal or noverbal signals of a person in any profayling direction can be analyzed and determine his behavior and typology. This can be determined by observing the information.

The ability (skill) to read psychological information is associated not only with exercise of observability and attentiveness, but also with the formation of stable skills in psychological observation, but also with the understanding of the Basic Laws of kinesthetics (science of body language). That is also one of the important requirements to be put before the professors.

The theory that the language of initial body movements is able to read the thoughts of those around him, Allan Piz is a scientist who first came to science. In his opinion, any person can be understood by his gesture without words. Human consciousness manages its verbal communication, while noverbal communication is connected with the subconscious [4,91].

With the help of the word we convey the concept, the exact information through the sentence, and with the help of gestures we express emotions, so we need to use noverbal tools so that the professors can fully understand the meaning of the new information being transmitted.

On this basis, two levels of communication between people are distinguished, which are realized simultaneously:

- level of content, it transmits the information expressed in words (digital content), that is, what the speaker wants to say;
- Degree of relationship, it transmits analog (noverbal) information, and in it the attitude of the speaker to the words he says or to the listener is expressed.

It is necessary that the profiler records the micromics that are difficult to perceive on the face of a particular person and knows how to draw the right conclusions that are perceived. The method of profayling will help to solve this problem. Micromimics-is a fast, unconsciously uncontrollable state of emotional sensations on the human face, the duration of which is 40-200 milliseconds. The absence of conscious control in micromimics reveals the true emotional world of man. The importance of micromics in exposing the needs and direction of the client as well as his lies.

In the profayling method, several techniques have been developed that teach the interpretation of micromimics. True, it is very difficult to understand micromimics in marriage. To understand micromimics, it will be necessary to look at the interlocutor meticulously, but it will seem stupid. But still it is difficult to see the micromimic state. Therefore, profayler should use the following techniques: 1. Exercise by looking at the photo; 2. Self-testing of various micromimic changes in the face; 3. “Stop Dial” exercise (remembering and recalling the faces of people on the street when going to court) [5, 121].

Such exercises, which are complex, but effective, allow to effectively build the social relationship that will be with customers. Helps to understand the client's Botany world.

With the help of the method of visual diagnostics, it is possible to monitor and control the psychological and physiological indicators of speech. With his help, along with exposing the existing false elements in the behavior of the individual, he reveals the dominants of his character. Information about this direction can be found in the works of Paul Ekman, Oldert Fray, Joe Navarro, Marvin Karlins, Den Kram.

In the study of personality psycho type, visual diagnostics is widely used.

Diagnostics-status identification is interpreted as no verbal psycho diagnostics - the identification (identification) of a person's psychological state on the basis of perception considered by the Observer. In other words, it is diagnostic without the use of any test or instrumental methods of collecting psychological information. Thus, the observer himself-is a psychometric instrument and, like any instrument, must be calibrated and adjusted in a certain way. It is such a setup that by the method of observation know the features of perception and collection of psychological information. It is known that observation is a perception that is primarily organized in a certain way, it is associated with the task that the Observer is facing, as well as with the essence of the phenomenon under consideration, that is, observation is an activity aimed at.

On the basis of profayling technology lies visual psycho diagnostics. Visual psycho diagnostics is the identification (identification)of a person's psychological state on the basis of the Observer's perception of it from the outside [1, 7]. Perception is considered in detail in social psychology as part of the process of communication. In order for a person to reveal the process of perception, it is necessary to observe the features of the formation of the image of a person and the perception of his personality in the individual with whom he communicates.

Visual psycho diagnostics is a method of identifying a person's psychology based on external signs.

The main print sip, which relies on visual psycho diagnostics, is that the human psyche is manifested in its physical body. It is difficult to understand the psyche, but in the physical movements of the body one can quickly notice it [2, 171].

Visual psycho diagnostics is one of the new independent branches of psychology. The task of visual psycho diagnostics is an expression from facilitating the realization of the individual individuality and hidden potential of each person through the study of his "external"

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characterization and appearance in order to reveal the "internal" psychological structure of the individual.

The relevance of this problem lies in the fact that in the conditions of increasing the role and importance of the human being in the development of all social spheres, it is necessary to use the services of professional psychologists in solving the psychological problems of working with people. And fast adequate methodologies are important in finding solutions to these problems. Visual diagnostics allows you to save time during a period of rapid information.

No verbal psycho diagnostics-the identification (identification) of a person's psychological state on the basis of perception considered by the Observer. In other words, it is diagnostic without the use of any test or instrumental methods of collecting psychological information. Thus, the observer himself-is a psychometric instrument and, like any instrument, must be calibrated and adjusted in a certain way. It is such a setup that by the method of observation know the features of perception and collection of psychological information. It is known that observation is a perception that is primarily organized in a certain way, it is associated with the task that the Observer is facing, as well as with the essence of the phenomenon under consideration, that is, observation is an activity aimed at.

For the purpose of visual diagnostics of the personality psych type, the profayling method was used. The methodological basis of the method of profayling is precisely the unusual actions of people, some signs of their appearance, their behavior, the tone of speech, the tempo and other distinctive qualities of the messaging members. As an object of study of professors, the following can be recognized: mimics, gestures, specific features of behavior, psycholinguistic laws of speech, paralinguistic signs of verbal communication, etc.

Proceeding from the above, for a visual study of the psychotype of a person, it was found that profayling fully concentrated the object of study. The method proposed by A.Pavlov “visual diagnostics of the personality trait: based on the dominant 8” was used.

308 examiners from 18 to 62 years of age participated in the study as residents of Fergana region of different professions and ages.

In accordance with the instructions of A.Pavlov's method “visual diagnostics of the individuality of the individual: on the basis of the 8 dominant” proposed, the study used the methods of observation, interview, interview. In the course of the study, the behavior of the examiners was based on the observation and evaluation of criteria such as their wearing, mimicry, sign, speech.

This methodology is based on scientific research on the character characteristics of visual diagnostics of the personality trait. The naming of dominants is derived from the terms used in psychiatry, which rely on the terms that give a description of the individual's psychological deviations [3].

In the methodology, 8 is given the dominant (main, column character).

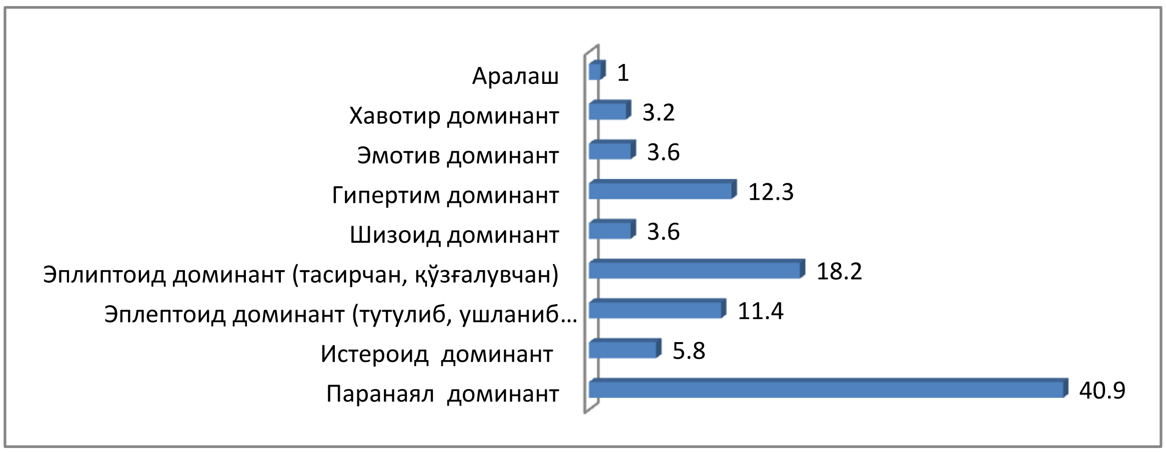
The manifestation of these dominates was collected on the basis of the main characteristics in the behavior of the examiners. Calculated by each criterion, the column dominant was determined. Based on the identified dominants, Table 1 was formulated, based on the total number of Examiners.

TABLE 1

№	Main, column character	Number of Examiners	%
1	Paronayal dominant (striving for the goal)	126	40,9
2	Isteroid dominant (demonstratively)	18	5,8
3	Epileptoid dominant (caught and caught)	35	11,4
4	Epileptoid dominant (impulsive, irritable)	56	18,2
5	Schizoid dominant (strange, unusual)	11	3,6
6	Gippertim dominant (life-loving)	38	12,3
7	Emotive dominant (sensitive)	11	3,6
8	Anxiety dominant (coward)	10	3,2
9	Mixed	3	1,0
Total:		**308**	**100**

1-table. Results of the method “visual diagnostics of the personality trait: based on the dominant 8”.

1-diagram



1-diagram. Results of the method “visual diagnostics of the personality trait: based on the dominant 8”.

As can be seen from the table and diagram, the most dominant representatives of the examiners are the paranoid dominant (goal-oriented) (40,9%), the epiloid dominant (impulsive, impulsive) on the 2nd place (18,2%), the hippo dominant (life-loving) on the third place (12,3%), the epiloid dominant (caught, caught) on the fourth place (11,4%), the hysteroid dominant (demonstrative) on the fifth the dominant representatives, who met at least in 5,8%), 6-7 places, were schizoid dominant (strange, unusual) and emotive dominant (sensitive) (3,6%) and anxiety (coward) (3,2%).

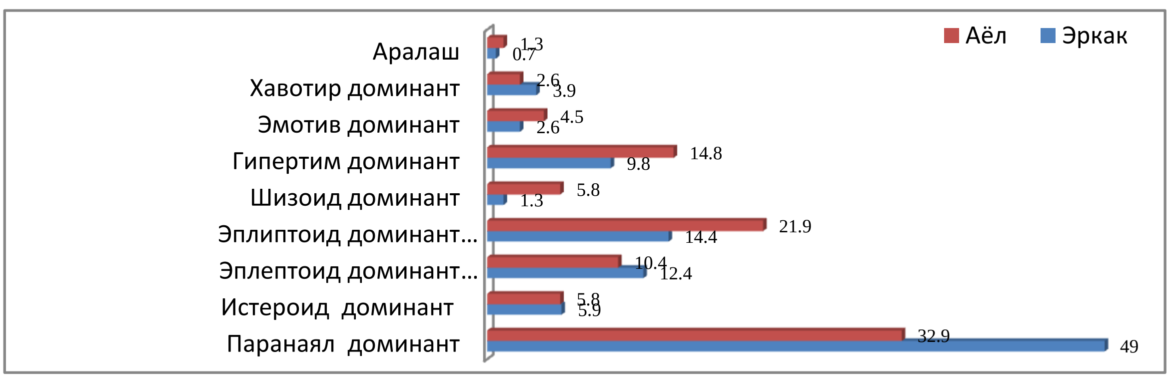
Sexual differences between the dominants inherent in the main predominant characters of the examiners participating in the study were determined. Table 2 shows the sex difference between the dominants typical of the main, superior characters.

TABLE 2

№	Main, column character	Women	Men	Women %	Men %	Distinction
1	Paronayal dominant (striving for the goal)	51	75	32,9	49,0	-16,1
2	Isteroid dominant (demonstratively)	9	9	5,8	5,9	-0,1
3	Epileptoid dominant (caught and caught)	16	19	10,3	12,4	-2,1
4	Epileptoid dominant (impulsive, irritable)	34	22	21,9	14,4	7,6
5	Schizoid dominant (strange, unusual)	9	2	5,8	1,3	4,5
6	Gippertim dominant (life-loving)	23	15	14,8	9,8	5
7	Emotive dominant (sensitive)	7	4	4,5	2,6	1,9
8	Anxiety dominant (coward)	4	6	2,6	3,9	-1,3
9	Mixed	2	1	1,3	0,7	0,6
Total:		155	153	100,0	100,0	

2-table Sex difference between the dominants, characteristic of the main dominant characters of the examiners

2-diagram



2-diagram. Sex difference between the dominants, characteristic of the main dominant characters of the examiners

We used the Wilcoxon(W) criterion to determine whether there is a sexual discrepancy between the results obtained by the method "visual diagnosis of personality specificity: based on 8 dominant".

According to the Vilkokson criterion, 3-th table was drawn.

TABLE 3

Main, column character	**Women**	**Men**	**Distinction**	**Difference moduli**	**Difference module color**	**Sign colors**
Isteroid dominant (demonstratively)	9	9	0	0		
Mixed	2	1	1	1	1	1
Anxiety dominant (coward)	4	6	-2	2	2	2
Emotive dominant (sensitive)	7	4	3	3	3,5	3,5
Epileptoid dominant (caught and caught)	16	19	-3	3	3,5	-3,5
Schizoid dominant (strange, unusual)	9	2	7	7	5	5
Gippertim dominant (life loving)	23	15	8	8	6	6
Epileptoid dominant (impulsive, irritable)	34	22	12	12	7	7
Paronayal dominant	51	75	-24	24	8	-8
Total:	155	153				**13,5**

3-table. The sex difference between the results obtained by the method "visual diagnosis of personality specificity: on the basis of 8 dominant" according to the Wilcoxon criterion.

Since the indicator we calculated was greater than the indicator (13,5) in the Vilkokson reliability table W=3, a statistically significant difference was not found with a confidence probability of 95% between the dominants of the individual (W=13,5; r>0,05). This means that in the case of external signs (visual psychodiagnostics), the behavior model of representatives of both sexes is manifested in the same way when determining the individual characteristics of the personality, that is, when determining its dominant.

CONCLUSION

Personality psych types were studied mainly using scale tests. The appearance of a person, his behavior manifested in certain situations, that is, the behavior model was poorly studied. Determination of personality type according to external signs was studied in accordance with the theories of Krechmer and Sheldon. Visual study of the dominant character of a person according to his external signs, mimicry, speech, gesture, manner of dressing requires a lot of scientific research.

The article identified the psychological and communicative aspects of a person without psychological tests, depending on his behavior, the manner of conducting a conversation and his appearance, the typology of the dominant personality.

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Based on the data recorded in the study, the need to take into account that when diagnosing the dominants of an individual, if necessary, the dominants were only strong characteristics of character, was evident. In most cases in life, an individual may encounter several dominants, but their manifestation may be ambiguous, since a person will have to perform several models of behavior.

Based on the methodology, the diagnose should pay attention to what model of behavior is appropriate for a particular psych type in a particular situation. To do this, in order to avoid an error assessment, it is necessary that the diagnose does not always ignore the deception of appearance. Therefore, the evaluation of the letter-action made in relation to the situation gives a more positive result.

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MOBILE ADHOC NETWORK ROUTING PROTOCOLS: PERFORMANCE EVALUATION & ASSESSMENT

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ABSTRACT

Mobile Adhoc Networks (MANETs) is a form of wireless networks that lack fixed infrastructure and centralized routers, as opposed to wired networks' routers or managed wireless networks' access points. One of the most difficult difficulties with MANETs is routing. The primary goal of routing algorithms is to construct efficient routes between nodes so that messages can be sent on time. Many routing protocols have been created to aid in the routing of MANETs. The aim of this study is to give a study on several popular MANET routing protocols, including OLSR, TORA and AODV. The goal of this study is to analyze MANET's routing protocol performances based on performance metrics such as data packet, overhead, delivery ratio, throughput, and end-point delay using the OPNET simulation program. We model a MANET in which all nodes receive FTP traffic from a single source (FTP server). As a result of this research, the results would also represent a case in which the MANET gets traffic from another network through a similar. According to our findings, OLSR dominated the network with the most routing traffic. TORA is the second, AODV third and DSR is the last. All protocols have a poor packet delivery ratio of up to 59 percent. This degradation is anticipated as a result of massive retransmissions in the *network caused by the use of TCP traffic. In terms of throughput and end-to-end latency, OLSR outperforms TORA, DSR and DSR.*

KEYWORDS: *Mobile Adhoc Network (MANETs), Evaluation, Routing Protocols, TORA, DSR, DSDV, AODV, OLS, Overhead, Data Packet Latency, Throughput.*

INTRODUCTION

1.0 BACKGROUND TO THE STUDY

MANET is an abbreviation for Mobile Ad hoc Network. MANET is a kind of wireless network with no infrastructure. A MANET might be made up of only fixed nodes or combination mobile and fixed nodes. The nodes may relate with one another randomly, resulting in unpredictable topologies. They serve as routers as well as hosts. Because mobile routers can self-configure, they are ideal for supplying communication to disaster-stricken areas with no conferences, infrastructure, or rescue operations and urgent situational search where a network link may be needed. The MA-NET working group was formed within IETF as a result of the requirement for mobility in wireless networks.

MANET protocols do not yet have a fully established Internet standard, despite years of research. Experimental Request For Comments (RFCs) have only been identified after 2003. (Misra and Mandal, 2005). There are indications that questions about implementation and deployment of the protocols remain unaddressed at this time, but the proposed algorithms have been classified as a trial technology with a high likelihood of becoming a standard (Misra and Mandal, 2005). Since then, aggressive research on Temporally Ordered Routing Algorithm, Dynamic Source Routing, Optimized Link State Routing, and Ad hoc On-Demand Distance Vector and other topics has persisted.

The major challenges in MANETs are: lack of central authority, limited power and the constant need to find a proper route due to the network's high mobility and those nodes that leave and join at any time (Tuteja, Gujral, and Thalia, 2010).

Despite the numerous advantages of MANETs, some MANET’s characteristics, such as limited bandwidth, dynamic topology, low battery capacity, high bit error rate (BER) and poor physical security have limited their use (Istikmal, Leanna, and Rahmat, 2013).

Because of the unique properties that distinguish MANETs from traditional networks, they are particularly vulnerable to specific performance concerns. Not only do you have to think about the challenges that effect a more traditional network, but you also have to think about node movement (continual changes in topology), power conservation and restricted bandwidth. Because the radio equipment at the nodes may be heterogeneous, certain nodes may be more sensitive to interference from diverse sources, resulting in varied radio ranges for different nodes, link unidirectionality is especially critical for MANETs [Chun, Qin, and Lin, 2000].

1.1 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

- Various routing protocols have been created for MANETs, but each of them has different attributes and performances, necessitating the evaluation of several routing protocols to decide which one is ideal for Mobile Adhoc Networks.

- The elements that influence the performance of MANET routing protocols are also addressed in this work.

1.2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The aim of this work is to analyze the performance of MANET routing protocols using simulation software called OPNET based on performance metrics such as data packet delivery ratio, throughput, overhead and end-to-end delay.

Objectives are:

- To compare these protocols, AODV, TORA, OLSR and DSR, in terms of performance measures such as data packet delivery ratio, throughput, overhead and end-to-end latency.
- To assess the behavior of various protocols when they are implemented in a network.
- To send TCP (FTP) traffic from all sources to the same destination.

2.0 RELATED WORK

The performance of DSR, AODV, TORA, and DSDV is compared using the NS2 platform in (Vahid and Koorush, 2006), and it is resolved that AODV beats DSR and TORA. Another investigation on the performance of a basic link 5 state protocol, DSR and AODV, was undertaken in (Bertocchi, Mazzini, and Zorzi, 2003). When the network load is mild, the authors conclude that DSR and AODV perform well, whereas link state performs better than reactive protocols when traffic load is high. The authors of (Amr, Mohamed, and Mohamed, 2006) examine DSDV and DSR to see how they function in a real-world simulation environment.

Tuteja et al. (2010) examined the performance of the AODV, DSR and DSDV routing protocols in three scenarios: changing node mobility, changing data packet size and changing packet sending time interval. Their findings revealed that the DSDV protocol, when compared to the AODV and DSR protocols, was slower in terms of throughput. In terms of the average end-to-end delay, DSR performs better than AODV. Furthermore, the authors state that when node mobility increases, the performance of all evaluated protocols decreases. However, they only employed one topology size of 25 nodes in their experiment.

Gupta and Kumar (2015) used a simulation experiment to evaluate and analyze the performance of DSR, DSDV, and AODV. They discovered that DSR perform better the other protocols because it receives more packets and loses fewer when compared to AODV and DSDV. However, because the authors' simulation was based solely on a topology of 100 nodes, their conclusions would have been more consistent if more various topology sizes had been studied.

Araghi et al. (2013) compared AODV, DSR, and AOMDV performance. In big networks (networks with a large number of nodes), AODV and AOMDV beat DSR, whereas DSR performs better than them in small networks. The authors also mentioned that the network size and other circumstances such as node mobility play a role in determining the best protocol for better routing. The researchers tested topologies with 6, 10, 15, and 20 mobile nodes. If they used topologies of different sizes, their results would be clearer.

Dhakal et al. (2013) looked into the performance of the AODV and DSR. They discovered that DSR performed better in small networks with little mobility, whereas AODV performed better in big networks with high mobility and node density.

Rathod and Dongre (2017), compared the throughput, packet delivery ratio, delay and routing overhead of three routing protocols: AOMDV, EVSM and AODV. The EVSM surpasses the other protocols in terms of delay, throughput and packet delivery, but it produces more routing over-heads, according to their findings. In terms of routing overheads, the AODV surpasses the others by causing the least amount of overheads when compared to the other protocols. More routing overheads, on the other hand, should result in longer delays and higher costs.

Misra and Mandal (2005) use the Glomosim simulator to evaluate the performance of on-demand protocols AODV and DSR (The GloMoSim Simulator, 2008). The authors reach an intriguing conclusion about the procedures' performance. They conclude that when data is sent from distinct sources to multiple destinations and AODV performs better than DSR. The moment traffic is sent from source to destination end, it was concluded there was significance decrease experienced by AODV in terms of packet latency. They acknowledge that this may cause issues when utilizing popular gateways, and they provide various techniques to lessen this effect. In this study, we examine a similar situation in which MANET nodes relay traffic to a shared destination. We have no intention of disputing or agreeing with the authors' conclusion because we are running the simulations in diverse conditions. We, on the other hand, take our own inferences from the circumstances.

3.0 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This study was carried out with the aid of simulation software known as OPNET. OLS, DSR TORA and AODV protocol performance was tested using packet delay, routing overhead, delivery ratio and throughput. Scripts in tool command language (TCL) were built to mimic traffic patterns, as well as to build trace files and the network animator, for the protocols being examined. To compute the performance measures of the protocols, AWK scripts were built to analyze the trace files. There is possibility of using simulation tools with permission for changes in testing parameters with no added cost in resources and money. The simulation can be done in a shortest time but much time is required during testing.

4.0 DISCUSSION AND RESULT

The performance is simulated in a dynamic network environment. We investigated the network's routing overhead. The packet end-to-end delay, network performance and packet delivery ratio are then examined. We established the parameters. In this report, we gathered global statistics for the whole network and show average values. With greater traffic sources, such as 50 nodes, we were unable to obtain statistics for TORA. Because TORA has a difficulty with counting to infinity, it works best with a progressive injection of traffic. At the start of our simulations, all of the traffic sources were operational. During the simulations, this caused TORA to run out of computer memory.

4.1 SIMULATION MODELLING

When building a network, the initial step is to construct a blank situation. The start-up wizard is used to do this. This brings up a project editor workspace where you can work on network design. Designing can be done manually or automatically. It can be done either automatically with rapid configuration or manually with dragging things from the object palette into the project editor area. If the user's needs are met, predefined frameworks can also be imported. Wireless networks, on the other hand, cannot be developed by importing frameworks. Nodes must be set-

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up after the network has been designed. Configuration can either be done manually or with the use of pre-defined parameters.

4.2 STATISTICS/RESULTS VIEW

In OPNET, there are two sorts of statistics that can be collected: Global statistics and Object statistics. Global statistics are gathered from all nodes in the network, whereas object statistics are gathered from individual nodes. Run the simulation to record the statistics once the desired statistics have been chosen. The collected findings are seen and analyzed after the simulation is completed. We do this by right-clicking on the editor (project) workspace and selecting 'View Results,' or by going to 'DES', 'Results,' and then 'View Results.' Following that, a results browser appears, as seen below.

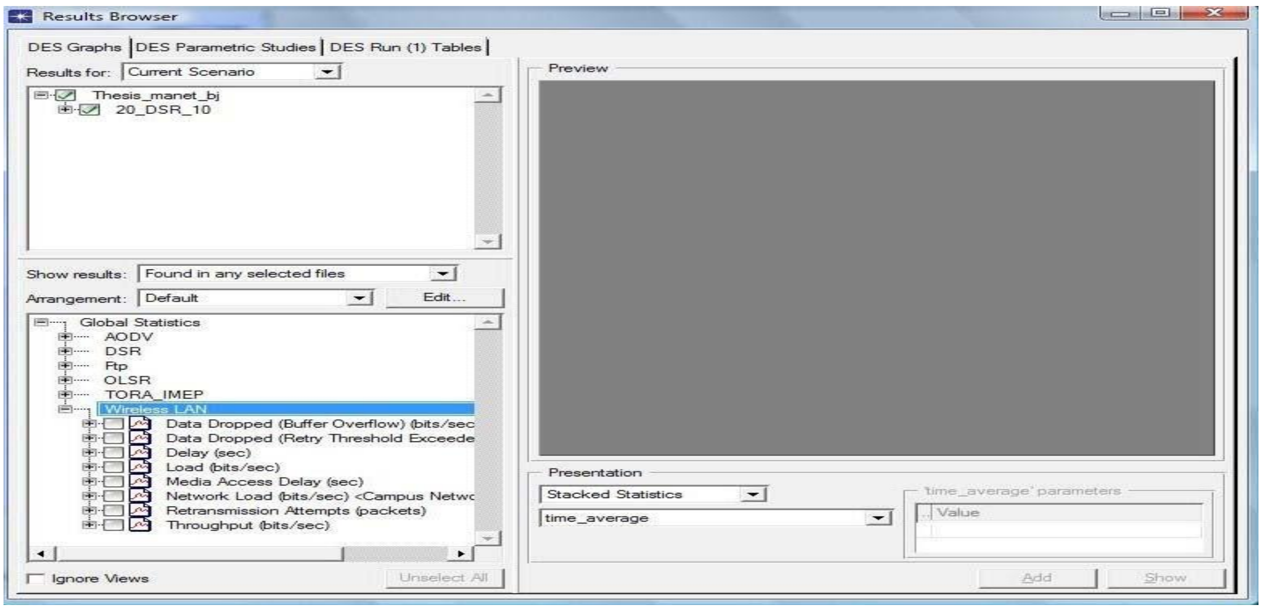

FIG 4.2: OPNET RESULT BROWSER

The simulations are classified into 6 steps as follows:

• Step I – average speed and low load, with 5 movable nodes traveling at a constant 10 m/s

• Step II - High speed and low load, with 5 nodes moving at 28 m/s.

• Step III – Average speed and Average load, with 20 nodes moving at 10 m/s.

• Step IV - High speed and medium load, with 20 nodes moving at 28 m/s.

• Step V – Average speed AND High load, with 20 nodes moving at 28 m/s.

• Step VI – High speed and heavy load, with 50 nodes moving at a constant 28 m/s

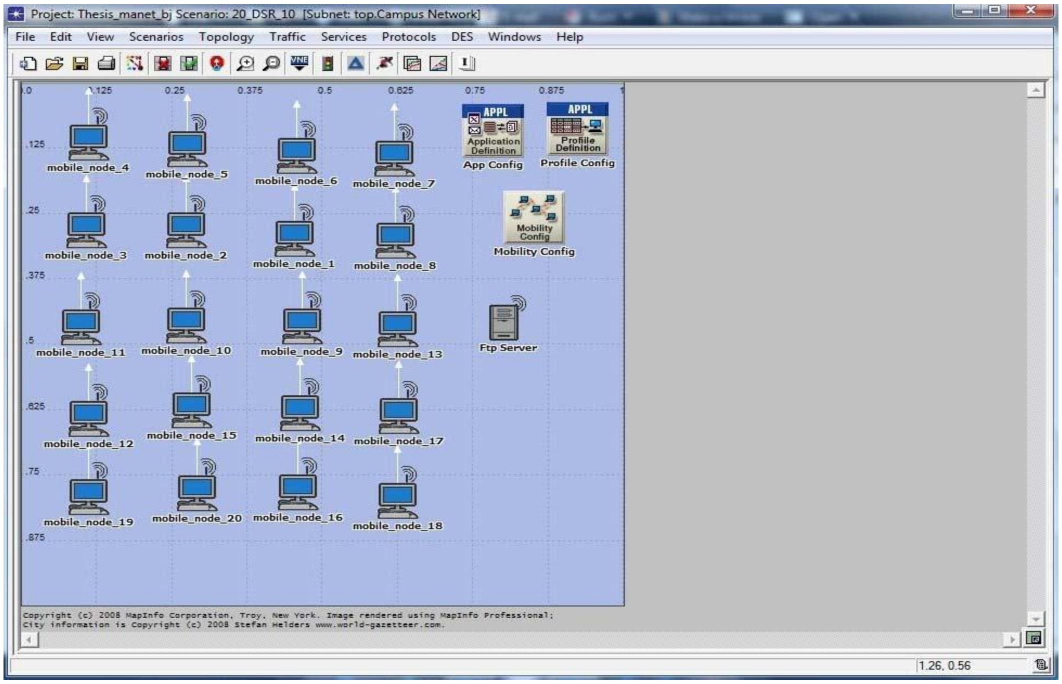

FIG 4.3: SIMULATION SETUP

4.3 SIMULATION SETUP

In our simulations, we used OPNET Modeller 14.5 software. Fig. 4.3 depicts a simulation setup for a scenario with 20 nodes and mobile nodes traveling at a 10 m/s pace. Appendix A has a systematic procedure for the simulations, as well as a guidance for readers who want to follow along with the simulations. The important parameters for the simulations are provided in this section.

4.4 RESULT ANALYSIS

Routing Overhead

We can see from the findings in Figure 4.4 that OLSR transmits the most traffic to the network, TORA is the next and followed by AODV and the last one is DSR, which sends the lowest amount of routing traffic. This discovery holds true for all of the scenarios examined, which include a mix of 5, 20, and 50 traffic sources flowing at constant speeds of 10 and 28 m/s. As a result, DSR outperforms OLSR, TORA, and AODV in terms of routing overhead since it transmits the smallest traffic to the network. As a result, DSR would outperform every other protocol in low-resource networks.

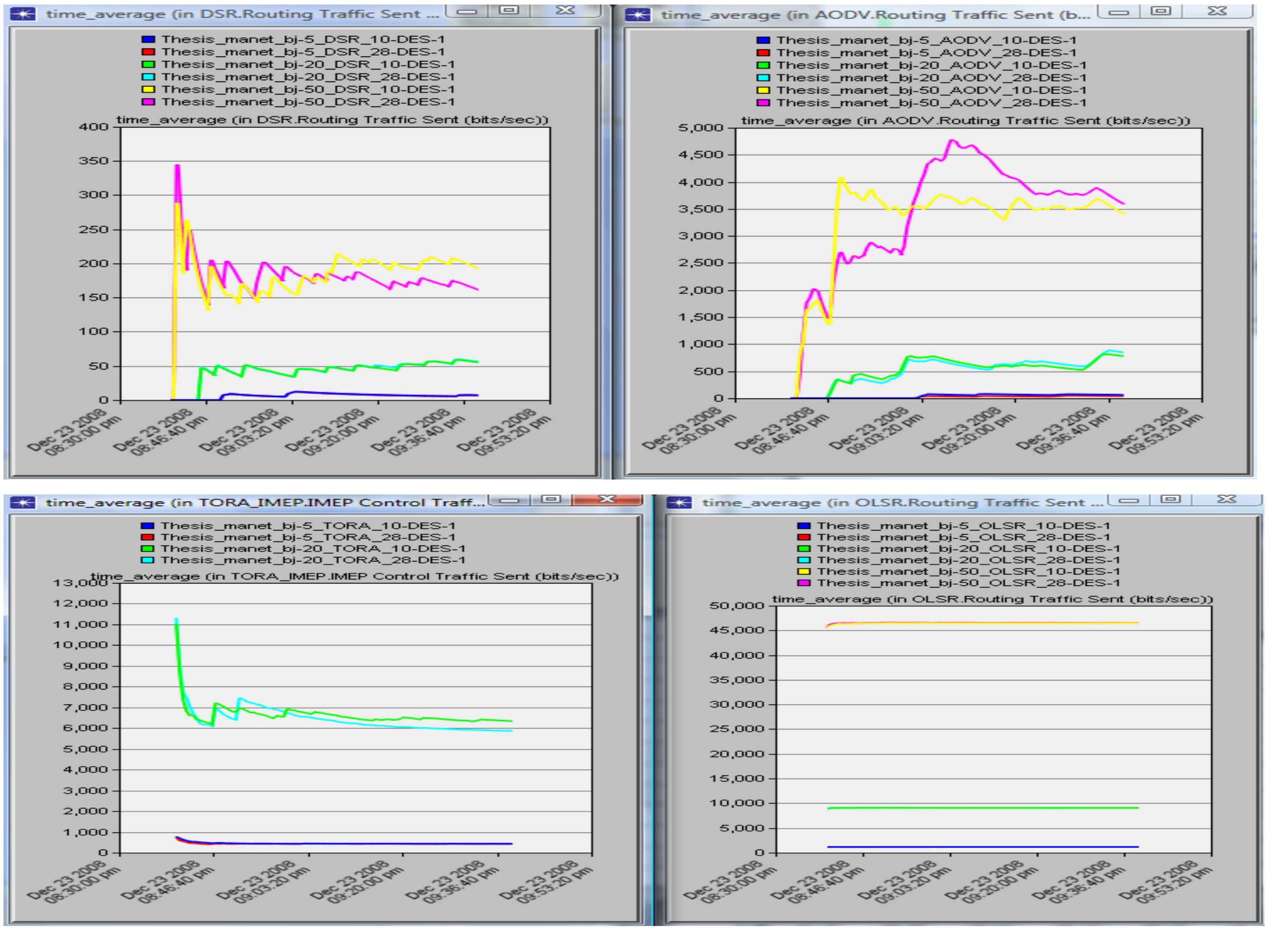

FIG 4.4: ROUTING OVERHEAD IN DSR, AODV, TORA & OLSR

5.0 CONCLUSION

We used simulations in this study to examine and compare routing protocols based on performance measures such overhead, throughput, data packet delivery ratio, and end-to-end delay. The MANET routing protocols under investigation include OLSR, DSR, TORA, and AODV, which comprise two proactive and two reactive protocols.We used TCP (FTP) for traffic transmission and made sure that all sources sent traffic to the same destination. The packet delivery ratios for the four protocols were all around 50%, but UDP would have a higher ratio.For packet latency and throughput, OLSR outperforms AODV, TORA, and DSR. When used in limited mobility and high load networks, OLSR performs better than all in packet latency. In terms of routing overhead, OLSR has the worst performance. As a result, it's ideal for high-capacity networks. OLSR is unsuitable for low-capacity networks due to the heavy routing traffic required to discover and maintain routes. Finally, we conclude that no particular protocol outperforms others in terms of total performance. A protocol can only improve in one of the metrics. In high-capacity links, proactive protocols function well, but reactive protocols perform better in low-capacity networks.

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DIFFERENTIATING DISCOURSE AND TEXT ON THE BASIS OF THE INTEGRATIONAL APPROACH

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ABSTRACT

This article provides criteria of differentiating discourse and text on the basis of the integrational approach. Discourse is viewed as ainter-subject process of interaction of minds aimed at constructing language signs, while text is considered as a stimulus for such interaction. It also deals with the views of famous linguists and studies the discourse and the text in broad understanding, particularly as psychological and philosophical phenomena. Additionally, it studies these two "unidentified objects" from the point of view of an integrationist, and defines as there is no single system of linguistic symbols sitting motionless in the mind the area of linguistic, neatly divided into departments, and the use of language consists in creatively endowing certain phenomena with semiotic significance in order to carry out meaningful operations over the world in accordance with the needs of a continuous stream of unique communicative situations in real time.

KEYWORDS: *Discourse, Structural, Functional (Situational, Semiotic) And Integrational Approach, Text, Interaction Of Minds, "Unidentified Objects", Phenomena, Single System, Communicants, "Miraculous Transformation".*

INTRODUCTION

Despite hundreds of definitions and dozens of monographs devoted to the problem differentiation of discourse and text, these two opposed to each other phenomena in many ways continue to remain "unidentified objects." In the overwhelming majority of cases, linguists work with written texts (fiction, journalistic, newspaper, scientific, business, etc.). And each time, raising the text analysis object torank of discourse, the linguist has difficulty trying to find a justification for this "miraculous transformation."

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Apparently, the reason for this state of affairs lies in the fact that the dichotomies that have become established in modern linguistic studios, used to distinguish between text and discourse, do not affect the nuclear features of the corresponding concepts that reflect the nature of the phenomena under consideration. This leads to the fact that the problem of criteria for delimiting text and discourse does not lose its relevance. Fundamentally new methodological foundations for solving the problem are offered by the currently actively developing integration theory of language, which determines the purpose of our article - to establish the grounds for distinguishing between discourse and text from the standpoint of an integration approach.

The criteria for delimiting text and discourse differ depending on from what methodological positions - formal or functional - the discourse is defined.

Formal and functional approaches differ in the nature of the rationale, i.e. connection of the essence with its ontological foundations [32, p. 198]: the structural representation of the language in the form of levels is substantiated by the constituents of these levels, and the functional - by the ways of interaction between units performing a certain functional role and the context [32, p. 198].

Because of this, the inherently functional relationship of language to the world indiscourse is not given, static [18, p. 142]; “It is constantly being created and supported by communicants, since it performs a certain function” [32, p. 205], and this function varies depending on the context of the discourse.

The notion of context is the main subject of controversy between the formalists and functionalists. In the formal approach, the context is limited to other linguistic units, and in the functional approach, it includes the mental and social “life world” of the communicants [18, p. 140].

The formal idea of discourse as a “language above the sentence or the clause” [35, p. 1]) is realized in such definitions: “Discourse <...> will mean two or several sentences that are with each other in a semantic connection ”[11, p. 10]; “Discourse is a text of coherent speech, consisting of a sequence communicative units of the language, exceeding the volume of a simple sentence, which is in a semantic connection, expressed by linguistic means ”[5, p. 19].

Such an interpretation gives rise to oppositions written text :: oral discourse, monologue text :: dialogical discourse, which, however, are easily overcome whena deeper insight into the essence of the analyzed phenomena. The first opposition is simplified, since it reduces the entire volume of the concepts under consideration to two forms of linguistic activity, and the second is conditional, since any speech activity, including monologue, is dialogical in nature, as, in fact, both language and consciousness [2, p. 303-306].

With the functional approach, discourse is interpreted broadly, summing up everything that is said or written under this concept ([3, p. 3]; see also [7, pp. 225-227]). In other words, discourse is interpreted as speech activity, which is realized in written, oral (dialogical, polylogical, monological) or paralinguistic form, and directly given to the researcher in the form of linguistic material (for L.V. Shcherba) in sound, graphic or electronic representation.

Such a broad understanding of discourse is quite common in linguistics and is the norm in psychology and philosophy [22, p. 20-21]. In this case, the text is understood as “linguistic material fixed on one or another material medium with the help of descriptive writing (usually phonographic or ideographic)" [4, p. 5-6].

However, the functional direction of discourse analysis is heterogeneous, which allows D. Shifrin to divide it into two approaches: "moderate" and "extreme" [34, p. 1-2].

A moderate approach is aimed at studying the functions of a linguistic sign in a wide socio-cultural context, as a result of which it is also called situational [22, p. 22-23]. Extreme approach considers discourse as social practices of linguistic and non-linguistic nature, which are based on ideology or cultural differences [34, p. 1-2], and is called semiotic [18, p. 141].

A narrow version of the situational interpretation of discourse as any use of language ("the study of discourse is the study of any aspect of language use" [31, p. 65]; "the analysis of discourse is necessarily the analysis of language in use" [30, c. 1]) forms the basis for distinguishing a sentence as a unit of text and an utterance as a unit of discourse; see for example:

"A proposal is a common structural element for us. The statement combines both the sentence itself and the social context of its use. At the highest level, the same relationship is repeated in the text and discourse"[21, p. 75]. This distinction leads to the dichotomy of discourse-as-process :: text-as-product:

"Discourse is a broader concept, the text is. Discourse is both a process of linguistic activity and its result (= text) "[26, p. 307]. Such an interpretation of u1074 entails the opposition of discourse and text in terms of functionality:: structure, dynamism :: static, actuality :: virtuality. These dichotomies list the characteristics of the phenomena under consideration, but do not reveal their constitutive signs, the absence of which would turn them into entities of a different order.

The actual situational interpretation of discourse manifests itself in taking into account the social, psychological and cultural factors of the situational context of communication. Discourse and text are differentiated here on the basis of the concept of a situation. Discourse is considered as "text plus situation", and text, respectively, as "discourse minus situation" [33]. This package implicitly contained in many similar definitions: "Discourse is the unity and interaction of a text and non-linguistic conditions and means of its implementation" [6, p. 183]; "discourse is verbalized speech-thinking activity, understood as a set of process and result and possessing both linguistic and extralinguistic plans" [14, p. 113]; "We define discourse as an integral phenomenon, as a thought-communicative activity, which appears as a set of process and result and includes extralinguistic and linguistic aspects proper; in the latter, in addition to the text, we highlight the presupposition and context (pragmatic, social, cognitive), which determines the choice of linguistic means "[28, p. 37]. A similar understanding is reflected in the "Linguistic Encyclopedic Dictionary" by N.D. Arutyunova, who interprets the discourse as "A coherent text in conjunction with extralinguistic - pragmatic, socio-cultural, psychological and other factors" [29, p. 136]. Within the framework of the functional approach, there is also a slightly different interpretation of the connection between text and discourse. So, M. Ya. Dymarsky sees discourse as "a way of transmitting information, not a means of accumulating and multiplying it; discourse is not a carrier of information "[8, p. 40], and it is in this that he sees its difference from the text.

This understanding comes into contact with the concept of Chiang Kim Bao, based onmethodology of the Eastern linguistic school. Discourse and text are presented here as the interpenetration of two opposite sides of one essence - yin and yang, where the text is a potential (yin), and discourse is the realization of this potential in speech activity (yang). This takes into account all linguistic and extralinguistic factors, participating in the organization and functioning of the text as a means of verbal communication, and it is also argued that both the text and discourse have such characteristics as linearity and volume [27, p. 3-7].

Developing the provisions of the yin-yang concept and starting, in particular, from the provisions on the volume and linearity of the text and discourse, Yu. Prokhorov defines discourse and text using the geometric concept of a figure as a set that can be represented from a finite number of points, lines or surfaces.

In the interpretation of the researcher, real communication contains three “non-merged, but also indissoluble components”: materialthe figure of communication - reality as a set of material conditions for the implementation of communication; an extroverted figure of communication - discourse as a set of verbal forms of the practice of organizing and formalizing the content of communication; as well as an introverted figure of communication - a text as a set of rules for linguistic and extra linguistic organization of the content of communication of representatives of a certain linguocultural community [22, p. 34-35].

The fundamental difference between these concepts from other functional theories is manifested in the fact that the text is presented here not as a material medium, but rather as an information base, on the basis of which a discursive interaction of subjects is possible. It must be admitted that the texts do provide information about the world. However, the data of cognitive and psycholinguistics suggests that “the set of rules for the linguistic and extra linguistic organization of the communication content of representatives of a certain linguocultural community” is not manifested in consciousness in the formtexts, but in the form of structured, hierarchically organized units of information.

Cognitivists represent information structures as a hierarchy of a database, including the concept sphere (all analyzed conceptual space) → domain (information node within the concept sphere) → parcel (node within a domain) → concept (constituent of a parcel denoted by a separate word or other linguistic unit). The database model is served as a frame as a structure concentrating information in the nodes (slots) and relational arcs connecting these nodes and “permeated with propositions” [9, p. five]. Psycholinguists use the concept of an information base as an extremely complex system of “multi-tiered multiply intersecting fields, with the help of which, more or less complete readiness for use in activities, versatile information about objects and phenomena of the surrounding world, about their properties and relationships, about their assessment by an individual is ordered and stored. etc., as about the features of the verbal units designating them ”[10, p. 428]. Basic unit information base is a concept, and access to the base is carried out using a word - the name of the concept. When the first word of a new message is perceived, not prepared by the context or situation, the individual's previous experience determines a certain angle of view for establishing a connection between the heard or read word form and stored in memory with information - an internal context (perceptual-cognitive-affective), which correlates with an external context (textual - verbal or situational) [ibid, p. 419-436]. With all the discrepancies, linguists of both the cognitive and psychological directions give the role of the basic unit of structured knowledge, which makes it possible to connect meaning with a unit of language that verbalizes it in a text / discourse, a concept. From the standpoint of the semiotic approach, the context of the discourse is understood in the socio-ideological sense. It includes the power relations, political views and beliefs of the communicants. The focus of researchers' attention is on “discursive practices” as tendencies in the use of similar in function, alternative linguistic means of expressing a certain ideological meaning [18, p. 144]. A semiotic interpretation of the discourse is offered by Yu.S. Stepanov: “Discourse is“ language in language, ”but presented as a special social reality. Discourse does not really exist in the form of its grammar and its lexicon, as a language simply does. Discourse exists primarily and mainly in texts, but those that are followed by a special grammar, a special lexicon, special rules of word use and syntax, a special semantics - ultimately - a special world ”[24, p. 676].

The semiotic approach easily fits into the formula “style plus ideology” [18, p. 144], which undoubtedly reflects the essence of the matter, but does not in the least help the solution of the problem of the criteria for distinguishing between text and discourse, and even vice versa. The identification of discourse with style brings us back to doubts about the need to introduce the concept of “discourse” in the presence of the concept of “style” (for a solution to the problem, see [23, pp. 30-31]).

It seems that the methodology integrative approach to the study of language, cognitive in essence and activity-based in the style of thinking, which radically changes the traditional (representational) ideas about the subject of linguistics [1; 12; 13; 15; 19; 25].

Representatives of the integration theory of language understand a linguistic sign as a material entity, a priori given to the consciousness of the subject through the organs of sensory perception. The only difference between a linguistic sign and another material entity is that its source is the consciousness of another subject. This circumstance necessarily presupposes interaction between subjects (or rather, their consciousnesses). Several important circumstances follow from this. First, since the meaning never leaves consciousness and does not constitute parts of the material body of the sign (M.V.Nikitin wrote about this back in 1988 [20, p. 16]), its transfer from subject to subject in a finished form is impossible. Receiving the form by the listener / reader takes place, but “receiving” the meaning does not [1, p. 167]. Secondly, since u1079 signs do not carry meaning (at any level of unity of form and content of a sign does not exist), but induce identical or similar informational states in the minds of the sender and the perceiver [17, p. 119], “understanding” becomes possible due to the attainment by the consciousness of the perceiving subject of a state similar to the state of the subject-sender of the sign. “Understanding the content of the mark is a description <…> states of the one who describes ”[16, p. 169]. The basis for “understanding” the content of a sign is the phenomenological property of intersubjectivity inherent in the subject as a social being, i.e. the ability to separate mental and emotional states. “More complex states of the sender of a message correspond to sets of states, which, in turn, correspond to the meanings of individual words included in the message (text). Thus, the resulting state arises and constantly acts in the course of communication, which is expediently called discourse ”[1, p. 162]. The stated provisions lead to the understanding of a linguistic sign as a form filled with meaning only in the process of direct verbal and mental interactive interaction of subjects (or rather their minds) “in the universe of intersubject discourse as part of the material world” [12, p. 153]. “From the point of view of an integrationist, there is no single system of linguistic symbols sitting motionless in the mind <...>the area of linguistic, neatly divided into departments, and the use of language consists in creatively endowing certain phenomena with semiotic significance in order to carry out meaningful operations over the world in accordance with the needs of a continuous stream of unique communicative situations in real time”[15, p. 115].

Discourse, accordingly, is understood not simply as an activity / interaction in everything variety of social contexts, but as a mental process of interactive interaction of consciousnesses, aimed at the construction of linguistic signs. This understanding actually solves the problem of differentiating between text and discourse. The proposed interpretation of the text and discourse does not deny, but only confirms the existence of differences between them, recorded in terms of the above dichotomies, but at the same time gives a fundamentally different interpretation of the essence of these phenomena. The presence of a text as a material object, which differs from another material object only in that it is a product of the activity of human consciousness, is the main condition for the emergence of discourse. Discourse is born at the moment when the text falls into the area of attention of the interpreter, who is taken for reading or listening to the text in real life time. Getting into the interpreter's area of attention, the text stimulates in his consciousness states similar to the states of the sender, which gives rise to similar meanings and associations. At this moment, there is an interactive interaction of two consciousnesses: the subject, closed in the horse of his own consciousness on himself [17, p. 124], gains access to the consciousness of another the subject through the interpretation of his states, captured in the text. As a result of the interactive interaction of two consciousnesses, the forms of linguistic expressions of the text are filled with meaning, and the process of interaction itself is discourse.

We see the prospects of work in the use of the obtained conclusions in further research of text and discourse.

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ABOUT SOME VERSIONS OF "HORSE" COMPONENT PROVERBS IN "DIVANU LUGATI-T-TURK" IN MODERN TURKIC LANGUAGES

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ABSTRACT

Language is the foundation of culture. Information about the cultural values of the past is passed on to future generations through language. In this sense, language can be described as "a material and spiritual bridge that transmits spiritual values to future generations." The capabilities of each language are determined by its vocabulary. Proverbs are one of the ways to increase the vocabulary. They are the verbal forms of our worldview, values, traditions and beliefs. Proverbs reflect the centuries-old experience, judgments and recommendations of the nations. Proverbs play an important role in the formation and perpetuation of spiritual values. It is no coincidence that proverbs are described as "the historical memory of society." Experts note that the word "horse", which has been used since ancient Turkic times, first appeared in the Orkhon monuments. There are many proverbs which contain "horse" component in "Divanulugati-t-turk" written by Mahmud Kashgari. These proverbs are still being used in various variants in Turkic languages. The article describes this issue.

KEYWORDS: *Mahmud Kashgari, "Divan-U Lugati-T-Turk", Proverb, Horse, Component, Turkic Languages, Variant.*

INTRODUCTION

LITERATURE REVIEW

"Divan-u lugati-t-turk" has always been in the spotlight of scholars around the world. It is difficult to list all the scientific research devoted to the study of this work. The work has been studied from the point of view of various branches of science. Research on ancient Turkic proverbs began when this book was discovered. Although AbduraufFitrat was the first Uzbek scholar to conduct research on “Divan-u lugati-t-turk”[1], a full translation of the work was published by SalihMutallibov in 1961-1963[2]. In 2017, the manuscript of this book was published by KasimjonSodiqov[3]. It is worth noting that in the scientific work devoted to the study of proverbs in the work, proverbs are studied from different aspects[4].

The works of Nikolay Baskakov, Andrey Kononov, ErgashFozilov, GulomKarimov, ZeynepKorkmaz, Ahmet BijanErjilasun, ZiyadAkkoyunlu, Kemal Eraslan, TunjerGulensoy, Naskali-GursoyEmine, Ramiz Asker, TimurKojaoglu, Gencan Tahir Nejat, O ZkulChobanoglu, GurerGulsevin, Demir Jalal, AytachAyfer, EkerSuer, ErkinEmet, AkarturkKarahan, Mehmet VefaNalbant, Mehmet Olmez, SaimSakaoglu, AlimjanInayet, KarligashKadasheva, ZubeydaBiktagirova and Aziz Merhan also provided a detailed analysis of the “Divan-u lugati-t-turk”.

METHODOLOGY

Although much research has been done on the “Divan-u lugati-t-turk”, the proverbs with the "horse" component in the work and their variants in modern Turkic languages have not been studied comparatively. This is the scientific novelty of our research. The Turkic people, who have a common language, history, religion, culture, lifestyle and spiritual values, have become more and more distant from each other. Socio-political factors have also changed our language and literature. There were used comparative, comparative-historical and statistical analysis methods in our research, in order to determine in which Turkic nations’ proverbs with “horse” component survived, that are written in the first reliable turkic source “Divanulugati-t-turk”.

RESULTS

Uzbek and Turkish editions of “Divan-u lugati-t-turk”were studied. It was found that there are22 proverbs with a “horse” component in the work. Versions of these articles in Uzbek, Kazakh, Turkmen, Uyghur, Turkish, Azerbaijani, Kyrgyz, Tatar, Gagauz, Tuva, Altai, Yakut, and Khakas languages were compared.

INTRODUCTION

The proverbs of the Turkic peoples also reflect the ideas about the animals that played an important role in their lives. In such proverbs, which are used in their own meaning and in a figurative meaning, important information about the life of society and human relations, social judgments, moral criteria is expressed in a unique way. The horse ranks first on the list of animals that are important in the life of the Turkic peoples. The Turkic peoples rode long distances with their horses, took part in battles, and had happy and sad days. The horse is one of the most frequently mentioned animals in the proverbs of the Turkic peoples, who regarded the horse as a dear friend, as a weapon, and as a beloved companion.

Experts have noted the occurrence of two proverbs in the inscriptions, which are the oldest written monuments of the Turkic language. “16-17 proverbs from the first half of the 10th century, written in Gokturk letters on paper, 24 lines, are kept in the British Library under the number 8212 / 78-79”. (Ercilasun, 2020:52)

Mahmud Kashgari's “Divanulugati-t-turk” contains many concepts related to the horse, as its meat, milk and skin were also used, which served as a weapon and tools for work for the Turkic people. There are also many words that describe the color, age, sex, gait, characteristics, saddle, care, and nutrition of the horse. Proverbs with the "horse" component are actively used in modern Turkic languages. It is especially important to note that there are many Turkmen, Turkish, Kazakh, Kyrgyz, Uzbek, Tatar, and Gagauz proverbs with a "horse" component.

THE PROVERBS WITH "HORSE" COMPONENT IN "DIVANU LUGATI-T-TURK"

There are different opinions about the number of proverbs in "Divanulugati-t-turk" among scientists. According to Turkish scholar Ahmet BijanErcilasun, Divanulugati-t-turk" contains 304 proverbs, including repetitive ones. 26 proverbs were repeated twice, 6 proverbs were repeated three times, and the number of proverbs in the "Divanulugati-t-turk" is 266, excluding repetitions. (Ercilasun, 2020:53)

Information about nature is provided in Part A of Matthew Cousin's International Proverbs System. The elements of Nature are in A1; animals, human-animal relations are in A2; weather and calendar topics are in section A3. (Ercilasun, 2020: 209) This shows that things and events that are important in people's lives are also reflected in proverbs.

"The most useful animal is the horse. From ancient times the horse has been a friend of man, a companion in battle, and in the traditional way of life - even today it is an animal, a carrier, and sometimes an animal that can be eaten with milk and meat. For this reason, pastures are still considered a source of wealth. Many qualities of the horse are reflected in proverbs. A well-bred horse is like a good and strong man"[5].(Kirişçioğlu, 2007:76) There can be seen 22 proverbs with "horse" component in "Divanu lugati-t-turk".

1. Куш қанатїн, ӭр атїн. (The bird with wing, the man with horse)[6]. This proverb is in Uzbek *Ot – yigitning qanoti(Horse is the wing of man); Osh − odamning quvvati, ot − odamning qanoti(Pilaf is the power of man, horse is the wing of man); Oti borning – qanoti bor(The man who has a horse has a wing); Otsiz er – qanotsiz qush(The man who doesn't have a horse is like a bird without a wing); Ot bitdi – qanot bitdi(You will be winged when you have a horse);* in Turkish *Kuş kanadını, er atını sever; Kuş kanadıyla, er atıyla;* in Turkmen *Attır yiğidin yoldaşı; Atı barın ganatı bar; At yigide ganat; halı gıza; Atı barıñ ganadı bar, oğlı barıñ dövleti; Guş ganadı, yigid atı bilen; Atım bar ganatım bar, atım bar nä gamım bar; in Uyghur At er kişige ḳanat; Er ḳanatı – at; Er ḳanatı – dost; Erniŋ ḳanatı at; Attın ḳalsan yat; Yaḫşı at oğulga ḳanat; Yaḫşı at er ḳanatı, Yahşı er el (ḳanatı); Yahşı at erge ḳanat; in KyrgyzAt erdin kanatı; in KazakhAt adamdıŋ qanatı, as adamdıŋ quvatı; Yer qanatı – at; in TatarAtsız ir, ḳanatsız ḳoş; İr ḳanatı at; İr yuldaşı at.*

2. Улуқ јаѓїрї оѓулқа қалїр.(The disease in the shoulder of a horse is inherited by its children) *Uluq* – the front part of a horse's shoulder. This disease is difficultly cured as there are many blood vessels are located (DLT,I: 98). Uzbeks use this proverb as *Yelka yag'iri – otga meros, ota "yagiri" – o'g'ilga meros(Shoulder disease is heritage to horse, father's disease is heritage to his son)*. In this proverb the word "disease" is used both literally and figuratively. It's own meaning is *horse's diseasein his body which can be cured difficultly* while figuratively it means *debt from the father and his unfinished tasks*.

3. Кіші аласї ічтін, јїлқї аласї таштїн. Man's dissafection is inside of him, while horse's is outside. This proverb applies to those who conceal their betrayal and treat them kindly. (DLT,I: 117) This proverb can be found in Uzbek like *Odam olasi ichida, Mol olasi*

tashida(Man's dissafection is inside of him, while cow's is outside); in Turkish *İnsanın alacası içinde, hayvanın alacası dışında;* in Kazakh *Adam alası işinde, Mal alası sırtında .*

4. İзлік болса ӭр ӧлдімӓс, ічлік болса ат јағрїмас. (A man's feet do not hurt when he has shoes, a horse does not hurt when he has a horseshoe) (DLT,I:129).This proverb is always used to be successful, to think about the end of the business.

5. Ӛкір болса ӭр ӧlmӓс.(The person will not die if there is a herb. Because it will cure if it will be eaten by the person who has a stomachache. This proverb is used in the sense that you have to prepare for each job in advance. (DLT,I: 88)

6. Андуз болса, ат ӧлмӓс. (If you have a herb called Anduz, your horse will not die from stomachache) Anduzis a plant root extracted from the ground. It treats horses' stomachache. People going on long trips should take precautions. *This proverb can be found in Uzbek folklore as Andizli yerda ot oʻlmas(Horse will not die if there is an andiz), Iyirli yerda – er(The man is in the place where there is iyir), in turkmen folkloreAndızlın atı ölmez.*(DLT,I: 138)

7. Арпасїз ат ашумас, арқасїз алп чӭрїк сїјумас. (Without barley the horse cannot cross the ridge, without a helper, the man cannot win the battle) (DLT,I:144). This proverb is used in the sense of calling for cooperation. A horse cannot gather strength until it eats barley, and a young man cannot break the ranks of the enemy without helpers. Horse and barley are used in parallel in such articles of mutual aid. This proverb is used in Turkish folklore*Ata arpa, yiğide pilav;* in Uzbek folklore*Arpasiz ot dovon osholmas(Without barley the horse cannot cross the ridge); Arpasiz ot tov osholmas(Without barley the horse cannot cross the mountain); Orqasiz alp yov bosolmas(without a helper, the man cannot win the battle); Togʻdan orqasi boʻlganning toshdan yuragi boʻlar(The man who has a helper like a mountain will be brave like a stone); Tayanchsiz botir botinolmas(The man will not dare without a helper); Boq otingni arpa bilan, Boqar qazi-qarta bilan(If you feed your horse with barley it will feed you with its meat); in* turkmen folklore *Arabanı at sürmez, arpa sürer;Atın atası arpa;in* azerbaijen folklore*Atın ölümü təki arpadan olsun; Yüyürən at arpasını artırar, Arpa verilməyən at qamçı gücü ilə yeriməz; in* gagauz folklore *At ölsä – emdän ölsün, At ölürsa, ko emdän ölsün.*

8. Алп ӭріг јаwрїтма, їқїлач арқасїн јағрїтма. (Don't offend the heroes, don't let be sick the back of the racehorse) Iqilach is a racehorse. These words are admonished to the princes. (DLT,I:157). This proverb also can be found in Uzbek folklore like*Ot oriq boʻlsa ham, yagʻir boʻlmasin(Even if the horse is thin, it should not be sick); Uchqur otning orqasini yagʻir qilma(*don't let be sick the back of the racehorse*).*

9. Їт їсїрмас, ат тӭпмӓс тӭмӓ.. Don't say the dog will not bark and the horse won't kick. Because this habit is in their nature. (DLT,I:188)There are some versions of this proverb which are written in "Divanulugatit-turk": in Turkish *At tepmesiz, it kapmasız olmaz.İtin kapmazı, atın tepmezi olmaz;*in Uzbek *Otni tepmaydi, itni qopmaydi, dema(Don't say the dog will not bark and the horse won't kick), Ot boʻlsang, choparsan, It boʻlsang, qoparsan(If you are a horse you will run, if you are a dog you will bark);in Turkmenİti gapmaz dime, atı depmez; At depmez diyme, eşek gapmaz;*in Tatar *At tipmes dime, ĕt ķapmas dime.*

10. Таj ататса, ат тїнур, Оғул ӭрӓзсӓ ата тїнур. (A horse will have a rest when its foal grow up, a man will have a rest when his son will grow up) (DLT,I:214). Nowadays, this proverb is used as *Tay, at olunca at dinlenir, oğul, er olunca baba dinlenir*in Turkish*; At toyağın tay basar, Attan tay uzar*in tatar;*Ot oʻrnini toy bosar, ota oʻrnini – oʻgʻil(The horse will be replaced by its foal while the father will be replaced by his son)* in Uzbek;*Ot bosganni toy bosar(A foal will experience the same things as the horse);Tay yetişse at dınar, ogul yetişse ata; At tırnağına tay basar; At ızına tay basar* in Turkmen.

11. Їт чақїрї атқа тэгїр, Ат чақїрї їтқа тэгмӓс.A dog with blue eyes is like a horse, but a horse with blue eyes can't be like a dog, because this kind of horse has blurred eyes. They order to stay away from this kind of horse. (DLT,I:344) This proverb also means to be very careful while buying a horse. Uzbek people still use this proverb like*Ot chagʻiri – itga barobar, it chagʻiri – otga barobar(A horse with blueis like a dog, adog with blue eyes is like a horse).*

12. Јазағ атї чарук, кӯчі азук.For walker his shoes will be his horse, his power will be his meal. This proverb is about two essential things not to be tired in a long distance. (DLT,I:362) It is still actively used in Turkish folklore as *Yayanın atı çarık, gücü azık (For walker his shoes will be his horse, his power will be his meal).*

13. Тӭзӓк қарда јатмас, Ӧзгӯ ӭсіз қатмас.The heat of the horse's dung does not lie in the snow [melts the snow], [similarly] it does not mix with the good and the bad. (DLT,I: 368)

14. *Қїз бірlа кӯрӓшмӓ, қїсрақ бірlа јарїшма*. Do not battle with girlssince they are strong and they will win you do not race with a young mare, because she is stronger than a stallion, she will win you. The proverb have originated in the Haqqanis after one of Haqqani's daughters, Sultan Mas'ud, knocked her husband to the ground on his wedding night.(DLT,I:439) This proverb is still being used by Turkish people as *Kız ile güreşme, kısrak ile yarışma.*

15. Арслан кӧкрӓсӓ ат азақї тушалїр. When a lion roars, the horse's legs sway, twist, and fall. This proverb is used to refer to a person who is stronger than himself, trembles when he approaches, and turns back. (DLT,II:171) We still use this proverb *Arslon boʻkirsa, ot oyogʻi tushovlanur(When a lion roars, horse's leg will twist).* Turkish people use it like*Aslan kükrerse atın ayağı kösteklenir;Aslan kükrerse beygir titrer*; while Turkmens use it like*Arslan arlasa atıñ ayağı duşaklanar*.

16. Ат тэгӯзlугі аj болмас. The whiteness of a horse with a white forehead does not subdue the moon, nor does it replace the moon.(DLT,I: 465)

17. Јунд башїн јӯlӓрlӓб кэңілді.If you want to eat the horse's head after boiling, tie a knot in it so that it doesn't run away, and then eat it. This proverb says that in order to use a horse, you must first keep it well and not leave it empty.(DLT,III:16-17)

18. Јағїң ӭрсӓ кэрӭl јундақї тэгір. Even if you have an enemy, it is good him to have a horse, at least the enemy's horse's dung will be given to you, and you will burn and use it.(DLT,III: 51)

19. Кіші сӧзlӓшӯ јїlқї јїзlашу.Just as humans can talk to each other, so animals can smell each otherand recognize each other.(DLT,III: 114) Nowadays, we can find this proverb in Turkish folklore like*At kişneye kişneye, insan söyleşe söyleşe*while in our folklore it is used like*Odam – soʻzlashguncha, Yilqi – kishnashguncha(Until the man speaks, until the horse neighs);*

Odam so'zlashıb tanishar, Hayvon – hidlashib(A man meets people by his talk while an animal do it by smelling); Odam so'zlashar, Hayvon yalashar(The man speaks, the animal licks). In turkmen folklore it can be seen as *At kişñeyip tanışar, adam sözleşip;* in Uyghur folklore *At kişnişip tépişar, Âdem sirdişip;* in Kazakh folklore*Jılqı kisineskenşe, adam söyleşkense;*in Tatar folklore*Adem söyleşĕp bĕlĕşe, at kĕşneşĕp tanışa, At kĕşneşĕp, ĕt isneşĕp tanışa, in Yakut folkloreSılgı kistehen, kihi kepseten bilser; in Altay At kisteşse tanıjar, Kiji ermekteşse bilijer;in TuvaMal kiştejip tanıjar, Kiji çugaalajıp tanıjar; xakaslar At kïstezïp tanısça, kïzï – çoohtazıp.*

20. <u>Қулан қудуқға тўшсä қурбақа аjғïр болур.</u>When a wild donkey falls into a well, a desert frog becomes a stallion (DLT,III:134). Uzbek version of this proverb is: *Qulon quduqqa qulasa, Qulog'ıda qurbaqa qurillar(When a wild donkey falls into a well, a frog will produce sound in his ears).*When a wild donkey falls into a well, a frog becomes a stallion, and this figurative proverb implies that in some awkward situations, people overestimate their strength.

21. <u>Таз ат тафарчï болмас.</u>The horse with a striped skin is not able to carry things. Because its nails are bad. (DLT,III:63)

22. <u>Кэзўллўг öлімäс, кўфäчліг кўрімäс.</u>A man in a blanket stays in the rain and does not get wet, and if a bridle is good a horse does not itch and stubborn. This proverb encourages us to be prepared for work. (DLT,III:272)

CONCLUSION

"Divanu lugati-t-turk" promotes such qualities as courage, tenacity, patience, entrepreneurship, vigilance, prudence, respect, and humanity. It is no coincidence that these proverbs have been around for centuries. Horses are still important in the life of the Turkic peoples, who have always treated horses with special love and attention. Although the lifestyle has changed completely from the past, and there is a great distance between the time when these proverbs were created and our time, the Turkic peoples, who are faithful to their customs and traditions, share their thoughts mysteriously.We can see that the ancestors effectively use examples of artistic intelligence in order to achieve the originality of speech.*"Divanu lugati-t-turk" is still one of the most important sources of linguistics. It retains its value in shedding light on the history of language and serves to study the language of ancient literary monuments. The emergence of the "Divanu lugati-t-turk" is a great source of evidence for the historical development of Turkic languages and their role in cultural life, including science.*"(Mirzaaliyev,2020:11). As this source is explored, readers will be amazed at the ocean of meanings in the work.

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DEVELOPMENT OF A METHOD FOR DRYING ABOVE-GROUND PART OF PLANTS URTICADIOICA L, CRATAEGUSPONTICA L

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ABSTRACT

The work is the development of optimal conditions for drying and obtaining a dry extract of a biological active additive, which are contained in the composition of plants Urtica dioica L, Crataeguspontica L. The parameters and modes of drying of the aqueous extract of the aerial *parts of plants Urtica dioica L, Crataeguspontica L on the drying plant "Anhydro ", Which are as follows: the temperature of the coolant at the inlet is 160-180 0C, and at the outlet 75-90 0C, the solution supply rate is 6.66 l / h * m, the solution supply pressure is 0.2 MPa.*

KEYWORDS: *Aerial Part, Dry Extract, Substance, Extraction, Technology, Process, Experience.*

INTRODUCTION

*Urticadioica*is used in official and folk medicine as a hemostatic and vitamin remedy, and is used in homeopathy. Most often, nettle leaves are used in the form of an infusion; a liquid extract is also allowed for use. The leaves of *Urticadioica*, in addition to the rich complex of biologically active substances (flavonoids, vitamins, tannins, organic acids, etc.), contain a significant amount of calcium, which passes into liquid dosage forms, therefore, the infusion and liquid extract obtained from nettle raw materials can be considered as a possible source of calcium [1].

In folk and practical medicine, nettle preparations are widely used in the treatment of hypo- and avitaminosis. Preparations of stinging nettle leaves are successfully used in medical practice for various internal bleeding, uterine hemorrhoidal, gastric, and also externally for the treatment of chronic ulcers [2, 3].

The mineral components of the plant emphasize its therapeutic value and make it possible to use this species in the future for the complex creation of medicines. Medicinal plant raw materials intended for the production of phyto-preparations using various extraction methods and industrial or home conditions and preparations without preliminary extraction have been little studied in terms of their elemental composition [4].

Plants of the genus (*Crataegus Koch*.) are shrubs or small trees that have been used in medicine since ancient times. Today, hawthorn raw materials are used to obtain drugs for the treatment and prevention of heart failure [5]. Currently, herbal medicinal preparations are gaining increasing popularity and are used both in the treatment and prevention of various diseases [6, 7].

This is possibly due to the fact that herbal medicinal preparations have low toxicity with a sufficiently high efficiency, a wide range of therapeutic action, a complex effect on the human body with their rational use, as well as their relative cheapness in comparison with synthetic drugs [8].

In the course of studying the chemical composition of blood-red hawthorn leaves, a flavonoid substance - 7-O-β-D-glucopyranoside 5,7,3_1,5_1-tetrahydroxyflavanone - was isolated for the first time, which is a new natural compound. For the first time isolated and identified for hawthorn leaves: quercitrin, tripoline, 4-O-β-D-glucopyranosideof n-coumaric acid, 3-O-β-D-glucopyranoside ergosterol. In addition, during column chromatography, substances known for this plant were also isolated - vitexin, 2-O-rhamnoside of vitexin, hyperoside, caffeic acid and oleanolic acid. [9].

The authors studied (Raimova K.V , Abdulladjanova N.G, Kurbanova A., Makhmanov D.M, KadirovaSh.O, etc.) the chemical composition of *the Urtica dioica L.* plant growing in the mountainous regions of the republic and determined the following water-soluble vitamins:

thiamine, riboflavin, pyridoxine , nicotinic acid and ascorbic acid, and the data obtained are compared with the literature data. And also a comparative analysis of the flavonoid composition of the aerial part of the *Urtica dioica* plant showed a difference from the literature data, which, in all likelihood, can explain the differences in soil and climatic conditions. Also, the study of the content of macro- and microelement composition of the aerial part of the plant *Urtica dioica*, collected in late spring and early summer, showed that it contains more than 25 elements of which 34% are essential, 21% are salts of heavy metals and 45% are other elements. The total protein content in the aerial part of the *Urtica dioica L* plant was 1.184%; in the aqueous extract of the *Urtica dioica L*. plant, 17 free amino acids were found with a total content of 0.086% [10].

The chemical composition of the plant *CrataegusponticaKoch* as the second object was investigated by the authors (Raimova, K. V., Matchanov, A. D., &Abdullajonova, N. G.). The following water-soluble vitamins were identified in the composition of the *Crataeguspontic* hawthorn plant: thiamine, riboflavin, nicotinic and ascorbic acids. The data obtained are compared with the literature data. The contents of the macro- and microelement composition of the aerial part of the plant *Crataeguspontica* . were also studied and it was shown that it contains more than 25 elements: of which the content of essential elements reaches up to 24%, of the total content of elements. The qualitative and quantitative composition of the polyphenols of the plant *Crataeguspontica* was studied, the chemical structures of individual polyphenols, such as catechin and epicatechin, were determined by the methods of BC and TLC, as well as by chromatography-mass spectrometry, the content of which depends on the time and period of collection. The total protein content in the aerial part of the plant, and in the *Crataeguspontica*plant is 0.425%. In the water extract of the *Crataegus*plant, 19 free amino acids with a total content of 0.25% were found [11].

Therefore, the development of a biologically active additive based on these plants, the study of drying technologies for plant extracts *Urtica dioica* L, *Crataeguspontica* is an urgent task.

The purpose of this work is to develop optimal conditions for drying and obtaining a dry extract of a biological active additive, which are contained in the composition of plants *Urtica dioica L*, *Crataeguspontica.*

Experimental part. Various drying methods were used to dry the aqueous extract from the aerial part of stinging nettle and common hawthorn. According to the research results, the spray dryer was identified as the most effective of them. At the same time, the factors influencing the drying process of the extract, such as temperature, solution feed rate and solution concentration, have been studied[12].

In order to obtain an aqueous extract, the aerial part of *Urtica dioica L* and hawthorn fruits were extracted three times with boiling water, the combined extract was concentrated and treated with extraction gasoline in order to remove lyophilic substances. The purified extract was concentrated and dried in various ways.

To obtain a dry extract from these plants, a ShSV-45K vacuum drying oven (Russia), an IKS-2M infrared dryer (Russia) and an Anhydro nozzle-type spray dryer (Denmark) were used.For each drying apparatus, the parameters of the extract drying are selected.

1. Vacuum drying cabinet: drying chamber temperature - 80-90 0C; vacuum - 0.6-0.8 kgf / cm2.

2. Infrared dryer: drying temperature - 75 0C;

3. Nozzle type spray dryer: coolant temperature at the inlet 160 0C, at the outlet 75 0C; solution feed rate – 6.66 l / h * m3; solution supply pressure - 0.2 MPa.

The extracts dried in a vacuum oven and an infrared dryer had the appearance of a resinous mass that was difficult to separate from the surface of the dryer. Whereas the spray dried extract had a powdery appearance. The mass fraction of dry matter in the obtained extract from the vacuum drying cabinet is 10%, from the infrared dryer – 12%, from the spray dryer - 15%. Based on the results obtained, it was determined that when drying nettle-hawthorn extract, the use of a spray dryer is optimal.

Next, we studied the parameters affecting the drying process on a spray dryer.

At the first stage, the temperature regime for drying the condensed extract was determined. For this, the condensed extract was dried at different temperature conditions, which are shown in Table 1. An increase in the temperature at the entrance to the drying chamber increases the productivity of the drying apparatus. On the other hand, a large increase in temperature can negatively affect the quality of the dried product. Therefore, the condensed extract was dried at a coolant temperature at the inlet in the range of 140-190 ° C. At temperatures below 140 ° C, the extract adhered to the walls of the dryer; at temperatures above 190 ° C, the product began to burn and large losses were observed.

TABLE 1 INFLUENCE OF THE TEMPERATURE REGIME OF DRYING ON THE QUALITY OF THE EXTRACT

Heatcarriertemperature, ^{0}C		Finalproductmoisture, %	The quality of the final product
at the entrance to the drying chamber	at the outlet of the drying chamber		
140	65±0,5	10,3±0,09	notacc.
150	70±0,5	5,8±0,04	notacc.
160	75±0,5	4,0±0,07	acc.
170	85±0,6	4,6±0,03	acc.
180	90±0,6	4,2±0,04	notacc.
190	95±0,6	3,0±0,03	notacc.

As can be seen from the data in Table 1, with an increase in the temperature of the coolant at the entrance to the drying chamber, along with an increase in drying performance, the final moisture content of the dried product decreases. Also, an increase in the temperature of the coolant at the inlet above 180 ° C leads to a decrease in the organoleptic characteristics of the finished product: there is an appearance of odor, deterioration of taste, color and, in general, the product loses its consumer qualities.

Based on the results of the process research, it was determined that the optimal temperature of the coolant is 160-170 ° C at the inlet and 75-85 ° C at the outlet.To determine the optimal feed rate of the initial solution, experiments were carried out at different feed rates of the solution using a Zalimp peristaltic pump (Poland). The results obtained are shown in Table 2, from which it can be seen that an increase in the feed rate of the aqueous extract leads to an increase in the productivity of the dryer.

TABLE 2 INFLUENCE OF THE SOLUTION FEED RATE ON THE DRYING PROCESS

Extract feed rate into the drying chamber, l / h	Heatcarriertemperature, ^{0}C		The moisture content of the final product,%
	at the entrance to the drying chamber	at the outlet of the drying chamber	
1	170	120±1,10	3,0±0,21
3		110±1,17	3,1±0,15
5		90±0,54	4,2±0,22
7		80±0,42	7,6±0,29

But when the water extract is supplied at a rate of more than 6 l / h, the extract dries poorly, and part of it adheres to the walls of the drying chamber, and the moisture content of the final product exceeds the permissible norm. Taking into account the above, to obtain a dry extract of thermopsis, the solution feed rate was chosen - 6 l / h, i.e. in terms of productivity per unit volume over time - 6.66 l / h * m3.

The degree of atomization of the solution by the nozzle in the drying chamber depends on the air pressure supplied to the spray nozzle. The optimum pressure ensures good drying of the solution in the chamber. For the experiments, the following pressure values were selected: 0.05; 0.1; 0.15; 0.2; 0.25 MPa.

The optimum pressure for feeding the solution into the nozzle was 0.2 MPa. At pressure values of 0.05; 0.1; The 0.15 mPa solution was poorly sprayed inside the dryer and the resulting product was wet. At 0.25 mPa, the solution adhered to the top wall of the dryer.

CONCLUSIONS: thus, we have determined the parameters and modes of drying of the aqueous extract of the aerial parts of plants Urtica dioica L, Crataeguspontica L on the Anhydro drying unit, which are as follows: coolant temperature at the inlet 160-180 ° C, outlet 75-90 ° C

solution feed rate - 6.66 l / h * m3

solution supply pressure - 0.2 MPa.

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ABOUT SOME AUXILIARY WORDS IN UZBEK LANGUAGE

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ABSTRACT

Many functional auxiliaries have moved from the categories of nouns, verbs, and forms, and are a series of auxiliaries that have evolved over time and are in the process of being assisted. In our study, we tried to explain the meanings of similar functional aids in the literary text using dictionaries.

KEYWORDS: *Auxiliary, functional auxiliaries, auxiliaries belonging to the category of subjects word, on the roof, on the porch, on the threshold, on the lap, on the shore, on the porch auxiliary.*

INTRODUCTION

Every language develops according to its own internal laws. Just as a neologism (new words) is formed from the lexical layers of a language, so archaic words become obsolete. The emergence of new words in the language is also important in the development of the lexical richness of the language, the improvement of its grammatical structure. The article analyzes the specific features of functional auxiliaries, functional auxiliaries belonging to the category of nouns, verbs, forms, their origin and auxiliary, auxiliary words. As a result of our research, we came across the following auxiliary lexemes:

asno//asnosida,asnosidan,asnosiga;

arafa//arafasida,arafasidan,arafasiga;

ayvon//ayvonda,ayvondan,ayvonga;

bag'ir//bag'rida,bag'riga,bag'ridan;

bahona//bahonasida,bahonasidan,bahonasiga;

badal//badalida,badalidan,badaliga;

bo'sag'a//bo'sag'asida,bo'sag'asidan,bo'sag'asiga;

biqin//biqinida,biqiniga,biqinidan;

dasti//dastidan,dastiga,dastida;

girdob//girdobida,girdobiga,girdobidan;

gird//girdida,girdiga,girdidan;

ilinj//ilinjida,ilinjiga,ilinjidan;

og'ush//og'ushida,og'ushidan,og'ushiga;

pay//payida,payidan,payiga;

peshtoq//peshtoqida,peshtoqidan,peshtoqiga;

qirg'oq//qirg'og'ida,qirg'og'idan,qirg'og'iga;

qa'r//qa'rida,qa'riga,qa'ridan;

qo'yin//qo'ynida,qo'ynidan,qo'yniga;

qo'l//qo'lda,qo'ldan,qo'lga;

qanot//qanotida,qanotiga,qanotidan;

ruh/ruhida,ruhiga,ruhidan;

lab//labida,labidan,labiga;

poy//poyida,poyidan,poyiga;

og'iz//og'zida,og'zidan,og'ziga;

markaz//markazida,markazidan,markaziga;

ko'y//ko'yida,ko'yidan,ko'yiga;

kasri//kasriga,kasridan,kasrida;

tub//tubida,tubidan,tubiga;

yo'sin//yo'sinida,yo'siniga,yo'sinidan;

THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In our research, we analyzed lexical units belonging to the auxiliary category using explanatory and etymological dictionaries. The units used in the text as auxiliary functions were analyzed using descriptive and comparative analysis methods.

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

The words in the facilitation process we are analyzing are taken from poetic and prose texts. For example, in these verses by Eshqobil Shukur, the word *roof* is used as follows.

Rahmat yomg'irlari yog'di falakdan,

Payg'ambar kemasi–xayot beshigi.

Bir yorug' daricha ochdim yurakdan,

Ochildi saodat,sevgi eshigi.

Uning peshtoqida yam-yashil qushlar,

O'zidan nur tarab sayraydi oyat.

Guldurak gulduros otib olqishlar,

Bu oqshom dil sari kelibman,shoyad [1, p. 318].

Thank goodness it's raining,

The ark of the prophet is the cradle of life.

I opened a bright window in my heart,

The door to happiness and love has opened.

The green birds on its roof,

The verse shines by itself.

Thunderous applause,

I came to the heart tonight, maybe.

In these verses of Eshqobil Shukur's work, the word "roof" refers to the auxiliary category of his (heart's) roof, which belongs to the genus noun. In the etymological dictionary, peshtak consists of the Tajik pesh I - noun (q), which means a single semicircular part of the building, at the top of the door (gate) [2, p. 190].

So it consists of pesh (Tajik) + toq (Uzbek) parts. The Uzbek dictionary explains the meaning of the word more clearly. Roof [fors.olda.gumbaz, back; dome]. The luxurious upper part in front of buildings such as madrasas, mosques, mausoleums, caravanserais; altar-shaped high gate, arc. *There are lions on the edge of the roof*. O. Hoshimov. Between two doors [3]. The word *peshtoq* belongs to the category of nouns and can be said to have moved to the auxiliary category. While it takes time to move from one category to another, the artistic skills of the writer and poet are also important.

In the following passage from Mahmud Toir's work, we can see more clearly that the word *peshtoq* has shifted to the auxiliary category.

Dunyoni kashf etib, dunyoni bildik,

Tadqiq eta oldik yomg'irni, qorni,

Falak peshtoqiga bayroqni ildik,

Bildik borliq aro har neki borni [4, p. 92].

Discovering the world, knowing the world,

We were able to study the rain, the snow,

We hoisted the flag on the roof of the sky, *We know everything between beings*.

In the process of helping, the meaning of the word becomes ambiguous, expressing the metaphorical meaning. We cannot say that any metaphorical word has been moved to another category. The process of moving from one category to another is also based on certain laws. The following laws can be found in the process of assistance: the adoption of treaty annexes and the introduction of a synonymous relationship with them.

Birga *Haqning ayvoniga*boradi,deb,

Qaldirg'ochlar qo'llarimdan tutib olgan.

Hech bo'lmasa, panoh so'rab beradi, deb,

Oyog'imga kiyikchalar yotib olgan [5].

Together they go to the porch of Truth,

The swallows are holding my hand.

Well, at least he didn't go down without explaining himself first.

I have deer on my feet.

It is no secret that the connection of the *Truth to the porch* means that it is directly in front of the Truth. The Uzbek etymological dictionary says that the word *ayvon* is derived from Arabic. Awning Arabic - tower; received an open building [2]. The word belongs to the noun phrase and is also found in the form of an auxiliary text. According to the etymological dictionary, the poetic form of the word appeared in the XIX century.

M: *Yo'q jahon ayvonida oning kibi sho'x-u zarif* - No, on the porch of the world, she is as beautiful as her mother (Avaz Otar). The meaning of the word is given in the dictionary as well as in the etymological dictionary. The author increases the effectiveness of the compound by using the lexical unit of the awning instead of the words in the presence, in front, and in front of the Truth. We can also see that the following words help.

M: *Biz bugun yigirma birinchi* ***asr bo'sag'asida*** *turibmiz. O'tgan asrlar adabiyoti-yu, ularning namoyandalari olisda qolib ketgan* - Today we are on the threshold of the twenty-first century. The literature of the past centuries and their representatives are far behind [6].

Threshold: 1. porch. Threshold. *Yomonning to'rida yotguncha, yaxshining bo'sag'asida yot* - Lie down on the doorstep of the good until you fall into the trap of the bad (Proverbs).

2. A territory in the figurative sense, the entrance to the address, the threshold.

3. A ceremony in the figurative sense, an important date, etc. start period, arafa [3]. In the example we have given, the word threshold belongs to the noun category and is used to express expressiveness instead of the functional head "head". M: *Ikki yonda, boshlar uzra rangin chiroqlar silsilasi. Biz tushgan kema ana shu turfa* ***yog'dularbag'rida*** *suzib borayotir.* - On both sides, a series of colored lights over the heads. The ship we are on is sailing in the midst of these ***strange lights***. (That novel, p. 4).

The lexical unit in the heart is the human body, the embrace a noun is a lexeme belonging to a group of words. The definition of the word *bag'ir* is as follows (3rd person singular - *bag'ir*) 1. *bag'ir,* A noun is from a sheep, a sheep is from a sheep (proverb).

2. Auxiliary. Anterior part of body from neck to abdomen; ko'ks, ko'krak, to'sh. (Nilufar hugs the doll.)

3. Auxiliary. *Quchoq, himoya, panoh, yon*//Hug, protection, shelter, side.

4. Auxiliary. *Yurak, qalb, dil*//Poet. Heart, soul, tongue;

5. Side of the geographical area;

6. Auxiliary. A large, elongated area. Fazo [3, p. 191]. It turns out that the lexical unit under analysis explains not only the denotative meaning, but also a number of connotative meanings. The lexeme of the *bag'ir*, which comes as part of the syntactic whole we see, explains meanings such as *ichra/ichida/ora*. *Ikki yonda, boshlar uzra rangin chiroqlar silsilasi. Biz tushgan kema ana shu turfa* ***yog'dularbag'rida/ichra/ichida/ora*** *suzib borayotir. - On both sides, a series of colored lights over the heads. The ship on which we landed is floating in the midst of these strange lights*. We can replace them with adverbial affixes to make the auxiliary event more precise. *Ikki yonda, boshlar uzra rangin chiroqlar silsilasi. Biz tushgan kema ana shu turfa* ***yog'dular (bag'ri)da*** *suzib borayotir.* - On both sides, a series of colored lights over the heads. The ship we landed on is sailing in this strange light. Conjunctive affixes are more specific to direction or object than auxiliaries. In auxiliary or auxiliary lexical units, this meaning is somewhat ambiguous. We have seen that among the lexical units in the process of assisting the word group, there are many units related to human organs.

1. *Qor* ***qo'ynida****, harir-ko'kish to'zon ichra xira miltillagan uchta chiroq bazo'r sudralib kelayotir. Nihoyat! Ikkitasi yer bag'irlagan, uchinchisi teparoqda. Ikki qo'lida ikkita dur, peshonasida oltin jig'a…* In the snow, three flickering lights flicker in the silken dust. Finally! Two are screaming and the third is up. He has two hands and a gold brooch on his forehead.

2. *Tushimizmi bu, o'ngimiz? Ishonar-ishonmas mashinaga kiramiz. Ichkarida, haydovchining* ***biqinida*** *bir juvon ham bor ekan.* Is this a dream, right? We get into the car in disbelief. Inside, there was a young woman next to the driver.

3. Musofirning o'rtancha qizini Kattakonning kuchugi qopgani xabari kelganda biz qo'rg'on ***og'zidagi*** *qo'lbola choyxonamizda qartabozlik bilan mashg'ul edik.*When the news came that the middle daughter of a stranger had been bitten by Kattakon's dog, we were playing snowballs in our hand-made teahouse at the mouth of the citadel.

4. Chaqir endi! — deb dag'dag'a qiladi ***oshxona og'zida*** *engining uchini tishlab shumshaygan xotiniga.* - Call now! He threatens his wife, who is biting the tip of her sleeve in the kitchen.

5. Endi o'sha kishini supa ***labida*** *cho'nqayib o'tirgan holatda ko'ramiz. Supa* ***poyida*** *tik turgan xotini Musallam opa obdastani baland ko'tarib, ohista jildiratib suv quymoqda.* - Now we see him sitting on the edge of the couch. His wife, Musallam, is standing at the foot of the platform, lifting the *obdast* and pouring water.

6. Ko'ktosh guzari ***biqinidag****i baland yalanglik gavjum. Aksariyati qizil-yashil, guldor libosli xotin-xalaj, bola-baqra. Bir to'dasi onalarini javratib beriroqda koptok tepish bilan ovora. Qiy-*

chuv avjida. - There is a high plain near the Koktash guzar. Most are red-green, floral-clad aunts, children. A group of people are busy kicking a ball while their mothers are away. At the height of the crisis.

7. O'shni hovlida belini ro'mol bilan tang'ib olib supa ***labidag****i jomda kir yuvayotgan ayol bilaklaridan sovun ko'pigini sidirarkan, murosa qilolmay ovora: —Sizlar yaqindagina sug'organ edilaring-ku, Karomatoy? Mana, menikini qarang — qaqrab, taqron bo'lib yotibdi!* - In the courtyard, Osh, a woman washing her clothes with a handkerchief around her waist and sucking soap bubbles from her wrists, could not reconcile and said: Look at me - it's dry and crumbly!

*8. Pastak kulbadan beriroqdagi loysupa o'rtasida bahaybat bir tut bo'y cho'zgan edi! — Tanasining ayriligi ham o'sha-o'sha, kavagi g'****orning og'ziga*** *o'xshashligi ham... Yo qudratingdan!* There was a huge mulberry tree in the middle of the mud far from the low hut! "The loss of his body is the same as the loss of his body like the mouth of a cave ... Oh, by your power!"[6, p. 188].

So, we come to the conclusion that auxiliary words related to the noun phrase are very common in our literary language today. However, like the lexemes above, the "intermediate" category has its own "requirements". Only lexemes that meet these requirements can be included in the group of lexemes in the facilitation process. The word coast is included in the group of Chapter I (Turkish words) of the etymological dictionary. *Qirg'oq* means edge, collar, and beach. Historically, the word was used in the ancient Turkic language and was pronounced in the form of a ribbon, which means "tun jiyagi, chalmasi". (Dewan, II, 333); later, the expansion of meaning took place and began to mean "the edge of something, the border"; used in modern Uzbek to mean "the edge of a great stream". The name is derived from the verb *kyr* (flat mountain, high plain), which originally means foreign, with the suffix -*q* added to the verb; In terms of sound, the following changes took place: the consonant at the end of the word was replaced by the consonant *q*, and the vowel a was replaced by the vowel *o*, and the consonant *i* lost its stiffness. As a resulst,

Qir + g'a = qirg'a

Qirg'a + g' = qirg'ag'

Qirg'ag' > qirg'aq > qirg'oq [2].

In general, the word coast is a Turkic word formed by adding a verb to an adjective, and then to a noun by the affix -*q*. In the example we are analyzing, the word is used as an auxiliary. *Bir gal nimaningdir ustidan tortishib bahslashib, chekkani koridorga chiqdim, qaytib kirsam, karavot* ***qirg'og'ida*** *allanechuk bukchayib, ezilib – rasmona mo'ysafidga aylanibgina o'tiribdi - Once I was arguing over something and I went out into the corridor to smoke, and when I came back in, the something was sitting on the edge of the bed, bent over and crushed - like a formal old man.* [6, p. 188]. It is said that words help in many ways. Let's take a look at the glossary to see how the word shore helps here. Coastal watersheds and streams connected by land; lab; bo'y; yoqa; sohil [3, p. 304]. The word is basically basins of water or we know that it means the edge of the field, and the same meaning is expressed in the combination of the edge of the bed.

CONCLUSION

Auxiliaries are used not only as subordinates, but also as a means of speaking. Looking at helpers in terms of functional limitations prevents them from identifying the emotional-expressive nuances of auxiliary words, including helpers.

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BIONIC IDEAS IN ARCHITECTURAL ENVIRONMENT AND LANDSCAPE DESIGN

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ABSTRACT

The usage of bionics in the field of architectural environment and landscape design is illuminated in this article. It is also mentioned about bio-art, eco-art and giving natural forms to plants in landscape design. Spring exhibits of "Floriada-2012" were replaced by summer, then autumn exhibits. The exhibition featured five main themes: "education and innovation", "green technology", "recreation and health", "meeting of cultures", "ecology" [3]. At the festival, we participated together with the students of Samarkand State Architectural and Civil Engineering Institute, who studied in the direction of landscape design. The atmosphere of this event left a bright impression on us and other visiting guests.

KEYWORDS: *Landscape, Bionics, Architecture, Nature, Topiary, Design, Environment.*

INTRODUCTION

Gained with new tools of knowledge and technology, modern architects and designers are entering the world of "secrets" of living nature, interested in the principles of consistency, movement and interaction of its components, as well as the connection of function and form, durability and reliability. They are interested in the continuity of the environment and space, the harmony of its laws. Precisely, on the basis of the use of the laws of living nature, mobile architecture is born, new plastics and aesthetics are emerging.

Architects put together all knowledge of nature and society, time and space of human activity and draw certain conclusions about the construction of future life on our planet, characteristic of architecture, which is its material basis.

As one of such searches and vital observations, a new direction – Bionics-appeared in science. Its task is to improve the architecture and create new advanced architectural devices, objects, based on the study of structures, processes and laws in biological objects. Bionics allows us to penetrate into places where no one has yet entered and hope that no one will see what they have not seen yet.

It includes the small architectural forms, the elements of the multi-dimensional architecture - urban and landscape: streets, roads, landscaping and equipment of squares, alleys and in general the zones on the territory of voluminous architectural objects are also included in this account. As a rule, although these elements are interpreted as "small architecture", the coverage is very wide; their nomenclature includes, starting with drinking fountains and benches, all objects ranging from closed rooms, playgrounds and complexes, entrance gates or pavilions.

All these elements, make up a certain part of the "intermediate zone" of the open city environment and the closed architectural object serve strictly utilitar or decorative purposes, and at the same time, they are the compositional details of the environment, serve as a connecting element, in a wide understanding and comparison of the harmony of man and the environment.

Experimental small architectural forms which were built by using innovative technologies allow designers to evaluate the reliability and robustness capabilities of the devices they create, from which it will be possible to apply the methods used for large buildings.

For the development of the idea of creating a bionic space in the architectural environment and landscape design, professor of the department "Design", sculptor M.R. Borodina is carrying out remarkable work in the conditions of Uzbekistan. Specific art objects and installations of Borodina are installed in many parks and alleys of the republic such as: a special coffee shop for children, umbrellas named "Clouds" (2010) in the Aktash District of Tashkent region, wonderful stained-glass composition called "Wave and Drop", a fountain named "Flower", installation "Vsplesk" (Splash), decorative fountains which were created with the help of bionic forms in the park of "Victory" in Tashkent opened on the occasion of the 75th anniversary of the victory in the Second World War were author’s amazing works.

Doctor of architectural Sciences, professor A.S. Uralov in his book "Landscape Architecture" writes in details about the landscape devices associated with the small architectural forms: “One of the main requirements for landscape installations related to the forms of the miraculous architecture is to achieve harmony of this territory with the forms of green vegetation, relief and landscape compositions. They should not bring inconsistency to the environment on the contrary, should fully respond to the architectural landscape composition stylistics” [1].

Small architectural forms can also be reflected in the form of optional architectural forms such as the entrance of the gates, pavilions (foothills), rotunda, galleries, gazebo, fountains or bridges, decorative sculptures, night lamps, fences, seats and other views.

So, the actual issue in the architectural environment and landscape design is the creation of small bionic forms is one of our main goals and objectives in the future.

From May 3 to May 5, 2019 in the city of Tashkent was held festival "Landscape open-2019". Landscape designers demonstrated decorative compositions, applied art and eco-art objects along the Central Street. At the festival, we participated together with the students of Samarkand State Architectural and Civil Engineering Institute, who studied in the direction of landscape design.

The atmosphere of this event left a bright impression on us and other visiting guests. This international event, which took place for the first time in the history of Tashkent, was also organized with a festival of flowers, topiary art, gabion art, performances of poets and artists, a parade of brides, bio and eco-art objects demonstrated by specialists, and most importantly, a festival designed to serve the development of landscape industry in our country.

One of the main projects of the Festival work plan was to hold a creative competition between the students of Tashkent and Samarkand State Architectural and Civil Engineering Institutes whom were given to create the concept of Landscape Design in different regions of Tashkent and the results were announced there.

In general, in the works of Landscape Designers of our republic, florists, students studying in this field were observed decorative landscape elements using colorful compositions, topiary art and bioforms.

Having new technology will conquer the imagination of scientists, designers and artists, paving the way for the realization of new ideas and principles of revolutionary design. This is done by reducing the evasion of the difference between the design of the computer model and the material implementation of it. For example, emerging 3D printing allows us to think of a physical space as a pixel, to realize any objects that are not in terms of materials, but, more precisely, or invisible. As a result, we realize that the profession is not limited to skills and tools, but it is also possible to develop through imagination and computer code.

International visions of gardening, which take place on a regular basis, clearly reflect the current trends of Landscape Design in different countries of the world. The exhibition "Floriada – 2012", held in Venlo (Netherlands), is one of the most significant and large-scale events that attracted more than 2 million visitors [2].

This exhibition was held in April-October 2012, in which more than 100 participants from 40 countries took part and demonstrated their art in 66 hectares of open space. Spring exhibits of "Floriada-2012" were replaced by summer, then autumn exhibits. The exhibition featured five main themes: "education and innovation", "green technology", "recreation and health", "meeting of cultures", "ecology" [3]. In the Netherlands Floriada is held every 10 years, and with the help of innovative technologies different ideas of designing of gardens were made.

Technological development and urbanization is the beginning of the ecological crisis and increasingly contributes to the disruption of human relations with nature. Therefore, ecology, the theme of conservation and reproduction of Natural Resources, biosenoses, the organization of comfortable rest for a person, healing gardens are the main directions for the creation of gardens and art objects presented in Floriada-2012. This is the creation of ecological-style gardens, which are considered a way of communicating with nature, satisfying the human need, eliminating stress and tension, leaving the pace of rapid development of life and providing rest.

This means that achieving ecological civilization is a long - term and resolute goal in the social development of mankind, and we must come to the conclusion that before the creation of such a society, humanity must go through a long-lasting historical path and define the following extremely important tasks:

First, to restore the human role in the ecosystem of the Earth and to reconsider human activities from the point of view of complex management of the ecosystem;

Secondly, the search for new ways in which people conduct their actions, activities in order to preserve and protect ecology, the environment;

Third, to ensure the participation of representatives of all spheres of society, including economic, cultural, political, religious, environmental and other spheres in the work on the creation of ecological civilization.

Achieving ecological civilization is at the level of human possibilities, but it requires a radical change in the worldview and cooperation between all participants of humanity. Our native land Uzbekistan with its paradise-like nature and moderate climatic conditions are able to create environmentally friendly gardens that meet the requirements of all seasons of the year.

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STUDY OF ENRICHMENT OF TASHKAZGAN GRAPHITE ORE WITH ORGANIC SUBSTANCE

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ABSTRACT

Work is underway to study the samples of ore from the "Tashkazgan" deposit. The chemical properties and composition of graphite ores were studied in order to provide and supply the industry of the Republic of Uzbekistan with high-quality graphite raw materials to replace imports. The results of the study, the results of dynamic thermogravimetric analysis are given.

KEYWORDS: *Graphite, Metallurgy, Reaction, Flotation Machine, Concentrate, Ore, Ermogravimetric, Dynamics, Diagram*

INTRODUCTION

In modern economic conditions, the key to the operation of all industries and machinery in the Republic of Uzbekistan is the study and discovery of new deposits of minerals, construction of mining and processing enterprises and the production of high quality finished products. In particular, we consider the processing of graphite ores from the Taskazgan deposit in the Bukhara region, discovered in 1928 by Central Asian geology.

The stone graphite deposit is located in Peshku district of Bukhara region, 9 km from the village of Jongeldi. Most graphite ore bodies are of industrial importance and are located in the south-eastern part of the deposit (ore bodies № 3, 8, 9, 30), in the north-western part [1].

Graphite is a type of material with very high quality requirements. The purity of graphite, like coal, is characterized by the amount of residue after combustion. Graphite is widely used in foundry, metallurgy, oil and gas, electrical engineering, pen industry and others. Graphite is also used as a retarder in nuclear reactions in nuclear boilers, for which graphite must be ideally pure. In this case, the enrichment of graphite ore is very important [2].

The bulk of the graphite ore, of industrial value, is concentrated in the southeastern part of the deposit (3,8,9,30 ore bodies), and two large bodies have been identified in the northwestern part. The body length of industrial ores in the south-eastern part of the deposit is 470-840 m, in the north-western part it is 175 and 450 m. The average thickness of graphite bodies is 10.5m. Depending on the carbon content of graphite, graphite ores are conditionally divided (poor in the calculation of reserves in 1952) with a graphite carbon content of 5-10% (30% of the total ore volume), lower - 10 -20% (40%), medium - 20-30% (20%), higher than 30% (10%) [3, 4].

From the surface (in some ore bodies along the graphite deposits to a depth of 15 m developed an exogenous climatic zone of calcite, gypsum, clay minerals and mica. Free carbon content from 3.1 to 48.5. Thin-layered graphite. High dispersion in the gray part of the concentrate , the absence of fat content and solid additives distinguishes it from graphite from other deposits in the CIS countries [5].

Tashkazgan deposit was discovered in 1928. Central Asian geology The "single" deposit was studied several times from 1928 to 1975. Developed from time to time. Production was carried out in an open pit. Adjustment of the mined ore in accordance with the standard graphite content (25%) was carried out by manual sorting of the ore. The maximum annual productivity reached 1.2 commercial graphite (GOST 17022-71 brand GLS-4) [6].

Graphite ores from the Tashkazgan deposit, which have had a graphite content of more than 25% since 1942, are produced in the form of soil by the Tashkent Agricultural Machinery Plant for the production of paint in the form of dough for rubbing straw, and in the liquid form for painting rods and dry molds. used to increase the durability of the converters.

METHODS

It is taken into account that the graphite reserves approved by the State Balance of the Republic of Uzbekistan are located in the Tashkazgan graphite deposit of Bukhara region. (State balance of mineral reserves). Own. Graphite, 2016). Graphite ore reserves as of 01.01.2016. A + B + Cl 2334.2 thousand T (349.5 tqs. T graphite), S2-3797.4 thousand tons per cat.

In terms of composition, the ore bodies of Tashkazgan are a complex complex of mineral compounds. The main part of the ore consists of kaolin, chlorite, serpentinite in different proportions. [7, 8].

The total prospective reserves are 25 million tons. Graphite belongs to a group of materials that are in great demand in terms of quality. Its use depends in many respects on the structural properties of the ores, the carbon content of the graphite in them, the ability of fine grinding of graphite, and so on. Graphite is most commonly used in metallurgy, foundry, oil and gas industry, electrical engineering, pen production and others. Graphite is also used as a moderator in nuclear boilers, nuclear reactions, for which it must be ideally pure [9].

Due to the planned construction of a nuclear power plant in the Republic of Uzbekistan, the issue of enrichment of graphite ore at the Tashkazgan deposit in Bukhara region is urgent.

Today, research work on the enrichment of graphite ore is being carried out in the Republic. Experimental work was carried out, in which graphite ore was passed through a sieve of 0.07 mm and weighed 167 grams. The resulting ore was mixed with 4 drops of UGK organic matter and 100 ml of water was added to the mixture to bring it to the dark phase (thick state). The resulting substance was placed in the chamber of the flotation machine and filled with 0.9 liters of water. The process of burning and enriching the flotation machine was observed.

The foams formed during the first enrichment process were fine-grained and dark gray in color. By the end of the process, the foams had become very large and pale. The first enrichment process lasted 16 minutes. During the second enrichment, 2 more drops of UGK foam were added to the mixture and the enrichment process lasted 14 minutes.

During the second enrichment process, the foams formed fine and flowing colors, and in the middle of the process, the foams began to turn light brown. At the end of the process, the foams became large and pale and the second enrichment process was completed. During the third enrichment process, 1 drop of UGK foam was added and the enrichment process lasted 9 minutes. During the enrichment process, the foams formed fine and white, at the end of the process the foams turned yellow and the enrichment process was completed.

The concentrate and waste from the enrichment process were dried on a gas stove at a temperature of 100 0C for drying.

Products from the enrichment process:

Concentrate obtained during the first enrichment - 60.8 grams -50.0%

Concentrate from the second enrichment process - 52.4 grams -13.5%

Concentrate from the third enrichment process - 13.8 grams - 8.2%

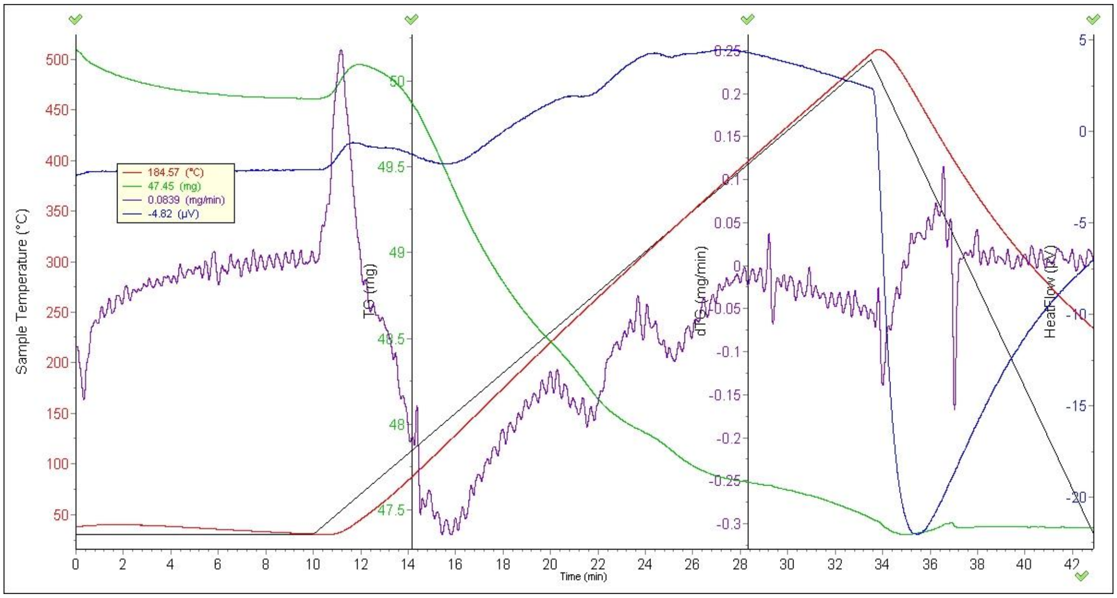
Waste - 21.5 grams - 12.8%

The amount of reagent used in the enrichment process is 6 drops of burette UGK 9 foaming organic matter. The duration of the enrichment process is 39 minutes.

Enriched graphite was given for chemical analysis.

RESULTS

The resulting derivatogram is shown in the figure, which consists of 4 curves. Analysis of the dynamic thermogravimetric analysis curve (DTGA) (curve 2) shows that the DTGA curve occurs mainly in the 1 intensive decomposition temperature range. This range corresponds to a temperature of 60-405 0S.



1-Temperature curve; 2- dynamic thermogravimetric analysis curve (DTGA); 3- product of dynamic thermogravimetric analysis curve (DTGP); 4-DSK curve.

Figure 1. 60.8 gr. 1-sample derivatogram

The analyzes show that an intensive decomposition process takes place in the 1st decomposition interval. During this interval, the amount of decomposition, i.e., 5.175% of decomposition, takes place.

A detailed analysis of the dynamic thermogravimetric analysis curve and the DSK curve is given in the table below.

TABLE 1 ANALYSIS OF THE RESULTS OF THE DTGA AND DSK CURVE OF THE 1ST PROBE

№	Temperature, ^{o}C	Lost mass, %	Decomposition rate of the substance, mg / min	Amount of energy consumed (µV * s / mg))
1	50	0,825	0,137	1,45
2	100	1,385	0,465	2,88
3	200	2,025	0,453	2,01
4	300	3,235	0,087	3,02
5	400	4,985	0,147	1,02
6	500	5,169	0,455	2,03

As a result of these derivatograph studies, it is seen that the main mass loss occurs in the range of 50-412 oC, in which 5.173% of the basic mass, ie 2.6 mg of the mass is lost. No change is observed after 415 oC. The mass remains unchanged.

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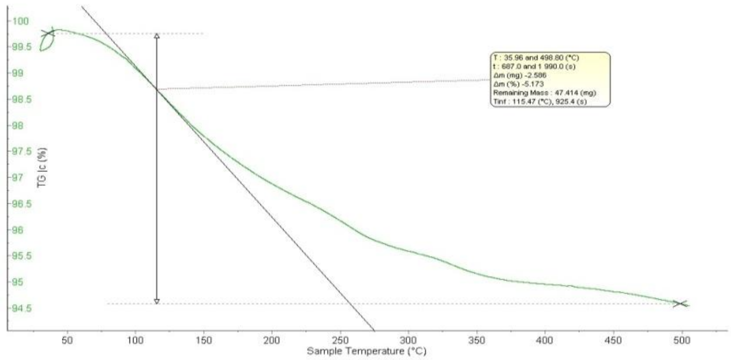


Figure 2. 1 probe thermogravimetric line

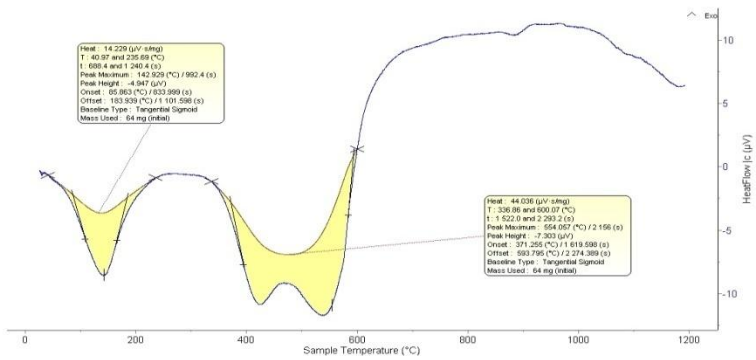
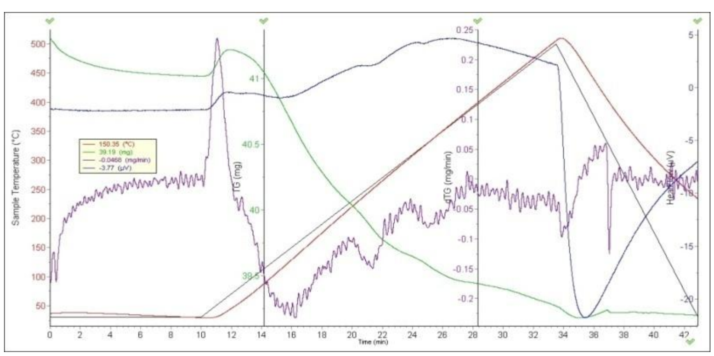


Figure 3. 1-sample DSK analysis

The resulting derivatogram is shown in the figure, which consists of 4 curves. Analysis of the dynamic thermogravimetric analysis curve (DTGA) (curve 2) shows that the DTGA curve occurs mainly in the 1 intensive decomposition temperature range. This range corresponds to a temperature of 63-424 0S.



1-Temperature curve; 2- dynamic thermogravimetric analysis curve (DTGA); 3- product of dynamic thermogravimetric analysis curve (DTGP); 4-DSK curve.

Figure 4. 52.4 gr. 2-sample derivatogram

The analyzes show that an intensive decomposition process takes place in the 2nd decomposition interval. In this range, the amount of decomposition, i.e. 4.8% of decomposition, takes place. A

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detailed analysis of the dynamic thermogravimetric analysis curve and the DSK curve is given in the table below.

TABLE 2 ANALYSIS OF DTGA AND DSKEGRI LINE RESULTS OF PROBE 2

№	Temperature, °C	Lost mass, %	Decomposition rate of the substance, mg / min	Amount of energy consumed (μV * s / mg))
1.	50	0,725	0,136	1,46
2.	100	1,385	0,555	2,54
3.	200	1,555	0,653	2,21
4.	300	2,135	0,487	3,22
5.	400	3,685	1,147	2,02
6.	500	4,469	0,455	3,03

As a result of these derivatograph studies, it is seen that the main mass loss occurs in the range of 60-422 oC, in which 4.486% of the basic mass, ie 1.864 mg of the mass is lost. No change is observed after 425 oC. The mass remains unchanged.

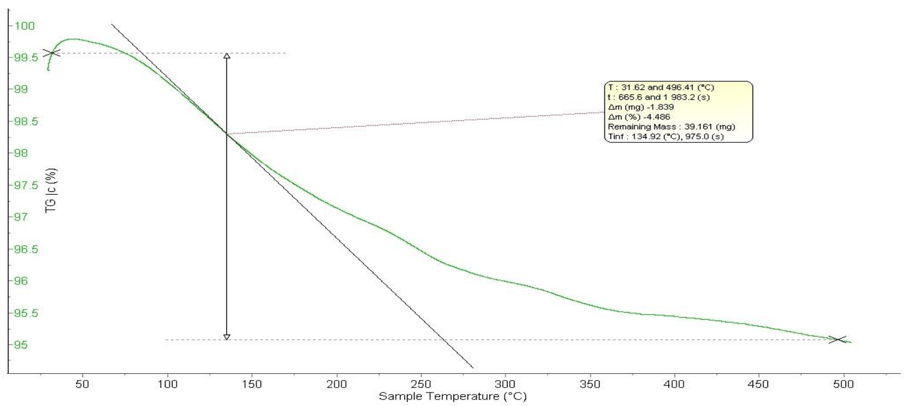


Figure 5. 2-probe thermogravimetric line

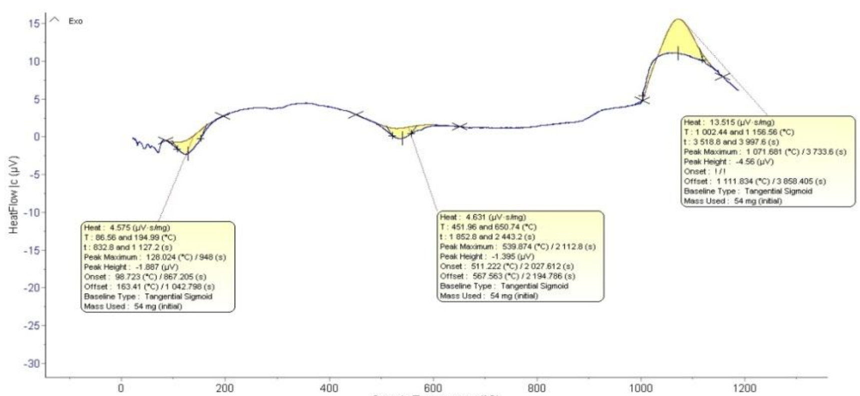
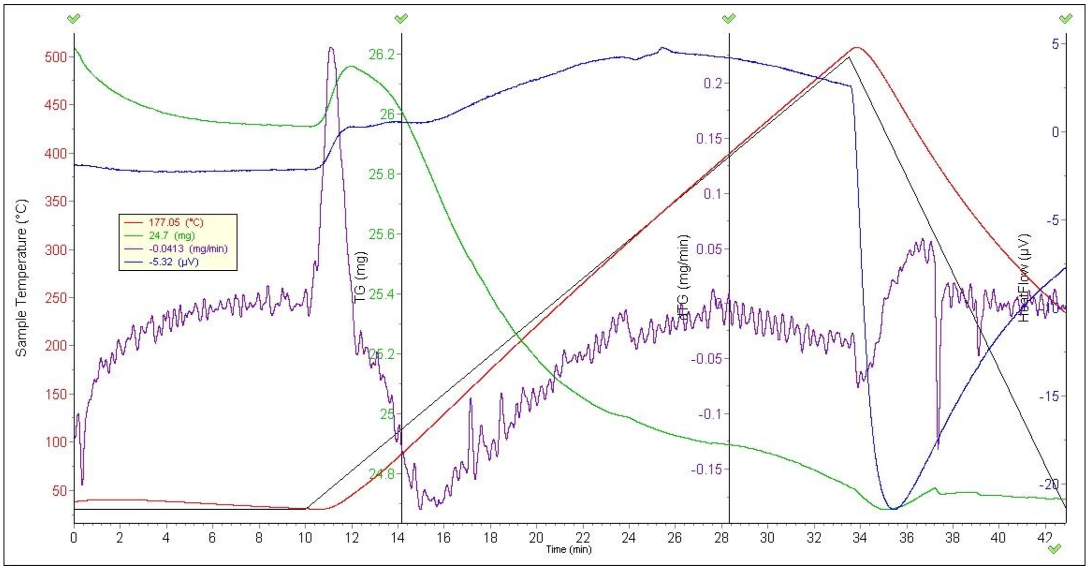


Figure 6. 2-sample DSK analysis

The resulting derivatogram is shown in the figure, which consists of 4 curves. Analysis of the dynamic thermogravimetric analysis curve (DTGA) (curve 2) shows that the DTGA curve occurs mainly in the 1 intensive decomposition temperature range. This range corresponds to a temperature of 68-444 0S.



1-Temperature curve; 2 - dynamic thermogravimetric analysis curve line (DTGA); 3 - dynamic thermogravimetric analysis curve the product of the line (DTGP); 4-DSK curve.

Figure 7. 13.8 gr. 3-sample derivatogram

DISCUSSION

The analyzes show that an intensive decomposition process takes place in the 1st decomposition interval. In this range, the amount of decomposition, i.e., 5.239% of decomposition, takes place.

A detailed analysis of the dynamic thermogravimetric analysis curve and the DSK curve is given in the table below.

TABLE 3 ANALYSIS OF THE RESULTS OF THE DTGA AND DSK CURVE OF THE 3RD PROBE

№	Temperature, °C	Lost mass, %	Decomposition rate of the substance, mg / min	Amount of energy consumed (μV * s / mg))
1	50	0,125	0,157	1,40
2	100	0,585	0,765	2,11
3	200	0,725	1,453	2,14
4	300	1,035	0,257	1,99
5	400	1,285	0,847	2,02
6	500	1,569	0,955	1,03

As a result of these derivatograph studies, it is seen that the basic mass loss occurs in the range of 63-454 oC, in which 5.328% of the basic mass, ie 1.325 mg of the mass is lost. No change is observed after 460 oC. The mass remains unchanged.

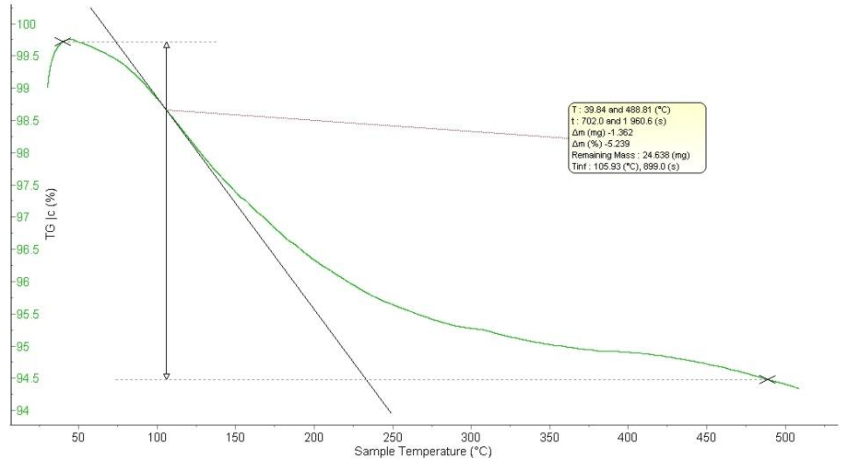


Figure 8. 3-probe thermogravimetric line

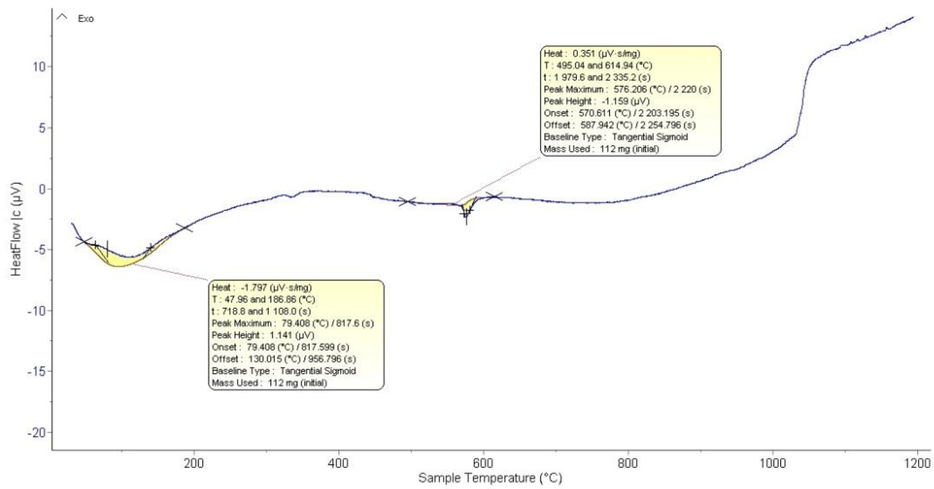


Figure 9. 3-sample DSK analysis

CONCLUSIONS

When the composition of the obtained enrichment is studied, it is possible to obtain graphite concentrate of industrial importance by enrichment of crushed graphite. The results of the chemical analysis are given for spectral analysis.

There are no special requirements for graphite ores for industry. Feasibility studies for their extraction and enrichment are evaluated on the basis of books in accordance with the conditions established for each industry. The results of this research show that the graphite ore of the Tashkazgan deposit can be used as a raw material for the production of graphite concentrate on an industrial scale.

At present, graphite ore mining is not carried out, and products and materials based on graphite concentrate required for the Republic are purchased from abroad on the basis of currencies.

Therefore, the most important task is to enrich the graphite ore of the Tashkazgan deposit in Bukhara region, which will save currency in the country and solve the problems of all industries in Uzbekistan.

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