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АКТУАЛЬНЫЕ ВОПРОСЫ СОВРЕМЕННОЙ НАУКИ, ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ И ВОСПИТАНИЯ

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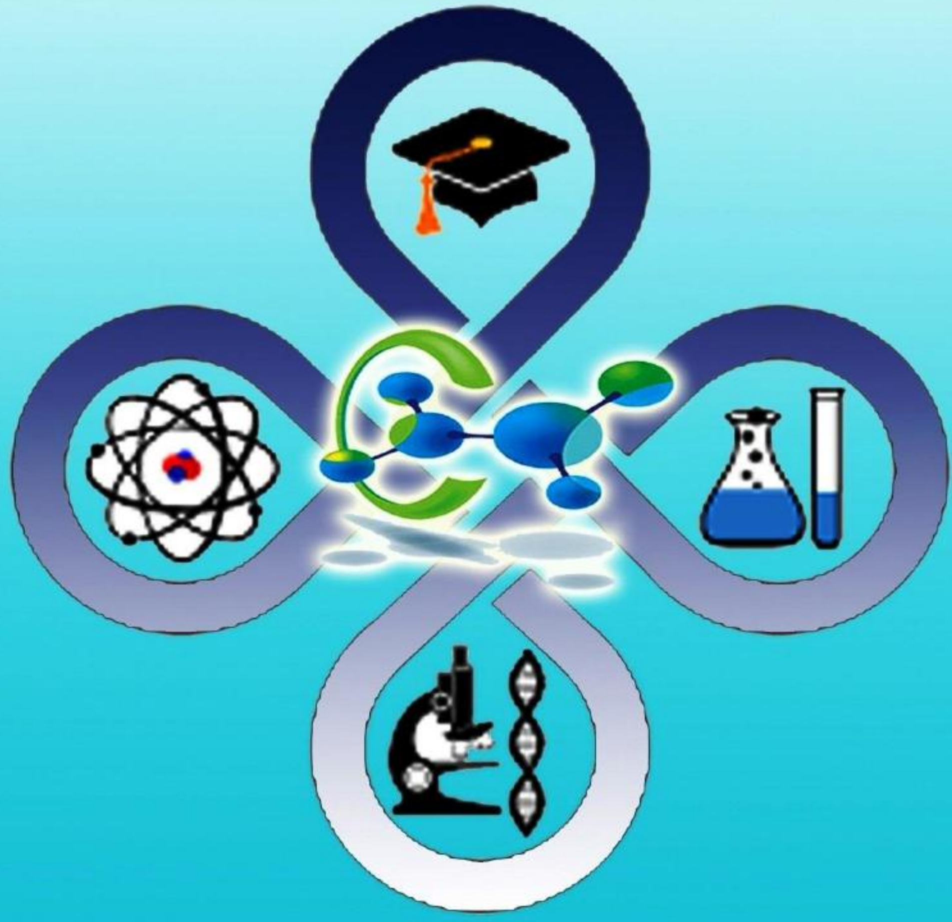

CONTENTS

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ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN RURAL AREAS OF KHOREZM REGION AND THE ROLE OF ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN VILLAGES

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Аннотация. Ушбу мақолада кичик бизнес ва тадбиркорликни қишлоқ жойларида ривожлантириш хусусиятлари ва Хоразм вилоятида қишлоқ хўжалик маҳсулотларини етиштиришда фермер хўжаликлари, деҳқон хўжаликлари ва қишлоқ хўжалиги фаолиятини амалга оширувчи ташкилотларнинг ўрни ҳақида сўз юритилади.

Калит сўзлар: кичик бизнес ва хусусий тадбиркорлик (КБХТ), фермер хўжаликлари, деҳқон хўжаликлари, қишлоқ тадбиркорлиги, қишлоқ жойларида тадбиркорлик, тадбиркор.

Аннотация. В данной статье речь идёт об особенностях развития малого бизнеса и предпринимательства в сельских местностях и роль фермерских хозяйств, земледельческих хозяйств, организации сельских хозяйств в выращивании сельско-хозяйственных продуктов в Хорезмской области.

Ключевые слова: малый бизнес и частное предпринимательство (МБЧП), фермерское хозяйство, земледельческое хозяйство, селькое предпринимательство, предпринимательство в сельских местностях, предпринимательство.

Annotation. This research paper discusses the specific characters of developing small business and entrepreneurship in rural regions and the role of farming, agriculture and agricultural organizations in producing agricultural product.

Key words: small business and private entrepreneurship (SBPE), farming, agriculture, agricultural enterprise, enterprise in rural regions, enterprise.

Introduction. Statistically, over 525 thousands of entrepreneurial subjects are functioning within the country and above 59% of the gross national product is being produced by small and private business representatives. Interestingly, they are providing 78% of capable population with employment.

Moreover, execution of missions stated in the Strategy of Actions in Five Priority Areas for the Development of Uzbekistan 2017-2021 (the 'Development Strategy'). Including, increase in ensuring reliable protection of the rights and guarantees for private property and business, creating favorable business environment for the development of small businesses and private entrepreneurship. In regions, cities and rural areas of the country, maintenance of regulatory and law enforcement authorities into the activities of business entities, especially, supporting entrepreneurs starting up their business urge to create a new effective system.[1]

Literature review: Scientific, theoretical and methodological bases of analyzing small business and private entrepreneurship development were widely illuminated in research works of international scientists such as: A. Smith, Y. Schumpeter, H. Gross, R. Bruksbenk, V. Huber,R. Hezrich, M. Peters, A. Hosking, G. Jones, L.Abalkin, V. Abchuk, A. Busygin, Y. Osipov, A. Shapiro, M. Balashevich, Dougerti, A. Webster, E. Wigdorchik , A. Khachatryan, S. Ayvazyan, V. Mkhitaryan, N. Egorova, A. Larionov, V., Dolgopyatov, O. Zamkov.

General theoretical, regional and sector problems of development of small business and private entrepreneurship in the conditions of transition to market economy are widely illuminated in scientific works of a number of scientists of Uzbekistan [3,4,7,9,10,11,13,14].

As well as a group of scholars made research on the development of socio-economic processes and studied the theoretical and practical aspects of modelling regional sector, infrastructure facilities of small business and private entrepreneurship in the economy [2, 5,6,8,12, 15].

It should be noted that today there is not enough research on scientific and practical aspects of development trends of small business and entrepreneurship in our country or most of them dedicated to theoretical problems of entrepreneurship.

Therefore, there is real need to improve classifications of small business in the republic. Clarifying and describing the development tendencies, explicating steady directions of improving development mechanisms of small business in rural regions based on scientific, systemic analysis of competitive environment. In addition, mechanisms of antimonopoly policy, regularities of developing small business, evaluating perspectives and development of small business in the sectors of economy and in rural regions. Based on effective transformation of methods of developed countries, evaluating stability progress in sectors of economy, making longer “vitality cycle” of small business entities, working out supplement statistical indicators which provide monitoring their stable and proportional development. In rural regions of the republic, also there is actual necessity to adopt practical and to settle scientific-practical problems such as elucidating development tendencies of small business and entrepreneurship.

Research methodology. The methodological basis of the research based on regulatory-legal documents and under law documents in the development of small business and entrepreneurship. In particular, Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PD-4749 dated 07 February 2017 “Development Strategy of Uzbekistan”, Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PD-3182 dated 08 August 2017 “On priority measures to ensure the accelerated socio-economic development of the regions”, as well, Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PD-3777 dated 07 June 2018 “On implementation of the Program “Every family is an entrepreneur””.

In addition, modern statistical methods and observations, comparative and systematic analysis and synthesis, induction and deduction methods of decreasing state participation in the economy, protection of private property rights and further strengthening of its prestige defined by these decrees and resolutions. Collecting and processing of relevant statistical data, suggestions and recommendations on the main directions of further institutional and structural reforms aimed for stimulating the development of small business and private entrepreneurship.

Experimental results: Nowadays, not only farmers, who are cultivating products in agriculture, agrobusiness, fishery and forest management, are focusing to develop entrepreneurship in the countryside, yet a lot of attention is being paid to private and family businesses, handicraft, tailoring and household services for their necessities in daily life. Furthermore, these actions taken to give opportunities to small and personal enterprises, to increase the range of employment in rural places, to promote their income and offer good services.

1-st table illustrates the industrial actions of small business in the city and districts of Khorezm region**.**

Table 1

The proportion of small-business sector in manufacturing industrial production, % [16]

	2018	**2017**
In total	**31,7**	**42,9**
Urgench	46,1	53,1
Khiva city	99,6	100
Bagat dist.	70,4	64
Gurlen dist.	41,2	60,9
Qoshkopir dist.	48,3	46
Urgench dist.	75,8	87,5
Khazoraspdist.	5,9	9,5
Khanka dist.	34,3	39,9
Khiva dist.	100	99,8
Shovotdsit.	65,9	73,1
Yangiariq dist.	36,2	38,5
Yangibozor dist.	38,6	38,6

It is transparent from the table that the portion of small business sector went into gradual decline in 2018 compared to 2017 with 31,7 %. Among this indicator, Khiva district ranks the first at 100%, Khiva city stands second with 99,6%, while in the list of lower shares, there is Khanka district with 34,3%, Yangiariq with 36,2%, Yangibozor with 38,6% and Khazorasp produced the lowest rate of industrial production (5,9%).

The farm economy constituted 21,5% of gross national products, agriculture made for 77,4 % and the share of the organization carrying on agronomy was 1,1 % in Khorezm region

Table 2

The proportion of manufactured products regarding the type of economy in Khorezm region,% [16]

Types of economy	2017	2018
farm	26,3	21,5
Agriculture	72,7	77,4
organization carrying on agronomy	1,0	1,1

If the territories and the types of economy are divided into categories, the largest percentages will probably be attributed to Yangibozor (28,3), Gurlen (26,6) and Khanka (24,4). However, if the proportion is about the farming, the list will be filled with districts like Yangiariq (82,5), Khiva district (81,0), Urgench district and Bog'ot district, with 80,2% and 77,9% respectively. The contribution of Urgench and Khiva cities regarding agriculture comprised 99,9% and 99,6% in turn, yet there is no farming economy in both cities. Look at the Table 3.

Table 3

Distribution of agricultural products of Khorezm region by territories and types of economy [16]

	Area	Farming	griculture	Organization carrying on agronomy
1.	Bagat	21,6	77,9	0,5
2.	Gurlen	26,6	73,3	0,1
3.	Qo'shko'pir	22,6	76,9	0,5
4.	Urgench dist.	17,8	80,2	2,0
5.	Khazorasp	23,7	76,0	0,3
6.	Khanka	24,4	71,2	4,4
7.	Khivadist	18,8	81,0	0,2
8.	Shovot	21,6	76,7	1,7
9.	Yangiariq	17,0	82,5	0,5
10.	Yangibozor	28,3	71,3	0,4
11.	Urgench city	0	99,9	0,1
12.	Khiva city	0	99,6	0,4

It should be admitted that except these types of economy, forming other ways of engaging the population should not be taken for granted. Therefore, it would be very vital and worthwhile to find valuable strategies for developing rural small business and private entrepreneurship, to create job vacancies for dwellers of villages, to consider the rise in manufacturing and the income of the population.

Undeniably, villages are embracing such kind of people who can contribute to expansion of small business and private enterprises in that areas. Nevertheless, there is still deficiency in experienced young personnel making products or serving people. One more thing attracting attention is that even farming and agriculture comprising the majority of part of rural entrepreneurship, among the developing businessmen, it is not so common to see people who are manufacturing or offering a public service. Indeed, it is mainly referred to a few number of grocery stores, cafes, beauty salons, barbershops, car washes, payroll services, telephone repair services, ateliers and stationer's on the peripheries of Uzbekistan and the demand for them urges to develop small entrepreneurship in those places.

Table 4

The number of entrepreneurs who are functioning and who temporarily ceased their business [17]

(according to report on the 1st of December, 2018 y)

Area	Total number of entrepreneurs registered till the report day	Number of new registered private entrepreneurs	Number of entrepreneurs temporally stopped activity	Number of entrepreneurs actively doing business
Urgench city	3157	1250	1041	2116
Khiva city	1713	657	621	1092
Urgench dist.	3418	1241	1159	2259
Khiva dist.	1234	630	418	816
Khazorasp	3258	1101	630	2628
Gurlen	1934	576	725	1209
Shovot	1529	578	444	1085
Yangiariq	831	490	243	588
Qoshkopir	1439	522	303	1136
Bagat	1257	450	497	760
Khanka	1878	988	372	1506
Yangibozor	540	309	185	355
In total	**22188**	**8792**	**6638**	**15550**
1st of December	16357	5778	4230	12127
Difference(+, -)	**5831**	**3014**	**2408**	**3423**

As it is noticeable above,in total number of entrepreneurs registered in the state list,Urgench district's share was 3418, Khazorasp's proportion was a bit less (3258) and in Urgench city, the portion comprised 3157. Admittedly, among all districts, Khazorasp was responsible of more percentages in private entrepreneur register. In the record of personal entrepreneurs, Yangibozor and Yangiariq districts accounted for the lowest rate of numbers.

The following table will display the distribution of private business subjects regarding their performance.

Table 5

The share of private business subjects regarding their performance in Khorezm region, in numbers [17] (as for the 1st December, 2018)

Area	Retail	Retail of grocery products	Sale of agricultural products in bazaars	Retail of inedible product	Retail of edible and inedible products	handicraft	Household services	Hairdresser	Other types of services	National sweets	Transportation of goods
Urgench city	868	86	8	481	282	167	546	89	534	319	17
Khiva city	470	6	6	166	283	124	308	18	185	107	4
Urgench dist.	1019	76	91	439	395	114	589	51	535	307	27
Khiva dist.	280	10	22	76	161	113	211	29	209	95	26
Khazorasp	1325	53	43	820	352	93	623	53	583	365	37
Gurlen	419	34	61	210	100	94	239	24	456	266	11
Shovot	516	39	123	119	227	53	195	15	321	165	32
Yangiariq	257	8	13	38	194	45	100	11	186	102	15
Qo’shkopir	330	21	24	50	226	82	329	38	395	252	17
Bagat	267	3	4	24	231	60	119	24	313	175	20
Khanka	535	22	19	184	301	102	379	42	489	276	14
Yangibozor	155	17	10	28	95	16	42	17	142	82	1
Total	6441	375	424	2635	2847	1063	3680	411	4348	2511	221
1st December, 2017	4989	415	263	2480	1722	332	2917	325	3889	2340	171
Difference (+, -)	1452	- 40	161	155	1125	731	763	86	459	171	50

The table illustrates that the quantity of Khazorasp, Urgench district and Urgench city entrepreneurships vis-à-vis retailment was admittedly higher than that of others comprising together approximately the half (3212) of total number of private business subjects (6441). In contrast, Yangibozor, Yangiariq and Khiva district ranked the last position in that field, at 155, 257 and 280 respectively.

In the other columns, the contribution of private entrepreneurs in the services like hairdressing salons, manicure, pedicure, cosmetician, etc., drew up 411in total: 325 according to the statistics of 1st November of 2017 and it increased to 86 till the 1st of December of 2018. Among these indicators, the high quantities were referred to Urgench city (89), Urgench district (51), Khazorasp (53) and Khanka (42), while Yangiariq (11), Yangibozor (17), Khiva city (18) and Shovot ranked in lowest positions in development of those facilities.

Regarding agriculture, it is depicted in the table that Urgench district, Khazorasp and Shovot outweighed other regions in this type of economy. However, banking accommodation isn't being advanced in any districts so rapidly that it is, unfortunately, remaining undeveloped in areas. Admittedly, there is no banking and insurance services in Khiva district. Regrettably, such kind of failure can be witnessed in public catering and transport services as well.

Conclusions and Suggestions. International experience of development of small business and private entrepreneurship shows that primarily small business needs financial and economic, not primarily administrative control.

Consequently, soft and low interest rate loans, which are separated by the state, are of great importance to small businesses. Summarizing the best international and domestic experience in the development of small business and private entrepreneurship, the following suggestions and recommendations for further development of this sector can be provided:

- further improvement of the institutional, information, legal, human resources and financial support of small businesses entities;
- development small business and private entrepreneurship in rural areas in cooperation with clusters;
- creation of the all opportunities for small business development in rural areas;

differentiate by taking into account taxation sphere, social status of enterprise (certain benefits for young people, women, disabled people, and pensioners) and regional development (benefits for undeveloped regions);

One of the long-term solutions to this challenge is, perhaps, to raise the awareness of the rural population about the importance of small business and as a result, it can play a huge role in addressing rural socio-economic problems.

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DEMOGRAPHIC POSITION OF THE REPUBLIC OF KARAKALPAKSTAN

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Annotatsiya: Qoraqalpog'iston Respublikasida aholi soni dinamikasidagi o'zgarishlar, aholining yosh va jins tarkibi, uning hududlar bo'yich joylanishi, mustaqillik yillarida tug'ulish, o'lim holati, nikoh hamda nikohni bekor qilish kabi demografik jarayonlarni ifodalovchi ko'rsatkichlar dinamikasidagi o'zgarishlar tahlili ilmiy nuqtai nazardan tadqiq etildi.

Kalit so'zlar: aholi soni, yosh va jins tarkibi, joylanish, foiz, nisbat, promille, demografiya, tug'ilish, o'lim holati, nikoh, ajralish, koeffitsient.

Аннотация: Анализ изменений демографической динамики в Республике Каракалпакстан за период независимости, включает в себя такие демографические процессы, как: возраст, пол, распределение населения по регионам, рождаемость, смертность, брак и развод.

Ключевые слова: население, возрастной и половой состав, процент, соотношение, промилле, коэффициент, демография, рождаемость, смертность, брак, развод.

Annotation: Changes in demographic dynamics in the Republic of Karakalpakstan, age and gender composition of the population, population distribution

by region, birth, death, divorce and annulment of marriage have been scientifically studied over the period of independence.

Keywords: population, age and gender composition, location, percentage, ratio, promille, demographics, birth, death, marriage, divorce, coefficient

Introduction. The social and economic development of each country has its own demographic profile. The word demographics means interpreting the population [5]. Population is an integral part of society and an important factor in its development. Increasing or decreasing populations cause certain problems in the development of society. Therefore, it is necessary to carry out regular research of the demographic situation in order to achieve a healthy population growth. The demographic situation is expressed in demographic processes such as population, composition, natural growth, birth, death, marriage, and divorce [6].

An analysis of a demographic situation usually begins with a study of demographics. Of these, the most important is the population size. Although Uzbekistan is currently experiencing a decline in natural population growth, including Karakalpakstan, this indicator is still relatively high. The demographic development of the population is reflected in the changes in its quantitative and qualitative characteristics. Quantitative development of the population is understood as the numerical change in the population of a particular area or nation over a period of time. Qualitative development of the population is mainly reflected in its health, life expectancy, education level and so on.

The demographic development of the population is the key to the strengthening and development of society. The quantity and quality of the population are constantly changing under the influence of generations. Generation change that determines demographic characteristics of the population ensures continuity in society. Therefore, a comprehensive scientific study of demographic activity of the population in the context of structural changes in the economy is a priority.

The main part. As of early 2019, over 1669,8 thousand people lived in Karakalpakstan. B it was 5,6% of the population. In the gender composition of the population, men were 50,2% (938,4 thousand), and women – 49,8% (931,4 thousand).

49,1% of the population lived in urban areas and 50,9% in rural areas. 30,7% of the population in the region are under the working age, 60,3% are of working age and 9,0% are older than working age. The average age is 28,2 [10].

The population of Karakalpakstan is unique. More than half of the population lives in the southern part of the region: Turtkul (11,3%), Amudarya (10,4%), Beruni (10,0%) and Ellikkala (8,4%) districts.

During the years of independence the population of the Republic of Karakalpakstan increased by 147,2% (599.3 thousand). Population growth varies by region. In particular, between 1991 and 2018, population growth in Ellikkala, Kegeyli, Amudarya, Turtkul, Beruni and Kanlikul, Chimboy districts and Nukus was significantly higher than in Karakalpakstan. In all other regions, growth is below average.

An analysis of the dynamics of birth rates shows that the following changes in the overall fertility rate have been observed in Karakalpakstan since independence. Between 1991 and 2000, the overall fertility rate dropped to 12,9 pro mil. In 2000-2010 this indicator decreased by 2.7 pro mil and in 2010-2018 by 2,1 pro mil. Overall, the overall birth rate declined by 16,3 pro mil in 1991-2018.

According to statistical data, 3,8 percent of all newborns are aged 15-19 years, 30,1 percent are 20-24 years, 35,4 percent are 25-29 years old, 21,7 percent are 30-34 years and 7.8 percent are 35-39 years, 1,2 percent are 40 and older years referred to rather older mothers then them. Compared to 2000, the share of births among mothers of 15-19 years, 20-24 years has decreased. However, the proportion of births among mothers of 25-29 as well as age 30 and older has increased [10].

Currently, the majority of births are in the 20-24 and 25-29 and 30-34 age groups. In 2018, the average age at first birth in Karakalpakstan is 23,9. This indicator is slightly higher than the average for Uzbekistan (23,7 years) [10].

In 2018, 31,1 percent of children born in total were born with the first child, 35,2 percent with the second child, 25,2 percent with the third child, 7,4 percent with the fourth child and 1,1 percent with the fifth and subsequent series of the birth. In 2000-2018 years, mothers ' fertility of the fourth and subsequent children was reduced. For example, if in 2000 year 16,4 percent of all births made up the fourth and subsequent children, then this figure was reduced by two times by 2018 year. This is the case in all cities and rural areas of Karakalpakstan. In conclusion, the change in women's attitudes towards the number of children in the family is greatly influenced by their status in the community and in the family, increased women's involvement in social production, increased awareness and culture, and the widespread use of various modern preventive pregnancies. . This is a major factor in the transition of young families to low- and middle-income families. Consequently, socio-demographic activity of families is influenced by radical changes in the status of women in the family and society in the new economic environment.

Of course, analysis of mortality is of particular importance in the demographic situation. The mortality rate reflects the health status of the population for a certain period. Although the healthcare system has expanded over the years of independence, the incidence of various diseases has increased. As a result, the mortality rate of the population, especially infants, children and mothers, remains relatively high.

In 2018, the overall mortality rate in the Republic of Karakalpakstan was 4,6 pro mil. The absolute death toll was 8602. Compared to 1991, the overall death rate declined by 2.2 pro mil. The absolute number increased by 126%. In terms of sex, the total number of deaths was 55,1 percent for men and 44,9 percent for women. Men's share in total deaths has always been high.

Population mortality varies by age. For example, in 2018 about 8,4% of all deaths are children aged 0-5 years. This is 5,2 percent lower than the 2000 death rate. In the age group, mortality rates in every age groups between 55-59, 60-64, 65-69 and 75-79 are higher then 10 %. Also in these age groups, the percentage of deaths increased compared to 2000 years. The prevalence of mortality in this group is to some extent explained by the fact that the population is "aging," ie, the proportion of older people increases.

The analysis of infant mortality is also important in the study of mortality rates. The infant mortality rate is an important factor in the socioeconomic development of each country. In Karakalpakstan during the years of independence the mortality rate among children under one year decreased. For example, infant mortality in 1991 was 51,2 pro mil and in 2000 it was 20,3 pro mil. By 2018, it was 13,9 per mille. Nevertheless, in terms of infant mortality, Karakalpakstan is a leading figure in Uzbekistan. This may be explained by the unhealthy lifestyle in the family and the poor environmental situation. In general, over the years of independence, the infant mortality rate in Karakalpakstan decreased by 37,3 pro mil.

The main criterion of public health is the life expectancy. The average life expectancy in Karakalpakstan in 2018 was 73,2 years (70,9 years for men and 75,6 years for women). The average life expectancy is 1,4 years less than the national average of Uzbekistan. It is 1,4 years less than for men and women. In recent years, the life expectancy for men has increased significantly. This may be explained by the fact that the opportunity for an active life in the development of entrepreneurial activity in the country has a positive effect on men's life expectancy.

In summary, the reduction in mortality, especially of infant mortality, is associated with a dramatic improvement in public health services. Promoting a high level of medical education, hygiene and sanitation of the population, combating alcoholism and drug addiction, turning sports into a vital necessity, and finding real means to combat various diseases is to reduce morbidity and mortality.

The demographic situation is also influenced by cases of marriage and divorce. According to statistics, in Karakalpakstan in 2018 there were 14450 marriages. Of the marriages, 54% were rural and 46% were urban residents. In the period from 1991 to 2018, the number of marriages per 1000 people in Karakalpakstan fell from 13,7 to 7,8 per mille, or 5,9 per mille. Reduction in the marriage rate over the years of independence was due to changes in the demographic structure of the country's population. In conclusion, achieving at least 20 years of marriage is one of the key factors in building a strong and healthy family. According to medical researchers, the unwillingness of girls married to 16-17 years of marriage to a family life can lead to various negative consequences.

Freedom of marriage also provides for freedom of divorce. It is well known that some of the marriages that have been formed over time are dissolved by the death of a husband or wife, and some by a disagreement. According to statistics, in Karakalpakstan the number of divorces increased by 129% between 1991 and 2018. The number of divorces was 1042 in 1991, and in 2018 it was 1344. Cancellation of the marriage contract per 1000 people fell from 0,8 to 0,7 per mille, almost unchanged. City divorces accounted for 61,5% of divorces and 38,5% of rural residents (2018). In summary, the low socio-economic and spiritual maturity of young men and women leads to divorce.

Summary. Significant changes have been observed in the demographic development of the population during the years of independence. Major social and economic changes in the development of society have had a direct impact on demographic trends in the population. Obviously, the attitude of women to the number of children has changed. The place of polygamy was replaced by average childhood and low childhood.

Demand for more children was declining due to the development of the industry, increasing the level of education of women and changing their place in social life. In addition, the development of the medical field has led to a widespread reduction in the mortality rate and the average life expectancy.

Population data is a very important part of the information on which to build and develop. Population data are of particular importance now. This is primarily due to the task of pursuing effective demographic policies related to population development. An effective demographic policy for the population has been at the heart of state programs developed during the years of independence.

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PILGRIMAGE TOURISM ISSUES AND ITS POTENTIAL IN UZBEKISTAN

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Anotatsiya: Maqolada ziyorat turizminig xalqaro turizmda tutgan urni va uni O'zbekistonda rivojlanish istiqbollari yoritilgan.

Tayanch iboralar: ziyorat turizmi, ma'naviy ruhiy yuksalish, axloqiy poklanish, muqaddas qadamjolar, madaniy boyish, xayr – ehson.

Резюме: В статье раскрывается значение паломнического туризма в мировых масштабах и перспективы развития в условиях Узбекистана.

Ключевые слова: паломнический туризм, восстановление душевных и физических сил, культурное обогащение, духовное совершенствование, священные места, благотворительность, подношение.

Summary: This article discusses the importance and relevance of pilgrimage tourism in the world today, as well as the prospects for the development of this type of tourism in Uzbekistan.

Key words: pilgrimage tourism, recreation, cultural enrichment, spiritual maturity, cleansing, sacred places, charity, donation.

Introduction. "The colossal potential of Uzbekistan in the sphere of tourism has not been used effectively and fully for many years. Favorable economic and organizational-legal conditions for development of tourism were not created, activity in the sphere was neglected", - said Shavkat Mirziyoyev at the meeting dedicated to a critical analysis of the effectiveness of measures taken to increase the flow of foreign tourists, further development of domestic tourism, and improvement and expansion of tourism services, which was held on February 22, 2018 [1]. Indeed, the development of the tourism industry has grown to the level of state policy, as the tourism economy plays an important role in the development of the Uzbek economy. Particularly, it is possible to attract a large flow of the visitors through the development of pilgrimage tourism because the ancient cities of Uzbekistan are recognized as the magnificent centers of the Islamic world. Throughout the centuries, this land has given mankind a galaxy of great scientists, philosophers, statesmen, and Islamic theologians, whose names are inscribed in gold letters in the history of mankind.

Literature review

Famous masters of Sufism in the Islamic world are Abu Ismail Muhammad ibn Isa At-Termizi, Abu Abdullah Muhammad ibn Ali at-Termizi; famous mysticists are Khojai World –Abdulhalik Gijduvani, Khoja Muhammad Arif Revagari, Mahmud Anjir Fagnavi, Khoja Ali Romitani, Muhammad Boboi Samosi, Sayid Mir Kulol and Bakhouddin Nakshbandi. Thousands of visitors come to visit them. Taking this into account, development of pilgrimage tourism has become a crucial point in the promotion of the whole tourism sector. Pilgrimage to holy places originated as a kind of travel a very long time ago. Years have passed. The conditions of travel have changed. Guests of this wonderful country can travel to the holy places to which people from all over the world make pilgrimage.

For this reason, it is important to notice that in the period of globalization, a variety of terrorist and extremist groups, various cults and "mass culture" is attacking from various fronts and the humanity is losing itself and in this very time the spirituality, spiritual purification, and self-awareness are very important motives of tourism, as it gains the importance for peace, as well as the chance to recharge one’s bioenergy. As a clear example of this we can note the words of the scientist Masiej Ostrovck: There are many aspects of recreation to be understood, for example in the religious way, in the full meaning of the concept. They include a generation of physical energy through restorative movement and even an effort of the muscles. Further, this is psychic regeneration which is perhaps best stimulated by peace and quiet, and by the communion with the beauty of the world, both natural and human creations. Finally, there is the enrichment of human spirit which first occurs in the cognitive sphere. We call it cultural enrichment: the communion with the material and non−material culture. Going further into this issue, true recreation means meeting other people in order to deepen the sense of sociability with them. Finally, recreation in the best meaning of the term is the recreation of the spirit, an encounter with the sacred, with God. This is time for meditation in the final sense of human existence and coordinationof this sense—the encounter with God who is the final recreation for man. This is the path for genuine reforming that is ‘creating a new’, for the building of ‘new man’, complete man in the sphere of the flesh and the spirit [2].

Pilgrimage tourism helps educate people to attain spiritual maturity. It leads to Spiritual and moral cleansing, high maturity, and attainment of spiritual maturity These traditional opportunities have taken on a special resonance in an age in which modernity and rationalization appear to be limiting individual expression, denying the possibility of the miraculous, and transforming the world into a rationalized environment centered on economics.

Modern technological developments in the state of the world seem to have do ne little to quench individual unease. In many respects they have created the conditions in which persons wish to search for alternative modes of being and for ways of escaping, even if temporarily, from the insecurities of the economically focused orientations of the modern world- says Ian Reader in his research work [3].

Tourism also creates opportunities for tolerance, social co-operation, and solidarity among nations as well as religions in the present-day world. That is why “for many pilgrims, the pilgrimage as a symbol of ‘traditional’ identity has become more potent in modern times”- notes Ian Reader [4].

Moreover, by arranging travel to sacred places, a person has the opportunity to realize his identity from history, and to engage with other visitors in the spiritual world. A striking example of this is the conclusion of the conference dedicated to the visit and religious tourism in 2016.

Research Methodology

Visitors to religious and holy places will have the following opportunities:

➢To discover and remember **the past** → artistic and cultural heritage as «time machine»

➢To convey **a sense of territory** → sacred art is disseminated within the territory

➢To understand **cultural specificities** → original functions and sustainability

➢To promote a process of **«cultivation» via personal growth**, through exchange and dialogue" [5].

Firstly, if you look at the history of pilgrimage tourism you can see these words: "The history of pilgrimage is longer than the history of the Church. It probably dates back to times earlier than the history of the chosen people in the Old Testament. It certainly does not belong only Christianity either. Followers of other religions went in the past and still go on pilgrimage" [6].

As it turns out, the exact type of tourism is very ancient, and has been very important since its inception of human understanding and has become very important in its history of development. For example, in National Geographic, the article states:

"2011 National Geographic article, Mann pondered the complex relationship between the origins of civilization and religion. While presenting his discussion, he proposed that from the very beginning of human settlement, pilgrimage has been a fundamental element of society: *Most of the world's great religious centers, past and present, have been destinations for pilgrimages - think of the Vatican, Mecca, Jerusalem, Bodh Gaya (where Buddha was enlightened), or Cahokia (the enormous Native American complex near St. Louis). They are monuments for spiritual travelers, who often came great distances, to gawk at and be stirred by such sites. What it suggests . . . is that the human sense of the sacred - and the human love of a good spectacle - may have given rise to civilization itself"[7].*

It is evident that the need to visit people and to engage in this kind of tourism has led to a variety of factors. For example: I. Baumer, an expert in pilgrimage problems, refers to "two lines of meanings" of travelling. Various motives either come to the foreground or intermingle in a variety of situations. In the pilgrimage, “the religious meaning is fundamental one and permeates into and exerts its impact on the further motives” [8].

First of all, it is understood that "pilgrimage" (from Arabic – going to a certain place or person) is to go to sacred places, graves and cemeteries and to make certain patterns. The visit is usually done by reading some of the suras of the Qur'an at the grave and praying for the dead, as well as giving charity and giving donation [9]. This means that Islamic scholars have come to the sacred sites of the Islamic Encyclopedia to visit certain images and spiritual cleansing.

Maciej Ostrowski, a scientist who conducted scientific research on pilgrimage tourism, also describes the visit “a trip to a place considered sacred owing to a special influence of God therein”. It is undertaken for religious motives, to perform specific religious acts of piety and penance. It is dictated by the need to be close to the sacred. Religious tour means tourist wandering, with the religious element as one of its leading objectives. And thus added to the common motives behind tourism, such as the need to move, recreate, see new surroundings, meet new people, see the cultural heritage, are new quality aspects” [10].

In addition, Maciej Ostrowski explains the factors that make people visit: “In the pilgrimage it is the wish to reach a sacred place or considered by the pilgrim as such that is a place with a special presence of the sacrum, the super natural reality. Then there is the program filled with a suitable number of pious practices, prayers and services. This is the faith of the participants of religious wandering and their personal religious attitudes” [11].

Another scholar, scientific researcher, visiting and religious tourism expert Ian Reader, explains the main reasons for the visit as follows: “Main motives for pilgrimage are – memorializing one’s deceased kin, creating merit as preparation for one’s own death, engaging in ascetic practices, seeking enlightenment (a theme that may be articulated in other contexts as a spiritual journey to God), searching for salvation, seeking miracles and solace in the face of misfortune, seeking healing and other practical benefits, seeking spiritual help to ward off bad luck, performing penitence for sins, fulfilling vows escaping from one's everyday surroundings, even if only temporarily all are recurrent themes in the present as much as they were in the past" [12].

Moreover: "To this day, travel such as this for 'spiritual', linked to 'spectacle' motives has remained important, and in few countries is this more obvious than countries such as Italy, Israel, India, France and many others. Thus, religious / faith-based / spiritual tourism / pilgrimage is a significant and constant element of the tourism industry" [13].

At the same time, it should be noted that "The World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) is clear in its enthusiasm for religious tourism, with Secretary General, Taleb Rifai, suggesting that 'religious tourism can be one of the most effective tools to foster inclusive and sustainable development'.

Analysis and results.

In a nutshell, three main advantages of religious tourism are classified:

1. Religious tourism raises awareness of humanity´s common heritage and provides resources for preservation.

2. It can contribute to local development as well as economical boost.

3. It reforms cultural understanding.

However at the same time, the UNWTO highlights what they call 'crucial challenges' which include:

1. The preservation of religious sites and monuments.

2. Upholding respect for local traditions and religious practices.

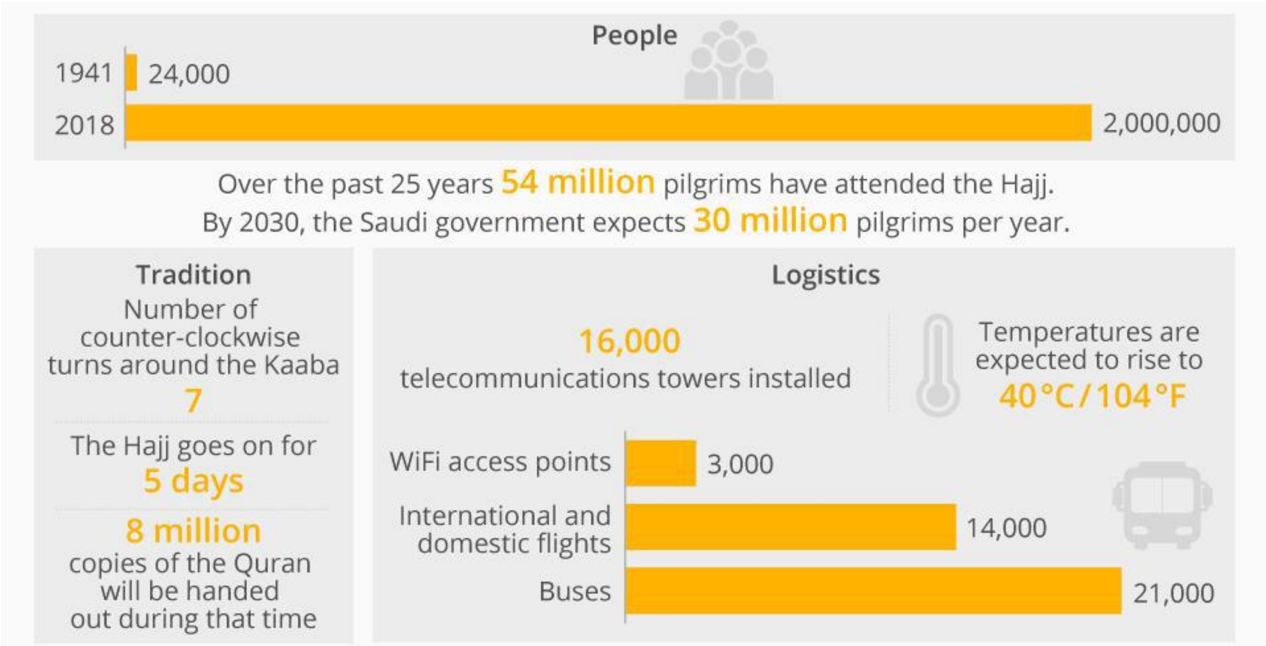
3. The inclusive development of local communities [14].

One thing is clear, during the critical period, for the period of tough competition, when various disagreements and misunderstandings arise, various diseases appear, and when people are seized by despair, pilgrimage tourism acts as a torch to save people from despair and its importance increases even more than other types of tourism.

At the same time, it is impossible to overlook its huge economic significance. According to the Worldwide Tourist Organization: "Asia and the Pacific is considered the terrain of the world with the greatest number of pilgrims and travelers for religious events, for both international and domestic tourism. According to UNESCO, 60% of the world population practice a religion and these believers form the demographic base of religious tourism. Many countries include religion in their census. It is expected that there are approximately six hundred million national and international religious and spiritual voyages in the world, of which 40%take place in Europe and around half in Asia.

Recent data shows significant growth in Hajj pilgrimage to Saudi Arabia by Muslims.

Graph 1. Key numbers behind the Hajj pilgrimage, 2018



Source: Deutsche Welle, www.statista.com

Asia and the Pacific are blessed not only with religious sites but also because it forms the hub of pilgrim centers, religious festivals and other related cultural activities of a religious nature” **Ошибка! Источник ссылки не найден.**.

The State Committee for Tourism Development of Uzbekistan registered the number of pilgrimage destinations that can receive visitors from all over the world. There are about 100 of these holy shrines that can be visited not only by Islam, but also by Christians, Buddhists, and Jewish believers. Most of the listed sites are in Khiva, Samarkand and Bukhara.

Table 1. Main tourism statistics in Uzbekistan

	2018	2019	% change
Number of visitors, millions	5,346	6,749	+ 26,2
Tourism earnings, billion USD	1,041	1,313	+ 26,1
Number of tour operators	465	1448	+ 211,4
Number of visa-free countries	18	86	+ 377,8
Total accommodation facilities	914	1188	+ 30
Including: Hotels	784	833	+ 6,3
Hostels	53	214	+ 303,8
Others	78	141	+80,8
Total number of beds	21074	26147	+ 24,1

Source: https://strategy.uz/index.php?news=797

"The main purpose of promoting pilgrimage tourism is to promote the tourism potential and carry forward Uzbekistan as a center of Islamic civilization to the globe. Today, as the number of Muslims around the world grows, so does the interest in Islamic history and Islamic heritage becomes highly demanded. Muslims mostly from Europe and Southeast Asia are increasingly interested in pilgrimage tourism.

Table 2. Visitors from Muslim countries to Uzbekistan, 2018

№	Countries	Number of visitors
1	Turkey	41 299
2	Pakistan	5 568
3	Malaysia	2 768
4	Iran	2 658
5	Indonesia	1 589
6	UAE	1 580

Source: https://daryo.uz/2019/05/26/ozbekistonga-eng-kop-tashrif-buyurgan-musulmon-sayyoh-mamlakatlar-royxati-elon-qilindi/

Conclusion/Recommendations. As it seems, in the region, and especially in our country, there is a huge potential in tourism, and it is becoming one of the strategic parts of the economy. Therefore, through the development of tourism, particularly with the development of pilgrimage tourism, we can achieve the following objectives:

The main purpose of pilgrimage tourism:

- By introducing pilgrimage tourism, Uzbekistan will be one of those countries to be introduced to the world and, if necessary, it could turn the country into one of the major centers of pilgrimage and cultural tourism through the development of tourism in the international tourism market.

- In addition to developing all the sectors of services, provisions of employment, the tourism share in GDP must be increased.

- In this way, it would be wise to go to the places of worship of the saints, the great scholars, to study their rich scientific, spiritual and cultural heritage, to study their life, to introduce their contribution to the development of world civilization, to reveal the essence of humanity, enlightenment and peace of immortal works created by them, and to purify our spirit.

Uzbekistan is a unique country on whose territory the most ancient civilizations and cultures were born and developed and magnificent monuments of history and majestic examples of unique architecture were preserved. Among them are holy places that attract pilgrims from all over the world, including from Malaysia.

The article of the chairman of the Friendship Society “Malaysia-Uzbekistan”, a member of the Malaysian National Council for Tourism Abdul Halim Ahmad, published on the website of the journal *OIC Today*, is devoted to this theme. As the author notes, “visiting Islamic shrines located on the territory of Uzbekistan is equated with “small hajj”. The mausoleum of the outstanding muhaddis (collector of hadiths) Imam Bukhari is given as an example which according to the expert is one of the most significant places for visiting every Muslim”.

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ANALYSIS OF INDICATORS OF TRADING SYSTEMS OF THE WORLD SECURITIES MARKET

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Аннотация. Данная статья посвящена изучению тенденций развития мирового рынка ценных бумаг. В данной статье анализируются тренды и динамика индикаторов рынка ценных бумаг на основе данных Всемирной федерации фондовых бирж.

Ключевые слова: торговые системы рынка ценных бумаг, Всемирная федерация фондовых бирж, продажа акций, биржа, инвестиционные потоки, биржи, индексы, корреляционный анализ.

Аннотация. Ушбу мақола жаҳон қимматли қоғозлар бозори савдо тизимлари ривожланиш кўрсаткичларини тадқиқ қилишга қаратилган. Мазкур мақолада Жаҳон фонд биржалари федерацияси маълумотлари асосида қимматли қоғозлар бозори савдо тизимларига оид кўрсаткичлар тенденциялари ва динамикаси таҳлил қилинган.

Калит сўзлар: қимматли қоғозлар бозори савдо тизимлари, Жаҳон фонд биржалари федерацияси, акциялар савдоси, облигациялар савдоси, инвестициялар оқими, фонд биржаси, индекслар, корреляцион таҳлил

Abstract. This article focuses on the study of the global securities market development trends. This article analyzes trends and dynamics of indicators for the securities market based on the data of the World Federation of Exchanges.

Key words: Securities market trading systems, World Federation of Exchanges, share sale, stock exchange, investment flows, stock exchanges, indices, correlation analysis

Introduction

Financial globalization is the process of integrating national and regional markets into a global, open and internationally global financial market. Accordingly, the majority of the global financial markets are occupied by the securities market in terms of its size and role in international financial relations, and the world securities market is part of the process of financial globalization.

At present financial globalization of the national financial markets is intensifying. Their level of interconnection and synchronicity (a timeliness and similarity of activity, their overarching), and the growth of capital inflows are increasing.

Under the conditions of financial globalization, the interconnection of the securities market trading systems is characterized by the tendencies in the world economy. In addition, the changes in the trading system of the securities market of a particular country result in similar changes in the trading system of another country, which is directly integrated to it.

Literature analysis

One of the researchers Kwadwo Boateng Prempeh (2016), a researcher in this field, has experimentally examined the interactions between the variables selected by the stock market as a macroeconomic indicator in the stock market using the annual periodic data for 1990-2014. The macroeconomic variables used in this study include the inflation rate, real GDP growth rates and interest rates. The Granger causality test was used to identify the nylon link between Ghana stock markets and macroeconomic variables. The results of this test show that the cost of the stock is at the level of 10%, and the impact on real production is not determined. Therefore, real growth rates of real GDP have only one side effect on the stock price. Other variables, such as the inflation rate and the interest rate, have not been disclosed to the stock price. At the same time, it was noted that the real GDP growth would affect the fluctuations in the value of shares in Ghana. It is worth mentioning the factors affecting the stock price fluctuation in the Ghana Stock Exchange. Moreover, in order to stabilize the stock price movement, the growth rate of gross domestic product should be considered as one of the key factors in the liquidity and stock market volumes considering other liquidity factors affecting liquidity. In order to protect the interests of buyers and sellers in the stock market, conclusions have been drawn that the laws and regulations governing the operations of the stock exchange should be strengthened, which increases the confidence of investors, enhances the participation of domestic investors and extends the ownership of shares in the economy [1].

In a similar study, the existence and nature of long and short term relationships with equity markets and foreign investment was examined by Vladimir Arčabić (2013) in Croatia. The main hypothesis of the research is that the movement of long-term direct foreign investment should be defined as movement of the stock market within the directions of economic growth. However, high growth rates on the stock market in the short term have a positive impact on direct foreign investments in Croatia, as the existing stock market conditions determine the investment climate of the domestic market and are the sources of information for foreign investors. There are two approaches in long-term relationships: the results of both models have led to the conclusion that long-term relationships have not been studied in the study variables, which is due to the lack of linkages between foreign investment and economic growth in Croatia. Short-term relationships are analyzed by a VAR model of two variables and the results are consistent with theoretical assumptions because the stock market is a crucial short-term determinant of direct foreign investment in Croatia [2].

There are positive and negative aspects of the financial globalization process [3,4,5,6]. One of the good or bad results will lead one to the same result.

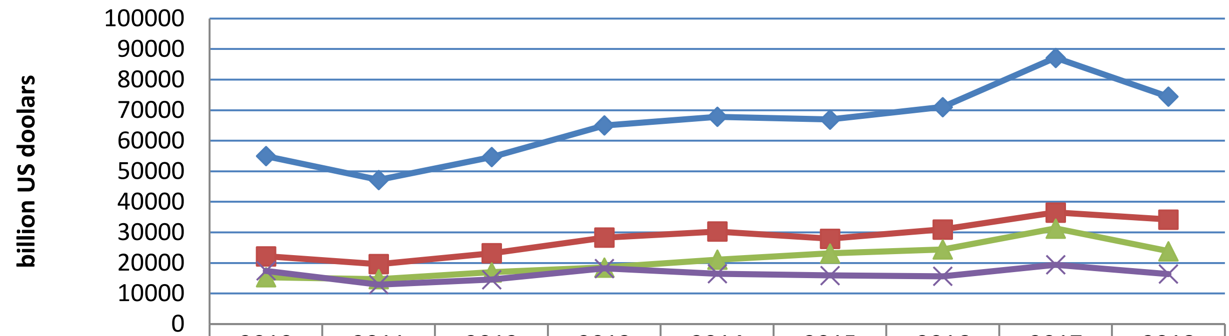
The following hypothesis is based on what has been said: "Since the tendency of exchanges has been almost synchronized, the developed stock exchanges have interconnected the international architecture of an internationally integrated world trade system. This architecture is one of the major forms of global financial globalization. "

A systematic analysis of the global trading system should be carried out on the basis of the Statistical Database of the World Federation of Exchanges (WFE) to verify the relevance of this hypothesis.

Analysis and results

During the global financial crisis in the world, the indexes of the major stock exchanges, which are the main components of the global securities market and the list of securities of different issuers that are listed on the face of one another have been observed to decline. The situation in recent years has stabilized.

Using graphical analysis of the dynamics of the internal capitalization of the World Federation Exchanges and its three regions, it is synchronized with the following graphic, showing that the changes are uniform and overlapping (Figure 1.).

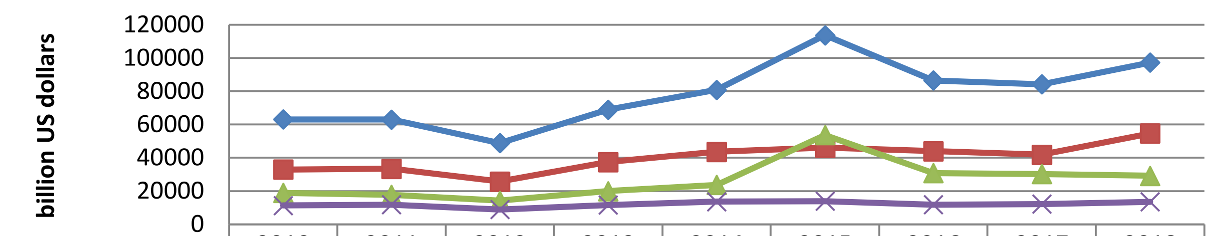


	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
WFE Total	54954	47199	54672	65044	67828	66960	71046	87161	74432
Americas	22173	19587	23193	28299	30269	27943	30964	36486	34206
Asia-Pacfic	15346	14670	16929	18521	21082	23141	24442	31266	23860
EAME	17435	12942	14550	18224	16477	15876	15640	19409	16366

Picture 1. Total capitalization of territories of the World Federation of Exchanges, bn. US dollars [7]

While analyzing the data of WFE and its regions, the WFE internal capitalization increased from $ 54954 billion to $ 74432 billion in 2010-2018, up from $ 22173 billion in the Americas to $ 34206 billion, Asia -Pacific $ 15346 billion to $ 23860 billion, Europe-Africa-Middle East has grown from $ 17435 billion to $ 16366 billion.

In practice, one of the main indicators of trading on securities is the sale of shares. In practice, in all countries, the stock market consists mainly of the securities market, which is the main chain of the securities market trading system. Almost all of the stock transactions are made over stock exchanges.

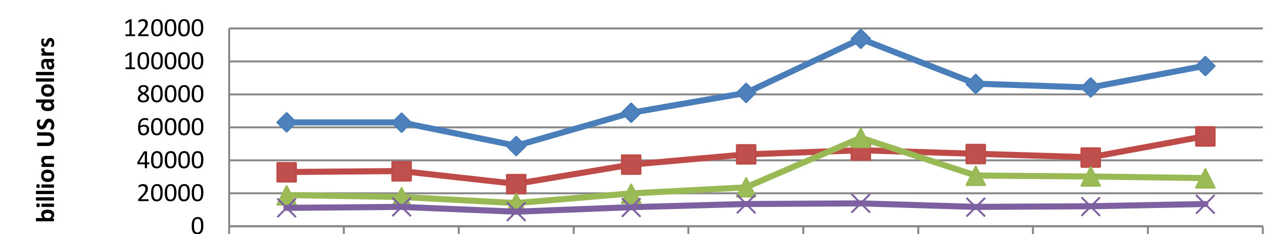


	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
WFE Total	63090	62987	48825	68926	80890	113719	86502	84250	97318
Americas	32903	33447	25679	37438	43623	46063	43951	41872	54617
Asia-Pacfic	18911	17740	14195	19906	23674	53715	30806	30243	29182
EAME	11277	11801	8951	11582	13593	13941	11745	12135	13519

Picture 2. Volume of sale of shares in the territory of the World Federation of Exchanges, bn. US doll [7]

According to Picture 2 above, the share of stock markets in the world stock exchanges for 2010-2018 has risen from $ 63090 billion to $ 97318 billion. Accordingly, the share sale in the United States rose from US $ 32903 billion to $ 54617 billion in the Asia Pacific region, from $ 18911 billion to $ 29182 billion in the Asia-Pacific region, and from Europe to the Middle East to $ 11277 billion to $ 13519 billion.

Another important indicator in the analysis of securities trading systems is the sale of bonds.



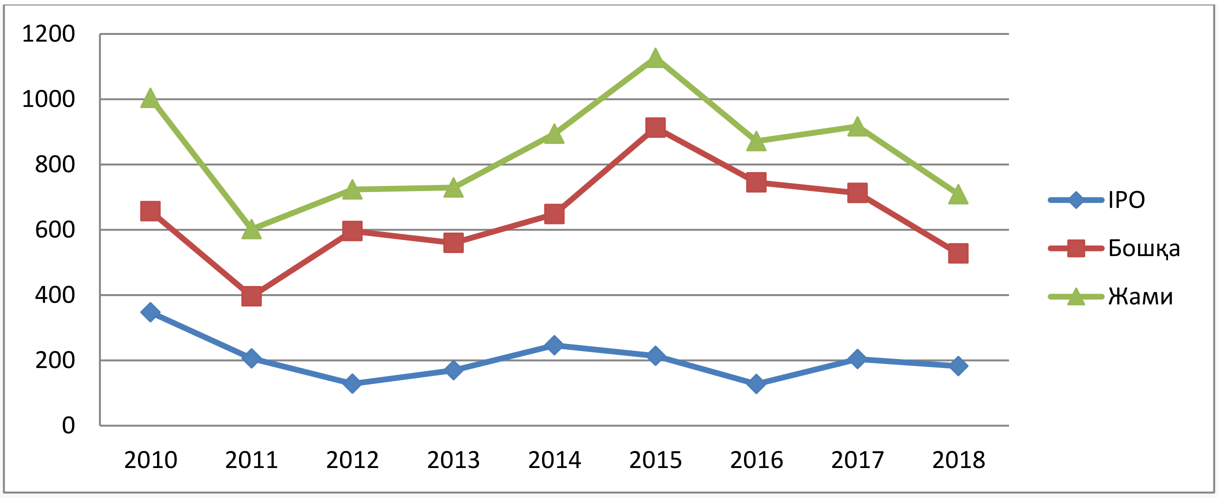
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
WFE Total	63090	62987	48825	68926	80890	113719	86502	84250	97318
Americas	32903	33447	25679	37438	43623	46063	43951	41872	54617
Asia-Pacfic	18911	17740	14195	19906	23674	53715	30806	30243	29182
EAME	11277	11801	8951	11582	13593	13941	11745	12135	13519

Picture 3. Volume of sale of bonds in the territory of the World Federation of Exchanges, bn. US doll [7]

According to Picture 3 above, stock markets on the world stock markets for 2010-2018 fell from $ 23811 billion to $ 13835 billion. Accordingly, sales of bonds in the Americas fell from $ 1351 billion to US $ 633 billion and from $ 21,707 billion to

US $ 9862 billion in the Europe-Africa Middle East in the same period. Rise of sales of bond in 2010-2018, analyzed only in the Asia-Pacific region, increased from $ 753 billion to $ 3340 billion. However, given that the total volume of trading in bonds has been tend to decline in recent years, we can say that there is instability in lending-related operations, which means that the interest rates of bonds are not satisfied by investors. At the same time, interest rates of banks' deposits can be the main competitor to the percentage rate of bonds.

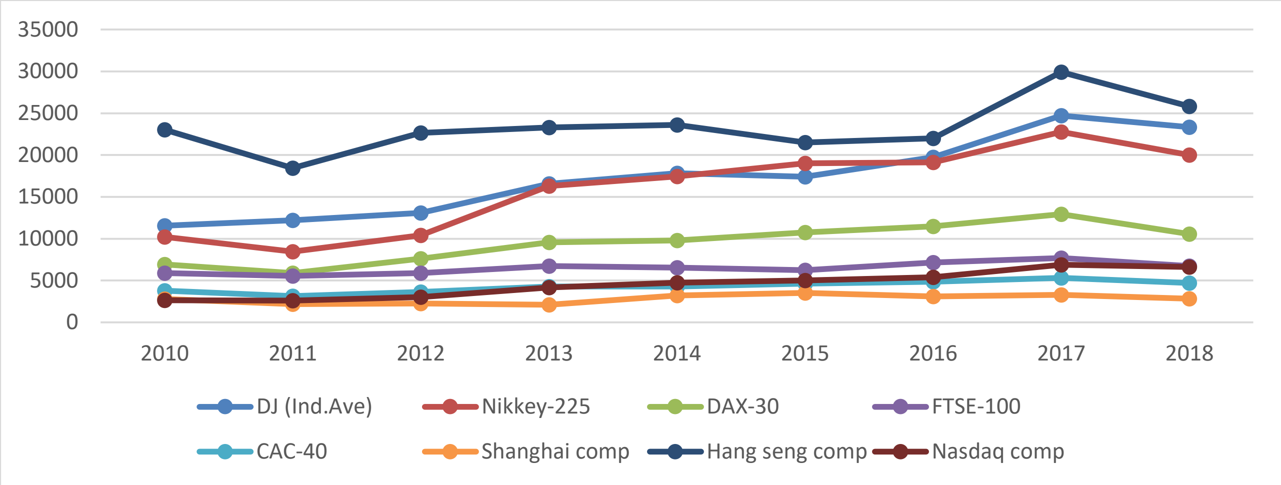
Another important indicator in the trading system analysis of the securities market is the flow of investments.



Picture 4. The flow of investment in the world stock exchanges, billion US dollars [7]

Picture 4 illustrates that in recent years, global stock exchanges have been largely invested mainly at the secondary market. However, the flow of gaps in the analyzed 2010-2018 was unstable and reached $ 1004 billion in 2010, and by 2018 it dropped to $ 709 billion. This tendency, respectively, shows that, in 2010, investments in the secondary market fell from $ 657 billion to $ 527 billion, while investments in the IPO decreased from $ 347 billion in 2010 to $ 182 billion in 2018.

We analyze the changes in the indices of stock market and non-trading systems to see the interconnection of trading systems in the securities market.



Picture 5. The dynamics of the largest trading system index in the world [9,10]

Picture 5 shows the change in the volume of trading of large stock exchanges and non-stock exchange trading systems. The Hang Seagase Composite Index of the Hong Kong Stock Exchange, the Dow Jones Industrial Index of the New York Stock Exchange, and the Nikkei-225 index of the Tokyo Stock Exchange can be observed.

The graph shows that the DAX-30 index of the Frankfurt stock exchange, the FTSE-100 index of the London stock exchange, the SAS-40 index of the Paris stock exchange, the Shanghai composite index of China and the dynamics of the Nasdaq composite index are synchronized.

Conclusions and Suggestions

Based on the information gathered above, the following conclusions can be made.

First of all, financial globalization is a process of transformation of national and regional markets integration into the world financial market, both open and internationally. Accordingly, the majority of the global financial market is occupied by the securities market with its size and role in international financial relations, so the world securities market is one of the key aspects of the financial globalization process.

Secondly, the process of financial globalization has positive and negative aspects. The globalization process creates conditions for the development of systemic risks and leads to the occurrence of this risk as a periodic crisis. At the same time, it encourages countries to become competitive and encourages innovative development of their economy.

Thirdly, because of the tendency of the trading system to be almost synchronized with the indicators reflecting the stock market activity, the developed stock exchanges have interconnected the entire international system of integrated international trade systems architecture. In particular, there is a strong correlation between the capitalization of three global zones, which include the GFBF membership. As it can be seen, this architecture is one of the major forms of financial globalization.

Fourthly, the level of economic growth, the volume of investments and the level of development of the securities market are crucial. At the same time, the volume of trade turnover and investment in organized trading systems of securities is determined by macroeconomic conditions and investment environment.

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UDK-336.67

ISSUES OF IMPROVING THE FINANCIAL STABILITY OF COMMUNICATIONS ENTERPRISES

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Annotatsiya. Hozirgi kunda murakkablashib borayotgan moliyaviy tizim, globallashuv jarayonining jadallashuvi, yangi moliyaviy mahsulot va xizmatlar doirasining kengayib borishi odamlar uchun yechish murakkab bo'lgan masalalarni o'rtaga tashlamoqda va ular ushbu masalalar yechimini topishga doim tayyor emasligi tabiiy hol bo'lib borayotganligi korxonalarda moliyaviy barqarorlikni ta'minlashga qo'yilgan asosiy me'zondir. Ushbu maqolada aloqa korxonalarida moliyaviy barqarorlikni ta'minlash masalalariga bag'ishlangan masalalar yoritilgan ham "O'zbektelekom" AKning yillik hisobotlari tahlil qilingan hamda xulosalar shakllantirilgan.

Kalit so'zlar. Korxona, moliyaviy barqarorlik, o'sish, rivojlanish, biznes, moliyaviy tizim, raqobatbardoshlik.

Annotation. The complicated financial system, the acceleration of globalization, the expansion of new financial products and services raise issues that are difficult for people to deal with, and the fact that they are not always ready to deal with these issues has led to financial stability in enterprises. is the main criterion for riding. This article covers issues related to financial sustainability of communications enterprises, analyzes annual reports of "Uzbektelecom" JSC and summarizes its conclusions.

Key words. Organization, financial stability, increase, development, business, financial system, competition.

Аннотация: В настоящее время сложная финансовая система, ускорение глобализации, расширение новых финансовых продуктов и услуг порождают проблемы, которые людям трудно решить. Естественно, что они не всегда готовы решать эти проблемы, что является основным критерием обеспечения финансовой стабильности на предприятиях. В данной статье рассматриваются вопросы, связанные с финансовой устойчивостью предприятий связи, анализируются годовые отчеты АО «Узбектелеком» и обобщаются его выводы.

Ключевые слова. Предприятие, финансовая устойчивость, рост, развитие, бизнес, финансовая система, конкурентоспособность.

Introduction:

The most important component of the economic system is the provision of services and the financial sustainability of businesses operating in this area, which is essential for sustained growth in the country's economy. Financial stability is the key to ensuring the business entity's viability and the basis for its strong position. In this regard, financial sustainability assessment is one of the most important economic problems that allow internal and external actors in the market relations to analyze the financial viability of an industrial enterprise in the short-term and long-term.

Nowadays, the complicated financial system, the acceleration of globalization, the expansion of new financial products and services raise issues for people, and it is natural that they are not always ready to solve them. Therefore, the linkage between sustainability and the efficient use of financial resources is of economic interest[1].

One of the key factors in ensuring the financial sustainability of enterprises today is the efficient use of their existing production and financial resources, and achieving a balance between the quantitative and qualitative indicators of financial resources in an enterprise[2].

The conclusions drawn from the reasons for achieving sustainability indicate that it depends, not on the breadth of the problem being solved, but on the effective use of financial resources.

Literature review:

Scientists have differing views on indicators that represent the financial sustainability of businesses. Scientists are divided into two groups. A.D. Sheremet, R.S. Sayfulin, G.V. Scientists like Savitskaya and S.A.Akramov used one indicator[3] to represent the financial sustainability of enterprises and recommended four different conclusions on its level. Such cases may include:

1. Absolute financial stability;
2. Stable financial stability;
3. Unstable financial position, that is, the enterprises with the highest risk of economic crisis;
4. Crisis financial situation, ie the state of bankruptcy of enterprises. In the economic theory, one of the founders of the analysis of sustainability, V. Valras and A. Marshall, developed a classical model of stability. According to them, the system will return to stable conditions in the presence of certain conditions, such as market price adjustments (V. Valras) and volume adjustments (A. Marshall)[4].

Alexeyeva MM The following is the essence of sustainability, which means that stability is a complete lack of variability or a tendency to balance in the face of diminishing changes, that is, stability is their fundamental feature that separates systems from random set of components. Based on these interpretations, at the enterprise level, we believe that the concept of sustainability can be viewed as the ability to maintain system-specific features and function under changing external and internal factors[5].

Research methodology:

The main purpose of the research is to make scientific conclusions on the development of practical recommendations and recommendations based on the analysis of the financial sustainability of communications companies. The theoretical and methodological basis of this article is general economic literature and scientific articles, analysis of economists' researches on financial sustainability of enterprises, expert evaluation, monitoring of processes, systematic approach to economic events and processes. During the study of the subject special approaches to the systematization of financial information of JSC "Uzbektelecom" were used, such as comparison, consolidation of theoretical and practical materials and system analysis.

Analysis and results:

In a market economy, the issue of financial stability is of paramount importance. There are also various approaches to characterizing the financial sustainability of industrial enterprises, which characterize financial stability as follows:

- financial condition;
- capital structure;
- protection against internal and external risks. Below is the financial activity of Uzbektelecom.

Total revenues of JSC "Uzbektelecom" in the reporting period made up 585.4 billion soums, the plan was fulfilled by 88%. Growth rate compared to the same period last year was 12%[6].

Table 1.

Composition of total revenues, mln. Soum[7]

№	Name of the indicator	2018 year 1st quarter	2019 1st quarter		plan	Growth rate, percent
		In practice	plan	In practice		
1	Income from core activities	510 853	645 725	552 391	85%	108%
2	Other incomes	10 700	3 474	9 150	263%	86%
3	Income from financial activities	4 901	14 202	24 803	175%	506%
	Total	**526 454**	**663 401**	**586 344**	**88%**	**112%**

Operating income was 554.4 billion soums, an increase of 8% compared to the same period last year, and 85% of the business plan. Including:

- revenues from international telecommunication operators amounted to 201.7 billion soums, the plan was fulfilled by 78% and income from core activities by 36.4%. Although the business plan on revenue from international operators has not been fulfilled, the export plan set by the Ministry for the Company has been fulfilled at 100.2%. Appropriate measures are being taken to complete the Company's business plan performance by the year 2019;

- Channel rental income amounted to 53.2 billion soums, growth of 61% compared to the same period of the last year;

- Revenue from wired telephony services was 33.1 billion soums, the plan is 103%, share of main activity - 6%. Including, revenue from long-distance and international communication amounted to 10.3 billion soums, and local telephone communication - 22.9 billion soums;

- revenue from data transfer amounted to 106.9 billion soums, the growth rate was 15% compared to the same period of the last year, the plan was fulfilled by 100%;

- revenues from mobile services amounted to 152.4 billion soums, an increase of 47% compared to the same period of the last year. The plan was fulfilled by 87%, with the excise tax added to the operating income of the company.

As a result of increasing the number of active and permanent subscribers in the subscriber base, expanding mobile coverage by installing additional base stations throughout the country, the introduction of competitive tariff plans and large Internet packages, the Company's business plan will be fully implemented by 2019.

- Other services revenues amounted to 7.1 billion soums, with a 1.3% share of revenues from core activities.

The first approach to determining financial stability is based on the use of financial position indicators such as solvency, liquidity, creditworthiness, and profitability.

Another important factor of ensuring stability in the economy is the proper implementation of the investment policy, as well as the sustainability of investment in enterprises. To a large extent depends on this factor[8].

By their nature, financial and labor resources are close to financial stability. However, their flexibility is significantly reduced by many social constraints. At the same time, the role of production funds created through the implementation of investment programs in the reproduction process will increase in relation to the importance of the workforce. Accordingly, the importance of investment as reproductive resources increases.

Maintaining financial stability is crucial to addressing the deficit of payments in foreign economic relations. Foreign economic relations can be assessed by comparing the volume of GDP produced and used.

The condition of external economic stability reflects the balance of internal economic factors. In addition to maintaining the stability between financial resources and spending on economic development, foreign economic relations also have the necessary balance sheets. That is, import costs should be covered by export revenues, and export proceeds should be sufficient to cover the payables. The allocation of funds for foreign activity in accordance with it or after a certain period of time can be made only in the case of domestic economic security[9].

From the modern point of view, sustainability is inextricably linked to foreign economic relations and investment, primarily in the fuel and energy sectors. Today, an increase in resource consumption by industrial farms, coupled with limited natural resources, will result in increased investment in the economy. In this regard, the introduction of new resource-saving techniques into the economy is one of the key factors in reducing costs through the reconstruction, privatization, stock and optimization of production structure.

Another important factor in ensuring financial stability is the balance between resources and costs. It is important to take into account that provision of sustainability requires more resources.

Conclusion/recommendations:

To sum up, the development of market relations in a free market economy requires the strengthening of financial management's role in society. Financial management is the management of financial resources and financial activities aimed at implementing the strategic and current goals of the enterprise. At the same time, cash flow was a key factor for each enterprise, and it was chosen as the process object. Its systematic and specialized functions represent its place in the activity of the corporate structure, the process of its establishment[10]. The main objective is to increase the material welfare of the owners and to directly increase the market value of the enterprise by maximizing profits. Therefore, the objective of improving financial stability is to make effective decisions regarding operational, investment and financial activities. Financial managers with extensive experience in integrating the operational strategies of all units of the corporate structure and the long-term objectives of the shareholders play an important role in ensuring a consistent and efficient financial performance. It is important to create a mechanism that combines a system of key elements that regulate and implement corporate financial management processes. This mechanism should include decision-making, effective implementation, enforcement and oversight from the very beginning of the enterprise, taking into account the specifics and principles of financial management at all stages of the development cycle.

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UDC:338

METHODS FOR EVALUATING THE COMPETITIVENESS OF TOURIST DESTINATIONS

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Аннотация: Мазкур мақолада мамлакатимизда туризм соҳасининг ривожланиши ва миллий туристик дестинациянинг рақобатбардошлигини баҳолаш усуллари ёритилган. Шунингдек, Ўзбекистон Республикасига ташриф буюрган туристларнинг туристик талабга таъсири туристларнинг танлаш индексини ҳисоблаш орқали ёритилган ва муаллиф томонидан туристик дестинациянинг рақобатбардошлигини ошириш бўйича илмий таклифлар берилган.

Калит сўзлар: турист, туристик дестинация, ташриф буюрувчилар, туристлар оқими, туристик талаб, кириш туризми, туристларни танлаш индекси.

Аннотация: В данной статье описывается развитие туризма в нашей стране и методы оценки конкурентоспособности национальных туристических дестинации. Влияние туристов на туристический спрос в Республике Узбекистан также рассчитывается путем расчета индекса выбора туристов, и автор приводит научные рекомендации по повышению конкурентоспособности туристических дестинацией.

Ключевые слова: турист, туристическая дестинация, посетители, туристический поток, туристический спрос, въездной туризм, индекс избирательности туристов.

Annotation: This article describes the development of tourism in our country and methods for assessing the competitiveness of national tourist destinations. The influence of tourists on tourist demand in the Republic of Uzbekistan is also calculated by calculating the index of selectivity of tourists, and the author gives scientific advice on improving the competitiveness of tourist destinations.

Keywords: tourist, tourist destination, visitors, tourist flow, tourist demand, inbound tourism, tourist selectivity index

Introduction. Tourism has become a global economic activity in recent decades. Driven by a relatively strong global economy, a growing middle class in emerging economies, technological advances, new business models, affordable travel costs and visa facilitation, international tourist arrivals grew by 5% in 2018 to reach the 1.4 billion mark. This figure was reached two years ahead of UNWTO forecast. At the same time, export earnings generated by tourism have grown to USD 1.7 trillion. This makes the sector a true global force for economic growth and development, driving the creation of more and better jobs and serving as a catalyst for innovation and entrepreneurship. In short, tourism is helping to build better lives for millions of individuals and transforming whole communities. Growth in international tourist arrivals and receipts continues to outpace the world economy and both emerging and advanced economies are benefiting from rising tourism income. For the seventh year in a row, tourism exports has grown faster than merchandise exports, reducing trade deficits in many countries. According to World Tourism Organization , there is expected to be an increase in international arrivals 3.3% per annum to over 1.8 billion by 2030, with the proportion of developing countries, both as destinations and as source markets [1].

Literature Review. The various scientific papers examine theoretical and methodological issues that are specific to various aspects of tourist destinations. This was mainly researched by foreign scientists: P. Keller, D. Piers, N. Lepper, U. Ziltener, U. Martini, G. Pechlaner[2], T. Bieger, P. Beritelli[3], D. Buhalis and others. The problems of using tourist resources in tourist destinations are studied from the scholars of GIS Cointries A.Aleksanrova, V. Azar, I. Balabanov, V. Kvartalnov, V. Senin, G. Romanov, N. Morozova[4]. Uzbek scientists B.N.Navroz-Zoda, N. Ibragimov have investigated the scienctific problems of tourism development in the destitation[5].

Today, despite the large number of publications published in recent years, there is a lack of research today into the innovative development tourist destinations with a clear theoretical concept of competitiveness of destinations in development and emerging countries and, consequently, a consistent methodological derivation Analysis that is flexible enough for use in various economic contexts of destination development.

A key element of a successful tourism industry is the ability to deal with changes in various influencing factors and their interactions with tourist demand[6]. Economic growth is considered the basis for the expansion of international and national tourism. Disposable income is a key factor influencing tourism demand[7]. The influencing factors do not represent trends in tourism demand, but rather their framework controls and shape the probability of tourism development

According to the World Tourism Organization classification, a tourist - is a person who travels from his place of residence to a tourist destination, with a temporary stay of one to one year, and whose main purpose is not to generate income.

In tourism statistics, one-day visits are also recorded and individuals who do this are treated as day visitors or excursionists. Tourists of all types constitute the tourist stream and are generally referred to as visitors. Overnight stays are an economic indicator of the flow of tourists in tourist destinations. The amount of tourist flow is determined by the change in the volume of tourism demand in tourist destination.

Research methodology. Tourist demand is the volume of tourist consumption that can be met in the tourism market. In the real tourist demand, tourism service providers meet consumption at the time of their appearance. In the event of potential tourism demand, consumption will be met through the creation and expansion of tourism services.

The development of tourism depends on the size and structure of tourism demand in destinations. The demand for incoming tourism is influenced by the destinations' tourism resources, the level of development of the tourist infrastructure and changes in demand in outbound tourism are influenced by the socio-demographic structure of the population, the location of the country in relation to international and regional tourism centres providing tourism services. As the tourist demand and supply changes, the influx of tourists is formed. In tourism, the influx of tourists is divided into previously organized and unorganized species. The organized flow of tourists includes tourists who buy travel before departure and they are received by tourist companies. There they will be able to accommodate the hotel and other accommodations. The unorganized flow of tourists includes free travellers or tourists without the participation of tour operators. The structure and changes in tourist flows are analysed to predict the process of tourism planning and sustainable development of tourist destinations. The study of the tourist flow in the destinations is based on the four main methods:

- Method of mathematical-statistical analysis;
- Documentary-statistical method;
- Observation method;
- Social survey method.

The method of mathematical-statistical analysis shows the relationship between tourist flows and the development of tourism, the factors that influence the sustainable development of the tourism industry and the relationship between international tourism and international economic relationships in relation to the geographical location. This includes methods such as grouping, correlation, factor and regression analysis, indices and coefficients. Large statistical databases are required to be able to use them in practice. It uses statistical collections, various reports and the systematization of data from various research activities.

The documentary-statistical method examines the actual data from tourism companies, organizations and associations in order to control the process of tourism services and tourism migration. This category includes: documents of statistical records of customers of the tourism company; statistics on passengers; statistics on crossing points in border areas, analysis of tickets sold at tourist attractions.

The observation method is used to track the data from tourist flows that are not included in the tourism statistics by observing the tourist flow. It is possible to get the information based on the number of cars in the country or the number of passengers in its lounge when crossing borders. This method is important for assessing the number of tourist flows that are not organized for tourist destinations.

The social survey method is used in the large-scale and accurate collection of tourist flow data. These methods include written questionnaires, interviews, oral or telephone interviews. In some cases, these methods can be combined, such as a written questionnaire interview. World Tourism Organization makes recommendations for the development of international tourism based on the peculiarities of the tourism industry in the respective country or its small tourist destinations. It is important that the sample size and structure of the respondents are clearly shown in the sampling method and that the data obtained are suitable for processing using a mathematical-statistical analysis.

Although some methods require a lot of time and money to scientifically analyse tourist flow in tourist destinations and access reliable information, they all need to be used. On the basis of this data, the factors influencing the development of tourism destinations should be scientifically defined and serve as the basis for tourism planning and forecasting of tourist flows.

Statistical data on the flow of tourists are also required to assess the impact of travel destinations on the tourism market. External tourism market indicators for the sale of the product of tourist destinations are:

- Number of tourists arriving at the tourist destination (visitor days and overnight stays);
- Changes in the flow of tourists (increase in average annual visitor and night stay);
- Geographical structure of the tourist flow;
- Tourist selectivity index;
- Destination travel product market priority index.

The number of tourist flows in tourist destinations is an indicator of the number of tourists who visit and stay during the tour. This also reflects the sales volume in the tourism market for a geographically limited market segment. The average annual increase in tourist flow is mainly expressed as a percentage. The geographic structure of the tourist flow reflects the analysis of the tourists who have visited the tourist destinations within the country or region. The geographic structure can mainly be expressed in pie charts or histograms.

The index for the tourist selectivity identifies the sustainable development of travel destinations in the tourism markets. This index was proposed by the Belarusian scientist D.G. Reshetnikov[8] and is calculated by the following formula:

$$I_t = (T_{ij} \times T_w) \div (T_i \times T_j)$$

Here it is:

I_t – tourist selectivity index;

T_{ij} – number of foreign tourists visiting the country from I to coutry J;

T_w – total tourists from around the world;

T_i – total inbound tourism in the country I;

T_j – total outbound tourism from country J.

To determine the most promising markets for promoting the national destination, we have used the methodology for calculating the index of priority for the market for tourist products in destination. At the same time, the calculation is made not by the number of visitors, but on the revenue and costs associated with their services. Information on tourism revenues and expenses is regularly published by the World Tourism Organization. Index index of priority for the market for tourist products in destination is calculated using the following formula:

$$I_k = (K_{ij} \div TI_j) \div (K_i \div K_w) \quad \text{or} \quad I_k = (K_{ij} \div K_w) \div (K_{ij} \div TI_j)$$

Here it is:

I_k - destination travel product market priority index;

K_{ij} - expenses of foreign visitors from country i in country j (export of tourism services by country j in country i);

K_i - international travel expenses of the population of country i (import of tourism services by country i);

TI_j - income from international tourism by country j;

K_w - total world travel expenses

Research analysis and results. Tourism has high economic and social significance for the economies of many countries, including the Republic of Uzbekistan, which is confirmed by the results of studies conducted by the authors. Current conditions of fierce competition in the global tourism market, economic and political instability in many regions, rapidly growing needs and demands of tourists indicate the need to switch to an innovative way of developing the tourism industry.

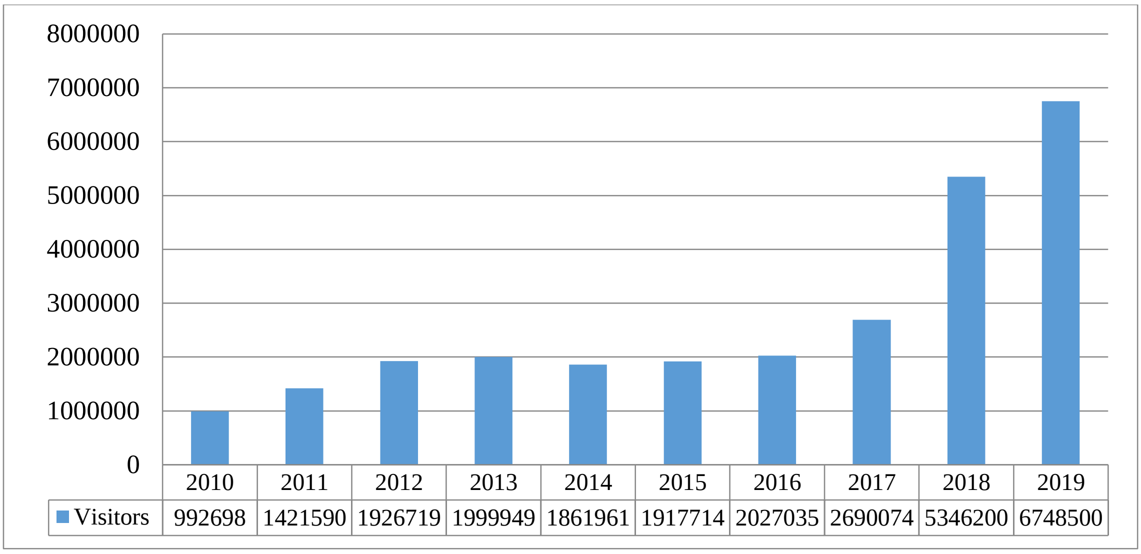

Figure 1.The dynamics of inbound tourism of the Republic of Uzbekistan (people)

The number of arriving foreign visitors to the Republic of Uzbekistan is growing annually with high temps. Based on tourism development committees, 6,748,500 tourists visited Uzbekistan in 2019. There were 5,346,200 tourists in 2018. Demographic analysis shows that 51.3% of visitors are 31-55 years old (52.1% in 2018), 20.2% are 55 years and older (19.4% in 2018), 19.5% are 19-30 years old (19%). 20.4% in 2018) and 9.1% are 0 to 18 years old (8.1% in 2018). Most of the tourists came from the Central Asian region with a total of 5,764,500. The number of immigrants from the CIS was 495,600. The number of visitors from abroad was 488,400 thousand. Most of the tourists came from Kazakhstan, Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan, Turkmenistan, Russian Federation, Turkey, Afghanistan, China, Republic of Korea and India. The proportion of visitors who visited relatives and friends was 81.8% and the proportion of visitors was 15.5%.

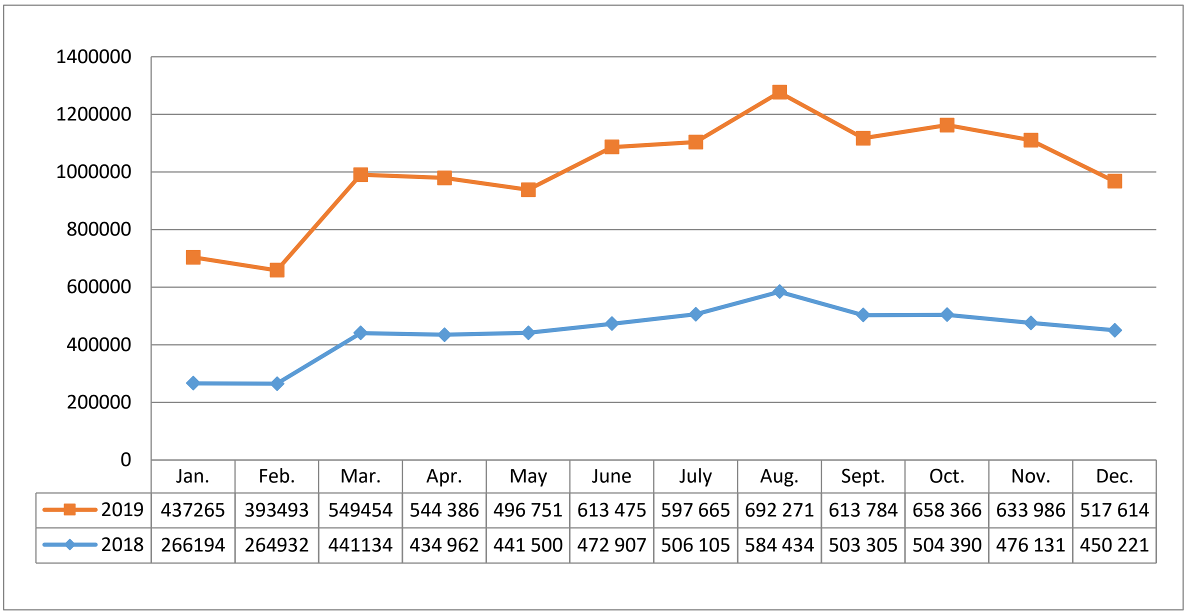

Figure 2. Change in the number of visitors to the Republic of Uzbekistan depending on the seasonality

Other reasons, including treatment, shopping, attending business meetings and studying, were 2.7%. At the end of 2019, tourism services exports were $ 1 billion ($ 313 million), an increase of 26.1 percept from 2018 ($ 1 billion 041 million in 2018).

The tourist selectivity index reflects the tourist destination visitor's tourist destinations being studied in relation to the global tourist destination and reflects the changes in the use of destinations for the tourist market. This index identifies the main areas of geographical segmentation of tourist destinations in the tourism market. Table 1 shows the calculation of the tourist selectivity index for the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Table 1.

Tourist selectivity index in relation to the far abroad countries, the main partner of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Country rankings relative to tourist selectivity index		Country	Tourist selectivity index		Share of countries in relation to the number of foreign visitors to the Republic of Uzbekistan,%	
2014	**2017**		**2014**	**2017**	**2014**	**2017**
1	1	Turkey	33,12	39,72	23,2	26,6
2	2	Republic of Korea	12,51	8,55	17,6	17,1
3	3	India	7,07	4,61	11,3	8,3
8	8	China	0,68	0,77	6,9	8,3

9	9	Germany	0,65	0,57	4,7	3,9
5	5	France	1,49	1,40	3,6	3,1
7	7	Italy	0,89	1,10	2,1	2,6
4	4	Iran	7,44	2,11	5,1	1,7
6	5	Japan	1,00	1,65	1,5	2,3
10	10	Great Britain	0,22	0,25	0,016	0,017

The dynamics of the index for the period 2014-2017 showed close political, economic, ethnic and cultural ties, a similar level of economic development and tourist consumption standards in the Republic of Uzbekistan are typical for Turkey, the Republic of Korea, India, Iran and France. The calculation of the index of tourist selectivity in practice is complicated by the collection of necessary statistics on the total travel of tourists from the country of partners of the far abroad and also the researcher may face this problem in the analysis of local and regional tourist destinations.

Conclusion and Recommendations. With the aim of developing and improving the methodology for assessing the competitiveness of national destinations, a conceptual approach based on a theoretical model of destination is proposed, featuring a complex of indicators, methods for their analysis. In order to identify promising markets for the export of tourism services, a calculation of the index of tourism selectivity has been introduced, which shows the orientation of the markets for tourism services and destinations. Ranking and country analysis of the world by this index makes it possible to distinguish among them the most promising ones with the aim of carrying out the most effective marketing of destinations. This article offers the following scientific proposals to improve the competitiveness of tourist destinations:

1. Development of scientific research on formation of regional tourist destinations in our country.
2. Organization of public-private tourist destinations clusters in the regions of the country to improve the competitiveness of tourist destinations.
3. Development of a concept of tourism digitalization strategy for each region and tourism destination of our country within the program "Digital Uzbekistan 2030".

4. To improve the competitiveness of tourist destinations, development of modern communication infrastructure and training of specialists in this area.
5. Strengthening marketing measures for increasing the position of tourist destination in the international tourist market.

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REGIONAL FEATURES OF INVESTMENT POLICY OF UZBEKISTAN

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Annotatsiya. Maqolada O'zbekistondagi investitsiya siyosatining mintaqaviy xususiyatlari tahlil qilingan. Tahlillar asosida Buxoro viloyati iqtisodiyot tarmoqlarida investitsiya muhitini shakllantirishni ustuvor yo'nalishlari, viloyat hududlarini rivojlantirishda investitsion dasturlarini ishlab chiqish yuzasidan takliflar berilgan.

Kalit so'zlar. Investitsiya, strategiya, investitsiya siyosati, kapital, Yalpi hududiy mahsulot, iqtisodiy o'shish, investitsion muhit, dastur, ustuvor yo'nalish.

Annotatsiya. В статье рассматривается региональные особенности инвестиционной политики Узбекистана. На основе проведенного анализа определены приоритетные направления формирования инвестиционной среды, разработаны предложения по разработке инвестиционных программ развития регионов Бухарской области.

Ключевые слова. Инвестиции, стратегия, инвестиционная политика, капитал, валовой региональный продукт, экономический рост, инвестиционный климат, программа, приоритетное направление.

Abstract. The article considers the regional features of the investment policy of Uzbekistan. Based on the analysis, the priority areas for the formation of the investment environment are identified, proposals for the development of investment programs for the development of the regions of the Bukhara region are developed.

Key words. Investment, strategy, investment policy, capital, gross regional product, economic growth, investment climate, program, priority direction

Introduction: Investments are made in any socio-economic formats. Because they are used to strengthening the economic basis of the state, the industry, the enterprises and the population. The laws "On Investment Activity [1]", "On Foreign Investments", "On Investment and Payments", "On Investments and Investment

Activity" in Uzbekistan are of great importance in regulating investment activity. Also, the Strategy for Action on Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021 [2] and implementation of this strategy implemented in 2017 in the "Year of People's Friendship and Human Interest" (stage I), 2018 "Active entrepreneurship, innovation ideas and technologies (stage II) and the “Year of Active Investment and Social Development” (stage III) in the 2019 State Program. Particularly, the 2019 State Program "Year of Active Investments and Social Development" (stage III) consists of 253 items, in which it is planned to develop a third "Program for Economic Development and Active Investment": develop investment policy, the creation of a point, which will be implemented in our country in 2019. In particular, in 2019 it is envisaged to utilize about 138 trillion soums or 16% more investments in 2018. The volume of direct foreign investments in this area will increase by almost 1.5 times compared to the current year and will reach 4.2 billion dollars. As a result 142 modern enterprises will be commissioned [3].

At present, one of the most important tasks in economic development is to create favorable conditions for attracting foreign investment in the economy of the country, the introduction of practical mechanisms for their legal protection and further improvement of the investment climate. In this regard, the investment policy of the Republic of Uzbekistan is a leader among the CIS countries in providing more favorable conditions for attracting foreign investment, creating a mechanism for reliable legal protection of foreign investments, and, consequently, improving the investment climate in the country [5-9]..

Research methodology: In this article induction, deduction, analogy, comparative, economic analysis, observation, comparison research methods are used.

Analysis and results: Today, in the example of the Bukhara region, the implementation of the investment policy in our country will allow to increase capital of the region in the amount of UZS 7846.1 billion and growth rate made up 50.4% in the corresponding period of the previous year. The ratio of investment into fixed capital to GRP reached 7.3% and increased by 7.3% compared to 2017 (Table 1).

Table 1

The distribution of investment in fixed capital by sources of financing is given below [10]

Indicators	billion soums	growth rate, %	In 2018, the percentage will be as high as 2017
Investments into fixed capital	**7846,1**	**50,4**	**100,0**
including:			
Centralized Investments:	**963,6**	**71,8**	**12,3**
budgetary funds	235,7	164,9	3,0
Children's Sports Development Fund	36,4	132,8	0,5
government-funded funds	346,9	115,4	4,4
Development and Advancement Fund	-	-	-
foreign loans under government guarantees	344,6	56,6	4,4
Not centralized investments	**6882,5**	**48,5**	**87,7**
own funds of enterprises	1211,5	58,0	15,5
population funds	1092,9	134,5	13,9
direct and other foreign investment and loans	3845,4	35,5	49,0
commercial bank loans and more borrowed funds	732,7	120,5	9,3

Diagram 1

Shares of centralized and decentralized investment in fixed capital investments [10]

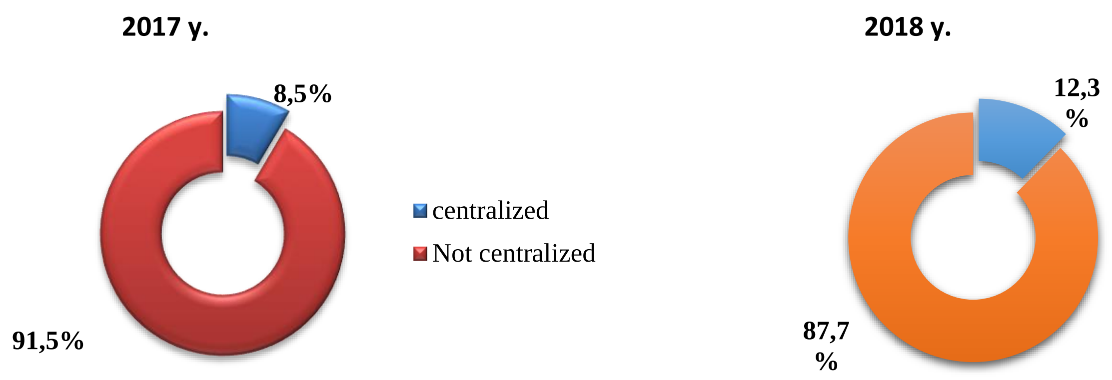


Diagram 1 shows that from the source of centralized financing, the inflow of goods is 71.8% or 963.6 bn. (12.3% of the total volume of investments), which is equivalent to 6882.5 billion soums due to the centralized sources of funding. soums or 48.5 percent (87.7 percent of total investments).

Table 2

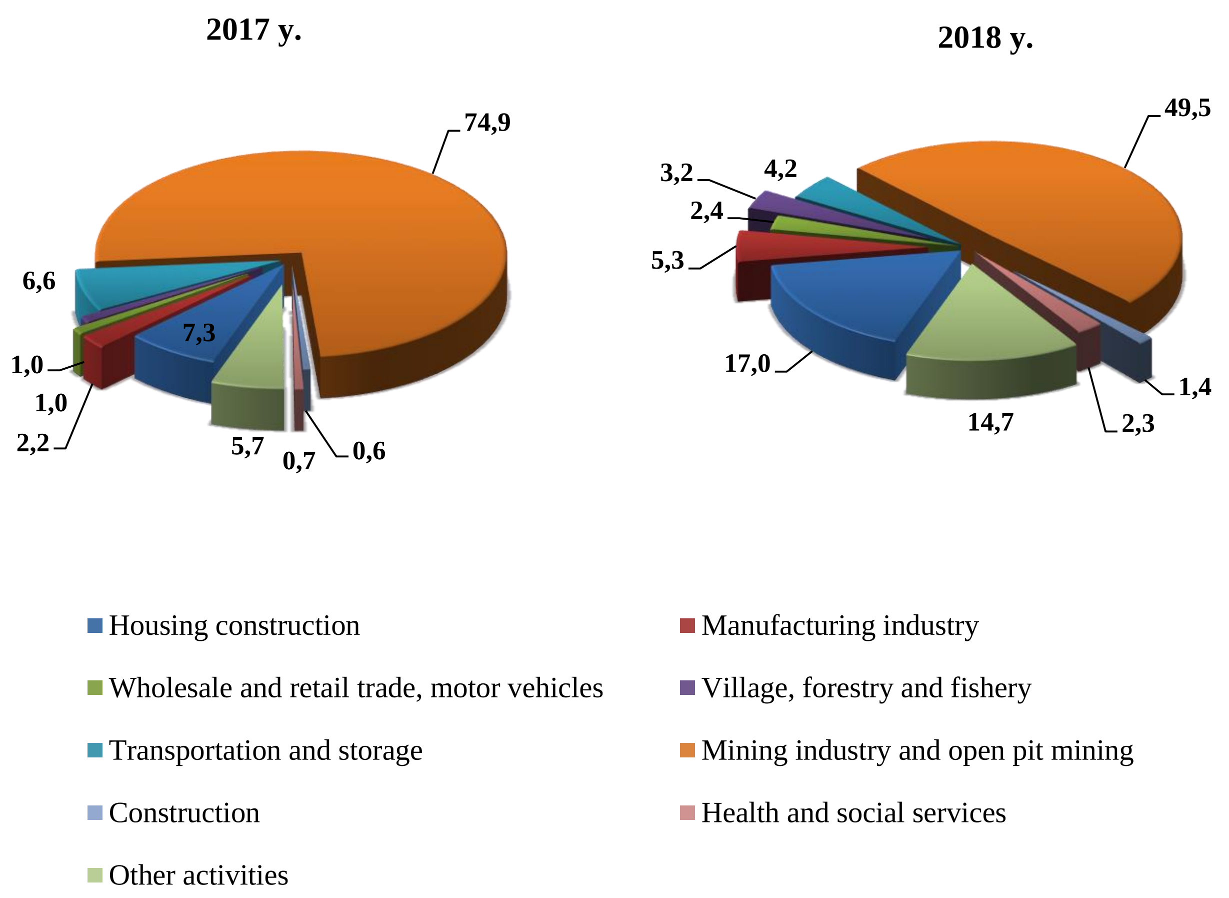
Technological structure of investments in 2018 is included into fixed capital, in Bukhara region (billion soums) **[10]**

Indicators	total	state	non-state
Total	**7846,1**	**1088,4**	**6757,7**
including: in percent of total volume			
construction and assembly works	69,6	83,7	67,3
machinery, equipment, vehicles and household equipment	14,8	12,4	15,1
other expenses	15,6	3,9	17,6

The share of construction and assembly works in technological structure of investment in fixed assets decreased by 6.4 percent compared to 2017, and the share of machinery, equipment, vehicles, production and equipment rose by 7.7 percent and other expenses fell by 1.3 percent.

Diagram 2

Investments into fixed capital and loans are based on economic activities (in % of total volume) [10]

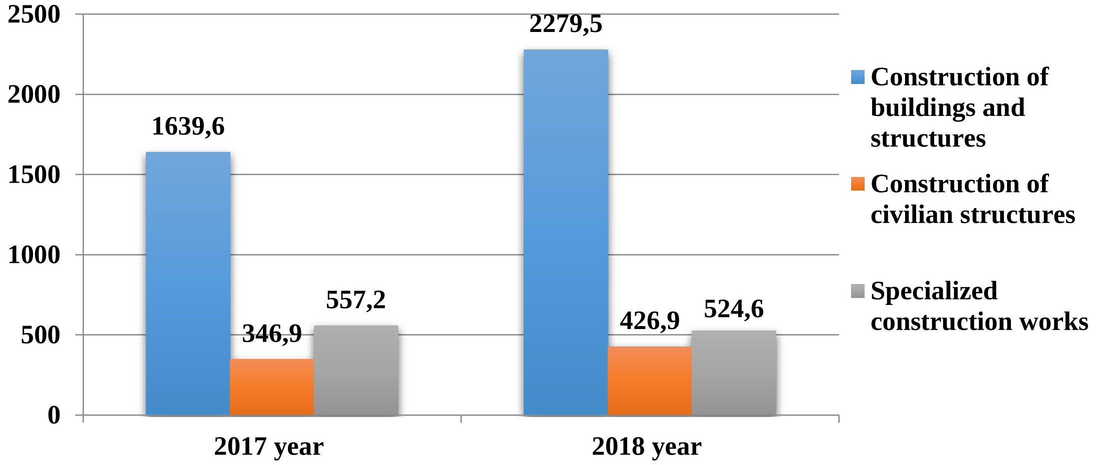


Construction of social facilities. 1337,0 billion soums or 17,0 percent of investments in non-production sphere were utilized in housing construction. In 2018 the total area will be 1209.5 thousand sq. m. 7199 houses (growth rate - 148.6% to the previous year), including 938.8 thousand square meters in rural areas. (140.6 percent growth against the previous year). For construction and reconstruction of general education schools investments in the amount of 34.4 billion soums were allocated, which is investments in the non-production sphere were mastered 3.7 per cent of investments and 60.2 per cent of investments in the education sector. In construction of health facilities worth 98.8 billion soums investments were utilized in the amount of UZS 1 billion, which accounted for 10.5 percent of all investments in the non-production sector. In communal construction sector, 1222.2 km. length of drinking water, 6.8 km. long gas pipelines were commissioned, which is 15.4 square meters compared to 2017. and 59.1% respectively. At the total volume of 1220,4 km of general-purpose drinking water supply networks. or 99.8%, and 6.8 km or 100.0% of gas pipelines are in rural areas. For the construction of drinking water networks, 230.5 billion soums were allocated. UZS 0.4 bn. at the expense of population's funds. (0.2 percent), and 0.1 billion cubic meters for the construction of gas networks. Investments were utilized, which made up 100.0% of the population.

Construction activities. In 2018, 3231.0 billion soums will be invested. Soums construction contract works have been completed, compared to January-December 2017 growth rate made up 107.3%. Of the total volume of construction works, 62.2% of the total volume of construction, reconstruction, expansion and technical re-equipment, 37.8% - capital, current repairs and other contract works.

Diagram 3

Construction works on economic foliations (billions soums) [10]



As shown in Diagram 3, 70.6 percent of total construction works accounted for construction works on building of buildings and structures for construction of 13.2 percent, civil construction works and 16.2 percent for specialized construction.

Non-government organizations rendered UZS 3058.5 bn. construction works were carried out for the total sum of construction works 94.7 percent (an increase of 3.5 percent compared to 2017).

Conclusions and Suggestions: Because, currently, Uzbekistan is undergoing structural reforms in all sectors of the economy. The implementation of such reforms directly depends on the investment process in the country, the State's investment policy, its priorities and the investment activity of enterprises in the country. A number of laws and regulations governing investment activities have also been issued and are being implemented. From the information presented above, it can be said that the investment policy in Uzbekistan is quite correct. The investment policy of the Republic of Uzbekistan is fundamentally different in Bukhara region and more investments are made in the leading sectors of the economy.

The following tasks will be addressed through an effective investment policy:

- creation of the most favorable investment climate for foreign investors directly investing in the development of high-tech industries;

- stimulation of attraction of foreign investments for realization of projects on modernization, technical and technological renewal of production;

- eliminating various bureaucratic barriers and barriers to working with foreign investors;

- prevent unlawful interference by state and regulatory authorities in the activities of enterprises with foreign investment.

In addition, the following measures should be implemented to further improve the mechanism of investment attraction within the framework of effective investment policy:

- introduction of modern forms and methods of stimulation and support of foreign direct investments;

- establishing a common policy and list of privileges for foreign investors;

- providing all-round support to investors and effective organization of their investment activities, enhancing transparency and transparency in the industry.

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ESTIMATING SEASONAL PRICE FLUCTUATION OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES

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Аннатация: Ушбу мақолада қишлоқ хўжалиги маҳсулотлари бозорида мавсумий тебранишлар баҳоланган ҳамда иқтисодий тармоқларда янгидан ташкил қилинган кичик бизнес субъектлари сони билан мавсумий тебранишлари орасидаги жуфт корреляция коэффициентлари аниқланган. Олинган натижалар асосида мавсумий тебранишларни камайтиришда кичик бизнесни ривожлантиришнинг асосий йўналишлари таклиф қилинган.

Калит сўзлар: қишлоқ хўжалиги, қишлоқ хўжалик маҳсулотлари, нарх, мавсумий тебраниш, кичик бизнес, вариацион кенглик, ўртача квадратик тафовут, стандарт кўрсаткич.

Аннотация: В этой статье оценена сезонные колебания на рынке сельскохозяйственных продуктов и определены коэффициенты парной корреляции между количеством и сезонными колебаниями субъектов вновь созданных малого бизнеса в отраслях экономики. На основе полученных результатов предложены основные направления развития малого бизнеса в снижении сезонных колебаний.

Ключевые слова: сельское хозяйство, сельскохозяйственная продукция, цена, сезонные колебания, малый бизнес, вариационная ширина, дисперция, стандартный показатель.

Abstract: In this paper evaluated seasonal fluctuations in the agricultural products market and correlation coefficients between seasonal fluctuations and the number of newly established small businesses in the economic sectors. Based on the results recommended key directions of small business development in reducing seasonal fluctuation.

Keywords: agriculture, agricultural products, price, seasonal fluctuations, small business, variance, standard deviation, standard index.

Introduction

Price fluctuation in agriculture is multidimensional problem, which related with various factors [1]. In this case, ensuring sustainability of supply and demand for the goods in agricultural market become complicated throughout the year. The occurrence of seasonal fluctuation revealed in the activities of business entities in agricultural products market and has an impact on the development of small business and private entrepreneurship. The larger seasonal fluctuation, the more unstable market conditions, the higher risk for entrepreneurs. Therefore, it is a crucial problem that should be solved and impede the development of the small business in agricultural products market.

On the other hand, the scale of seasonal fluctuations vary depending on the development of processing, storage system, transportation as well as number and duration of harvesting period [2]. From the given above it can be concluded that there is a mutual relationship between price fluctuation and development of small business in agricultural commodities market. Diversification of farms, development clusters and sustainability of transportation, storage, processing, packaging and sales systems are looked as a solution of the decreasing fluctuation.

Literature review

The main features of price fluctuation and its impact to the agricultural commodities market, as well as the players of the market has been studied by several researchers. Such as, the effect of price volatility for inputs and outputs to the farmers and agribusiness firms sustainability [4], role of price stabilization in providing competitiveness of agriculture and economic situation of agricultural subjects [5], impacts of price fluctuation on resource allocation efficiency [6], Determination of price fluctuations effect on producer income [7], The impact of coffee price changes on rural households [8].

Research methodology

In the research used secondary data that taken from the State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on statistics and its regional branches. For data analysis used several methods such as comparative analysis, logical analysis, structural analysis, statistical analysis, correlation-regression analysis.

Analysis and results

Since, the results of researches show that seasonal fluctuation plays an important role in of agricultural commodities market of Uzbekistan [3], we would like to estimate relationship between price fluctuation and development of small business. Price fluctuation can be taken as an indicator of changes in market, since demand and supply directly related to the price. Therefore, in our opinion there is a direct correlation between price fluctuations and development of small business. We thought that the variation width of the price fluctuation can be one of the key indicators that shows development of small business. We will estimate the effect of small business development to the price fluctuation of commodities.

We used variation width, standard deviation and standardized indicators [9] for analysing price fluctuation of commodities along the years and cross products. Standardized indicators defined as a ratio of variation width and standard deviation.

$$k_t^i = \frac{P_{t\,max}^i - P_{t\,min}^i}{ó_t^i}$$

Here: k_t^i *– is the coefficient of i*th*-product defined for t*th*-year;* $P_{t\,max}^i$*- is the maximal price of i*th*-product in t*th*-year;* $P_{t\,min}^i$*- is the minimal price of i*th*-product in t*th*-year;* $ó_t^i$ *- is the standard deviation of the price of i*th*-product in t*th*-year;*

Standardized price indicators for nine types of products were calculated for the period 2006-2018 to see how the price fluctuation changed during the period and analyse them among the products (table 1).

The standardized coefficient of price of rice were 3.54 unit in 2006 but it became 2.5 unit in 2018, so we can conclude that price fluctuation is decreased. The same situation can be seen in the price of potato, since those indicators were 3.77 unit and 2.73 units respectively. In the price of vegetables standardized coefficients decreased from 3.20 units to 2.79 units.

Table 1.

Comparison of seasonal price fluctuations for key agricultural products in the Urgench central market

	2006				2018			
	Maximal price $P^i_{t\,max}$	Minimal price $P^i_{t\,min}$	Standard deviation $(\acute{o}^i_t)$	Standardized indicator k^i_t	Maximal price $P^i_{t\,max}$	Minimal price $P^i_{t\,min}$	Standard deviation $(\acute{o}^i_t)$	Standardized indicator k^i_t
Rice	886	685	57	3.54	2987	1805	473	2.50
Potato	785	348	116	3.77	1456	512	346	2.73
Vegetables	662	324	106	3.20	2079	828	449	2.79
Melons	404	119	117	2.45	1021	380	210	3.05
Fruits	1392	507	323	2.74	4965	1645	1310	2.53
Meat	2819	2548	107	2.53	11414	10342	329	3.26
Milk	236	220	6	2.83	1115	871	78	3.12
Egg	1200	851	120	2.91	2763	1704	334	3.17
Honey	2867	1950	424	2.16	7509	7108	126	3.19

Source: Autothor's calculations

However, we can see a reverse trend in seasonal fluctuations in the price of melons, which is significantly higher in 2018 than in 2006, as well as standardized indicators were 3.05 and 2.45 units respectively. The same is true for seasonal fluctuations in prices for meat, eggs, milk and honey. In general, seasonal price fluctuations decreased for all agricultural products, except melons, while livestock products increased.

Calculating standardized coefficients for the period 2006-2018, we consider the correlation coefficients between the number of newly created small business entities in sectors of the economy (agriculture, forestry and fisheries, industry, trade, transportation and storage, housing and food services) (table 2).

The results show that there is a strong negative correlation between the newly established small business entities with high seasonal price fluctuations. In particular, a sufficiently high negative correlation between the seasonal fluctuations in the market of vegetables, melons, fruits, meat products and development of small business in the sectors of economy.

Table 2

Correlation coefficients between small business and private entrepreneurship development and seasonal price fluctuations.

	Agriculture	Industry	Trade	Transportation and storage	Accommodation and Food Services
Rice	0.02	0.24	-0.22	-0.04	0.22
Potato	0.19	0.44	-0.04	-0.02	0.28
Vegetables	**-0.19**	**-0.42**	0.06	0.03	**-0.13**
Melons	**-0.29**	**-0.48**	-0.07	-0.17	**-0.31**
Fruits	**-0.66**	**-0.59**	**-0.67**	**-0.61**	**-0.49**
Meat	**-0.13**	**-0.31**	0.06	0.00	**-0.08**
Milk	**-0.08**	**-0.05**	-0.20	0.17	0.02
Egg	0.25	0.28	0.28	0.11	0.31
Honey	-0.15	-0.19	-0.03	-0.14	0.02

Source: Autothor's calculations

We would like to draw your attention to the correlation between seasonal price fluctuations of fruit, which has the highest fluctuation and development of small business. This is because the difficulty of storage and the limited capacity producing at greenhouses seasonal fluctuations in the fruit market is high enough.

The correlation coefficients between the price fluctuations in the fruit market and development of economic sectors and industries are sufficiently high and negative. There is a strong correlation between fluctuations in the price of vegetables and development of small business in the industry, as well as high negative correlation between price fluctuations of melons and small business in industry and accommodation and Food Services. It is also apparent that there is not enough strong correlation between the fluctuations in the meat market and the development of small business in industry.

Conclusion

Based on the results of the analysis, we can conclude that the seasonal fluctuations are significant in agricultural commodities market. In addition, a high correlation between seasonal and business cycles, which suggests that development of small business play an important role in influencing seasonal fluctuations in agricultural commodities market. It is also found that there is a negative correlation between the seasonal fluctuations and development of small business and the high seasonal fluctuations serve as an indicator of the low development of small business in agricultural commodities market.

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FEATURES OF THE USE OF PAID MEDICAL SERVICES AMONG VARIOUS INCOME GROUPS

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Abstract: This article describes the theoretical foundations of the private clinics that provide health care services, describing the characteristics of their services and the differences in their use among different levels of income.

Key words: health care, health care consumers, social inequality, health insurance, private sector, health care services.

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada tibbiy xizmat ko'rsatuvchi xususiy tibbiyot muassasalari tomonidan ko'rsatiladigan xizmatlarning turli darajali daromadga ega aholi o'rtasida foydalanish va uning o'ziga xos xususiyatlari o'rganilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: tibbiy xizmat, tibbiy xizmatlar iste'molchisi, ijtimoiy tengsizlik, tibbiy sug'urta, xususiy sektor, sog'liqni saqlash xizmatlari.

Аннотация: В этой статье излагаются теоретические основы частных клиник которые предоставляют медицинскую помощь особенности их услуг и различия в их использовании среди разных уровней дохода.

Ключевые слова: медицинские услуги, потребитель медицинских услуг, социальное неравенсто, медицинское страхование, частный сектор, услуги здровоохранения.

Introduction: Improvement of market relations in the country, modernization of the economy and technical and technological diversification have impacted the development of the medical services market and put new requirements. Renewal and development are underway to further improve the quality of life, improve the quality and effectiveness of health services. This, of course, will give impetus to the development of private health care facilities. The decisions and decrees adopted by President Shavkat Mirziyoev show that it is imperative to satisfy our people, above all, the need for quality medical services. As a result of the large-scale work on the development of the sector, the market of paid medical services was formed in Uzbekistan in the early 2000s and there has been rapid growth between 2010 and 2015. The rapid growth in the volume of paid services market led to the development of the paid services sector. Although the cost of paid health care services in Uzbekistan is higher than the cost of other paid services, it is still much lower than in many other developed countries.(eg US Russia and Turkey). According to the monitoring of Uzbekistan's economic growth and population health, the demand for health services is increasing significantly among the population over the age of 18 years. As a result, access to outpatient clinics continues to increase, as well as increased income for the population, which also shows a growing demand for health care services, and that, in economic development, private health clinics can increase the number and quality of health care facilities. must be mentioned [5].

The first feature is that a significant proportion of medical services are social benefits, which are not indivisible, and cannot be provided to payers. , the treatment of infectious diseases reduces the risk of others. In all countries around the world, health benefits of "social benefits" are provided through public health.

The second feature of health care services is that the need for them, as well as the consequence of providing them, is linked to uncertainty. A person does not know when or how he will get sick - a sudden illness or accident that threatens his health. That is why many people need guarantees that they can get medical care in the event of acute pain and injury or illness. Only the state can provide such a guarantee: it can provide compulsory health care, including emergency medical care, either at the expense of the state budget or at the expense of compulsory health insurance. The existence of such a guarantee by the government is important for low-income individuals who cannot deduct unnecessary expenses from their family budget, including the costs of restoring their health and even saving their lives. Protection of socially vulnerable segments of the population is one of the government's major concerns, and it provides health care benefits to every citizen regardless of their income, as well as targeted benefits for the disabled, orphans, war veterans and others.

The third feature is an asymmetry of information: the health care consumer (patient) often lacks information about his or her own health problems and what to do to address them.

Fourth, the state's market relations require the state's involvement in the financing, organization and management of health care, despite its advanced development.

Research methodology: In Uzbekistan, the public assesses the quality of health services provided to the population in private hospitals in public hospitals and polyclinics, and evaluates the effectiveness of health services in terms of professional work of health care providers. They apply to public health facilities and voluntary paid health care facilities for free medical care. In recent years, radical reform and improvement of the system of quality health care delivery to the population has facilitated the sustainable development of the private sector. The Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated April 1, 2017 "On measures for further development of the private sector in the health sector" is an important component of the health care system of the country, contributing to the qualitative improvement and further replenishment of a wide range of health services provided by public health institutions. parts of the Earth. Widespread promotion of private health care facilities requires the rapid development of a fee-based health care market with broader introduction of health insurance and providing additional public access to high-quality and affordable health services, along with guaranteed free health care [1]. Over the past 6 years the number of private medical institutions in our country increased by 2 times and reached 3.5 thousand. Equipping them with high-tech medical equipment has increased threefold. In accordance with the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On Complex Measures on Radical Improvement of the Healthcare System of the Republic of Uzbekistan”, a number of targeted national programs for the creation of a modern health care system have been developed. appeared [2]. As a result, as of January 1, 2018, there are 5296 outpatient clinics in the Republic of Uzbekistan, of which 51.8% (2,744) are small businesses and microfirms. Their number increased 1.7 times compared to 1991 (3027). At the same time, the number of hospital facilities, on the contrary, decreased by 1.2 times. There were 1,388 hospitals operating in 1991, and in 2017 their number was 1,115, of which 43.4% (493) were small businesses [6].

Table 1

Number of treatment facilities (1991-2017).

Medical facilities	1991	1997	2007	2017
Number of hospital facilities	**1388**	**1230**	**1162**	**1135**
Number of outpatient clinics	**3027**	**4074**	**5810**	**5296**

Evaluating the extent to which paid medical services are generally used by different income populations is an opportunity for health services. The emphasis is also placed on the quality of free health care, so that the availability and poor quality of free health services do not lead the population to use paid medical services. A portion of the state's relatively high-income population can access paid health care services at their own discretion, or under contracts with insurance companies. Increased income of the population in recent years should lead to social inequalities in access to quality health care and, consequently, to poor health of low-income groups. Free medical care in accordance with the procedure established by the Decree-5590 by private medical institutions service, as defined by [2]. As the health services provided are aimed at protecting the health of the population, we will also report on their effectiveness.

Table 2.

Indicators of the evaluation of population healt effectiveness.

Life expectancy	**73.5 (Age)**
In health care costs (GDP)	**9.6 billion soums**

Per capita health expenditure ratios are one of the key indicators of the quality of the healthcare system according to the World Health Organization (WHO) evaluation system.

Despite a steady increase in the volume of paid medical services, the decline in the number of applicants is probably due to the fact that the low-income population of the paid medical services has to refuse paid medical services [4]. Inequality in the use of paid health services is much more pronounced than income inequality: the overall low-income population has less access to health care services, and the demand for high-income populations will continue to be satisfied. we will give you an example [6].

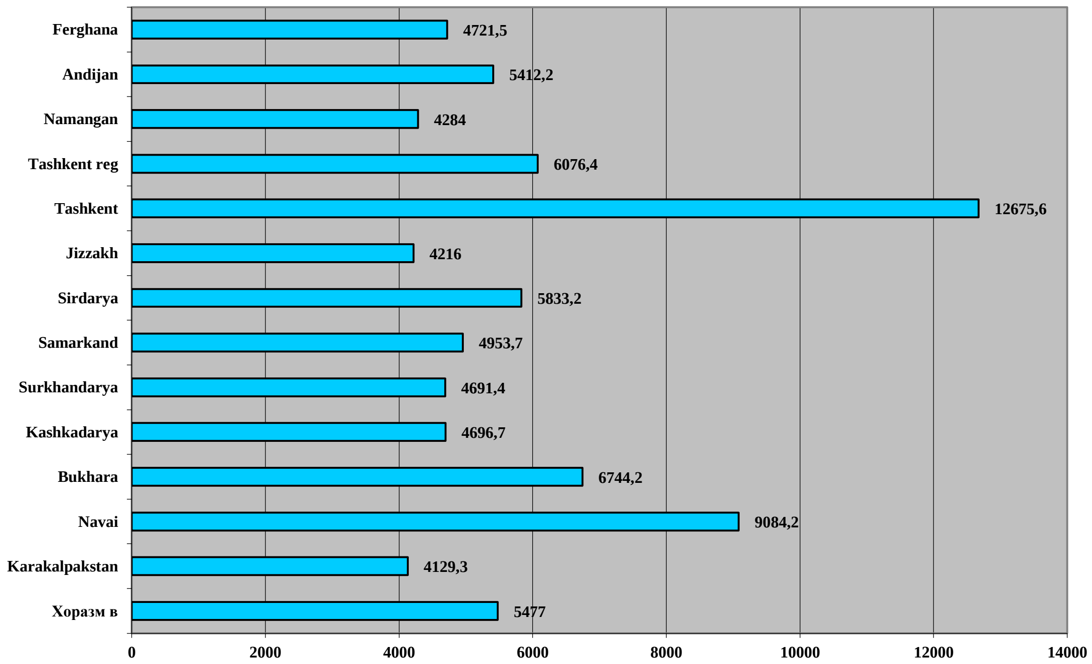

Figure 1. Average per capita income of the Republic of Uzbekistan as of January-December 2017 (thous. soums)

Inequality in the use of paid health care services is much more pronounced than income inequality: how much paid health care services are available to low-income populations in the general population, and how high-income populations are.

Changes in the cost of paid health care are mainly reflected in changes in the level of income among the poor, as they spend more on paid medical services in absolute value.

Analysis and results: Currently, there are 226 private medical facilities in Khorezm region, which provide 202 outpatient and 24 inpatient care in 44 different specialties. [8]

Financial services (176.4%), education services (175.0%), health services (118.5%), living and nutrition services (113.4%) in January 2019 compared to the same period of the last year. There has been a high growth rate in such services. In January 2019, the structure of economic services was 1.9%. In the main indicators of services rendered in January 2019 by types of economic activity, the volume of healthcare services amounted to 7.2 billion soums, which is 118.2% more than in the previous year. [8]

Table 3

Parameters for the establishment and expansion of private medical organizations in the regions in 2018-2019.

	Regions	Total	With foreign investment	including:			
				the newly formed ones		those whose activities are expanding	
				2018 year	2019 year	2018 year	2019 year
1.	Karakalpakstan	39	5	10	9	10	10
2.	Andijan	46	5	13	11	11	11
3.	Bukhara	52	5	13	23	13	3
4.	Jizzakh	23	4	9	3	7	4
5.	Kashkadarya	33	6	10	5	9	9
6.	Navai	22	3	5	4	8	5
7.	Namangan	34	5	14	4	8	8
8.	Samarkand	36	6	11	7	8	10
9.	Surkhandarya	43	5	20	7	10	6
10.	Sirdarya	24	3	6	7	6	5
11.	Tashkent region	40	6	21	2	11	6
12.	Ferghana	33	6	7	1	13	12
13.	Khorezm	20	5	5	5	5	5
14.	Tashkent city	91	10	16	26	17	32
Overall		**536**	**74**	**160**	**114**	**136**	**126**

Conclusion: The establishment of the legal and regulatory framework of the system has allowed for the creation of a completely new and integrated health care system, the simplification of the primary health care system, the development of the non-governmental medical sector, the provision of specialized medical care and world-class medical care. It should be noted that improvement of the market of medical services in the country, which is aimed at further strengthening of health and standard of living of the person, is considered as the most important branch of our state.

The inequality in the use of paid health services is much more pronounced than income inequality: how much paid health care services are available to low-income populations in the general population, and how many of these high-income populations are eligible.

Changes in the cost of paid health care are mainly reflected in changes in the level of income among the poor, as they spend more on paid medical services in absolute value.

Taking into consideration the full use of medical services for the entire population, this decision is particularly important in the development of private health care facilities in rural areas and the provision of a number of benefits. According to it, development of infrastructure of medical services market in rural areas is planned to strengthen its material and technical base and provide loans and financial assistance.In the decision expanding the range of services provided by the private sector, only 50 out of 177 types of medical services are allowed in the country so far. The most common types of medical services are diseases that are in high demand in the medical field. Privileges in the field of private medicine are as follows:

-New microfirms and small enterprises established in the field of health care in rural areas are exempted from single tax for 10 years.

- Simplification of licensing of private medical institutions.
- Reduction of the minimum state salary for licensing from 10 to 5 times.
- Reduction of the minimum rate of rent payment to the state property by 20% for the provision of private medical services to small businesses.
- Expansion of medical services and leasing of medical technologies through the attraction of foreign investments.
- Provision of consumer loans to support private health services.

With the involvement of highly qualified foreign medical professionals, exemption from personal income tax and single social payment of income earned from labor activity is established. The resolution exempted private medical institutions providing paid services to the population by January 1, 2022, with a number of payments. For example, new microfirms and small businesses that provide health care services in rural areas are exempted from single tax payment for a period of 10 years, enabling them to provide high-quality and high-quality medical care in the country. All of the above-mentioned laws allow improving the quality and effectiveness of health services to radically improve the well-being of the population, and the ability of health care users to form and meet the demand for health services. The organization of the market of medical services in the Republic of Uzbekistan in accordance with international standards and management means that the industry is moving to a new level.

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ANALYSIS OF SMALL FLUCTUATIONS OF A MULTIFACETED MESH UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF TECHNOLOGICAL LOAD FROM THE CLEANED COTTON - RAW

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Annotation: The article presents the results of theoretical studies to determine the patterns of movement of cotton fly on a flat surface of the grid. A structural scheme and the principle of operation of the multifaceted mesh surface of a cleaner of fibrous material from fine waste is given. Analytical methods have obtained expressions for determining the movement of fibrous material on a mesh surface. By numerically solving the problem of the impact interaction of a fibrous material with a multifaceted grid, graphical dependences of the parameters of the fiber treatment zone are constructed.

Key words: cotton, small waste, cleaning, multifaceted grid, elastic support, amplitude, moment of inertia

Annotatsiya: Maqolada paxta bo`lagining to`rli sirtning tekis yuzasida harakatlanish qonuniyatini aniqlash bo'yicha nazariy tadqiqotlar natijalari keltirilgan. Tolali materialni mayda chiqindilardan tozalagichning ko'p qirrali to'rli sirtining tarkibiy sxemasi va ishlash tartibi berilgan. Analitik usullar yordamida tolali materialning to'r yuzada harakatini aniqlash bo`yicha ifodalar olinadi. Tolali

materialning ko'p qirrali to`rli sirt bilan ta'sirli o'zaro ta'sirini aniqlovchi ifodaning sonli yechimi orqali tozalash zonasi parametrlarining bog'liqlik grafiklari qurildi.

Kalit so'zlar: paxta, mayda chiqindilar, tozalash, ko'p qirrali to'rli sirt, elastik tayanch, amplituda, inersiya momenti

Аннотация: В статье представлены результаты теоретических исследований по определению закономерностей движения хлопковой летучка по плоской поверхности сетки. Дана структурная схема и принцип действия многогранной сетчатой поверхности очистителя волокнистого материала от мелкий сор. Аналитическими методами получены выражения для определения движения волокнистого материала по поверхности сетки. Путем численного решения задачи ударного взаимодействия волокнистого материала с многогранной сеткой построены графические зависимости параметров зоны очистки волокнистого материала.

Ключевые слова: хлопок, мелкие отходы, очистка, многогранная сетка, упругая опора, амплитуда, момент инерции

I. INTRODUCTION: On a global scale, due to the large volume of clogged cotton, especially cotton-harvested, while improving the technique of primary processing of cotton, the development of theoretical foundations for cleaning cotton from small and large waste, substantiation of motion parameters, as well as operating modes of working bodies and mechanisms, due to they are conducting advanced theoretical and comprehensive experimental studies to determine the optimal values of geometric and kinematic sizes, providing loosening and cotton cleaning. At the same time, ensuring the efficiency of cotton cleaning and preserving the preliminary quality indicators of cotton, including the creation of mathematical models that allow the selection of optimal cleaning modes from fine waste that do not negatively affect the quality of cotton and based on their decisions, determine the recommended parameters, reduce strong blows when loosening and cleaning of waste, the development of soft regime technologies, the creation of designs of resource-saving working bodies are especially important [1-3].

II. LITERATURE REVIEW:

A. Analysis Of The Structures Of The Grid Surfaces Of Fiber Materials Cleaners

The grid surfaces of the cleaners of fibrous materials from small waste are known. They contain stamped steel sheets with cells of various shapes (through holes across the entire surface of the steel sheet) curved along an arc of a circle and fixed firmly in the cotton cleaner case [4]. The main disadvantage of this design is the low cleaning effect of the fibrous material due to the passive interaction of the fibrous material with the fixed surface of the grid.

A different design of the debris screen of a fiber material cleaner is known, the openings of which are provided with fiber in the shaking visors (elastic plates) at an angle to the trap. In addition, the visors are located in the direction of rotation of the cylinder, made a width smaller than the width of the holes of the grid. The grid also has an actuate shape with a certain radius and is fixed rigidly in the cleaner body [5]. The disadvantage of this design of the grid surface is the low cleaning effect of the fibrous material due to the small cross-section of the holes, their quick clogging, as well as the rigid connection of the grid with the cleaner body, which limits the expansion of the grid activation during the process of pulling cotton along it. In the well-known construction of the drainage grid, the visors are shortened and installed in a recess in the grid holes [6]. The disadvantage of this construction of the drainage grid is also the rigid connection of the grid with the cleaner body, which limits the expanded activation of the grid during the process of pulling cotton along it.

To increase the effect of shaking cotton particles on a grid surface due to their vibrations, a grid design of a fibrous material cleaner has been proposed [7]. In this construction, the grid installed rigidly in arcuate sidewalls is made with rows of holes; some of the jumpers of each row of holes are made protruding with either spherical or broken curve. In this case, the grid with the recommended bridges form a kind of wavy (there are protrusions and depressions) surface. A disadvantage of the known design is a significant inhibition of cotton particles on the surface of the net due to the cyclically varying heights of the bridges between the holes. This significantly increases the damage to the fibers of cotton, as well as decreases the productivity of the machine.

In the device for drying and cleaning cotton - raw [8], containing vertical on the measure with feeding nodes, located in height on the measures in a checkerboard manner perforated (with holes) and solid surfaces, each solid surface of the walls combined with the wall of the corresponding branch pipe heat agent supply and is made of two mutually different mutually perpendicular sections, the smaller of which is located in a plane adjacent to the perforated surface, while the nozzles of the nozzles are located on a smaller section. In addition, the angle of inclination of the perforated surfaces to the horizon is 50^0-55^0, with large areas of solid surfaces of the walls connected with subsequent perforated surfaces with vertical shields to form a zigzag channel for the fiber. The disadvantage of this design is the low effect of cleaning cotton due to the lack of forced mechanical dragging on zigzag grid surfaces. This design is mainly intended for drying cotton.

In the construction, the grid surface made of stamped from sheet steel with holes, curved along an arc of a circle along four corners (edges) have steel bushes welded to it, the holes of which include fingers rigidly connected to the cleaner body, and elastic (rubber) parts are installed between the fingers and bushings. As a result, when the fibrous material interacts with the surface of the grid, oscillations (vibrations) of the grid occur due to the deformation of the elastic sleeves. In this case, the first two elastic bushes installed in the left corners of the grid have a greater thickness relative to the thickness of two elastic bushings installed in the right corners of the grid. This provides the greatest amplitude oscillations of the grid at the beginning of the interaction of the pulled-in fibers with a caustic cylinder of the cleaner [9]. The disadvantage of this design is insufficient contact and monotonous movements of the pulled cotton blotters across the surfaces of bridges between the grid holes, as well as insufficient impulsive interaction of the cotton blots with the grid surface and insufficient braking when dragging along the inner cylindrical grid of the grid does not allow obtaining a significant effect of cleaning cotton.

III. THEORETICAL RESEARCH

Recommended technology for cleaning cotton from fine waste includes pulling with bunches of flies, raw cotton on a multifaceted mesh surface. A feature of this technology is the small fluctuations of the multifaceted mesh due to the installation of the mesh in elastic (rubber) supports. The calculation scheme for calculating small vibrations of a multifaceted grid is shown in Fig. 1. According to the design scheme, the grid of the cleaner was taken for a beam fixed by one ring to the body by a hinge and the other end is installed by means of an elastic support. Moreover, for the generalized coordinate of the oscillatory system, we take the angle of deviation of the grid φ_c. Then the kinetic energy of the polyhedral mesh of the cotton cleaner from fine waste will be [10]:

$$T = \frac{J_c \dot{\varphi}_c^2}{2} = \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{m_1 l^2}{3}\right)\dot{\varphi}_c^2 \tag{1}$$

Where, J_c - grid moment of inertia, m_1 - grid mass, l - grid length, $\dot{\varphi}_c$ - angular velocity of the grid.

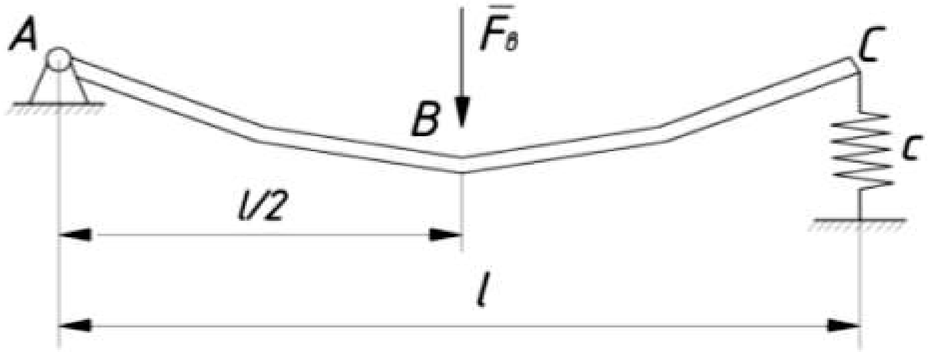


Fig. 1. The design scheme of the polyhedral mesh cleaner

The potential energy of the system will be:

$$\Pi = \frac{1}{2} c l^2 \varphi_c^2 \tag{2}$$

where, c - stiffness coefficient elastic supports, φ_c - grid angular movement.

In this case $p_C = \sqrt{\frac{c}{2m_1}}$,, having denoted, we obtain the law of small angular vibrations of a multifaceted grid in the form:

$$\varphi = A_\varphi \sin(p_c t + \beta) \tag{3}$$

Where, t - time, β - multifaceted grid initial phase, A_φ - amplitude of small vibrations of a multifaceted grid.

From expression (3), taking the derivative with respect to the expression, we obtain

$$\dot{\varphi}_c = A_\varphi p \cos(p\ t + \beta) \tag{4}$$

Given the initial conditions:

$$o = A_\varphi \sin\beta; \ \ \dot{\varphi}_c = \omega_c \cos\beta \tag{5}$$

In this case, we obtain the law of small vibrations of a multifaceted grid:

$$\varphi_c = \frac{A}{p}\sin(p\ t + \beta) \tag{6}$$

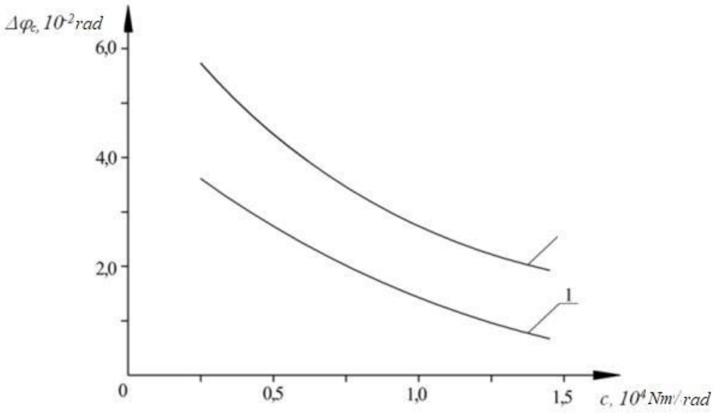
Where, $A = \dfrac{1}{J_c\sqrt{2(1-\cos pt)}}$; $\beta = arctg\dfrac{\sin pt}{1-\cos pt}$;

In the calculations, we accept the following parameter values $F_в = 123{,}8\ N$ $J_в = (1{,}042 \div 1{,}5)\ kgms^2$; $c = 1{,}4 \cdot 10^4\ Nm/rad$.

Based on the numerical solution of the problem, graphical dependences of the parameters of a polyhedral mesh on elastic supports are obtained. In this case, it is important to determine the angular displacements of a multifaceted grid. Since at large values of the span, the gap between the pegs and the net can increase, which can lead to inhibition of the movement of cotton, a decrease in the cleaning effect, and a decrease in the productivity of the cleaning section of the unit.

In fig. Figure 2 shows the graphical dependence of the variation in the range of oscillations of a multifaceted grid on the increase in the circular stiffness of the elastic support. An analysis of the constructed graphs shows that an increase in the circular stiffness of the elastic support of the multifaceted mesh in the range of $(0.25 \div 1.45) \cdot 10^4$ Nm / rad leads to a decrease in the nonlinear regularity of the magnitude of the amplitude of the oscillations of the grid from $0.68 \cdot 10^{-2}$ rad to $3{,}68 \cdot 10^{-2}$ rad with a net weight of 14.5 kg.

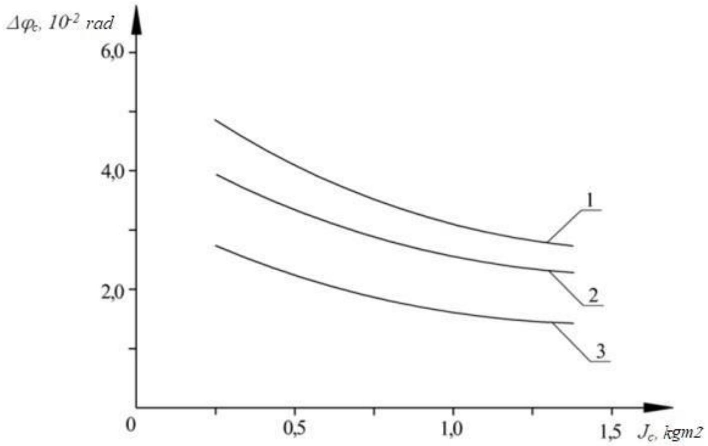
With a mass of 10.0 kg with increasing circular stiffness of the support, it leads to a decrease $\Delta\varphi_c$ from $5.81 \cdot 10^{-2}$ rad to $1.93 \cdot 10^{-2}$ rad. In order to ensure the necessary permissible values of the technological gap between the pegs and the mesh no more than (18.0 ÷ 20.0) $\cdot 10^{-3}$ m, you should choose values $\Delta\varphi_c$ in the range (3.8 ÷ 5.6) $\cdot 10^{-2}$ rad. Recommended values of the coefficient of circular stiffness of the elastic support of a multifaceted grid are (0.42 ÷ 1.05) $\cdot 10^4$ Nm / rad.



Where, 1 - with m_1 = 14.5 kg; 2 - with m_1 = 10 kg

Fig. 2. Graphic dependences of the change in the range of oscillations of a multifaceted grid on the increase in the circular stiffness of the elastic support

It is known that the greater the moment of inertia of a multifaceted grid, the more complicated the vibrations of a multifaceted grid with the required amplitude and frequency. It is important to reduce the mass of the grid. In fig. Figure 3 shows the graphical dependences of the variation in the range of oscillations of a multifaceted grid on the increase in the moment of inertia. Analysis of the graphs shows that an increase in the moment of inertia of a multifaceted mesh from 0.25 kgm^2 to 1.35 kgm^2, the amplitude of the oscillations of the mesh decreases from 4.72$\cdot 10^{-2}$ rad to 2.94$\cdot 10^{-2}$ rad when the coefficient of circular stiffness of the elastic support is 0, 55$\cdot 10^4$ Nm / rad. As the value increases from to 1.45$\cdot 10^4$ Nm / rad, the range of angular oscillations of the multifaceted mesh decreases from 2.47$\cdot 10^{-2}$ rad to 1.78$\cdot 10^{-2}$ rad. To ensure the required values $\Delta\varphi_c = (3{,}8 \div 5{,}6)\cdot 10^{-2}\ rad$, the recommended values of the moment of inertia of the multifaceted grid are (0.21 ÷ 0.65) kgm^2. In this case, the mass of the multifaceted mesh must be selected no more than (7.5 ÷ 9.5) kg.



where, 1 - with c = $0.55 \cdot 10^4$Nm / rad; 2 - at c = $1.05 \cdot 10^4$ Nm / rad; 3 - at c = $1.45 \cdot 10^4$ Nm / rad

Fig. 3. Graphical dependences of the variation in the range of oscillations of a multifaceted grid from an increase in the moment of inertia

CONCLUSION: The small vibrations of a multifaceted mesh under the influence of the technological load from the cotton being cleaned were studied. Graphical dependencies of the variation in the range of oscillations of a multifaceted grid from an increase in the circular stiffness of the elastic support and from the moment of inertia of the grid are constructed to provide the necessary values $\Delta\varphi_c = (3{,}8 \div 5{,}6) \cdot 10^{-2}\ rad$ recommended values of the moment of inertia of a multifaceted grid are (0.21 ÷ 0.65) kgm^2. In this case, the mass of the multifaceted mesh must be selected no more than (7.5 ÷ 9.5) kg.

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OPPORTUNITIES USE OF CLOUD TECHNOLOGIES IN THE EDUCATIONAL PROCESS

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Annotatsiya: Ta'lim jarayonida bulut texnologiyalaridan foydalanish istiqbollari ko'rib chiqiladi. Bulutli hisoblash ta'rifi bayon etiladi, bulut xizmatlarining turlari tavsiflanadi. Ta'lim jarayonida bulutli hisoblashni qo'llashning asosiy usullari ko’rsatiladi . Ta'lim jarayonida bulut texnologiyasini qo'llash imkoniyatlari ko'rib chiqiladi.

Kalit so'zlar: bulutli hisoblash, bulutli texnologiyalar, ta'lim jarayoni, xizmat, bulutlar

Аннотация: Рассматриваются перспективы использования облачных технологий в образовательном процессе. Раскрывается определение облачных вычислений, описываются типы облачных сервисов. Представляются основные способы применения облачных вычисления в процессе обучения. Рассматриваются возможностей применения облачных технологий в образовательном процессе.

Ключевые слова: облачные вычисления, облачные технологии, образовательной процесс, сервис, облака

Abstract: The prospects of using cloud technologies in education are perfectly anticipated. The definition of cloud computing has been, and the types of cloud services are described. The main ways of using cloud computing in the learning process are presented in various ways. The possibilities of using cloud technologies in the process of education.

Keywords: cloud computing, cloud technologies, workflow, service, clouds.

Introduction: Information technologies in the field of education in the modern world is an important for the progressive development of the society. Informatization and improvement of learning technologies occupies one of the main places among the many new directions of educational development. The relevance of the use of new information technologies in education is that not only they not only serve as tools used to solve certain pedagogical problems, but also give qualitative new learning opportunities, formation of skills of autonomous learning, stimulate the development of didactics and methods, contribute to the creation of new forms of education and methods. Due to the development of computer tools and their implementation in the educational process, at the same time its participants have new opportunities, new approaches are implemented. Technologies based on cloud computing is one of the most popular and actively developing areas of the modern information world. Cloud computing is an innovative technology that allows you to combine the resources of various hardware platforms into a single system and provide the user with access to it's through a local network or the Internet. Cloud services from various providers offer users over the Internet access to their resources through free or shareware cloud applications, hardware and software requirements that do not demand the user to have high-performance and computers.

One of the important requirement for the implementation of the state educational standards of the new generation is to prove modern technical equipment while educational process. The characteristics of hardware and software are rapidly changing and improving these days. Higher education institutions face the problem of providing the knowledge with the latest innovations in computer technology and new software, which involves considerable amount of material costs for maintaining the appropriate information services. One of the ways to solve these problems of computerization in education is the introduction of "cloud computing" in field of the education.

Literature Review: Cloud computing is a data processing technology in which computer resources and power are provided to the Internet user as an online service. That is, why on any computer in the windows of a standard web browser, programs are launched and output results of the work, while all applications and their data base necessary for work are located on a remote from server on the Internet.

The now popular term cloud computing ("cloud computing") has been used in the world of computing since 2008. The term "cloud" is used as a metaphor based on the tradition of depicting the Internet on a computer network diagram as a cloud .

Today, Google, Amazon, Microsoft, IBM, Sun, and others are considered the" whales " of the cloud computing industry. They provide users with a variety of paid and free services, the under the name is cloud computing: search engines, online maps, online payments, online games, online virtual worlds, YouTube, Facebook, Twitter, chats, torrents, and so on. The cloud technologies provide almost limitless opportunities thanks to their services, starting with simple storage of and ending with the provision of complex secure infrastructures.

According to NIST (National Institute of Standards and Technology), "cloud computing" is a model for providing ubiquitous on-demand network access to a shared pool of configurable computing resources that can be quickly provided and implemented with minimal administrative effort or interaction with a service provider. To build a cloud, one of three basic models is used: software as a service, platform as a service, and infrastructure as a service.

Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS) is - providing computer infrastructure as a service based on the concept of cloud computing. At this level, users get basic digital resources. For example, processors and storage devices use them to create their own operating systems and applications.

Platform as a Service (PaaS) is an integrated platform for developing, testing, deploying, and supporting web applications as a service.

Software as a Service (SaaS) is an application deployment model which involves providing an application to the ending as an on-demand service. At the same time, the cloud stores not only data, but also related applications, and the user only needs a web browser to work. This level is the greatest interest for the educational process using of cloud technologies in the educational process is becoming increasingly popular and opens up many opportunities for educational institutions, as well as for teachers and students. Google Apps for Education, Windows Azure, and Microsoft Office 365 for education cloud services allow you to use email, shared scheduling calendars, and shared address books. Each user of cloud systems gets a significant disk space to store any information that was obtained as a result of working with the cloud. Educational institutions that are connected to Microsoft Office 365 education programs can provide free access to the services for employees and students on a subscription basis. Google Apps for teachers, pupils and students provides services for free within the chosen educational institution domain. According to data for 2014, Google Apps for educational institutions use more than 20000000, and Microsoft Office 365 for education-about 110 000 000 teachers and students [4]. Cloud data stores are used to host any type of user data. There are many paid and free storage facilities that differ in the amount of space provided and additional services (Dropbox, Google Drive, Mega, Ifolder, Idrive, etc.). Almost everywhere available automatic synchronization of data stored between all devices connected to the cloud service, data encryption, the ability to configure access to files stored in the cloud for others, ensuring the reliability of storage. Google Apps Education Edition services can be used in the educational process of higher education institutions for the preparation of text files and presentations, organization of discussion of edits in documents in real time with other co-authors, publication of results on the Internet in the form of public web pages, etc. These features are provided by using Google Docs services. There are services that allow you to create and debug software directly on the cloud, using the environment of many programming languages, which can be used when teaching programming in high-level languages. For example, Compile online is an online compiler that supports multiple programming languages; Online compiler is probably the only online compiler that can save a program in exe format; Source Lair allows you to access and work with files as you could do offline using the integrated environment of your choice. This service also has the opportunity to "Code Sharing". This opportunity is particularly valuable in the organization of the educational process.. Cloud computing can be used in various forms and at different levels of the learning process. In particular, with the help of cloud resources, you can create a contextual educational environment that can be used productively when performing creative tasks and serve as a basis for organizing various forms of educational activities. Cloud computing opens up new opportunities for educational institutions to provide dynamic and relevant, Internet-based applications for e-education [3]. This technology has influenced the architecture, provided services, and logistics of implementing academic disciplines.

Research Methodology: This paper shows the possibility and feasibility of using the above-mentioned technologies by a teacher in the educational process of modern higher education institutions. But first, let's give a brief description of cloud technologies and identify some of their characteristic features.

Distinctive features of "cloud" technologies: service model of service (network resources are represented as a pool of customizable services, ready for immediate use on the terms of online subscription without additional installation and configuration by the user); self-service (consumers can independently change the nomenclature and configuration of services online, using the http client); high automation of the process of managing the pool of services, user accounts and resource consumption; flexibility (dynamic redistribution of available resources between consumers); use of common network technologies ("cloud" is available for any client equipment using standard technologies and protocols).

Advantages of cloud services:

- availability (mandatory condition-availability of Internet access);
- low cost (cloud technologies do not require the cost of downoading and maintaining special software, applications can be accessed through a web browser window);
- flexibility-unlimited computing resources (memory, processor, disks);
- reliability-reliability of " clouds»;
- safety (safety is high enough when properly provided, but with negligence, the opposite effect is possible).

Disadvantages of cloud services:

- permanent connection to the network (access to cloud services requires a permanent connection to the Internet);

– software and its customization (the software user has limitations in the software used and sometimes does not have the ability to customize it for their own purposes);

- privacy (currently there is no technology that would guarantee 100 % privacy of stored data);

- reliability (lost information stored in the cloud is not recoverable);

– security (the "cloud" itself is a fairly reliable system, but when an attacker enters it, he gets access to a huge storage of data);

- high cost of equipment (building your own cloud requires huge amount of costs, which is not profitable for educational institutions).

In the field of education, the use of cloud technologies has little experience. However, the sooner teachers start using cloud services in their work, the sooner they will get an effective result, for developing individual teaching methods.

Opportunities for using cloud services in the process of education:

- exchange of information and documents necessary for the educational process, students with each other and with teachers: consulting on coursework and essays, checking homework.

- implementation of joint projects in groups: preparation of text files and presentations, organization of discussion and edits in documents in real time with other co-authors, publication of results on the Internet in the form of public web pages, implementation of practical tasks for processing information objects of various types: formatting and editing text, creating tables and diagrams in a text editor.

- organization of network collection of information from many participants of the educational process.

Analyses and Results: The teacher is able to track the improvement stages of each task as if the students complete it. It is possible to conduct both individual and joint practical work on such sections of academic disciplines as modeling, processing of numerical data in tables, building diagrams.

- implementation of current, thematic, final control, as well as self-control. The teacher has the opportunity to organize a test with different types of questions using special forms in the document, organize a quiz, create a survey (questionnaire) of parents and students.

- planning of the educational process by means of the appropriate service allows you to create a schedule of theoretical and practical classes, consultations, remind about control and independent work, deadlines for abstracts, projects, inform students about homework, about the transfer of classes.

However, the methodological and technological aspects of using cloud technologies in the education are not sufficiently developed today. In the field of education, including in the process of learning computer science, the use of cloud technologies comes with a delay and has yet found wide application. Despite a number of obvious advantages, their spread is hindered by a number of objective factors. Traditionally, most domestic educational institutions are wary of renting virtual capacity, preferring to work with specific, preferably their own, equipment, software and data that is stored locally. The introduction of cloud technologies in the field of education in higher and secondary schools will ensure: effective use of educational space (there is no need to allocate separate and specially equipped rooms for traditional computer classes); cardinal reduction of costs required for the creation and maintenance of computer classes; qualitatively new level of the modern knowledge – students have the opportunity to be in the process of learning at any time and in any place where there is Internet; more effective interactive learning process; the ability to quickly create, adapt and replicate educational services during the learning process; opportunities for students to provide feedback with the teacher by assessing and commenting of proposed educational services; guarantee licenses used in the process of learning software; reducing the cost of licensed software by creating functionally equivalent educational services based on open source software; minimizing the number of necessary licenses through their centralized use;

Based on the services to formulate the didactic potential of cloud technologies, confirming the feasibility of their application in the educational process: organization of collaboration for a large team of teachers and students; possibility for students and teachers to share and edit documents of various types; rapid integration of developed products into the educational process due to the lack of territorial binding of the service user to the place of its provision; organization of interactive and collective teaching; students perform independent work, including collective projects, in the absence of restrictions on the "size of the audience" and " time of classes»;

Advantages of using cloud technologies: interaction and collaboration with peers regardless of their location; creation of web-oriented laboratories in specific subject areas (mechanisms for adding new resources, interactive access to modeling tools, information resources, user support, etc.); organization of different forms of control; moving to the cloud used learning management systems (LMS); new opportunities for researchers to organize access, development and distribution of applied models.

Thus, the main didactic advantage of using cloud technologies in the educational process is the organization of cooperation of students and teachers. There are some disadvantages of cloud technologies that are mostly technical and technological in nature and do not affect their didactic capabilities and advantages. These disadvantages include limited function of the software compared to local counterparts, the lack of domestic cloud service providers (Amazon, Goggle, Salesforce, etc.), the lack of domestic and international standards, as well as the lack of a legal framework for the use of cloud technologies. However, the methodological and technological aspects of using cloud technologies in the educational process are not sufficiently developed today. In the field of education, the use of cloud technologies comes with a delay and has not yet found wide form of application. Despite a number of obvious advantages, their spread is impeded by a number of objective factors. Traditionally, most domestic educational institutions are wary of renting virtual capacity, preferring to work with specific, preferably their own, equipment, software and data that is stored locally.

Conclusions: The conclusion is simple, cloud technologies allow educational institutions to organize educational activities according to the requirements of the time and time management. The use of cloud technologies in the process of learning is one of the most promising innovations in the education system, because in addition to reducing the cost of information infrastructure, they allow us to create, distribute and use in the educational environment services that can improve the quality of education.

Cloud technology is a new way of organizing the educational process and offers an alternative to traditional methods, like teacher-led lessons the educational process, creating an opportunity for personal training, collective teaching and interactive classes. The main advantage of using cloud technologies in education is not only reducing the cost of purchasing the necessary software, efficiency and improving the quality of the educational process, but also prepare students for the life in with modern information society.

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MULTIMEDIA PRESENTATIONS AS AN AUXILIARY DIDACTIC LEARNING TOOL FOR THE COURSE "LIFE SAFETY AND LABOR PROTECTION" IN UNIVERSITIES

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada ta'lim jarayonida axborot-kommunikatsiya texnologiyalari va elektron ta'lim vositalaridan foydalanish ta'lim faoliyatining barcha turlari samaradorligi va sifatini oshiradi, shuningdek, yangi fikrlash tarziga ega bo'lgan mutaxassisni shakllantirishga, zamonaviy mutaxassis uchun zarur bo'lgan vakolatlarni rivojlantirishga yordam beradi. "Hayot faoliyati xavfsizligi va mehnatni muhofaza qilish" fanidan elektron ta'lim vositalarining tarkibi aniqlandi va didaktik yordamchi vosita sifatida samarali taqdimotni yaratishning asosiy bosqichlari aniqlandi.

Kalit so'zlar: axborot texnologiyalari, elektron ta'lim vositalari, multimedia taqdimoti, hayotiy faoliyat xavfsizligi va mehnatni muhofaza qilish

Аннотации: В данной статье установлено, что использование информационно коммуникационных технологий и электронных средств обучения в образовательном процессе повышает эффективность и качество всех видов образовательной деятельности, а также помогает формированию специалиста с новым типом мышления, развитию необходимых современному специалисту компетенций. Определена структура электронных средств обучения по дисциплине «Безопасность жизнедеятельности и охрана труда» и выявлены основные этапы создания эффективной презентации, как вспомогательного дидактического средства.

Ключевые слова: информационные технологии, электронные средства обучения, мультимедийной презентации, безопасность жизнедеятельность и охрана труда

Abstracts. In this article it is established that the use of information and communication technologies and electronic learning tools in the educational process increases the efficiency and quality of all types of educational activities, as well as helps to form a specialist with a new type of thinking, the development of necessary modern specialist competencies. The structure of electronic means of training in the discipline "Safety life and labor protection" is defined and the main stages of creating an effective presentation as an auxiliary didactic tool are identified.

Keywords: information technologies, electronic learning tools, multimedia presentation, safety of life and labor protection.

Introduction: The current situation in the field of professional education is characterized by intensive search for ways to update its content, which results in further modernization of state educational standards of the new generation, the use of new forms of organizations of the educational process, focused on the personal development of a specialist. Intensification of the development of higher education today is based on the competence approach, which provides for both the formation of professional competencies and the implementation of personal qualities of students. The main result of education in this case is the ability and readiness of the graduate to effective professional activity in various situations. Professional readiness of a graduate is one of the main conditions for his rapid adaptation to independent activity, further professional improvement and professional development . However, in practice, higher education institutions do not always have all the conditions that ensure the formation of professional readiness of students. As an integral part of the training of any specialists, especially technical specialists, is a General professional discipline "Safety of life and labor protection", which, along with others, ensures the formation of professional readiness of future teachers of professional education. The need for electronic learning tools has already been outlined in the new generation of educational system, but the choice of their composition, number and content, as well as the assessment of their impact on the formation of professional readiness of the graduate entirely depends on the teacher. But, despite the fact that there are requirements for the introduction of information technology in the educational process of higher education institutions, there are still not enough developed electronic means of training on the course "Safety of life and labor protection".

Literature Review: The use of electronic resources in the educational process significantly affects the forms and methods of presentation of educational material, the nature of the interaction between the student and the teacher, and, accordingly, the method of conducting classes in general. In the conditions of growing importance of extracurricular work of students, the activity of the teacher and the student is filled with new content. The role of the teacher is to organize independent work in order to acquire the student's general and professional competencies that allow you to form the ability to self-development, self-education and innovation. The role of the student is to become a creative person in the process of independent work under the guidance of the teacher, able to independently acquire knowledge, skills, formulate a problem and find the best way to solve it. E-learning tools here allow you to develop several areas: for skills and possessions: the solution of typical problems and exercises; solution of variable tasks and exercises; execution drawings; performing calculation and graphic works; the industrial situation (professional) tasks; design and simulation of different types and components of professional activity; the performance of course and final qualifying works; experimental and development work; exercises on the multimedia and simulator for mastering knowledge: work with dictionaries and reference books; familiarization with normative documents; educational and research work; work with lecture notes; work on educational material (textbook, primary source, article, additional literature, including materials obtained on the Internet); taking notes of texts; answers to control questions; preparation of abstracts for presentations at a seminar, conference; preparation of abstracts, etc.

Information technology is becoming increasingly popular in the organization of extracurricular independent work can be used to: 1) search and processing of information: writing an essay-review; review website on the topic; an analysis of existing essays online on this topic, their evaluation; the writing of his version of the lesson plan or its fragment; a bibliographical list; preparation of a fragment of the practical training; preparation of report; preparation of the discussion on the topic; to work with the material prepared by the teacher or found on the network. 2) dialogue in the network: discussion of the held or upcoming lecture in the mailing list of the group; communication in a synchronous teleconference (chat) with specialists or students of other groups or universities studying this topic; discussion of emerging problems in a deferred consultation with the teacher and other students through a deferred teleconference. 3) creation of web-pages and auxiliary materials for training: placement of completed abstracts and reviews on the site; support of the course, creating a rating of student works on this topic; publication of bibliographies on the topic.

Research Methodology: It is established that the use of information and communication technologies and electronic learning tools in the educational process increases the efficiency and quality of all types of educational activities (in the organization of extracurricular independent work), as well as helps to form a specialist with a new type of thinking, the development of necessary modern specialist competencies, and therefore contributes to the formation of professional readiness. Based on this, we have determined the structure of electronic learning tools for the discipline "life Safety and labor protection", which includes: demonstration software (multimedia presentations); electronic textbooks; software for monitoring and measuring the level of knowledge.

In this paper, we consider the issues of creating an effective multimedia presentation.

Presentations are the most common type of presentation of demonstration materials. For presentations, such software tools as PowerPoint or Open Impress, Flash, SVG are used. The most common use of a multimedia presentation as an aid to learning is to project slides on the screen in the audience to illustrate a lecture session. When using a multimedia presentation in the study of new material, the teacher uses an explanatory and illustrative method. The main organizational form of the lesson is a conversation, a story or a lecture. The main task of these forms is to provide a theoretical basis for learning, to generate interest in the new material being studied, and to provide students with guidelines for independent work. Explaining the new material, the teacher presents information, the main points of which the student needs to understand, learn, remember. The main goal of implementing this method of training is the formation of knowledge transmitted in a ready-made form. The explanatory and illustrative method has advantages not only as a way of delivering information, but also as a means of emotional impact of the teacher on students. The main didactic goal of the teacher when using the explanatory and illustrative method for explaining new material is to ensure: the perception of the studied material understanding of the explained material; memorizing the presented material.

In this paper, we consider the issues of creating an effective multimedia presentation.

Analyses and Results: The material "introduced" into the presentation must be processed algorithmically and structured logically. It should be concise, concise and meaningful. All kinds of interjections, introductory words, speech stamps are not allowed in the text. In the process of the joint work of teacher with students in the multimedia presentation, it is advisable to intensify: the attention of the students on each slide, and you need to use logical operations such as analysis, synthesis, comparison, comparison, induction, deduction; mental activity of students by forming their own positions, opinions, ability to defend them, reactions to performances, replica students, encouraging them and bolstering motivation while not forgetting to make interim conclusions. Multimedia presentations are a new type of educational products that do not repeat traditional visual aids, but significantly expand their capabilities. Advantages of multimedia presentation, in comparison with traditional means of training, consist in technological characteristics, dynamics of presentation of visual material, possibility of operative management of the image on the screen, simplicity in work with software means of creation of presentations. Electronic learning tools are changing the structure of classes and require new techniques to ensure the effectiveness of the educational process. The multimedia presentation used in the learning process helps to implement the teacher's methodological system that reflects his style, methodological ideas and techniques. The presentation is a combination of the video - frame sequence with sound sequence sound. The more effective a presentation is, the more it uses the capabilities of multimedia technologies. These multimedia learning tools are particularly interesting because they can be created by anyone with access to a personal computer. That is, a low threshold of complexity on the one hand and high visibility of the finished materials on the other. In terms of organization, presentations can be divided into three classes: interactive presentations; scripted presentations; and continuously running presentations. Interactive presentation - a dialogue between the user and the computer. In this case, the presentation is managed by the user, i.e. he himself searches for information, determines the time of its perception, as well as the amount of necessary material. In this mode, the student works with a training program implemented in the form of a multimedia presentation. A multimedia projector is not required for individual use. All interactive presentations have one thing in common: they are event-driven. This means that when an event occurs (clicking the mouse button or positioning the mouse pointer on a screen object), the corresponding action is performed in response. For example, when you click on a photo of a painting, an audio story begins about the history of its creation. Presentation with a script-slide show under the control of the presenter (speaker). Such presentations may contain" floating " titles, animated text, diagrams, graphs, and other illustrations. The order of changing slides, as well as the time of demonstration of each slide is determined by the speaker. He also says the text commenting on the video series of the presentation. Continuously running presentations do not have a user dialog and there is no presenter. Such self-executing presentations are convenient to use as a looped auxiliary informative tool. Creating a high-quality presentation requires the developer not only knowledge of their subject, but also the ability to correctly present information using information technology. The process of developing a presentation is carried out in several stages: the First stage – planning the presentation-is the most time-consuming stage of work and includes the following sub-stages: defining the goals and objectives of the presentation. In this paper, we consider the issues of creating an effective multimedia presentation.

Conclusion: Presentation in the educational process is often used to visually accompany the presentation of new material on the discipline for its better understanding by the audience by including video, photo and audio materials; determining the audience for which the presentation is intended. The audience will depend on the structure of the presentation, its volume, the detail of the presentation of the material, the style of presentation. An error in determining the characteristics of the audience for which it is intended leads to a misunderstanding of the material being presented, a decrease in interest in the topic; selection of materials for the presentation - the selection of training materials, relevant topic, and also a selection of visual materials that can be presented in different forms: graphical, tabular form, to contain audio and video information, animated graphics, multimedia, etc. a mix of different types of information in one presentation, their combination and different ways of combining significantly improve the perception of educational material and can achieve a maximum educational effect. Defining the presentation structure-this step involves planning the number of slides, the content of each individual presentation slide (if you are planning a sequential, user-driven, and commented presentation), or the order in which information is displayed in a streaming presentation (in the form of videos). The second stage of working on a presentation is to create it directly. The amount of work will depend on the software used and its capabilities. The final stage of creating a presentation is testing the work, i.e. checking the entire presentation structure, consistency of its elements, presentation logic, spelling, punctuation, correct demonstration settings and other parameters.

This paper discusses the issues of creating an effective multimedia presentation.

For training students in the discipline "Safety life and labor protection" we have developed multimedia slide presentations with a scenario (presentation and text support) on the topics of the working program of the discipline. Slide presentations on eight topics of the working program of the discipline have been developed, which have a clear scenario and can be used in distance learning, because they provide the principle of clarity when accompanied by lecture texts,

Output. Thus, to determine the meaning of the term "presentation" in the context of e-learning, defined guidelines for the effective use of multimedia presentations in the learning process general professional discipline "Safety life and labor protection".

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USE OF THE VIRTUAL LABORATORY FOR THE COURSE "BASES OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING AND ELECTRONICS"

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada talabalarni universitetlarning elektr va elektronika asosiy kursida laboratoriyalarda o'qitishning an'anaviy usullari o'rniga virtual ta'limdan foydalanish ko'rib chiqiladi. Haqiqiy sharoitlarda virtual ta'limdan foydalanishning afzalliklari va imkoniyatlari ko'rsatiladi.

Kalit so'zlar: virtual laboratoriyalar, kompyuter simulyatsiyasi, elektrotexnika, elektronika, afzalliklar, imkoniyatlar, dinamik model, parametrlarni nazorat qilish va o'zgartirish qobiliyati.

Аннотация: В данной статье рассматривается использование виртуального обучения в лабораториях на базовом курсе электротехники и электроники вузов вместо традиционных методов обучения студентов. Показаны преимущества и возможности использования виртуального обучения в реальных условиях.

Ключевые слова: виртуальные лаборатории, компьютерное моделирование, электротехника, электроника, преимущества, возможности, динамическая модель, возможность контроля и изменения параметров.

Abstracts: This article discusses the use of virtual learning in laboratories at the basic course of electrical engineering and electronics universities instead of traditional methods of teaching students. The advantages and possibilities of using virtual learning in real conditions are shown.

Keywords: virtual laboratories, computer modeling, electrical engineering, electronics, advantages, capabilities, dynamic model, the ability to monitor and change parameters.

Introduction: The current situation related to the moral and physical deterioration of laboratory models and measuring instruments used in teaching students require the use of new approaches and methods in teaching students. The lack of necessary funding and the difficulty in obtaining new equipment does not allow timely updating of measuring tools and laboratory layouts in laboratories at the rate of basic electrical engineering and electronics, so the use of virtual laboratories in teaching university students will solve many problems.

In the first case, we are dealing with a so-called laboratory installation with remote access, which includes a real laboratory, hardware and software for managing objects and digitizing the received data, as well as communication tools. In the second case, all processes are simulated using a computer. In both cases, it becomes possible to clearly demonstrate the processes occurring in real objects in various modes.

Literature Review: The need to create virtual laboratories in education arose due to the difficulties of using real laboratories in some cases. Virtual laboratories have the following advantages over real ones. No need to purchase expensive equipment. Due to insufficient funding, many university laboratories have installed old equipment that can distort the results of experiments and serve as a potential source of danger for students. Of course, computer hardware and software is also not cheap, but the versatility of computer technology and its widespread prevalence compensate for this drawback. The ability to simulate processes whose course is fundamentally impossible in the laboratory. Modern information technologies will make it possible to observe processes that are difficult to distinguish in real conditions without the use of additional equipment. The possibility of penetrating into the intricacies of processes and observing what is happening on a different time scale, which is important for processes that take place in a split second or, conversely, for students over several years. Safety is an important advantage of using virtual laboratories in cases where there is work, for example, with high voltages. Due to the fact that the computer is managing the virtual process, it becomes possible to quickly conduct a series of experiments with various values of the input parameters, which is often necessary to determine the dependence of the output parameters on the input ones. Some works require subsequent processing of sufficiently large arrays of digital data obtained, which are performed on a computer after a series of experiments. The weak point in this sequence of actions when using a real laboratory is the input of the received information into a computer. In the virtual laboratory, this step is absent, since the data can be entered into the spreadsheet of results directly when the experimenter performs the experiments or automatically. Thus, time is saved and the percentage of possible errors is significantly reduced. And, finally, a separate and important advantage is the possibility of using a virtual laboratory in distance learning, when, in principle, there is no possibility of working in the university's laboratories. Some of the above advantages are also characteristic of laboratory facilities with remote access. Unfortunately, the number of currently existing virtual laboratories used in the educational process is quite small. This is due, first of all, to the high cost of their development, which leads to the following consequences:

1) virtual laboratories developed by professional programmers, designers and specialists in the simulated field are very expensive, which prevents their wide distribution. On the other hand, small distribution opportunities create small incentives for their production;

2) the creation of virtual laboratories by non-professionals can lead to satisfactory results only when modeling a narrow class of phenomena. Their distribution is associated with low cost and the practical lack of alternatives. Of course, virtual labs have some drawbacks.

Research Methodology: The main one is the lack of direct contact with the object of study, instruments and equipment. Experience with real devices is necessary, so a combination of using real and virtual laboratories in the educational process, taking into account their inherent advantages and disadvantages, is a reasonable solution. For example, in the case of working with hazardous objects, it is necessary to use virtual laboratories in the first stages, and only after obtaining the required skills, if necessary, switch to working with real objects. Thus, a thoughtful combination of the use of real and virtual laboratories will ensure the greatest efficiency of the educational process, combined with lower financial costs. Currently, laboratory stands used in electrical engineering laboratories are usually quite cumbersome and expensive, this is due to the need to use real elements in them to maximize their proximity to real objects and systems. The bulkiness and high cost limits the number of laboratory stands of the same functionality and makes it impossible to conduct laboratory and practical work in a frontal way. Therefore, planning for laboratory and practical work is carried out according to the possible accessibility to laboratory stands, and very often there is a significant time interval between a lecture and conducting laboratory or practical work, which negatively affects the quality of training and consolidation of educational material. In addition, the stands used morally and physically age faster than the development and implementation of modern methods of analysis, processing of parameters, measuring instruments and do not meet the new requirements. The use of virtual laboratories in the learning process allows you to win both in material resources and in the speed of updating and implementing advanced methods and technologies, and helps to increase the effectiveness of training. High safety during virtual laboratory work eliminates the consequences of any safety violations, and their fixation and accounting allows you to show the real consequences of these violations.

Creation of a virtual laboratory for electrical engineering, where the latest information technology allows you to simulate on your computer the most modern electrical laboratory with unique instruments that not all real laboratories are equipped with. At this stage, the virtual environment creates all the conditions for organizing and conducting experiments with a wide range of electrical and electronic circuits, and the final results should coincide with the processes in real conditions.

Analyses and Results: It is known that computer models with a wide range of adjustable parameters are a visual representation of numerical methods that reflect the laws, theorems, and principles of electrical engineering. These models use a simulation form of training through a virtual experiment, which, on the one hand, prepares the student for a real experiment: trains in its conduct and gives preliminary results that allow further analysis of the results of a real experiment. On the other hand, a virtual experiment has capabilities that are excluded in real: simulation of emergency operation; slowdown or acceleration of electromagnetic phenomena and processes in electrical circuits and electrical devices, which contributes to a deeper understanding of them.

Let us single out didactic tasks that are advisable to solve with the help of computer modeling when teaching students the basic course of electrical engineering and electronics: performing an experiment in a virtual environment as an independent preparation for performing the same experiment on laboratory equipment; obtaining preliminary experimental results for subsequent comparison with real results; reduction of time for processing results and drawing up a report due to the automation of calculations and graphical constructions.

The presence of a modern instrument park in programs (Electronics Workbench, Micro –Cap, Matrix Laboratory) provides the user with unique opportunities for planning and conducting a wide range of experiments: from simple experiments to researching real electrical devices. Such a tool is an ideal tool for teaching students, since it allows you to remove almost all the restrictions regarding the element base and the instrument park. In addition, all the problems associated with the possibility of incorrect experimenter actions are removed, which is especially important when training the most unskilled users. This approach involves the individualization of the learning process and going beyond the usual training laboratories. Subject to access to the computer, the user can learn anywhere and anytime. It should be noted that, although the simulation of the experiment is performed by a computer program taking into account all the laws and methods discussed in the textbook, these laws and methods themselves are not visible to the user, he receives only the final result.

The fact is that computer modeling develops the visual-figurative thinking of students and occupies an intermediate position, linking the calculated and experimental parts of the work, on which the development of verbal-logical and visual-effective thinking, respectively. The inclusion of all types of thinking in the work ensures the integrity of the learner’s development through the implementation of micro technology of the perception, processing and application of knowledge.

There are other points of view on the application of a virtual experiment in educational practice: as an independent form of experiment; as an addition to a traditional laboratory workshop by performing part of the work in a virtual laboratory. We can highlight the strengths and weaknesses of these approaches. An experiment only in the environment of circuit simulation - the first approach - is advisable only in cases where this work is limited by the capabilities of the existing laboratory equipment. If there are no such restrictions, then conducting only a virtual experiment is unjustified for the following reasons: students are deprived of the opportunity to gain practical skills in working with electrical equipment; they form a virtual attitude towards the experiment. The strength of this approach is the authors' self-improvement of the circuitry modeling environment — its maximum approximation to real instruments and devices.

The second approach — the implementation of part of the work of the workshop in a virtual laboratory — allows us to significantly expand the scope of experimental research. However, when conducting only a real, or only a virtual experiment, it is possible to solve only part of the didactic problems. In addition, it is obvious that for the analysis of the results, the most complete and reliable data can be obtained only on the basis of a comprehensive experiment.

In a virtual laboratory, the modeling process is as close as possible to a real experiment, a student, carrying out a sequence of operations such as assembling an electrical circuit, connecting measuring instruments to it, setting parameters of input impact generators and setting modes on the front panels of measuring instruments, receives measurement results in the usual for him form.

The display on a computer monitor of familiar instruments, such as virtual oscilloscopes, ammeters, voltmeters, multimeters, a functional generator and devices for studying digital electronic circuits, makes the research process the most natural and understandable. Adaptation of a student to basic operations takes no more than an academic hour, and he has more time to plan and conduct experiments, as well as to study all the possibilities of the tool used. However, it is methodologically incorrect to replace real laboratory work with virtual. As practice shows, the maximum effectiveness of training is achieved by sharing natural experiments with real elements of electronic circuits, laboratory devices and computer technology. Therefore, computer technology should complement and deepen students' knowledge of real elements and devices and their physical properties. Computer technology in electrical engineering can also be used in lectures in the presentation of the theory of electronic devices in order to illustrate the main provisions of the theory, thereby achieving visibility of the results and the availability of their understanding.

Conclusion: Based on the foregoing, the following positive aspects of the use of virtual laboratories can be distinguished: interactivity and accessibility, which allow performing laboratory and practical work in a front-end way; independence from specific laboratories, the availability of measuring instruments, stands and equipment; the lack of the need to purchase expensive equipment, measuring instruments and more compact laboratories by area; the ability to simulate various processes, the implementation of which in real laboratories can take a lot of time; the ability to monitor ongoing technological processes in real time at certain stages and experimental studies; the ability to change various parameters in wide ranges and their fixation; lack of errors when measuring parameters and errors during connection; lack of need for calculations, graphs and tables; - ensuring high safety during laboratory and practical work; the use of virtual laboratories for distance learning, as well as for independent work. The main disadvantage when using virtual laboratories is the lack of development of practical skills in working with real devices of electrical engineering, the definition of control points for measuring signals and the use of measuring tools. Thus, the evolution of the laboratory workshop takes place within the framework of the general trend in the development of the educational process - informatization - and is carried out by introducing modeling into the system of methods and forms of its organization. At the same time, a virtual experiment does not replace the real one, but, preceding it, forms a training system with a wide range of didactic opportunities that expand the external and internal plans of students' educational activities.

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KHOREZMIAN VESPIDAE FAMILY TYPE STRUCTURE AND BIOLOGY

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Annotation: This article provides a brief overview of the true bees of the Khorezm oasis, their composition, distribution and morphological features.

Key words: net, anthropogenic, polearktik, segment, identification, ecosystem.

Аннотация. Ушбу мақолада Хоразм воҳаси ҳақиқий арилари, уларнинг тур таркиби, тарқалиши ва морфологик хусусиятлари тўғрисида қисқа маълумотлар келтирилган.

Калит сўзлар: матрап, антропоген, полеарктик, сигмент, идентификация, экотизим.

Аннотация. В статье представлена о краткий обзор истинных пчел Хорезмского оазиса, их состава, распространения и морфологических особенностей.

Ключевые слова: сачок, антропогенный, полеарктик, сигмент, идентификация, экосистема.

Introduction: With an increasing population in the world, a sharp change in the environment caused by anthropogenic factors, and consequently the reduction of biodiversity and natural resources, including the reduction or increase of wildlife resources.

Literature review: In this regard, the taxonomic composition, bioecological features and distribution of bees dispersed in areas where the natural ecosystems are undergoing critical changes are of great scientific importance.

In many cases, the attacks of bees on humans are also being identified. In these cases, it is important to prevent bees from attacking and creating Attractive Handles to attack them. [4]

Currently, there are ongoing studies on the conservation of biodiversity in the world and the development of rational use of wildlife resources. In this regard, faunistic analysis of the region's fauna is one of the important tasks in the context of the impact of the current anthropogenic factor and changes in the natural ecosystems. Assessment of current status of yellow bees, which is one of the most important groups of animals in the ecosystem, analysis of faunistic composition, justification and implementation of scientific conclusions in the development of measures for the study of distribution, economic significance and damage.

Representatives of the Vespidae family are the largest of the species by the number of species of insects. In the world fauna there are 5274 species of 256 generations of 6 small families of bees [3]. In polearctics there are 1046 species of 81 generations, and in Russia today there are 147 species of 31 generations [8]. Previously, the three youngest families were divided. Team or Pumpkin Bees (Vespidae), Flower Bees (Masaridae) (Eumenidae). Today, all bees are united into the Euparagiinae, Masarinae, Eumeninae, Stenogastrinae, Vespinae, and Polistinae keja families of the Vespidae family [7].

In the natural complex, real bees play an important role as an insect group. There is almost no information about this family in the scientific literature of our country. Research on bee problems foreign scientists K.Martius, Michael S. Engel, ME Archer, R.Dresden, J.Carpenter, R.Edwards, Grinstead, J.Field, J.Gusenleitner, R.J. Harris, J.Hutcheson, A. If studied by Sumana, in the CIS, R.Yuashev, NV Kurzenko, VI Tobias, V. Dubatolov, JI Agafonova, M. Bryan, AA Brulya In the scientific works of Artemov, AK Likhotin, OF Grobov and others, we can observe the research on the distribution, ecology, formation, importance and damage of bees in the economy.

Although extensive work on honey bees has been carried out in the Republic, no fundamental research on actual bees (Vespidae) has been carried out. Therefore, a large-scale scientific research on bees is being conducted at the Institute of Zoology of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan, at the Khorezm Mamun Academy.

Materials and methods: The study of species composition of true bees (Vespidae) in the Khorezm oasis was carried out during March-April 2019 both in anthropogenic conditions and in the Sharia.

The traditional method of capturing bees was made using entomological matrapers and plastic bottles (Figure 1). Mericle molding containers were also used to collect the material [6]. During the study, more than 100 bees of 3 species were caught. Specification of the species composition of the Vespidae bees was used by comparative charts of foreign scientists and the insect catology [10].

Figure 1 entomological matrapes and plastic containers

Analysis and results: Result and Discussion In our study conducted in all districts of the Khorezm region in 2019, four species of bees of the Vespidae family Polistes dominula (Christ, 1791) and Polistes wattiim (Cameron, 1900), Vespula germanica (Fabricius, 1793). and Vespa orientalis (Linnaeus, 1771).

TYPE: Insecta

SECTION: Hymenoptera

FAMILY: Vespidae

FINANCIAL FAMILY: POLISTINAE

POLISTES

Type: Polistes dominula (Christ, 1791)

Body composition: Front wing length: 9.5-13.0 mm (♀♀), 8.5-12.0 mm (♂♂) Yellow-black (Figure 2).

Distribution: North Africa, Israel, Iran, Afghanistan, Pakistan, Syria, Turkmenistan, Turkey, Uzbekistan, North India

Figure 2 Polistes dominula (Christ, 1791) Figure 3 Polistes wattiim (Cameron, 1900)

Type: Insecta

SECTION: Hymenoptera

FAMILY: Vespidae

FINANCIAL FAMILY: POLISTINAE

POLISTES

Type: Polistes wattiim (Cameron, 1900)

Body structure: Front wing length: 19.0-22.0 mm (♀♀), 15.0-17.0 mm (♂♂) plain yellow (Figure 3).

Distribution: Iraq, Iran, Afghanistan, Pakistan, China, India, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, southern Kazakhstan, Tajikistan.

Apparently it is different from other types of Polish in Uzbekistan. The body is almost flat yellow; the middle breast of some species is yellow with brown, sometimes with black spots on top of mustaches, and a small black line around each eye (Figure 3).

It feeds its larvae with a variety of insects, including carnivores, mammals and worms. In the last stage of the individual formation, the Polystes, like other species, feed on flowers [1], [2], [5]. Harmful Tariffs: It ripens, damages fruit ripened in trees, and sometimes causes damage to fruits and stocks as well as food during drying and processing. Occasionally, the original carrier will attack the weak nests of bees, kill the bees, and steal honey to feed their larvae. As well as other common bees, it can collect food from the waste for its larvae. The poison is strong.

TYPE: Insecta

SECTION: Hymenoptera

FAMILY: Vespidae

FINANCIAL FAMILY: VESPINAE

GENERATION: VESPULA

Type: Vespula germanica (Fabricius, 1793)

Body structure: body length: 18.0 mm (♀♀), 12.0-15 mm (♂♂) Yellow-black, dotted (Figure. 4).

Distribution: Kazakhstan, Mongolia, China, Korea, Japan, Uzbekistan.

Figure 4. Vespula germanica (Fabricius, 1793)

TYPE: Insecta

SECTION: Hymenoptera

FAMILY: Vespidae

FINANCIAL FAMILY: Eumeninae Odinochnye osy, Year Evmeny

GENERATION: VESPA

Type: Vespa orientalis Linnaeus, 1771

Body structure: body length: 29-32 mm (♀♀), 23-31 mm (♂♂), body length 22-26 mm. The number of male mustache segments is 13, and the females always 12 (Figure 5).

Distribution: South Europe, North Africa, Southwest and Central Asia, Russia, the Caucasus, Iran, Afghanistan, Pakistan, India, Nepal, Madagascar, Russia, South Turkey, Armenia, Turkmenistan, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan and China.

Figure 5. Vespa orientalis (Linnaeus, 1771)

The head is reddish-brown, the face is yellow. His chest is brown. Most of the abdomen is brown, and the third and third segments are yellow. Each segment has 2 brown spots on the yellow background. Whiskers and feet are reddish-brown, and the hind legs and feet are more or less yellow (Figure 5). According to Israeli and British scientists, xantopretin spots on the yellowish part of the Vespa orientalis in the abdomen have absorbed the sun's rays and converted them into electricity. Therefore, these pumpkins are very active on sunny days [9].

They build their nests in tree holes, holes in rocky cliffs, on walls and under roofs. A rectangular and double-horned beetle for larvae, a dragonfly such as a dragonfly, a pardaganot, and sometimes a bee, Vespula and Polistes bees, and spiders. Citrus damages ripe fruits such as apricots, grapes, peaches, plums. Gnawing bark of seedlings and young fruit trees. They also damage the forestry and beekeeping, which means they kill about 33 bees in one hour to feed their offspring and damage food. It can cause severe complications as a result of bites to humans and livestock.

TYPE: Insecta

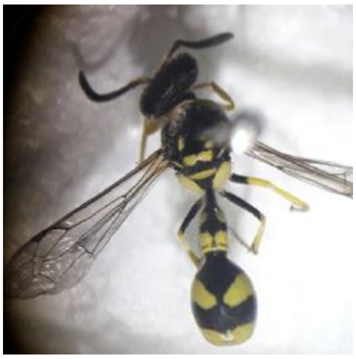
SECTION: Hymenoptera

FAMILY: Vespidae

FINANCIAL FAMILY: Eumeninae Odinochnye osy, Year Evmeny

GENERATION: Eumenes

Type: Eumenes mediterraneus



TYPE: Insecta

SECTION: Hymenoptera

FAMILY: Vespidae

FINANCIAL FAMILY: Stenogastrinae

Type: Avispa alfarera goncharnyx os Potter wasps (or mason wasps)



Thus, these studies are the first studies in the Khorezm region, and in the future, the Vespidae family of the Khorezm oasis will play an important role in the complete study of species composition and the formation of the existing bee systematics. Research works are also underway to study their bioecological features and distribution, zoogeographical analysis, to study the structure and dynamics of true bees and to reveal the basic patterns of their formation.

Conclusion: In the first study, six species of Vespidae family were found in all districts of Khorezm region: Polistes dominula (Christ, 1791) and Polistes wattiim

(Cameron, 1900), Vespula germanica (Fabricius, 1793) and Vespa genus Vespa. (Linnaeus, 1771) and Stenogastrinae little family Avispa alfarera and Eumenes genus Eumenes mediterraneus recorded.

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GENE-STORE AND GROWING OF CUCUMIS MELO VARIETIES IN THE CLIMATE OF KHOREZM REGION

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Аннатоция мазкур мақолада Узбекистоннинг куйи амудрё худудида экиладиган қавун навларининг усиши ривожланиши ва хосилдорлиги келтирилган. Қовун меваларининг таркибидаги шакар миқдори, меваларнинг катталиги оғирлиги ўргнаилган натижалар кўрсатилган**.** Ўрганилган қовун навлари узоқ муддат 1980 йилдан бери экилмасдан сақланган бўлиб шу даврдан сўнг уларнинг ривожланиши юзасидан маълумотлар таҳлил қилинган.

Калит сўзлар: шакарлилик, интродукция, нав, гуллаш даври, мева, намлик.

Аннотация В данной статье описывается развитие и урожайность сортов тыкв, культивируемых в низовьях Узбекистана. Результаты основаны на содержании сахара в дынях и весе фруктов. Сорта дынь, изученные в течение длительного времени, не высевались с 1980 года, и с тех пор были проанализированы данные об их развитии.

Ключевые слова: сахарный тростник, интродукция, сорт, период

цветения, плоды, влажность.

Annotation: This article deals with the growth, vegetation and fertility of melon varieties grown in the lower Amu-darya riverarea. The results of studies on the amount of sugar in melon fruit, the size and weight of them are indicated here. The sorts of melons under research have been preserved not being planted since 1980, the afterward facts on their cultivation have been analyzed in this article.

Key words: the amount of sugar, introduction, sort, period of efflorescence, fruit, humidity, melon, soil.

Introduction: The Uzbek Kale-yardcrops growing has a centuries-old history, and a melon were regarded as the most valuable, curative food, that people love and eat.

The fertility of the melon is its richness is useful substances. The melons grown in our country contain 85-92% water, 8-15% dry substance, 0.8% protein, 1.8%fibre, 6.2% other carbohydrates, 0.9% fat, 0.6% ash. There are 20-30 mg % ascorbic acid, 0.03-0.07 mg% other salts, microelements such as phosphorus, sulphur, manganese, zinc, bromine, iron, calcium, magnesium, potassium, pectin, organic and mineral salts. The sugar amount in melon varieties in Uzbekistan reaches up to 14-16%. The amount of fructose in its composition is sweet to the melon and the taste may be higher when glucose is present (Buriev H.Ch., Ashurmetov O.A. 2000)The Endocrinology institute of the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Uzbekistan recommends that everybody should eat 270 g of Kaleyard-crops, such as 100 g of watermelon, 150 g of melon and 20 g of pumpkin every day(Mavlanova R., RustamovA., Khakimov R., Khakimov A., Turdieva M., Padulosi S, 2005).Expanding the range of melons requires preserving and presenting of fertile and retained sorts of melons that ripe in different vegetationperiods.

Nowadays,the problem of preserving varieties and growing ofplants is of world significance. More than 2.5 million samples of cultivated plants worldwide are stored at the gene pool in more than 90 countries.

The National Laboratory of Seed Reproduction in the United States, the World Vegetable Centre in Thailand, the Laboratory Seed Reproduction in Japan, the Institute for Plant Breeding in Russia, the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Vegetable Crops Selection and Seeding,Northern Gene Pools in Norway are the largest gene pools in the world [Roberts E.N, 1978; Burenin V.I, 2003].

The largest amount of vegetable varieties around 50,000 are being stored in the Institute for Plant Breeding in Russia[Sazanova L.V, 2000],up to 50,000 varieties of vegetable sorts are stored in the World Vegetable Centre[Muralo I.L., 2005], and around 46,000 varieties of model sorts are stored at the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Vegetable Crops Selection and Seeding[Pivovarov N.I, 2005]

The collection of 2148 melons and 561 varieties of watermelons are stored at the Gene Poolof Potato and Vegetable Growing Research Institute in Kazakhstan [Lukyanets V.N, Kiseleva N.A. and etc. 2011]

It is important to maintain the population with food products, including the availability of kale-yard crops, to improve the vegetable provision of the populationas well as to increase the sorts of these plants by introducing new varieties of them.

We plan to cultivate the gene pool and study their growing in current ecological conditions in Khorezm region.

In the 1980s, the collection of local melon species were carried out in all areas of the Republic by the Scientific Research Institute of Vegetable, Kale-yard and Potato Growing. Nowadays, more than 350 melon species are stored as collection at the institute. This large collection of seeds of local varieties of melon is kept at the institute. Keeping this collection for future generation, using them as the first source, cultivating and selection, and showing their characteristics in today's environmental conditionsis a practical innovation of studies,.

Methods of Experimentation: The 125 species of melon in Khorezm oasis have been studied by planting them in 1.5 hectares of experimental area in the scheme of (210+70/2)*70cm at Scientific Research Field of Research Institute of Vegetables, Kale-yard crops and Potato Growing in Khorezm.

The experiments were carried out under the conditions of grassroots soils with heavy mechanic content.

In autumn-winter (November-December in 2017) and in spring (February-March), saline of soilwas washed. The earth was levelled and cultivated. On the 4th of May the seeds were sown on the furrows to experiment.

The plants were cultivated 3 times during the vegetation period, ploughed 2 times, the weeds were taken out and earthed up 4 times. The bough were turned 5 times.The plants were fed with 200 kg amorphous, 400 kg/h of ammonium sulphate and 150 kg/h of potassium fertilizers, watered only once, anti-flies and antifungal have been staged every 10-15 days with Senafos, Agrofos, Nurel-D chemical pesticides.

The cultivation technology was carried out according to the manual, developed by the Scientific Research Institute of Vegetables, Kale-yard Crops and Potatoes (1975).

During vegetation period the following observations and measurements were implemented: the main stages of vegetation are turning up(10-75%), the blooming ofparent flowers and observation of fruit ripening;

• To maintain purity when the plants are in bloom,for one maternal flower three paternal flowers are isolated in the evening,from morning till evening the flower is pollenated by itself, the number of registration, date labels are bound up;

• Biometric measurements of plant boughs in 3 plants (length of main and lateral boughs, the number of them);

• Estimation of morphological and species symptoms ofplants;

Each fruit is evaluated according to the following characteristics: shape, colour, flower, nets; weight in kilogram; length, width and thickness of stem in cm; colour, taste, density, sugar content (according torefract meter in per cent %).

Analysis of Experiment Results: Seeds sprout in 15-16 days, the two sample species did not sprout, in 25 % of 123 species the modification ofshape, flower, net, tint, colour of rind have been observed.

The results of the phenological observations indicates that 5 model species belongto melons are aged 65-75 days and early ripen handalak (early ripen round small). 32 model species have been determined as the average summer melon varieties ripe in 80-105 days, 86 species are specified as fall winter sorts of melon, ripe in 100-140 days.(Table 1)

Phenological Monitoring Indications of Model Melon Species

Model Species of Melon	Catalogue number	The sprouting of a seed	Blooming period(day)		Vegetation period(day)
			paternity	maternity	
Zamcha – gurvak	1	16	32	40	70
Zamcha – with thick rind	2	16	33	41	72
Handalakin orange color	3	16	30	32	65
Handalak	4	16	35	43	75
Oqkalaposh	5	16	35	42	75
Oqbosvoldi	6	16	35	45	87
Olaburi-kalla	7	16	33	40	80
Tarnokwith patterns	*8*	16	35	40	89
Tornok	9	16	35	40	89
Khan-kizi	10	16	35	41	95
Oqgurvak	11	16	38	48	98
Tarvuz- gurvak	12	16	38	48	98
Olagurvak	13	16	45	58	105
Olagurvakin green	14	16	44	56	104
Olakhake	15	16	38	49	98
Olakhakein brown	16	16	38	49	98
NongushtKhorezm	17	16	35	42	95
Kolyazigurvak	18	16			
Qizilurugin white color	19	16	35	45	95
Bargi (extraordinary)	20	16	32	40	85
Shiroziin red	21	0	0	0	0
Khtoiin red	22	16	32	40	90

Model Species of Melon	Catalogue number	The sprouting of a seed	Blooming period(day)		Vegetation period(day)
			paternity	maternity	
Khtoi II in red	23	16	33	42	92
Jiydayaproqb/sh	24 -	16	35	42	95
JiydayaproqII sort	25	16	35	42	95
JiydayaproqIII long sort	26	16	35	45	96
KhorezmianErmakmelon	27	16	33	42	95
Aksut	28	16	32	40	90
Shirinpichekin red	29	16	34	42	95
Shirinpichekin green	30	16	34	42	95
Beshak in early summer	31	16	35	40	96
Jiydaguli	32	16	35	45	95
Byjir	33	16	36	48	115
Byjir	33A	16	36	48	115
Beshak I sort	35	16	35	45	110
Beshak I sort	36	16	35	45	111
Beshak I sort	37	16	35	44	100
SummerBeshak I sort	38	16	35	45	102
QoraqoshBeshak	38A	16	35	40	112
Beshak IIsort	39	16	35	44	110
Beshak II sort	39A	16	35	45	112
Beshak II sort	40	16	36	48	115
Beshak II sort	41	16	36	47	108
YozBeshakIIsort	42	16	35	40	101

Model Species of Melon	Catalogue number	The sprouting of a seed	Blooming period(day)		Vegetation period(day)
			paternity	maternity	
YozBeshakIIsort	43	16	35	40	100
Beshak 8 sort	44	16	35	40	100
Beshak	45	16	36	48	115
Beshak 3 sort	46	16	36	48	115
Beshak 3 sort	47	16	36	47	114
Beshak 3 sort	47A	16	35	44	113
Beshak 4 sort	48	16	35	42	110
Beshak 4 sort	49	16	35	42	115
Beshak 4 sort s/m	50	16	35	42	115
YozBeshak 4asort	50A	16	35	40	110
Beshak 4asort	51	16	35	46	112
Beshak 5 sort	52	16	36	47	116
Beshakcigar-shaped	53	16	36	45	112
QilichboyBeshak	53A	16	37	46	114
Beshakqoraqosh	54	16	35	45	110
Beshak 5 sortkotirbosh	55	16	36	46	112
Qoraqosh(tilich)	55A	16	36	45	115
Beshak 5asort	56	16	36	45	116
AlakhamaBeshak	56A	16	38	52	135
Beshak 6 sort	57	16	37	45	120
Qizilkotirbosh	57A	16	36	46	117
Beshak 6 sort	58	16	36	46	118
Beshak 6 sortoval	59	16	36	46	118
Beshak 6asort	60	16	36	47	116
BeshakYozBeshak	61	16	35	45	100

Model Species of Melon	Catalogue number	The sprouting of a seed	Blooming period(day)		Vegetation period(day)
			paternity	maternity	
BeshakYozBeshak	61A	16	35	45	100
BeshakYozBeshak	62	16	35	45	100
Beshak 7 oval sort	63	16	35	47	110
OqqoshBeshak	63A	16	35	48	110
YozBeshak 7 sort	64	16	35	46	109
Green YozBeshak	65	16	35	46	100
Green YozBeshak	66	16	35	46	100
Beshak 7v sort	67	16	35	46	101
Beshak 7vsort	67A	16	35	46	101
Beshak 7vsort	68	16	35	46	101
Green Beshak 7vsort	69	16	35	46	101
Green Beshak 8 sort	70	16	35	46	101
Beshak 8 sort	71	16	35	40	100
Beshak 9 round sort	72	16	35	46	108
Beshak 9 round sort	73	16	35	46	108
Beshak 9 round sort	74	16	35	46	108
YozBeshak 10 sort	75	16	35	46	108
Green Gulobi	76	16	42	58	125
Beshaksort	77	16	42	56	120
Beshak	78	16	42	50	120
GavrokBeshak	79	16	42	50	120
QoraGulobi I sort	80	16	40	58	125
QoraGulobi I sort	81	16	40	58	125
QoraGulobi I sort	82	16	42	56	126
QoraGulobi II sort	83	16	38	50	122

Model Species of Melon	Catalogue number	The sprouting of a seed	Blooming period(day)		Vegetation period(day)
			paternity	maternity	
QoraGulobi 3 sort oval shaped	84	16	38	50	123
OlmurtiGulobi 2 sort	85	16	45	55	130
Navruzboy	86	16	35	45	98
OlmurtiGulobi	87	16	45	55	130
OlmurtiGulobitypical	88	16	45	55	125
OlmurtiGulobismall	89	16	35	45	99
Nongusht	90	16	35	45	99
KoraGulobi 2 sort	91	16	45	55	140
Green Gulobi 1402	92	16	42	50	135
QoraGulobioval shaped	93	16	35	48	115
QoraGulobi	94	16	38	50	125
Big KukGulobi	95	16	38	50	125
Big KukGulobi	96	16	38	50	125
KukGulobi	97	16	38	50	125
Tuyakavun	98	16	35	45	119
SariqGulobioval	99	16	35	45	120
Orange Gulobi	100	16	35	45	125
Qariqizearly ripen	101	16	35	45	115
Qariqizbig fruit	102	0	0	0	0
Qariqizlate	103	16	45	58	145
Qariqizbig fruit	104	16	45	58	140
Karikiz	104A	16	45	55	140
KotirBeshakAlaKhama	106	16	35	45	123

Model Species of Melon	**Catalogue number**	**The sprouting of a seed**	**Blooming period(day)**		**Vegetation period(day)**
			paternity	**maternity**	
Olakhammaround shaped	106A	16	35	45	123
Shoyiqovun	107	16	35	45	115
Shoyiqovun	107A	16	35	45	114
Shoyiqovun	107B	16	33	42	113
Shoyiqovun	108	16	33	42	113
Tuyaqovun 2 sort	109	16	35	45	120
Kotir 2 sort	110	16	35	45	123
Tuyona		16	35	45	105

According to the results of biometric measurements, the length of boughs of handalak variety of melons is from 150 to 210.6 cm, the total length of the main bush is from 706 cm to 822.9 cm, the number of side boughs is from 3 to 3.7. The main varieties of semi-summer melon varieties were from 80.5 cm to 179.7 cm, the total length of the main bush is from 406 cm to 944.7 cm, and the number of side boughs is from 3 to 5. The length of the main varieties of fall-winter melons is from 82.5 cm to 200 cm, total length of the main bush is from 445.5 cm to 982.5 cm, the number of side boughs are from 3.5 to 5.

Conclusion: There are 228 single-choice seeds in this collection.

Under the alluvial soil conditions in Khorezm region, the following melon species are distinguished with the content of sugar in it, they areOqbosvoldi, Khan kizi, Urganchi, Ola khamma (red), Oqsut, Kotirbeshak, Beshak-type of fifth and ninth,Khivabeshagi, Qoragulobi, Olmurtagulobi, Non gusht.

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IMPROVING THE METHOD OF SYNTHESIS OF CHLORACETYLPYROCATECHOL

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Аннотация: Мақолада пирокатехинни каталитик миқдордаги Льюис кислоталари иштирокида хлорацетиллаш реакциялари келтирилган. Пирокатехинни хлорацетиллаш реакциясини боришига таъсир этувчи омиллар тадқиқ этилган.

Калит сўзлар: хлорацетилхлорид, пирокатехин, изопропиламин, гваякол, изадрин, бронхиал астма.

Аннотация: В статье описывается реакция хлорацетилирования пирокатехина в присутствии каталитических количеств кислот Льюиса. Исследованы факторы, влияющие на протекание реакции хлорацетилирования пирокатехина.

Ключевые слова: хлорацетилхлорид, пирокатехин, изопропиламин, гваякол, изадрин, бронхиальная астма.

Abstract: In the article the reaction of chloroacetylation of pyrocatechol in the presence of catalytic amounts of Lewis acids is described. The factors affecting the course of the reaction of chloroacetylation of pyrocatechol are investigated.

Keywords: chloroacetyl chloride, catechol, isopropylamine, guaiacol, isoprenaline, bronchial asthma.

Introduction:

Isoprenaline is used as the main medical drug for the treatment of respiratory disease. It is obtained by reducing with palladium of the interaction product of chloroacetylpyrocatechol and isopropylamine. Isoprenaline has a strong bronchial effect. Although it does not affect the vessels, it is better than the adrenaline, which is similar in structure. It is used in bronchial asthma, as well as asthmatic and emphysematous bronchitis. Methods of obtaining isoprenaline from various initial substances are known. One of these is the method of oxidation of diacetyl or dibenzyloxy acetophenones with selenium (IV) oxide to diacetyl or dibenzyloxy-glyoxal and after that hydrolysis to to 3,4-dioxyphenylglyoxal. At the last stage, by reduction with hydrogen and palladium catalyst in the presence of isopropylamine it is possible to obtain 1-(3,4-dioxyphenyl)-2-isopropylaminoethanol. The yield of the product is 44%. In another way, it is synthesized from guaiacol using seven-stage reactions. To do this, guaiacol is fused with chloralhydrate in the presence of K_2CO_3 catalyst, and the resulting 3-methoxy-4-oxyphenyl trichloromethylcarbinol is hydrolyzed into 3-methoxy-4-oxyphenylglyoxal. Then it is aminated with isopropylamine and is reduced with a nickel-rhenium catalyst. Formed α-isopropylamino-3-methoxy-4 - oxy acetophenone is demethylated using concentrated hydrochloric acid at 140ºC and obtained α-isopropylamino-3,4-dioxyacetophenone turned into 1- (3,4-dioxyphenyl)-2-isopropylaminoetanol by reduction with hydrogen and palladium catalyst at 50 atm. In this case, the yield of the isoprenaline does not exceed 24%.

In addition to the above two methods, there is also a chloroacetyl pyrocatechol method for synthesis of isoprenaline. To do this, from chloroacetic acid and phosphorous oxychloride is obtained chloracetyl chloride. Chloroacetylation of pyrocatechol with chloroacetyl chloride resulted chloroacetyl pyrocatechol. Then it is reacted into the nucleophilic substitution with isopropylamine and reduction of the obtained α-isopropylamino-3,4-dioxyacetophenone hydrochloride in the presence of palladium gives isoprenaline in good (62%) yield [1], [2], [3].

Analysis and results:

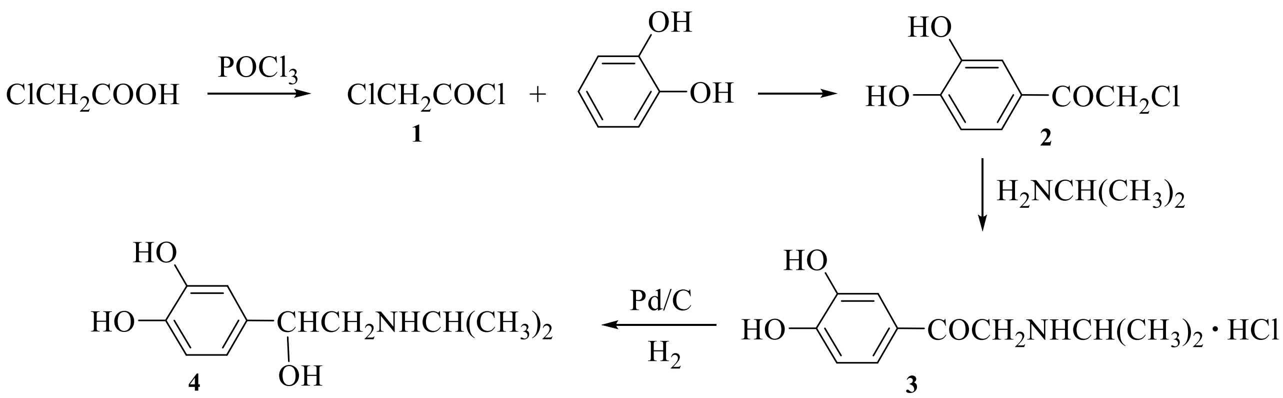
Synthesis of chloroacetyl chloride (1). A mixture of 189.8 g (2 mol) of hydrochloric acid and 167 ml of anhydrous chloroform is poured into 154 g (1 mol) of freshly distilled phosphorous oxychloride and heated at 104ºC for 8-9 hours. Then the reaction mixture is cooled up to 20ºC. The formed phosphoric acid is isolated from the chloroform solution. Boling point of the product (**1**) is 106°C.

Synthesis of chloroacetyl pyrocatechol (2). The 45 ml of chloroform and 220 g (2 mol) of pyrocatechol is added into the chloroform solution of the chloracetyl chloride. The reaction mixture is boiled for 16 hours, wherein a black precipitates of the chloroacetyl pyrocatechol is formed. At the end of heating of the reaction mixture, after distillation of the chloroform, to the residue 825 ml of cold water is added, and the resulting solution is cooled to room temperature with stirring. Then the solution is cooled to 5-7ºC, and formed chloroacetyl pyrocatechol filtered off, washed with 50 ml of water and dried in air. As a result 260 g (63.5 %) of chloroacetyl pyrocatechol monohydrate is obtained, with melting point (mp) 170ºC as orange solid.

Synthesis of α-Isopylamino-3,4-dioxyacetophenone hydrochloride (3). To the mixture of 350 ml of anhydrous isopropyl alcohol and 93.5 g (0.5 mol) chloroacetyl pyrocatechol 88.5 g (1.5 mol) isopropylamine was added, wherein a temperature increases up to 40 ºC and the solution is thickened. The reaction mixture is heated to 45ºC, left for 1 h at 45ºC and 2 h at 55ºC. The resulted ω-isopropylamino-3,4-dioxyacetophenone is converted into hydrochloride by adding to the reaction mixture concentrated hydrochloric acid up to pH 4. The next day, the reaction mixture is cooled up to 5-7ºC, the formed precipitates filtered off and washed with 100-200 ml acetone, dried in air. 83.9 g (68.8%) α-isopylamino-3,4-dioxyacetophenone hydrochloride is obtained, mp 236-238ºC.

Synthesis of DL-1-(3,4-dioxyphenyl)-2-isopropylaminoethanol hydrochloride (4). The 61.4 g (0.25 mol) α-isopylamino-3,4-dioxyacetophenone hydrochloride in 400 ml of methanol, 30 ml of water is reduced with hydrogen in the presence of 8 g of 4% - Pd/C catalyst in autoclave at 65-70ºC (pressure 50 atm.). The reaction is continued for 1-2 h. The autoclave is cooled, the catalyst is filtered, and the solution is evaporated in a vacuum at 35ºC. To the residue 100 ml of acetone was added, mixed and formed precipitates filtered off, washed 100 ml of acetone and dried at 40-50ºC. As a result 54.2 g (90%) isoprenaline is obtained.

Chloroacetyl pyrocatechol is mainly obtained from monochloroacetic acid, phosphorous oxychloride and pyrocatechol [4], [5], [6], [7]. Synthesis of chloroacetyl pyrocatechol consists two stages, in the first stage chloroform solution of chloroacetyl chloride is formed, which in the second stage is reacted with pyrocatechol. The reaction goes according to the following scheme:



It is known, that to carry out this two-stage reaction needs 25 – 30 h, even the second stage takes 16-18 h.

Our main goal was to reduce the duration of the reaction- To do this, we tested various catalysts and solvents. As a catalyst, we used Fe and Zn salts (iron acetylacetonate – IAA, zinc chloride, zinc acetate) and solvents such as dichloroethane, chloroform. But it should also be noted that when using dichloroethane as a solvent, due to the higher reaction temperature and oxidation processes purification of the product is more difficult.

In order to avoid these aspects of the dichloroethane and to find an easier method for purification we used chloroform as solvent. For the purpose to reduce the duration of the second stage of the reaction, we used catalysts such as iron acetylacetonate, zinc chloride, zinc acetate.

The best result was obtained with zinc acetate, wherein the purity and yield (73.4%) of the formed chloroacetyl pyrocatechol was higher.

The best results of the conducted reactions are outlined in the table below:

Chloroacetylation of pyrocatechol

	Phosphorous oxychloride: monochloroacetic acid: pyrocatechol: catalyst (mol ratio)	Solvent	Catalyst	Yield, %
	$1:2:1:3.5 \cdot 10^{-3}$	Dichloroethane	IAA	40
	$1:2:1:1.4 \cdot 10^{-3}$	Chloroform	IAA	56
	$1:2:1:2 \cdot 10^{-3}$	Dichloroethane	$Zn(CH_3COO)_2$	67
	$1:2:1:2 \cdot 10^{-3}$	Chloroform	$Zn(CH_3COO)_2$	73.4
	$1:2:1:1.5 \cdot 10^{-3}$	Dichloroethane	$ZnCl_2$	54
	$1:2:1:1.5 \cdot 10^{-3}$	Chloroform	$ZnCl_2$	68.6

Reaction procedure is:

The mixture in the two-necked round-bottom flask, equipped with reflux condenser, consisting 18.9 g (0.2 mol) monochloroacetic acid, 15.4 g (0.1 mol) of $POCl_3$ and 17.0 ml of chloroform was heated for 9 h. The reaction mixture was cooled up to room temperature, zinc acetate was added, and the heating was continued for another 4 h. During heating, dark brown crystals began to precipitate in the reaction mixture. After the end of heating, to the reaction mixture 41 ml of water was added. Chloroform was distilled off and residue is cooled to the room temperature. The residue was cooled up to +5°C using ice, the formed precipitates filtered off and washed with small amount (2-3 ml) of water and dried in the air. The yield of the product is 13.7 g (73.4%). The melting point of the chloroacetyl pyrocatechol, which consists 1 mole of water (monohydrate) is 170°C. Reactions with other catalysts and solvents were carried out in the same way.

Conclusion: Reaction results show, when zinc acetate is used as catalyst and chloroform as solvent the duration of the synthesis of chloroacetyl pyrocatechol is reduced by 4 times, and the yield of the product is also increased.

It can be concluded that, as a result of the investigations synthesis methods of potential active derivatives of pyrocatechol, consisting different pharmacophoric fragments are developed.

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ROLE OF RAILWAYS IN THE INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT OF BUKHARA

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Аннотация: Мақолада Бухоро амирлигининг саноат тараққиётида темир йўлларнинг тутган масаласи ёритилган. XIX аср охирида Бухорога темир йўлнинг кириб келиши амирлик иқтисодиётида муҳим роль ўйнаб, саноат корхоналари ишга тушиши ва уларнинг ривожланишига олиб келди. Мақола архив ҳужжатлари ва тарихий адабиётларнинг қиёсий таҳлили ҳамда интернет материаллари асосида ёзилган.

Аннотация: В данной статье освещается вопрос роли железных дорог в промышленном прогрессе Бухарского эмирата. Интеграция железных дорог в Бухаре в конце XIX века сыграла важную роль в экономике эмирата и привела к использованию и развитию промышленных предприятий. Статья написана на основе сравнительного анализа архивных документов и исторической литературы, а также материалов из интернета.

Annotation: The article highlights the role of railways in the industrial development of Bukhara Emirate. The access of the railway to Bukhara at the end of the 19th century played an important role in the economy of the emirate, which led to the launch and development of industrial enterprises. The article is based on archival documents and comparative analysis of historical literature and the internet materials.

Калит сўзлар: темир йўллар, Бухоро темир йўли, Когон-Термиз линияси, мактаб-интернат, техникум, рус манзилгоҳлари, станция, шартнома.

Ключевые слова: железные дороги, Бухарская железная дорога, линия Каган-Термез, школа-интернат, техникум, русские пункты назначения, станция, контракт.

Key words: railways, Bukhara Railway, Kagan-Termez line, boarding school, technical school, Russian settlements, station, contract.

Introduction

The construction and commissioning of railways in the late 19th and early 20th centuries in the economy of Bukhara Emirate, development of international relations and kinds of transport service was one of the peculiarities of periodic change. In addition, the expansion of the railway network gave impetus to the development of social and economic spheres.

Statement of the problem

There is no researcher on the history of railroad construction in Central Asia, who has not explored this topic from various perspectives and controversies as part of his research. The main source for the study of the history of the Caspian and Central Asian Railways is contained in the research and monographs of Z.K. Akhmedjanova [1]. These monographs provide important facts about the role of railways in the society and economy and even the conditions created to the construction of railways.

Literature review

The most valuable information about the history of the Bukhara Railway can be found in the documents of the 301st Foundation named “Bukhara Railways”, which are kept in the Russian State Archives of History (St. Petersburg)[2]. Bukhara Railway Fund is organized with railway construction project, firms and companies involved in the railway construction, projects of building artificial constructions: bridges, pipes, technical condition and drawings of roads, accommodation schemes, contracts made with factories and companies responsible for the supply of construction materials, certificates of receiving construction materials, construction progress reports of chief engineer, water supply for construction territories, construction and road employees, agreements on providing them with food, clothing, working tools. For example, there are kept arrangements between businessman Shakhnazarov and Bakhtadze to cover travel expenses and sign rent agreements for rented premises, documents on delivery of 10,000 barrels of cement for the construction of the railway by the Portland cement plant under the Meshkov society of Permsk province, acts for the supply of leather raw materials by the factory belonging to F. Boillon i K° and "French Technology Office", located in St. Petersburg[3].

Analysis and results Although Russian Empire was building railways to meet its strategic needs, they had greater economic benefits. In the economic interests, in August 1880, the construction of the Caspian railway began. The railway extends from the lagoon Mikhailovsky of the Caspian Sea to Kyzylravat. In 1886, a part of the railway network was delivered to Charjuy station[4]. The Caspian Railway consists of 18 stations, built and put into operation within 12 years. However, taking into account the passage through Bukhara Emirate in the construction of the railway line from the Amu Darya to Samarkand, a friendly agreement was signed between the Emir of Bukhara and the governor-general of Turkestan on June 25, 1885 in Karshi city, in order to build the railroad and equal use of land and water. The terms of the agreement were narrated as follows:

1. At the discretion of the Russian emperor, the railway from the Caspian region to Tashkent passes through the territory of the Emirate (property) of Bukhara.

2. At the request of the Russian Emperor, the governor of Turkestan shall inform the Emir of Bukhara about through which part of the emirate the railway passes. The choice of territories must also be taken into account when the railway is technically feasible, the interests of the Bukhara government, and the well-being of the local population.

3. Development of the rules for the construction of railroads taking into account the socio-economic interests of the population and commerce and the construction of housing and warehouses around the emirate should be used from the local treasury.

4. The land needed for the railway construction should be sold at a fair price, not arbitrarily, on the basis of an agreement between Russian Empire and Emirate of Bukhara.

5. And it was mentioned that the emir of Bukhara had to contribute to the construction of this railroad, to hire laborers and to supply construction materials, to the people who assist in the construction of this railway[5].

This agreement was to be implemented for two years. Amir Muzaffarkhan was not able to fulfill the terms of the agreement in time due to political and economic problems. Taking this into consideration, the imperial government launched a railway line from the Amu Darya to Samarkand in May 1888[6].

For the most effective use of the railway network, a new document was signed to improve the development of mutually advantageous, multilateral trade relations between the governor of Turkestan and the Emir of Bukhara on 23 June 1888, as well as regulation of areas near the Bukhara border, railway stations, and ship stops at the request of the Russian Emperor. In the document, Nikolai Charikov, the political agent of Russian Empire in Bukhara and Ostonakul inok, the chief tax collector of the emirate from the Bukhara government were marked to control the fulfillment of the specified conditions[7].

The advantage of the Charjuy-Bukhara-Samarkand railway was that until that day the trade between Turkestan and Russia had been through Orenburg and a heavy tax had been paid on the caravan road. If this road was built, there would be changes in trade relations with Russia. Most goods were brought to Samarkand via the Caspian Sea and the Caspian railway. When this road was delivered to Samarkand, the distance would be reduced by 5-6 hours. Goods coming from Central Asia to Europe passed through Baku to the Black Sea via the Caspian railway. The construction of this road created favorable conditions for Muslim traders in the Caucasus and the Volga region[8].

Amir Abdulahad Khan was in favor of the construction of the Caspian railway line. With the arrival of the railway to Bukhara, the Emir decided to build a 12-kilometer railway from New Bukhara (now Kagan) to Old Bukhara at his own expense. With his financial support, a railway bridge across the Amu Darya River was designed and a 750-meter bridge was built from October 17, 1898, to May 27, 1901. Although the sum of 3,468,000 rubles was given by the Emir for the bridge, there was written as

"*This bridge was built by Nicholas the 2nd with the participation of the Emir*" on the sheet above it[9].

The Caspian railway was mainly located in the northern part of Bukhara Emirate, along the Zarafshan River. The south-western and south-eastern parts of the country were deviated from the railway. Under the natural conditions some of Bukhara's property was connected to the Amu Darya. The south-eastern part of the Bukhara emirate attracted everyone with its abundant wealth, fertile soil and favorable climate. Numerous villages and cities had appeared in the mountain valleys, which were located in the vicinity of Kitab, Chirakchi, Karshi, Shahrisabz, Yakkabog, Guzar, Gissar, Qorategin, Kulyab and other cities. Such opportunities attracted the circles of the imperial government. There appeared an opportunity of easily using the resources of the emirate in a short time. Russian-Japanese war broke out for the Russian Empire on the eve of the construction of the Bukhara railway. In addition, the construction of the Bukhara railway was postponed due to the construction of the Orenburg-Tashkent railway and other conditions[10].

The railway project called "Bukhara Railway" was put forward by the engineer A.N. Kovalevsky. The route envisages railway transportation from Kagan (New Bukhara) to Karshi-Karki-Termez. It was mentioned in the newspaper "Russia", "Due to the lack of private transportation in the Amu Darya, we can ship Russian goods to Eastern Bukhara via a cheap watercourse along the Aral Sea and the Amu Darya. This railway serves our economic interests"[11].

The Russian emperor and the Emir of Bukhara were interested in building this road. In this regard, on April 9, 1910, the issue of fast building the railway line "Kagan to Termez through Karshi" under the Russian Empire was considered in St. Petersburg, taking into account the importance of the economic, political and military strategy of Russia[12]. At the same time it was decided to involve private entrepreneurs from the Russian capitalists in the construction of the railway.

Till March 1912 the project "Bukhara Railway" was prepared and sent to Petersburg. Thus, the Kagan-Termez railway project, which did not harm the interests of the Russian industry, was approved[13].

On May 13, 1913, an agreement was signed on behalf of the government of Bukhara with the Russian Railway Engineer N.A. Kovalevsky. The agreement showed that, with the permission of the Russian Emperor, N. Kovalevsky would direct the Karshi-Karki-Termez railroad from Kagan to Shakhrisabz, in the interests of the people of Bukhara, to establish a society with the same rights as other railroad societies[14].

The concession agreement between NA Kovalevsky was 81 years, the period of construction was 3 years and on July 13, 1913 the State Department approved the charter of the Bukhara Railway. It is interesting to note that the United States participated in the financing of the Bukhara Railroad in order to strengthen its position in Central Asia during World War I [15].

Taking into account the military importance of the project, the construction of the Kagan-Karshi network was started first. To this end, a special team was set up in secret in cooperation with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Defense, headed by Captain Von Schultz.

In the newspaper “Turon”, which is stored in the National Library of Uzbekistan, there were announced the appliances of a group of locals to the political agent of Russian Empire in Bukhara in 1912. According to the appliance they hoped that the construction of railway from Karshi to Kagan would create convenience for the population, there would be organized new cities, districts, provinces along the way, deserts would be developed, economic conditions would change with the entry of foreign traders, if there were organized banks they could get rid of borrowing Indians. They said that if the railway was to reach Gissar, they would have plenty of cereals and mineral resources and that Bukhara’s development would depend on that railway.

According to the signed agreement with N.A. Kovalevskiy, the emir gives many privileges in the construction of the railroad, with no charge of 6,000 acres of land for railroad construction and 87 decks of land in New Bukhara to build houses and offices for workers. Bukhara Railway Construction Administration was located in New Bukhara. The construction of the road began on April 20, 1914, and on June 16, 1916, the railroad was put into operation. However, deficiencies in road construction were resolved until 1917.

Estimated total costs for the construction of the Bukhara Railway are estimated at 3875 rubles for pub-construction materials, 1520 rubles for water supply, 7050 rubles for housing construction and a total of 21,125 rubles. 86,200 rubles were spent on road construction and supplies, though the cost of construction of the railroad was reduced, the number of homes and buildings and salaries were decreased and the cost of building materials was lowered. To ease these costs, in 1916, arrangements were made with the G. Pevel Mechanical Plant in Petrograd, with the trade house “Flegantov i A” – a manufacturer of glass and polished lamps in Moscow and with “A Dmitrieva Nosled” trade house producing wall clocks in Moscow clock wall maker. Trade house “A Dmitrieva Nosled” was responsible for the delivery of 125 wall hanging clocks. At the same time, agreements were signed with Belgorod steam mechanics and chalk and mortar plant in Kursk region belonging to D. Sap, as well as with the plants producing rolling mills and pipes in St. Petersburg belonging to Rozenkransa society.

Accounting that the Kagan-Termez railroad crossed the land in the emirate, the Russian government demanded the emir paying a certain amount of costs and mobilizing local population for free labor considering the fact that the construction costs had increased. The Emir of Bukhara issued a decree to mobilize residents of Sherabad for the construction of the Termez highway and wages for each worker were allocated by the Railway Administration.

Working hours were 14-16 hours and workers were paid 30 coins a day. Low labor costs, lack of drinking water and high food prices were the reasons for the dissatisfaction of peasant workers. From only one station in Sherabad, between 700 and 1,400 workers were employed annually. Over 7,000 people were employed in the construction of the railway.

After the railways were built and put into operation, boarding schools (technical schools) were established to train specialists. For example, in 1912 there were 2 separate railway schools at Charjuy station, where students were trained for two years. In the first stage of the school, boys were 192 and girls 161. There were 27 boys and 22 girls in the 3-year mixed school for trainers at Forob Station. In New Bukhara, there were 49 girls and 20 boys at one-year mixed-use railroad school and enrollment in all railway schools began on January 1, 1912.

Rules of service were developed by administration in railway boarding schools. The local board of trustees played an important role in this. According to the rule, there was essentially marked the establishment of a partnership council with local authorities in the establishment of railway schools, the appointment of specialist staff at boarding schools and the control of primary education for students, assistance in ensuring that students attend other educational institutions after primary education and gymnastics and hygiene rules, horticulture and crafts are taught to for non-primary school students besides the main education.

What kinds of students were given privilege at school? Orphans of road workers whose parents worked on the railroad and died in the process of employment and their relatives were given privileges and were exempt from boarding school fees by the decision of the Board of Trustees.

There are fees for tuition in boarding schools and the board of trustees set fees for tuition according to the number of students and future expenses. At schools, pupils had to pay school fees six months in advance and in boarding schools, they had to pay monthly. Students are provided with free supplies.

In boarding schools, students were taught for one, two, or three years. In the 1-year school, pupils were 7 years of age or older, regardless of their religion. At the two-year school, pupils should have been well educated; boys should be 15 years and girls over 13. The school year lasted from September 1 to May 15.

Payment by the Board of Trustees for the first half of the year was to be paid no later than October 1 and in the second half of the year not later than February 1. Students were expelled from boarding school if they were not paid on time. The money collected was used to cover the annual cost of schooling. Small expenses were paid at the discretion of the board of trustees. It is interesting to note that in recent years, a number of technical and higher institutions have been established on the basis of these rules.

There are 16 stations in the Bukhara railway network called Karaul-Kuyi, Barkhandar, Charjuy, Forob, Khoja-Davlat, Karakul, Yakkatut, Murghak, Kagan, Bukhara, Kuyi-Mazar, Kyzyltepa, Malik, Karmana, Ziyavuddin, Zirabulak. Trade relations through these stations carried out through customs points such as Ayvaj, Bassagin, Bogorak, Bukhara, Kalif, Karki, Patta-Kesar, Saroy, Chubek, Chuchka-Guzar from 1895.

Conclusion

In conclusion, the construction of the Bukhara Railway connected the Central Asian Railway with the Bukhara Railway through the eastern and southeast directions. This railroad was the shortest link between the markets of Russia, Afghanistan and Eastern Bukhara and they facilitated the development of domestic and foreign trade. The road from Kagan to Termez through Karshi and across the Afghan border should have had an impact on Russian-Afghan and Anglo-Russian relations and helped to strengthen Russia's position in the Near East. In addition, it gave an opportunity for the emirate of Bukhara provided to deliver goods to the Caucasus and Astrakhan through Krasnovodsk and the Caspian Sea, as well as to Europe through Tashkent-Orenburg

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DEVELOPMENT OF LISTENING COMPETENCE OF LAW STUDENTS IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE TEACHING

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Abstract: The article raises the problem of teaching professionally oriented English to students of legal specialties; focuses on the content and structural components of foreign language professional listening competence of law students. It is noted that the technology of the business game in the professional foreign language classes is considered as one of the effective means of developing listening competence. The author revealed the features of the organization and conduct of business games in the professional foreign language classes in the specialty "Jurisprudence".

Key words: professional communicative competence, listening skill, intercultural communicative competence, interactive exercises, developing methods.

Annotatsiya: Maqolada yuridik mutaxassislik talabalariga ingliz tilini kasbiy yo'naltirishni o'rgatish muammosi muhokamaga tortilib, huquqshunos talabalarning chet tillarni tinglab tushunish qobiliyatining mazmuni va tarkibiy qismlariga e'tibor qaratilgan. Shuningdek, mutahasislik chet tili darslarida ishbilarmonlik o'yinlari texnologiyasi asosida tinglash qobiliyatini rivojlantirishning samarali vositalaridan biri hisoblanadi. Muallif "Huquqshunoslik" ixtisosligi bo'yicha professional chet tili darslarida turli interfaol o'yinlarini tashkil etish va o'tkazish xususiyatlarini ochib beradi.

Kalit so`zlar: kasbiy kommunikativ kompetentsiya, tinglash qobiliyati, madaniyatlararo kommunikativ kompetentsiya, interfaol mashqlar, rivojlantiruvchi metodlar.

Аннотация: В статье рассматривается проблема профессионально ориентированного обучения английскому языку студентов юридических специальностей. Основное внимание уделяется содержанию и структурным составляющим профессиональных языковых компетенций студентов-юристов, изучающих иностранный язык. Отмечается, что бизнес - технологии на профессиональных уроках иностранного языка рассматриваются как одно из наиболее эффективных средств развития компетенции по прослушиванию текстов по специальности. Автор раскрыл особенности организации и проведения деловых игр на профессиональных занятиях по иностранному языку по специальности «Правоведение».

Ключевые слова: профессиональная коммуникативная компетентность, умение слушать, межкультурная коммуникативная компетентность, интерактивные упражнения, методы развития.

Introduction

Globalization processes, socio-economic and political changes taking place in the world community, strengthening cultural, economic, diplomatic relations between countries have expanded opportunities for international contacts and exchanges of specialists of various professions. These conditions increase the demand for the study and knowledge of foreign languages.

The formation of a foreign language professional communicative competence has become an integral element in the training of highly qualified specialists who are able to adapt to rapidly changing living conditions. Knowledge of a foreign language, the development of foreign language professional competence play a significant role in the preparation of competitive specialists that is the key point to their successful professional activity in the international labor market.[1]

Literature review

As it is known, among all the professional skills of a lawyer, communication skills – the ability to listen, speak, convince, argue, negotiate, coordinate their actions with the actions of their partners and clients are especially significant.[2] Moreover, in the activities of international lawyers, proficiency of a foreign language plays a profound role. Mastering foreign language communication, even to a limited extent, is a multi-layered, multi-faceted process, and communicative competence, acting as the desired learning outcome, is a complex, multi-component phenomenon.

For lawyers working in the international sphere, the formation and development of foreign professional competence involves the formation and development of the following types of competencies:[3]

• linguistic competence, which involves knowledge of lexical units and grammatical rules that transform lexical units into meaningful utterances, as well as the ability to apply these rules in the process of expressing and perceiving judgments in oral and written forms;

• speech competence - knowledge of the rules of speech behavior, the choice of language forms and means and their use depending on the goals, communication situation and social status of participants in the process of sociocultural and professional communication;

• discursive competence that allows you to establish the contextual meaning of a coherent text and logically build statements in the process of communication;

• strategic competence, which implies the ability to use adequate communication situations, verbal and non-verbal communication strategies for effective intercultural, professionally-oriented communication with a lack of language resources;

• sociocultural competence, characterized as the ability of communicants to adequately perceive, understand and evaluate the achievements of the culture and science of other peoples in the process of intercultural professionally-oriented communication;

• social (pragmatic) competence - the ability of a linguistic person to choose an adequate way of communicating, depending on the conditions and goals of a particular communication situation, to build statements in accordance with the communicative intention of the participants in communication;

• linguistic-professional (subject, special) competence - the ability to perceive and generate texts in a specific area of special subject activity, the cliché of the language for special purposes, the ability to operate with foreign language general scientific and special vocabulary, analyze, critically think and present the text material of professionally oriented issues;

• socio-political competence - the ability to navigate the multicultural language space, taking into account the norms of civil law behavior [4].

Research Methodology

Intercultural communicative competence should be considered as a necessary component of a foreign language professional communicative competence of a law student in order to ensure effective socio-cultural and professional adaptation and competitiveness of a future university graduate at the international level.[5]

Thus, the development of a foreign language professional communicative competence of a law student is considered as a necessary component in the structure of the integrative characteristics of the specialist’s professional competence, allowing communication with representatives of other cultures at the international level, which suggests the formation of a certain level of intercultural communicative competence.

Since the development of students' foreign-language professional communicative competence is most effective at the educational level of undergraduate studies, it is necessary to consider the features of the formation of this competency in the context of professionally oriented language training of students.

Studying the course “Foreign Language for Specific Purposes” (ESP - “English for Specific Purposes”) in the content of language professionally-oriented training of students is considered as an actual and effective basis for further foreign language professional activities of law university graduates.[6]

Analysis and results

The best way to develop listening skills in context is practice. You should not wait for favors from nature; you need to get used to properly use all the available tips. The good old context will help to understand the meaning of the word and what it can mean (if the word is unfamiliar), pictures and videos will also facilitate understanding.[7] You just need to get used to paying attention to the context and use it for your own good. How? For example, watch news or a presentation without sound - so you only have a non-lingual context in its purest form - and try to understand. Then look with sound, check yourself. The same method will help you rely more on non-verbal signals - body language, gestures, facial expressions, etc.[8]

In the lesson, you can develop listening skills without listening at all, namely, the skills to notice and read the context. You can play the video without sound and then check your understanding.

As the analysis above shows, there is no consensus on the essence of this concept, nevertheless, researchers agree that the business game is a simulation of the future profession of students.

Listening to English lessons sometimes begins long before actually listening to the recording. Before you listen, sometimes you have to carry out such a big educational program. A variety of pre-listening tasks and activities are useful here, for example:[9]

- Read texts on the topic, discuss important concepts

- Compose a written summary of the text for listening (compiled by the teacher, of course), read in advance, discuss

- Introduce the basic concepts (pre-teach vocabulary) - although it is debatable here. In life, after all, no one gives out a list of vocabulary in advance. Therefore, it is better to organize key concepts from this listening on a topic mixed with phrases on other topics and ask them to sort out: what is relevant and what is not.

- Under the pictures or key phrases to understand what will be (or will not be) listening.

All these methods perfectly present the topic and activate background knowledge on the subject. This works especially well in groups. Among 6-8 people (a standard group in English courses), there will certainly be specialists from various professions with all kinds of hobbies. In mutual learning, by the way, the enormous value of group lessons (compared to individual lessons).[10]

Conclusions

Describing in detail all the possible obstacles to the successful understanding of speech by ear, such as an objectively complex text; noise due to which it is hard to hear; specific features of the speaker - all this also creates problems, especially at first, when the listening experience is small. There is one recipe to develop your skills: listen, listen and listen again. Get used to different accents, pace of speech, noise ... For it is unlikely to change the text, the situation and the speaker.

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THE ROLE OF DISCURSIVE COMPETENCE IN FORMATION ORAL SPEECH

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Аннотация: В данной статье рассматривается обоснование необходимости нового подхода к обучению иностранному (английскому) языку, значимости дискурсивной компетенции в формировании устной речи, а также выявлено важное новое направление для формирования коммуникативной компетенции иностранного языка среди студентов – разработка модели формирования дискурсивной компетенции с использованием образовательных интернет-ресурсов на основе новых технологий.

Ключевые слова: Компетентностный подход, дискурсивная компетентность, компетентностный подход, иноязычная коммуникативная компетентность, лингвистическая компетентность, речевая компетентность.

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqola chet (ingliz) tilini o'qitishga yangicha yondashuv zarurligini asoslash, og'zaki nutqni shakllantirishda diskursiv kompetentsiyaning ahamiyati va talabalar o'rtasida xorijiy tillarning kommunikativ kompetentsiyasini shakllantirishda muhim yangi yo'nalish - yangi texnologiyalarga asoslangan ta'lim Internet resurslaridan foydalangan holda diskursiv kompetentsiyani shakllantirish modelini ishlab chiqish kabi masalalarni qamrab olgan.

Kalit so'zlar: kompetentsion yondashuv, disursiv kompetensiya, vakolatga asoslangan yondashuv, chet tilidagi kommunikativ kompetensiya, lingvistik kompetentsiya, nutq kompetensiyasi.

Abstract: This paper covers justification of the need for a new approach to teaching a foreign (English) language, significance of discursive competence in formation oral speech, and an important new direction has been identified for the formation of foreign

language communicative competence among students – the development of a model for the formation of discursive competence using educational Internet resources based on new technologies.

Key words: competence approach, discursive competence, competency based approach, foreign language communicative competence, linguistic competence, speech competence.

Introduction

The role of a foreign language in situations of professional communication becomes especially relevant in the context of intercultural communication and determines current trends in the development of language education at a university. This finds expression in changing student preparation criteria, a constant search for forms and teaching methods that optimize the process of professionally oriented learning of a foreign language.

Determining the content and technology of the formation of discursive competence, improving the quality of professional training of future specialists and ensuring the formation of foreign-language discursive competence in the field of law is essential in ESP.

Literature review

The dominant practical goal in teaching a foreign language at a university is the formation and further development of communicative competence in situations of professional communication. Communicative competence as a complex scientific concept has a multicomponent composition.[1] One of its most significant components is discursive competence. Discursive competence is understood as a system of knowledge about the rules of organizing thematically variable information implemented in communication in the form of multi-genre speech works, which in most cases are universal for many ethnocultural communities, as well as a system of building and interpreting text. Accordingly, professional discursive competence means mastering the types of discourses with which it is possible to reproduce the subject and social content of professional activity.[2] This type of competence is an integral structural and substantive component of professional competence and means the ability to apply a combination of knowledge, skills, as well as methods of activity related to conducting discourse analysis, building and situational understanding of discourses as objects of reality in the process of professional activity.[3]

The term under consideration is based on the concept of discourse - a speech work, which, along with linguistic characteristics, has extralinguistic parameters that reflect the communication situation and the characteristics of the participants in communication. Consequently, it is the discourse that is the object of mastery in the foreign language classes at a technical university. Types of discourses are the main component of the content of teaching foreign language communication, aimed at the formation of discursive competence.

Research Methodology

From the first stage of teaching a foreign language at a university, the specifics of the content of teaching foreign language communication, ensuring the formation of discursive competence, is determined by the psychological, psycholinguistic, and linguistic characteristics of speech. The choice of methods for the formation of discursive competence in educational situations of mastering a foreign language by students of a technical university should be based on a number of factors.[4] These include a comprehensive description of the socio-psychological portrait of the student; type of communicative situation (oral / written communication, prepared / spontaneous speech); situational-personal specifics of the implementation of discursive strategies and tactics in specific learning situations that reproduce real situations of professional communication. Discursive competence, considered in social dynamics, is perceived as a sum of knowledge, acting as a kind of guide to the subsequent speech behavior and communication necessary for students in their professional activities.[5]

The modern process of university education is a combination of various didactic forms, methods and means with which it is possible to reproduce the subject and social content of professional activity. The formation of discursive competence is an actual linguodidactic and cultural-pedagogical task of scientific and practical importance. Theoretical and practical development of this problem is aimed at identifying teaching methods that directly have an effective impact on the formation of skills for building professionally oriented texts, and compiling methodological recommendations for their improvement in the process of applied use.[6]

The applied description of discursive competence in its dynamics is carried out with linguodidactic goals and is focused on multidimensional teaching of oral and written foreign language speech for the practice of professional communication. The study of this problem provides the opportunity to create a complete picture of the interaction of language, thinking, behavior and culture of the student.

The most common types of discourses in the educational and professional sphere of communication form the basis of the content of teaching foreign language communication, aimed at the formation of discursive competence. Thus, before teaching discourse, it is necessary to select the types of discourses that are relevant to the learning objectives. Moreover, the principle of selection should be based on compliance with areas and situations of communication, which will be typical for graduates of specific educational institutions.

Analysis and results

In order to acquire the discursive competence of students, it is necessary to teach professionally significant varieties of discourse and genres of the professional sphere of communication (abstract, essay, abstract, message, biography, business letter, private letter, public speech works – scientific reports, reports, messages); their structural, compositional and linguistic characteristics; techniques for structuring speech using adequate language tools (beginning, introducing a topic, generalization, conclusions, conclusion, addition, illustration, accentuation, changing a topic, encouraging continued speech, completing a speech); the correct expression of explicit and implicit information through the use of a variety of compositional-speech forms (message, description, narration, commenting, clarification, correction, confirmation, rejection, etc.); extracting meaning when listening to authentic speech messages in a foreign language of a monological and dialogical nature, as well as when reading works of all professionally significant types of written discourse; discursive strategies of oral and written communication in a foreign language.[7]

Discursive skills in speech are skills the student logically and coherently organize their own statement in accordance with the grammatical and phonetic structure of a language with its own vocabulary.

The principal aim of speaking in high school is the formation of such language skills that would enable the student to use them in non-academic speech practice at the level of conventional daily communication [8]. The realization of this goal is associated with the formation of students' communicative abilities of the following: [9]

a) Understand and produce foreign-language statements in accordance with the specific situation of communication, speech task and communicative intention;

b) Exercise their verbal and nonverbal behavior, taking into account the rules of communication, national and cultural characteristics of the country the language is spoken;

c) The use rational methods of mastering a foreign language, to improve yourself in it.

The quality of training, which is a two-way process, depends both on the didactic perfection of the work of teachers, and on the motivational orientation of students, on the level of their cognitive communicative activity. Only a combination of high scientific content and methodological skill of a teacher with skillful stimulation of cognitive activity of students creates a reliable basis for a deep and lasting mastery of the material studied.[10]

Conclusions

The study allowed us to conclude that any new property of the personality's professional qualities acquired during the educational process should have distinctive characteristics. For discursive competence in professional communication situations, this is a combination of knowledge of the theoretical foundations of linguistic teachings on discourse and practical skills in conducting discourse analysis, correlating the communicative situation with the discourse modeling strategy, and choosing a discourse organization method in accordance with the purpose of the statement and individual characteristics of the addressee.

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THE USE OF LITERARY WORKS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF LAW STUDENTS' SPEECH COMPETENCE (IN THE EXAMPLE OF ENGLISH)

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqola yurist talabalarga original Ingliz kitoblari ya`ni adabiy asarlarning turli janrlaridan foydalangan holda Ingliz tilini mukammal o`rgatish, nutqiy kompetentsiyani rivojlantirishda ulardan samarali foydalanish metodlari va afzalliklari, jumladan ingliz badiiy asarlarni o`qib, tahlil qilib, so`ngra guruh bo`lib muhokama qilish kabi uslublarga bag`ishlanadi.

Kalit so`zlar: zamonaviy adabiy romanlar, qotillik sirlari, detektiv romanlar, jinoyatchilik fantastikasi, huquqshunos talabalar, nutq competensiyasi, hikoya asosidagi mashqlar.

Аннотация: Эта статья посвящена изучению английского языка студентами-юристами в различных жанрах литературных произведений, в том числе о методах и преимуществах их эффективного использования в развитии речевой компетенции, таких как чтение и анализ английской художественной литературы и обсуждение в группах.

Ключевые слова: современные литературные романы, тайны убийств, детективные романы, криминалистика, студенты-юристы, речевая компетентность, сюжетные упражнения.

Abstract: This article covers learning English fluently of law students through a variety of genres of literary works, including the methods and benefits of using them effectively in the development of speech competence, such as reading and analyzing English fiction and discussing in groups.

Key words: modern literary novels, murder mystery, detective novels, crime fiction, law students, speech competence, story based exercises.

Introduction

Reading literary works is one of the most fun and effective ways to help improve English language skills for law students. It can help to develop vocabulary and expose to various sentence structures, all while they enjoy some wonderful stories.[1] Before choosing a book to read, it is essential for law students to think about their favorite styles or genres such as science fiction or romance novels.

Modern literary novels show genuine illustrations of how English is utilized nowadays. Textbooks and manuals do not always do this because they are written in a simpler stile for non-natives. Literary works can also teach how to show emotion, express ideas or tell a story in English. Law students may also use literature to find samples of realistic conversations between native speakers.[2]

A good novel is simpler and easier to understand, it will also introduce legal students to new words. Reading literature gives law students the chance to learn new words in the context of a story.[3] Because in stories words and phrases are related in daily conversation. Murder mystery such as detective novels or crime fiction is the great way for law students for being best in their career in English.

Literature review

The choice of methods for teaching English to lawyers must meet the basic requirements necessary for the formation of sustainable professional and speech competencies. The application of the learner-centered approach, in which the student is an active participant in the educational process, is able to solve the main linguistic and pedagogical tasks, since all attention is paid to the learning strategy, the student's needs system and its relation to the learning process. The motivation and compliance of the content of training with the interests and requirements of the learner determine the methodological and didactic principles of a personality-oriented approach. This scientific and linguistic phenomenon has become one of the main in the teaching and study of the English language, which is not only the leading one in international business relations, but also the legal language of the European Union. In addition, one of the tasks put forward by higher education is the possibility of further integrating students into the educational process in European universities.The guidelines for teaching a story will be divided into six main categories: linguistic components, introduction, setting, characters, plot, and summary.[4] Here are some suggested ideas and examples for using mystery stories to law students for improving their speech competence.

Research Methodology

I. Linguistic components

a. Insure that each one student is ready to pronounce the names of characters, places, and vocabulary items that are involved within the story. This may be achieved with information-gap exercises, matching exercises, fluency square activities, and dialogues. [5]

Matching exercises are a decent source for vocabulary development. An example would be to divide the category into small groups. Several students have a written description of a personality.[6] The opposite students within the group have the images of the characters. The item of the activity is to match the written descriptions of the characters with the images. Some samples of written descriptions might be:

a. Crossword puzzles and word search puzzles will be made with the subsequent common vocabulary of mysteries: alibi, caper, clue, corpse, crime, deduction, detective, evidence, fingerprints, hunch, investigate, logical, motive, plot, scene, sleuth, suspect, tracks, victim, witness.[7]

b. Read a brief passage from the story and have students guess certain elements like, what happened, what does the person (or persons) mean, who might say that, where it'd be located, or the fundamental measure it'd be located in.

c. Cast off some dialogues or passages from the story beforehand and before the scholars receive the particular story; have them read a little dialogue or passage of less than some sentences from the mystery story to further highlight pronunciation and reading skills.[8]

II. Introduction

a. Have students solve a simple word problem or math problem.

b. Discuss the essential ways during which we solve problems, and also the strategies that ought to be utilized, like sequence of events and also the use of reported speech.

c. Discuss the meaning of the word 'mystery'.

d. Discuss what a mystery is.

d. Ask an issue like "What does one consider after you hear the word 'mystery'?"

e. Discuss popular and favorite mystery TV programs, novels, and movies.

f. Discuss what a detective is.

g. Discuss how a detective solves mysteries.

III. Setting

a. Discuss where the mystery takes place.

b. Discuss the fundamental quantity during which the mystery takes place.

c. Discuss some customs like food and clothing that are appropriate, for that individual place and time.

d. is that the setting real or imaginary?

e. Discuss ways during which people lived during the fundamental quantity.

IV. Characters

a. Who are the characters within the mystery story?

b. Are the characters real and historical, imaginary, or a mix of both?

c. What are the physical and psychological features of the characters?

c(1) A rather interesting question for the fictional detective character is, What role does his doping up play and do they interfere together with his crime solving abilities?

d. Are the historical characters accurately portrayed?

e. Are fictional characters keep with the historical setting?

f. List positive and negative character traits of the characters. Show parts of the mystery that illustrate these traits.

g. Explain the characters' involvement within the mystery.

Analysis and results

Paying attention to how the writer uses words, word combinations and constructions in English is essential for a reader. Novels use both formal and informal language and are often filled with everyday English expressions.

V. Plot

a. Discuss what happens within the mystery.

b. Discuss alibis and what witnesses said.

c. Discuss clues and evidence at crime scenes.

d. Discuss possible suspects.

e. Discuss motives for every character.

f. Discuss the timeline of events.

g. Discuss the chain of events within the story.

VI. Summary

a. Discuss the ways within which the detectives solve the mysteries.

b. Discuss how the sleuths reach their conclusions.

c. Have students write their own mystery with simple story plots and no over three suspects.

d. Discuss ways within which particular popular detectives and crime solvers solve mysteries.

e. Discuss any insights about the characters or events.

f. Discuss good mystery stories and the way students perceive mystery stories after the classroom experience.

g. Discuss positive aspects and negative aspects of studying mystery stories.

h. Discuss what students have learned from reading mysteries including any morals or lessons.

i. Discuss ways within which the author tries to make any comments about personal character.

Suggested strategies for using mystery stories within the language classroom after studying a selected mystery, have law students usher in their own mystery stories to read and discuss.[9]

Conclusion / Recommendations

These strategies are some examples to illustrate the forms of activities that may be organized around a mystery. Teachers are encouraged to develop their own activities so as to assist the scholars gain a greater motivation for learning and understanding English.[10] Students and teachers themselves will become mystery detectives as they start to check and study the mystery. This is a very satisfying learning experience. They are very essential in developing speech competence of law students.

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PRAGMATIC FEATURES OF ANTITHESIS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK FICTION

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada badiiy matnlarida antitezaning pragmatik hususiyatlari yoritilgan va Ingliz va uzbek tili badiiy asarlaridagi misollar asosida tahlil qilingan.

Kalit so`zlar: Yozuvchi mahorati, antiteza hodisasi, pragmatic xususiyat, stilistik vosita, kontrast, til stilistikasi.

Аннотация: В данной статье излагаются прагматические особенности антитезы в литературных текстах и анализируется на примерах из английской и узбекской художественной литературы.

Ключевые слова: Навыки письма, антитезисные явления, прагматические черты, стилистические инструменты, контрастность и языковая стилистика.

Abstract: This article outlines the pragmatic features of antithesis in literary texts and is analyzed using examples from English and Uzbek fiction.

Keywords: Writing skills, antithesis phenomena, pragmatic features, stylistic tools, contrast, and language stylistics.

Introduction

Antithesis (antithesis – confrontation, contradiction) is the opposite of logically comparable thoughts, concepts, senses, and images. In order to uncover inconsistencies in the essence of events, literary discourses often use contradictory meanings, contradictory connotations, words and phrases. In linguistic analysis of fiction, contradiction is required to determine what the writer intended. The skill of the writer is even more evident in the material of the expression chosen for the contradictory realities.

Literary fiction is a complex mental, intellectual, and conscious phenomenon that involves the artist's perceptions of reality and the way he creates, shapes, and influences others' feelings, spirits, and minds through words. In this event, any information received by the five senses of the human being and the sixth sense is the artistic perception of the stable and unstable feelings in the human heart.

Literature review

The artistic experience is synthesized by the creative, spiritual activity of the artist and forms certain images. The artistic portrayal of this figurative harvest by means of aesthetics is a fiction. [2] Abdullah Kahhor has also used the antithesis in his stories as one of the stylistic means of creating fiction and vitality. The antithesis phenomenon has attracted the attention of linguists for centuries. However, the views on this event are limited to reflecting its overall meaning. The publication of famous French linguist Sh. Ball`s book "French Stylistics" and its first comment on the function of language and speech units as a stylistic tool set a separate study of stylistic figures, including synthetic stylistic means put it. As a result, in some of the work on language stylistics, the antithesis phenomenon has been mentioned as one of the syntactic textual phenomena. [3]

Antithesis is a sophisticated stylistic tool that serves a specific stylistic task in fiction. Thoughts show that antiquity, one of the oldest stylistic methods, is widely used in modern Uzbek literary speech styles. The main function of antibodies is contrast. The antithesis phenomenon arises as a result of the stylistic use of speech units with a special syntactic structure based on semantic contrast. [4] Antithesis is a syntactic-sounding tool that is actively used in fiction and oratory, whereby conflicting concepts and ideas increase the effectiveness of the speech and increase the listener's interest in the statement. For example: People with this type of knowledge are not learning or learning at the time; for a while, everyone is doing something and looking at someone who does nothing. ("Maston") The antithesis technique is widely used for stylistic purposes. Antithesis is a stylistic method of opposition. It is binary, meaning that only two things are compared and contrasted. This is not the third story. For this reason, antithesis syntactic structures are formed on the principle of binaryization and are symmetric. [5] For example: 1. I thought the pilgrim would come down the corridor, but no, no sound came. The nurse went out to take the pilgrimage, but Mastura noticed.

(One Thousand) In the first example, the hero is confronted with the imaginary thoughts and realities. The antithesis in this statement was a means of denial. In the second example, the two realities were conflicting — they all came out. In this case, the antithesis was used as a tool for the formation of antithesis but the binder. In order to enhance expressiveness in speech, content is contradictory to ideas that contradict one another and logically contradict one another. The antithesis phenomenon is observed at all levels of the tongue. However, the role of this event in the syntax framework, especially in the syntax of the sentence, is of particular importance. Within the stylistic-syntactic form, the antithesis method is a combination of syntactic repetitions in terms of efficiency in the use of co-sentences. The material of the antithesis is the speech unit involved in the production of the antithesis. [6]

Research Methodology

From this point of view, it is natural that antibody devices form a particular system. The main role in the formation of antibodies is:

I. Antonyms. For example: 1. I have mentioned the good and the bad. ("Patient")

II. Some lexical-grammatical forms. Some types of antithesis words are formed by the use of certain words and formulas that contradict each other with the context requirement.

III. Confirmation and denial words. In antithesis words, words of approval or denial may be antithesis. For example: 1. These things can have a devastating effect on the person who is dying, and I never expected death. (“Ming bir jon”) 2. Many people from the neighborhood did not attend the ceremony, probably because the teacher died in the hearts of many people a month ago, and many believed that the wedding was the funeral of the teacher. (“To’yda aza”)

IV. The antithesis material may consist of predicate units. For example: 1. No one has a back pain and no pain. On the contrary, they were all healthy. (“Kampirlar sim qoqdi”)

The antithesis phenomenon can occur in all three types of joint discourse. In the case of complex forms of syntactic syntax, each of the syntactic units is a type of compound sentence, and the ideas expressed are interrelated and differentiated. The antithesis method is the leading method of generating contingent, comparative or contradictory forms of joint statements. It is therefore desirable to interpret the antithesis as one of the syntactic-stylistic figures involved in the compilation of the sentence.

Antibody combinations are commonly used in two types of speech: speech and art. The method of antithesis helps the reader to clearly explain the relationship between the event and the object in the speech. Separate objects and concepts may be contradictory to the context requirement in a work of art. For example: He has not seen the garden of the Mullajon, but he has heard the description. This is what the garden looks like: Pomegranates, not gardens ... Pomegranate trees are piled high, teapot-shaped. (“Pomegranate”) This is where the skill of the writer is demonstrated again. The author skillfully confronts words that do not contradict the context when appropriate. He effectively used the antithesis to illustrate the heroes' condition at that time.

Analysis and results

In syntactic constructs created by the antithesis method, the object of confrontation is the quality of the person, the subject mark, the behavior of the person or object. For example: 1. Uning tetikligi, shahdam qadam tashlashi yosh bolaga chiqqan soqolday kishining kulgisini qistatar edi, lekin xop ozibdi, qorayibdi, shuni o’zi ham biladi ekan, shekilli oldini oldi… (“Asror bobo”) 2. Yaxshi xat yozsa ham yig’laysan, yomon xat yozsa ham yig’laysan, nima qilaman ko’rsatib…(“Asror bobo”)3. Qishloqda hech kimning uyida pashsha yo’q, biznikida kechasi ham burun talashadi. (“Asror bobo”) 4. Dehqonning uyi kuysa kuysin xo’kizi yo’qolmasin. Bir qop somon, o’n-o’n beshta xoda, bir arava qamish-uy, xo’kiz topish uchun necha zamonlar qozonni suvga tashlab qo’yish kerak bo’ladi. (“O’g’ri”)

In the first example, the personality traits are controversial, and the second example deals with the quality of the subject: a good letter, a bad letter. In the third and fourth sentences, actions and situations are met. Turobjon drank two cups, and his wife could not even half a cup. In the example given, we can observe the antithesis: Turobjon can eat two bowls and his wife cannot eat half a cup. In this case, however, the formation of antibodies did not play a major role. The "still" rhetoric contained in the joint sentence has helped reinforce the second case by comparing it to the first. As can be seen from the foregoing, antithesis is widely used in the literary text as a methodological tool. Abdullah Kahhor also used antithesis in his stories.

Examples of Antithesis in English Literature

Many authors have used antithesis in their literary work in order to provide the reader with a thought-provoking, contrasting statement. We are now going to take a look at some samples of times when writers have used antithesis within fiction and other types of written work.

A tale of two cities by Charles Dickens opens with the use of antithesis in the line "Twas the very best in times, Twas the very worst in times. That was a time of wisdom and yet a time of foolishness." In this example, antithesis is used to imply the contrast of the time in which the story was set.

"To err is human, to forgive is divine," This is a line from the play Julius Caesar written by William Shakespeare. Here antithesis is used to refer to the fact that God the creator is forgiving yet he created a race of humans who were far from perfect.

"Paradise lost written by John Milton features the use of antithesis when it compares the opposing ideas of heaven and hell alongside the opposing ideas of serving and reigning, in the sentence: "It is better to reign in hell than to serve in heaven."

In the Holy Bible, we see the use of antithesis in the book of Matthew, where we can read the line "many are called but few are chosen.

"Give me a bit of sunshine, give me a bit of rain." This is an example of antithesis from the song Give me some sunshine by Swanand Kirkire. The notion of wanting sunshine is completely opposite to the idea of wanting rain and yet both are contained within the same sentence.

"In my beginning is my end." This is an example of the use of antithesis within the poem Four Quartets which was written by T. S. Elliot.

In the comic book featuring the character Green Lantern, an oath is written and the first line of this oath contains antithesis. "In the brightest of days and in the blackest of nights."

Conclusion

As we have seen, antithesis can be used in various ways in order to compare and contrast two opposing ideas. It can be used in a variety of ways depending on how it is being used, whether that be in the rhetorical, as a literary device or in a figure of speech.

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PECULIARITIES OF FORMING TERMINOLOGICAL VOCABULARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE IN A HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE

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Abstract. The article is about peculiarities of forming special terminological lexicon of the English language from the point of view of its starting period of formation. The author puts forward his own original viewpoint on the problem and tries to suggest scientifically grounded arguments in favor of his position.

Key words: terminology, historical perspective, formation, development, cognition, reflection, abstraction, evolution.

Аннотация. Статья посвящена особенностям формирования специальной терминологической лексики английского языка с точки зрения его начального периода становления. Автор выдвигает свою оригинальную точку зрения на проблему и пытается выдвинуть научно обоснованные аргументы в пользу своей позиции.

Ключевые слова: терминология, историческая перспектива, формирование, развитие, познание, рефлексия, абстракция, эволюция

Аннотация. Мақола инглиз тилининг дастлабки шаклланиш даври нуқтаи назаридан махсус терминологик луғатни шакллантириш хусусиятларига бағишланган. Муаллиф муаммога ўзининг асл нуқтаи назарини илгари суради ва ўз позицияси фойдасига илмий асосланган далилларни илгари суришга ҳаракат қилади.

Таянч сўзлар: атамашунослик**,** тарихий истиқбол, шаклланиш, ривожланиш, билиш, акс эттириш, мавҳумлаштириш, эволюция.

Introduction

The formation of scientific (in the broadest sense of the word) vocabulary in England during the formation of the national language (15th century) was characterized by two factors. The first is the impact of national specifics of socio-economic and cultural development. The second is a reflection of the main trends in general language evolution. Such lexical units reflected various levels of abstraction in thinking and cognition of the world. Initially meaning only specific objects and visible situations, they indicate that the movement from concrete to abstract was reflected not only in the name of units of the language, but also in the nature of their functioning.

Terms, as you know, are a linguistic explication of a certain stage in the development of cognition, when boundaries blurred in the awareness of the difference between the material and the ideal, cause and effect, personality and surrounding nature, when the laws of perception still had a certain effect on the processes of abstraction [1]. In terminology of this order of this period, we came across words that, at first glance, refer only to the field of natural and psychological disciplines or, in general, as if they contain nothing concrete [2]. However, when we correlated them with the attempts of philosophical understanding of the authors of the terms, it turned out that these lexical units undoubtedly have the character of a terminological orientation [3].

Analysis

The bulk of the terms was created on the basis of borrowings from classical languages and by rethinking the meaning of words and combinations of the general literary national language. At the same time, imagery and connotation played a special role. This turned out to be a remarkable feature of the formation period of English terminology.

The process of the formation of English science led to the further growth and spread of both oral and written English. It turned out that in the era of the most rapid social transformations, there are also rapid processes of improving the language. The process of borrowing from other languages, as well as the entire system of word production, is activated.

The material under study showed that the formation, evolution of English national vocabulary of a terminological nature occurred in independent ways, which determined the "face" of national terminology, when a large number of lexical units that existed in the ordinary language and the language of science are defined terminologically and rise to the level of philosophical concepts, giving words with a narrow limited specific meaning, generalized logical-conceptual meanings. The transformation of the basic concepts of English terminological vocabulary of the formation period of the English national language (XIV-XVII century), which determines the language situation, is associated both with the socio-cultural and philosophical worldviews of the corresponding era, however, the qualitative specificity of the formation of the determinants of the genesis of scientific knowledge and, accordingly which form the system of terms in terms of language, have completely different forms in different eras, which constitute the stages of the emergence and approval of dominant new scientific concepts and directions.[4]

Discussion

The study showed that the processes of abstraction and generalization - in the linguistic aspect – in the English language did not exist unchanged at all stages of historical development. The formation of abstract meanings and their formal, verbal shells is closely related to the development of the abstract category and therefore represents the undoubted mutual interest of philosophy and philology, because the development of language and, in particular, linguistic meanings and categories, is a necessary component of the study of the laws of development of human thinking and cognition, an integral part of the theory of knowledge of any scientific system.

The study also showed that the terms in English are units used in the functions of hard-informative nominators of the phenomena of reality within the framework of a scientific and terminological system that reflects the worldview of a particular scientist or school, which characterizes their originality and national specificity.

The main trends in the development of English general scientific vocabulary of the research period (and further replenishment of its conceptual apparatus), the speech expression of which was manifested in the vocabulary, were the following three main directions: firstly, the expansion of the composition of English scientific vocabulary in its content reflected the emergence of qualitatively new phenomena in the language societies of the period of formation and formation of a nation; secondly, a characteristic feature of this period was the emergence of new words to express already known concepts. To a large extent this was due to the abundance of French borrowing. But there is another reason – this is the incompleteness of the English dictionary in the early New English period, which led to the diversity and instability of the expression of certain concepts. This feature of the English national language is also characteristic of scientific vocabulary; thirdly, the introduction, assimilation and interpretation of new words were mainly facilitated by the authors' targeted goals.

We also established some patterns of the linguistic organization of scientific texts of the studied period, which are as follows: a) texts that reveal various aspects of scientific knowledge created by authors who are different in their professional inclinations and vocation, nevertheless, contain a certain set of lexical and vocabulary – grammatical units of the language system and demonstrate a similar picture of the syntactic design of text fragments; b) the main compositional-speech form of the thinker when creating his scientific works is "reasoning / reflection"; c) the main line of work of a scientific nature of the period is either explanation, or justification, or evidence or refutation.

The study also showed that the English scientific terminology of the era under study was a developing metastable system in a relatively stable state and subject to various kinds of micro- and macroevolutionary changes. Despite the highly dynamic nature of the terminological system, the elements of statics that make up its core prevailed over the elements of dynamics that form the periphery of the system.

In the XIV-XVII centuriesthe replenishment of the vocabulary of the English language as a whole and the creation of scientific terminology, in particular, was largely due to Roman borrowings, mainly from Latin. Secondary borrowing of the English terminological system is largely associated with the high susceptibility of the English language of the XIV-XVII centuries to borrowing in general and to term-creation, in particular[5]. It is this feature of the English language, its “openness” to borrowing and the ease of this process that during the period under study had a favorable effect on its gradual exaltation as the international language No. 1 in modern conditions. It was the long and absent-minded “absorption” of other people's words without scientific and bureaucratic obstacles that allowed the English language to reach a wide range of intercontinental, interregional, interstate and interethnic relations become an effective means of humanity's communication in the context of expanding globalization in the modern world.

In general, the studied material testifies to the strength and versatile nature of the influence of Latin on the vocabulary of the English language and covers the main areas of activity of English society in the XIV-XVII centuries [6]. For the period of formation (XIV-XV centuries) and development (XVI-XVII centuries) of general scientific vocabulary. The replenishment of the thematic series by Romanisms and, especially, Latinisms is due to the fact that, firstly, this historical period was the beginning of a systematic presentation in English the first scientific works, and, consequently, the beginning of the formation on the English soil of the semantic core of modern English professional terminology. The use of this vocabulary in the works of various genres is one of the characteristic features of the XIV-XVII centuries. At the same time, there is a process of gradual professional differentiation of the language of science in connection with the specialization of knowledge, the design of each direction in a separate science. This process is accompanied by the terminization of individual words and their lexical-semantic variants, an increase in the number of terminological phrases.[7]

Modern literary English, which grew mainly on the foundation of classical languages, has become the first world language today, largely due to the timely formation of a system of scientific terms in it.

The historical and hermeneutical analysis of the formation and development of the categorical-conceptual apparatus of English scientific terminology seems promising in solving the problem of the relationship of science directions. The historical and genetic relationships revealed by such a study of a different register of words can serve as additional material in solving the complex problem of developing a terminological system and its dialectics, in particular, in determining and refining the initial beginning in its formation.[8]

The combined efforts of philosophy and linguistics in the study of the process of complex formation of the English vocabulary of the period under study can make a significant contribution to the further development of dialectics, the evolution of its terminological base.

Semantic parallels in the content of words in the process of their formation in English thinking serve as the basis for the conclusion about the fundamental unity of the formation of ideas about this vocabulary.[9]

Conclusion

Moreover, finally, one cannot fail to note the following circumstances: the complex and long historical path of the formation and development of the system of terminology and scientific concepts in English is instructive in many respects for the Uzbek reality and the Uzbek language. In our opinion, two completely separate and independent periods in the formation and development of the term system and concepts in the Uzbek language require special attention: a) the period of the VIII-XVI centuries and b) the period of the XIX-XX centuries. [10] They had their distinct features. However, on the other hand, they are internally interconnected, since it was one language at different stages of its development and in various historical eras and political situations. With such a statement and understanding of the meaning of our research, we can understand and understand the fundamental position that we study the history of our own and other countries and peoples not for the sake of studying, but for practical tasks, in this case, to clarify and justify further ways of developing and improving the language sciences in independent Uzbekistan, systems of its categories and conceptual apparatus.

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LINGUISTIC MEANS OF CREATING ADVERTISING SLOGANS

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Annotatsiya: Reklama matnining tuzilishi, lingvistik birliklarning qo`llanish darajasi va doirasiga ko`ra boshqa matnlardan keskin farq qiladi. Reklama matnini shu tilning tabiatidan kelib chiqqan holda shakllantirish maqsadga muvofiq bo`ladi. Boshqa tilda yaratilgan reklama matnlarini aynan tarjima qilish har doim ham ko`zlangan samarani bermaydi. Shunday ekan, tilimizda o'z leksik-semantik xususiyati bilan ajralib turadigan birliklarni tanlagan holda reklama matnini shakllatirish lozim bo'ladi.

Kalit so'zlar: ktematonim, slogan, bog`langan shior, uyg`unlashgan shior, erkin shior, anafora, epifora, leksik takror, inversiya, ellipsis, antiteza.

Annotation: The advertising text differs significantly from that of the other texts, depending on the extent and scope of the linguistic units. It is advisable to form an advertising text based on the nature of the language. The exact translation of advertising texts created in other languages does not always have the desired effect. Therefore, it is necessary to form an ad text by choosing units that have their lexical-semantic features in our language.

Keywords: ktematonim, slogan, bound motto, matching motto, free motto, anaphora, epiphora, lexical repetition, inversion, ellipsis, antithesis.

Аннотация: Рекламный текст значительно отличается от других текстов, в зависимости от степени и объема языковых единиц. Желательно формировать рекламный текст исходя из характера языка. Точный перевод рекламных текстов, созданных на других языках, не всегда дает желаемый эффект. Поэтому необходимо сформировать текст объявления, выбрав единицы, которые имеют свои лексико-семантические особенности в нашем языке.

Ключевые слова: ктематоним, слоган, связанный девиз, соответствующий девиз, свободный девиз, анафора, эпифора, лексическое повторение, инверсия, эллипсис, антитеза.

Introduction

Since Uzbekistan gained its independence, national advertising has also been developing consistently. However, as we have stated above, its rules and regulations have not yet been studied in Uzbek linguistics. Time and research show that advertising is not only the driving force behind sales or business, but also the stimulus that stimulates speech.

Advertising is a process that is encountered every day and everywhere. Advertising penetrates all areas of mass communication. Advertising can be divided into five types based on the media:

1. Press advertising.
2. Radio advertising.
3. TV advertising.
4. Outdoor advertising.
5. Internet advertising.

Literature review

In social life, advertising has a number of specific tasks. Advertising slogans as linguistic units also play an important role in the economy. Most importantly, advertising should provide information and persuade [1]. The advertising text of the information can be divided into:

1. Ktematonim (gr. Kteto "property" + middle name) is a trademark.

2. Slogan ("slogan") is a short slogan representing brand advertising. A straightforward, easy-to-remember expression.

3. Ktematonim or the function of the advertised goods in the society is to express the idea - content in short and figurative form [2]. This information can be expressed in one or two sentences as follows:

Evo[1] Feel the Speed.	motto
Change your whole universe with Evo	ktematonim (evo) - (descriptive sentence)

Speaking of the slogan of advertising, it can be said that it is the main element of the advertisement and is like a telegram. Members of the public decide whether to read or not continue with the motto [3].

According to R. Rivz, a specialist in advertising, the consumer will only remember one clear statement or one clear idea from the text of the advertisement [4].

Rivz himself is one of the most important features of the chocolate advertised for M & M's chocolate: "Melt in the mouth, not in the hand" ("Tayut wort, a ne v rukah"). He chose that as a basis for his motto that the molasses were poured out and therefore not melting manually.

“Generally, the motto is a short-lived visual tool. The slogans are used in all types of advertising. The motto of the motto is the words that constantly affect the psychology of the human being.” Example: new, free, effective, natural, inexpensive ...

Research Methodology

Advertising slogans usually promise happiness, a prosperous life, and the fulfillment of dreams. The motto is based on the idea of advertising:

Motivation: Taste,… and feel! Buy Cheers Cheps, Find the Grapes in the Floor, Collect Grace, and Replace It for Perfect Gifts. Buy “Zeloni tea” and win a gold ring. Enjoy “Lipton ayc tee” tea. Allergy - Loratal will help you. Join the Premier Taxi! The discount season has started! Manage communication independently! Subscribe to "Darakchi" and win! Participate in the People's Bank lottery "East lotto" from 36 to 6 and win the jackpot in the drawing of 134. Go step by step, get gigabytes, step by step gigs, beeline, get gigabytes.[5]

[1] Evo Internet Service Provider - Electronic Access Services Organization.

High valuation of the advertising company: *"Aziza Ziyo" dream list* (about the training center). Here's everything (about the supermarket). *"Infomed" is the only medical information service.*[6]

According to the structure, advertising slogans can be divided into three groups:

1. The associated motto. The associated motto is the brand name: *Always Coca-Cola.*

2. Harmonious slogan. The motto is a rhythmic and phonetic combination under the brand name: *Alyumag - digestive support; Fun means good, delicious and clean; With music, you are a unique cook.*

3. Free slogan. The free slogan is used separately by the brand: *Nescafe. All for good. Nestle. A Time for a Pure Life! Transparent. The first spring water! Coca Cola. The taste of life. Mir Hayat. The breath of new life*.[7]

The slogans are the basic idea of advertising. They understand the following concepts and meanings:

1. Forward! - Attention, attraction, attention to goods.

2. Season of discounts has started! - the challenge.

3. Buy it! Drink and enjoy! - "SIBUR!"

Emotional coloring words that give a good impression give you an idea of enjoying the advertised product. For example, an adult female and male are sitting in a lottery clip. A man gives a lottery ticket to a woman and the following motto appears on the TV screen: "Love doesn't pick a young man."

Sometimes the idea of slogans is that the content is not related to the product's features. The slogan is usually expressed by comparison. Make your own decision, believe in your thirst! "Sprite!"

The following tools are used effectively when creating advertising slogans:

Metaphor. Metaphorical migration is called when something, character, or name of a movement is copied on the basis of similarity to another. Metaphor is one of the factors that actively contributes to the formation of new meanings of the word. There are a lot of slogans created using metaphor. For example, PANTERRA STUDIO - Stars of Uzbekistan will be your guest! Ecler is the right path to beauty. Latsidoforte is concerned about the health of your family.

There is a classification of metaphors for what characteristics, what to move:

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Analysis and results

There is a classification of metaphors for what characteristics, what to move:

- from a living thing to another
- from living things - to inanimate objects
- inanimate objects - to other inanimate objects
- from subjects to activities
- From activities to subjects
- from activities to other activities, etc.

For example, the multifunctional Panasonic KX – an advertisement of the MB263RV device: ***“Excellent at your office and at home. Takes all the paperwork and completes the work it has started. You won't even notice the first time you thank***

him. He will help you and help you." Here we come across a metaphorical name for a technical device – the qualities of living things are copied to inanimate objects.[8]

Antithesis is the linking or comparison of opposing ideas with the aim of achieving a clearer picture or a stronger expression of emotions and ideas. In this stylistic way, the goal is achieved through diversity, the tones are real, and the significance is more clear, because the subject being added is the opposite. For example, advertising of alcohol products.[9]

Ellipsis is an impact on the customer with the least amount of information in an ad with compression tools, as well as an additive to the nominative sentence. Compression can also be omitted with service-specific, semantically incomplete words. For example, **"In a Fairy Tale - For Real Opportunities" (VTV 24 Banking Advertising Service); “Today and always your skin is young” (cosmetic advertising); “Every item is a unique solution” (advertised by home appliances manufacturers).** In these examples, only product quality is clearly indicated, and other words are omitted.

Inversion is an expressive actualization achieved by replacing words and phrases. For example, **"Everywhere - the warmth and sophistication of the home" (advertising of tea manufacturers); “Mezim is better with the stomach”, “Depend cosmetics - nails are always beautiful”.**

Thus, as we are convinced, the study of the various language tools and their interrelationships in order to create their own pragmatics suggests that semantic analysis alone is not sufficient for a comprehensive and uniform understanding of the linguistic features of the language. Therefore, it is necessary to use pragmatic methods and tools to achieve a higher level of language learning.[10]

Lexical repetition. The repetition of words or phrases can add emotion to the speech. Example: Coca-Cola! Have fun and enjoy life!

Epifora. Epifora is a speech figure composed of repetitions of the same element at the end of a set of parallel passages (verses). Not unusual - clean, flawless (Ariel washing powder). Tariff plan "First som" This is the first national tariff plan.

Anaphora. A methodical use of repetitions of the same word in the beginning of the passages (verses) parallel to the anaphora [5]. Your number is your business card. An unforgettable meal on unforgettable days. **"To`xtaniyoz ota"** is the best of all. **Stake** new life - new taste. **Credit Standard Bank** new standards - new opportunities.

Conclusion

It should be noted that creating advertising slogans is a complex logical process. Successful, impactful slogans created in this process are not just a collection of beautiful words, but also the result of productive labor, the demand of the time, and the linguistic expression of the market economy.

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ON THE FUNCTIONAL-STATISTICAL DYEING OF UZBEK PHRASES

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Аннотация: Мақолада ўзбек тилидаги фразеологизмларнинг функционал-стилистик бўёқдорлиги ҳақида сўз юритилган. Жумладан, фраземаларнинг муайян нутқ услубининг ўзига хос лисоний хусусиятини ифодалаши, уларнинг услублараро қўлланиш масаласига ойдинлик киритилган. У ёки бу фраземанинг ижобий ва салбий баҳо ифодалаши, бир фраземанинг иккала баҳо муносабатини ифодалаб кела олиши асосли мисоллар ёрдамида ёритилган.

Калит сўзлар: фразема, экспрессив-баҳо, ижобий баҳо, салбий баҳо, фразеологик синонимлар, фраземаларнинг функционал-стилистик бўлиниши, соф нейтраллик.

Annotation: The article describes functional and stylistic dyeing of phraseology in Uzbek. Specifically, the phrases express the specific linguistic nature of certain speech styles, and their inter-style application. The expression of positive or negative evaluations of a particular phrase is illustrated by the use of well-founded examples.

Keywords: phrases, express-assessments, positive assessments, negative assessments, phraseological synonyms, functional-stylistic division of phrases, pure neutrality.

Аннотация: в статье описывается функциональное и стилистическое окрашивание фразеологии на узбекском языке. В частности, фразы выражают специфическую лингвистическую природу определенных стилей речи и их применение в разных стилях. Выражение положительных или отрицательных оценок конкретной фразы иллюстрируется использованием обоснованных примеров.

Ключевые слова: фразы, экспресс-оценки, позитивные оценки, негативные оценки, фразеологические синонимы, функционально-стилистическое разделение фраз, чистая нейтральность.

Introduction

Functional-stylistic description limits the use of the phrase in certain speech circles and styles. Frazema often not only expresses and evaluates a particular reality, event, but also signals the specific linguistic nature of a particular speech style.

The functional-stylistic component is less closely related to the phraseological meaning structure than the express-appraisal component of a phrase because it is outside the meaning of the phrase. The functional-methodological component is rarely included in the description and interpretation of the phrase. It is well known that the explanations for lexical units (words) in dictionaries are given in a neutral way, regardless of the functional orientation of the word. However, this lexicographic rule is not always appropriate for the interpretation of phrases, because the expression of a positive or negative assessment of a phrase must be reflected in its classification and interpretation. For example, the meaning of the phrase *"put both hands on the nose"* could be interpreted as *" to return with nothing, dry"* in neutral style words, except for its expressive-price and functional-stylistic paint.

The explanation of this phrase in the Explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language (EDUL)-5 is similarly described as "dry, without nothing." But the phrase is more appropriate when added to the words of a verbal style: " return with noting". In this respect, the phrase is interpreted in the dictionary of Sh.Rakhmatullaev a little closer to its functional-stylistic nature.

Literature review

The following two statements to the phrase "give no peace", which is a verbal phrase, "do not give peace", reflect more on its content: "Disturbing: take actions that disrupt the peace of mind" (“Phraseological Dictionary of the Uzbek Language” PDUL, 30); "Does not give peace: he does not allow it to live in peace, but always pushes and gives in to suffering." Explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language (EDUL -1, 405; EDUL-5, 2, 428).

The functional orientation of phrases should be taken into account, especially in the expression of phraseological synonyms, because they are not functionally stylistic, expressively measurable. For example, the expression *"confused"* has a relationship with the phrase *"inaccurate thinking."* But if one of these expressions ("confused") is stylistically neutral, has the potential to be used equally in both verbal and literary style, the latter is more specific to literary styles. However, they are cited in the dictionary of Sh.Rahmatullaev, which is interpreted in the same way as “not thinking for a long time and coming to a consensus” (PDUL, 330). Although the terms *"go on"* and *"jump"* are interchangeable, they can *"reach a level of controversy"* (PDUL, 18), without regard to their functional and methodological dimensions. It would seem to be unacceptable to interpret it as PDUL, 232).

Research Methodology

The interpretation of two meaning-phrases in other dictionaries is not required functionally stylistic.

When it comes to the functional-stylistic division of phrases, linguists often divide them into vocabulary units, such as words, inter-style, book, vocabulary, and simple vocabulary [1]. At the same time, the peculiarities of the use of phrases in words other than words are not fully taken into account.

Common-use words such as *“home,” “water,” and “bread”* are called stylistic dyes, because they represent a certain concept and do not have additional emotional-expressive paint [2]. They are methodological, expressive, color-neutral, and functionally general-style or inter-style, as they can be used in all functional styles of the language, and such expressions can be found in both literary and formal styles. Only some of the phrases (such as *"open letter"*, *"open heart"*, *"be open way"*, *"break up"*, *"marry"*, *"family"*, *"world flower")* able to apply. This is understandable because, as David Davkin rightly points out, pure neutrality in the field of phraseology is impossible [3].

For example, phrases such as "get up", "break", "take off", "do something", "touch", "open" are not emotionally valued, but they can be used as expressions for these expressions depending on the expression. Accordingly, these phrases cannot be classified stylistically or collectively: *"And Otaquzi cursed that you has not read my son's work, you are disobeying his scientific supervisor and insulting him."* - *"... yet* *again you shall roast with your own anxieties, cursed"* (Mirmuhsin. Hope); *"...- You were going back now that Aziz wrestler would come."* (S.Ahmad. Horizon).

Analysis and results

In our view, it is advisable to divide the phrase into two groups in terms of functional-stylistic dye:

a) Phrases related to a particular style of application: *"hand in hand", "trap", "to play a role", "to be dead", "to beat a collar", "to pull a collar", "to get off the ground", "Seven sleepless dreams", "dough like a dough", "light hand", "butterfly", "show with toe";*

b) phrases that are not functionally specific: *"in one of the two words", "to die", "to come from the sky", "to drop the hips", "to play drums":*

Phrases in the first group can be subdivided into literary, verbal and simple types of discourse, respectively.

In linguistics, there are different approaches to the recognition of express-evaluation and functional-stylistic paintings of phrases as components of stylistic meaning, and the relationship between them. For example, According to A.I. Molotkov, express-emotional dyeing of phrases is not directly related to their use in certain speech styles: “expressive-emotional staining of phraseology is not related to their use in a particular functional style and their methodological and historical-modern characteristics. Verbal verbalization, in spite of simple, outdated, dialectal features, takes one or another of these expressive-emotional paints in speech and application.”[4]

Other groups of scientists argue that these two components (two dyes) are inextricably intertwined, and they are used in the semantic structure of a phrase [5].

As mentioned earlier, these two components (two dyes) in the phrase structure can be compared to different aspects of a phenomenon in the same phrase. Sometimes expressive-price staining of a phrase interacts with its functional-stylistic color, causing a causal relationship between one, which leads to another. The more expressive-price paintings the phrase, the more limited it is functionally-stylistic (for example: phrases like "dog whisper", "grab a dog", "swine pig in your grave", "soak tooth"). Or "the market did not pass" with a negative price tag (EDUL, 1, 127; EDUL -5, 1. 299), "to sell itself" (EDUL, 2, 126; EDUL -5, 1, 299). Phrases such as (EDUL, 1, 302; EDUL -5, 2, 142) tend to be more characteristic of their conversational style.[6]

In most cases, the two quotes contained in the phrases do not appear to be attached to each other, and are operated separately, without interconnection. For example, even if the phrase is emotionally-dyed or positively rated, it may not be all that literary, or vice versa, a phrase with denial and negative paint is not always appropriate. The following examples also confirm our view: *"the dog's next foot"* (EDUL, 1, 334; EDUL -5, 2, 241), *"the dog has been touched"* (EDUL, 1, 334; EDUL -5, 2, 241) "(EDUL, 1, 146; EDUL -5, 1, 364) has a negative connotation, but they are more typical of the Uzbek style of writing:" *Sir,* "Begijon said with despair. *"Excuse me." I made a dog…* "(Said Ahmad. Wheel); *"- If you know, digesting a dog's soup is like death."* (Khudoyberganov. Women's Woman).[7]

Also words *like "throw your skullcaps up in the sky", "half tattoo", "fell into the mouth", "opened the mouth", "to put it in the mouth", "do not cross", "to build a reputation"* are typical of the book style with positive expressive evaluation.[8]

All of the terms "I was blown away", "beating with a leper", "beating yourself with a leper", "warming your breath", "showing the role", "mute", "raise your feet" all of the expressions are predominantly conversational, but the last two of these expressions have a positive rating, and the rest are negative. "– Shut up – *now Madame senses her and yells angrily."* (B. Khudoyberganov. Female dream).[9] The phrase *"I have a blink of an eye"* signifies both a positive and a negative reaction, and it causes enantiosemia.

Conclusion / Recommendations

For expressions that are not functionally related to a particular method, emotionality and evaluation are relatively less characteristic, but most are (in the broadest sense) expressive. For example, the phrases such as "white way", "survive", "good going", "good sleep" are characterized by expressive features. Some of these types of phrases, such as speeches are of a high character and express a denial of approval (such as "go well", "survive"), and the rest are negative. Such expressions with different expressive-emotional appraisals are combined into one type, a type of expression that is not specific to a particular style. The linguistic features of such phrases in our language, their functional and semantic capacities in the text, have been specifically explored as expressions of desire [10].

As you can see, the connection between the two components of the stylistic meaning of the expressions in our language is varied. Therefore, expressive-price coloring may not always be a key criterion in determining the functional-stylistic characteristic of a phrase.

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LINGUOCULTURAL AND PRAGMATIC FACTORS OF ABDULLA KADIRI`S "MEHROBDAN CHAYON" IN ENGLISH TRANSLATION

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Аннотация: Когда говорящий или писатель создает речь или произведение, это означает информировать получателя (слушателя, читателя) о его или ее деятельности, рассказывать о своем опыте, сообщать новости вокруг нас. Это также влияет на динамик или читатель рецептора. Реакция на рецептор с помощью речи, текста или искусства зависит от прагматических особенностей.

Ключевые слова: нервная система, перевод, прагматичная природа, рассказывание историй, родной язык, диалекты, модернизация, социолингвистические факторы.

Annotatsiya: ma'ruzachi yoki yozuvchi yaratgan nutqi yoki asari qabul qiluvchini (tinglovchini, o'quvchini) o'z faoliyati to'g'risida xabardor qilish, ularning tajribalarini, atrofimizdagi yangiliklarni yetkazish demakdir. Bu shuningdek yoki o'quvchi retseptoriga ta'sir qiladi. Retseptorga nutq, matn yoki san'at orqali ta'sir o'tkazish pragmatik xususiyatlardan ta'sirlanadi.

Kalit so'zlar: asab tizimi, tarjima, pragmatik tabiat, hikoya, ona tili, dialektlar, modernizatsiya, sotsiologik omillar.

Abstract: When a speaker or writer creates a speech or a work, it means to inform the recipient (listener, reader) of his or her activities, to convey their experiences, to convey the news around us. This also affects the speaker or reader receptor. Reacting to the receptor by speech, text, or art is influenced by pragmatic features.

Keywords: nervous system, translation, pragmatic nature, storytelling, native language, dialects, modernization, sociolinguistic factors.

Introduction: With original pragmatics, the information in the text is transmitted to the receptor's upper nervous system, where it is perceived and influenced by appropriate senses. So any information, whether it is just someone's speech, a text or a fiction, all have some effect. That is why when a person reads a piece of art, it is happy or sad when he hears something, he laughs or cries, cheerful or sad. Even the melody is pragmatic. What is the purpose of all this? The main purpose of this is to show that pragmatism affects the minds, senses and moods of people.[1] Since so much of pragmatism is entrusted with it, not expressing it in translation does not mean re-creating it but destroying it. If we get an interesting book to read but do not understand its meaning, the book will lose interest and we will begin to get bored. Similarly, unless translation is pragmatic, we will not understand it and will not properly appreciate the original work of the author. Hence, the importance of pragmatics is not only in translation but also in the original.[2] The stylistic nature of language units may or may not coincide with the methodological and pragmatic aspects of different languages. This feature of languages allows you to decide on lexical visits. Such an analysis of the translation enriches our understanding of the field. The first task of pragmatics in fiction is to make a reader aesthetically pleasing. If the pragmatic effect of the original does not exist in the translation, it does not cause the reader to react, so the pragmatic nature of the original has not been reproduced and such translation has no value. [3]

Literature review: The pragmatic aim of translation is determined by the communicative effect of the reader. The restorative communicative effect in translation is the restoration of the original function of the original. The power of the work of the reader is determined by the text, the content, the artistic value of the text, and the ability to attract a large number of readers.[4] The pragmatic task of such a literary translation is to create a text that will have a literary and aesthetic effect on the reader, as it does in the original. A reader who reads the works of great writers and writers in his native language must understand the literary talent of the original author and understand why these people are recognized as great writers in their native land. If the translator succeeds in this task, then the translation is considered to have fully restored the pragmatic effect of the original. However, the authenticity and the translation can be approximate in English and Uzbek readers. For example, the degree of impact of a reader reading a translation may be more or less the same as the original reader. Therefore, interpreters are required to provide accurate and fair coverage of the pragmatic features of the original. To summarize, the role and importance of pragmatics in translation are as follows: [5]

First, to explain the meaning of the text in a different language; Second, to impact the receptor; This can also be attributed to: a) Positive effect b) Negative impact c) Neutral Third, correct information; Fourth, to describe and study cultural differences. Each area has its own area of study, a system of problems to be studied. Similarly, there are a number of translation problems, and the problems we will deal with are pragmatic. The pragmatic problems of translation are still poorly understood and are still being studied. According to V. Fedorov and I. Resker, a perfect translation is an adequate translation that fully reflects, equals the original. As an example, consider the translation of the following articles:

In English: - Cut your coat according your cloth.

In Uzbek: - Ko'rpangga qarab oyoq uzat.

In English: - Strike the while it is hot.

In Uzbek: - Temirni qizig'ida bos.

Achieving pragmatic adequacy in translation means making a translation that is fully compatible with the original. But pragmatic adequacy is not always attainable. Sociolinguistic factors also play an important role in providing pragmatic adequacy, such as the use of substandard forms, such as spatial-dialect, social-dialect, and altered speech used by the speakers. The pragmatic relationship between language labels and those who use them is that the signs must be clear and understandable to those people, and to some extent. Only interpreted information will retain the communicative effect of translation. Any language symbol usually has three different meanings. They are semantic, syntactic and pragmatic:

Semantic relation - the relation of the sign of the language with the subject it represents;

Syntactic relation - linking the language mark with other characters associated with this system;

A pragmatic relationship is a relationship that determines the relationship between the sign and the person using it. Thus, the language symbol is distinguished by semantic (denotative), syntactic, and pragmatic meanings. The establishment of pragmatic relations of authenticity depends on the choice of the language in the translation process. To do this, he must be aware of all the background knowledge available in the original language. Successful translation of the translation is due to the fact that the translator has a deep knowledge of the original language, its culture, customs, literature, and way of life.[6] Different social and linguistic factors play a role in ensuring pragmatic adequacy of translation. In this case, the translation of the dialectic pragmatic features of the original language into translation will have no effect. If a person in the original language speaks in the Cockney dialect of London, adding words that are not in the literary language, or if he / she does not need it, for example: When he says "He has a good ear" and says "He has a good ear", the interpreter uses a tradition that does not exist in the language to maintain this feature, instead of saying "he has a good ear" and "he has a good capable of ear". ”That would be totally nonsense. In this context, the translator may not use words that are specific to certain dialects of the Uzbek language. They are words that are specific to Uzbek dialects. For example, the translation of Mark Twain's negro from Missouri into Uzbek is not theoretically or practically justified. Therefore, the elements of the original dialects of the original language in the original text are not translated.[7]

Discussion: Often the linguistic features of a particular social dialect may be general, depending on the regional character. This is because in every nation there are communities that are engaged in the same profession and that form a particular social group. As a result, no translator will be assigned any task to create a text that is identical to the original. The translator can aim for self-promotion, awareness-raising, and the like. He may try to persuade the translator (reader) for something, and may react to the original author or to the events described. An interpreter may also be affected by attempts to avoid political, social, economic or personal considerations and disputes. All of this leads to a completely different interpretation of the original text. There are also cases in translation practice where the translator makes political, educational, cultural or economic changes to the translation text in accordance with the requirements of the social-political system in which he or she lives. In this case, the original content will be completely deleted. Translation is a new text created for the purpose of political propaganda created using the original form. However, in this case, a qualified interpreter will refrain from influencing such personal thoughts or interests in the translation process. Occasionally, there are cases when the translator deliberately refuses to translate some of the original elements. The masterpieces of Uzbek literature, such as "Mehrobdan chayon" and "The Past Days," have not been translated into other languages for a long time under the circumstances.[8] The rest have been translated into words that change the content of the original and glorify Soviet leaders. When translating original pragmatic features in translation, the translator needs to be neutral to the original text. Otherwise the personal relationship of the translator may undermine the content of the translation and not achieve the desired result. Sometimes it is not enough to know the language well enough to preserve the pragmatic meaning of the original, because some words are used in the meanings that are not in the vocabulary and use such expressions you have to translate based on context.[9] That is, the meaning of such words can be understood by examining the context. Although translators who have just begun to translate, in some cases, do not understand the translation of certain words used in the text, they understand the meaning of the context. Such understanding is contextual pragmatic. It is inevitable that the translation of pragmatic features in the translation process will not be rushed. Carelessness and hasty translation can lead to errors and omissions, thus reducing the pragmatic potential of the work. No one can deny that the globalization processes that are taking place today in the late 20th and early 21st centuries have provided unprecedented opportunities for the development of humanity, all peoples and nations on earth, especially for the younger generation.[10]

Conclusion: Contextual meaning is used and analyzed in order to generate a true meaning through pragmatic features. The translator must be pragmatically neutral when expressing pragmatic features in the translation. The pragmatic potential of the text is expressed in the content and form of the information. Content and forms are expressions that are already available in the language, and are only used by the author. Occasionally, some explanatory words are used to describe the pragmatic features of translation. Such explanations are available in the original language, but unknown to the Uzbek reader, help the people understand the realities of their living conditions.

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HOMONYMS, THEIR TYPES AND SOURCES

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Abstract: Usually, words are grouped into different groups as a result of their pronunciation, writing, and comparisons. Words that express different meanings in the same words or in spelling are called 'homonyms' (Greek homog - "same", onyma - "name"). Language changes, spelling rules, and semantic shifts will be an important source for the origin of the homonyms. The meanings of the survivors are defined in the context of the speech.

Key words: omoform, homonyms, grammatical verbs, form of verbs, grammatical form, meanings of homonyms, polysemantic.

Аннотация – Odatda, so'zlarni talaffuz qilish, yozish va taqqoslash natijasida so'zlar turli guruhlarga guruhlanadi. Xuddi shu so'zlarda yoki imloda turli xil ma'nolarni anglatadigan so'zlarga "omonim" deyiladi (yunoncha homog - "bir xil", onima - "ism"). Omonimlarning kelib chiqishi, shuningdek, so'zlarning ko'p qirrali ma'nolarining pasayishi bilan izohlanishi mumkin. Omonimlarni farqlashda tarixiy holatlarga ham e'tibor berish kerak. Ko'p ma'noli so'zlar ham omonimlar ham bitta yadrodan kelib chiqqan. Tilning o'zgarishi, imlo qoidalari va semantik siljishlar omonimlarning paydo bo'lishi uchun muhim manba bo'lgan. Omonimlarning ma'nolari nutq kontekstida aniqlanadi.

Kalit so'zlar: omoform, omonimlar, grammatik fe'llar, fe'llar shakli, grammatik shakl, omonimlarning ma'nolari, ko'p ma'nolilik.

Аннотация: Как правило, слова группируются в разные группы в результате их произношения, написания и сравнения. Слова, которые выражают разные значения в одних и тех же словах или в написании, называются «омонимами» (греческий homog - «то же самое», onyma - «имя»). Происхождение омонимов

также может быть объяснено уменьшением многомерного значения слов. Полисемантическая особенность обладания глаголом очень слабая. Языковые изменения, правила орфографии и семантические сдвиги станут важным источником происхождения омонимов. Значения выживших определяются в контексте речи.

Ключевые слова: омоформа, омонимы, грамматические глаголы, форма глаголов, грамматическая форма, значения омонимов, многозначность.

Introduction:

The homonyms, which are sometimes written in the same way but differ in the pronunciation of qarg'a (the bird) and qarg'a (the form of the commanding verb). Some verbs are formed by the coincidence of the spelling or pronunciation of a word in another language.[1] For example, tok is electricity, tok is tree of grape, tort - cake, tort - is often referred to as four. Often, survivors are caused by sound changes in language. For example, in English, the piece is a result of changes in vowel sounds, such as fragments, piece – bo'lak, peace –tinchlik, weak – kuchsiz, week – hafta, tear – ko'z yosh, tear - yirtmoq. There is a big difference between the spelling and pronunciation of words in English.[2] Different spelling words can be pronounced in the same way: knight - farzin, night - kechasi, die – o'lmoq, dye – bo'yamoq. That is why it is very common in this language. Words that are distinct in meaning but have the same vocabulary and spelling are termed complete verbs. If only the words or pronunciation of the words are the same, they are considered incomplete.[3]

Literature review:

Homonym words are often used in fiction to create one of the genres of tajnis (genos) and in poetry literature to create one of the genres of tuyuk. Yusuf Xos Hajib, who created his great work in the eleventh century, also use homonyms:[4]

Tili yolg'on erning jafa qilqi ul,
Jafa kimda ersa asha yilqi ul.
Kishi yalg'anindin tilama vafa,
Bu bir so'z sinamish o'gush yilqi ul.

Tili yolg'on erning jafo xulqidir,

Jafo kimda bo'lsa o'sha yilqidur.

Kishi yolg'onidan vafo kutmagin,

Bu so'z sinalgan talay yilgidir. (www.ziyouz.com library)

The fact that the writer skillfully used antonyms in a single byte indicates that he created wonderful homonyms.

Qayu erda bo'lsa o'qush birla o'g,

Ani er atagil necha o'gsa o'g.

O'qush, o'g, bilig kimda bo'lsa tugal,

Yavuz ersa kad te, kichik ersa o'g.

Agar kimda bo'lsa aql, ilm, zehn,

Uni madh etib sen tugal er deign

Ziyod bo'lsa kimda uquv, aql, bilim,

Yomon va kichik bo'lsa ham uni maqtagin. (www.ziyouz.com library)

These homonym words serve to create a sense of humor in the Egyptians while also providing meaning. This is a mirror of creator's skill.[5]

Eran er nqatinda o'zinko'zladi,

Tapug' qildi yuz yil, ani izladi.

Tapug' kezlayu qil kishi ko'rmasu,

Bu so'z mubram erdi, o'zum so'zladu.

Yagiz er yashil turqu yuzka badi.

Xitay arqishi yadti Tavg'ach idi.

Yashil shohi bo'z yer yuzin qopladi,

Xitoy karvonin yoydi Tavg'och idi. (www.ziyouz.com library)

In this place "yuz" means "hundred" and "yuz" means "face". (O'.T.I.L 463p.) This provides the subtlety of meaning in the comments presented.

Analysis:

Dependents are classified into the following types:[6]

a) real deposits: ot - animal, ot - name. Ot - to throw something away, Ot - shoot with a rifle;

b) homophones with the same pronouncements but with different meanings and writings: qurt - insects, qurt - milk feed; Russian лук – onion, луг - meadow;

c) Homographs, that is, words with the same spelling but different pronunciation and meanings: son – number, son - body member, English: tear – ko'z yosh, tear, - yirtmoq;

d) omoforma or lexical-grammatical verbs, words that have the same grammatical form but with different meanings: qarg'a – type of bird, qarg'a – the cursed verb command form, o't - type of plant, o't - fire, o't – the pass verb command form, Russian: moy - diamond, moy - command verb. In English: hour -soat, our - bizning, light - yoriq, light - yengil.

Discussions:

The “yosh” lexeme is a homonym of noun phrase, which refers to "qattiq og'riq yoki, qayg'u yoki kuchli sevinch-shodlik va shu kabilar natijasida ajralib chiqadigan tiniq suyuklik" means "tug'ilgan yillardan boshlab o'tkazilgan yillar jami, uzqo umrligi" (UTIL I, p. 264). In these places, the use of homonym words gives the sense of subtlety and also emphasizes the beauty of the lexeme form.[7]

Xizmatiga qarab xazinangni och,

Yupunlar kiyinsin, to'yib olsin och. (Qutadg'u bilig. 63p.)

In the first example, the “och” homonym word is in the verb category means “o'ralgan, qoplangan, panalangan yoki ko'milgan narsalarni bekitib, o'rab, qoplab turgan narsalardan, olish-qo'yish yo'lini og'zini bekitib turgan tiqin, qopqoq, qulf va shu kabilarni surib qo'ymoq yoki olib tashlamoq”(O'.T.I.L 553p.) In the second example, the “och” lexeme means “qornida, medasida ovqat qolmagan, ochiqib ovqat tusab qolgan, ochiqqan” (O'.T.I.L 551p.) These homonyms are a means of enhancing the content of the byte, demonstrating the literary skills of the writer

Bo'z yerning yuzini misday qizil qil,

Yam-yashi o't o'ssin ham qirmizi gul. (Qutadg'u bilig. 145p.)

Va Uchi o't, uchi suv, uchtasi havo,

Uchi xok; shulardan paydo bu ma'vo. (Qutadg'u bilig. 146p.)

"O't" lexeme means three point. In these bytes, there are two different meanings of the word "o't". Of these, the first byte is "o't" of the lexeme in the noun category means "poyasi yog'ochlashmaydigan, chorva mollari uchun asosiy yemish bo'ladigan yashil o'simlik; alaf" (O'.T.I.L II tom 517-bet), in the second byte, "o't" of the lexeme is also in the noun category means , "yonish jarayoni; olov, otash" (O'.T.I.L 516p.) [8]

Uch bahor yulduzi, uchtasi yozgi,

Uchi kuz, qishki ham shuncha deb yozgin. (Qutadg'u bilig. 146p.)

The first word in this byte "yoz" means, "yilning bahor bilan kuz o'rtasidagi eng issiq fasli" (O'.T.I.L 253) the second word in this byte "yoz"(verb) means, "qog'oz yoki boshqa material yuziga biror belgi (harf, raqam va shu kabilar) tushirmoq, bitmoq" (O'.T.I.L 254p) and byte serve as a means of providing meaningful appeal.

Another form of the homonym words is omoforms.[9]

The grammatical forms of the same shape and pronunciation are omoform. The homonyms and omoforms play a unique role in language and speech: providing rhymes.

Balo keltiradi boshga bu tilim,

Boshimni u kesmay qilayin tilim. (Qutadg'u bilig. 20p.)

The word "tilim" in the first passage from Boqijan Tukhliyev's use of "insonning og'iz bo'shlig'ida joylashgan, nutq tovushlarini hosil qilishda xizmat qiladigan a'zo", "insonning so'zlash, gapirish qobiliyati" (UTIL-IItom. P. 174) .

Conclusion:

It is well-known that is words, according to form and meanings can be divided into homonyms, synonym, antonym, and paronym. It helps to distinguish subtle and subtle aspects of speech and the subtle meanings in lexemes. All the different shapes are the same .They are also words that have a special meaning in terms of shape and style. The reasons for the emergence of homonyms are different:[10]

1. Some of the earliest forms of music in the language are coincidentally: baqa – qurbaqa, baqa - the metal part of the mill, turning the millstone by means of a blade;

2. As a result of avoidance of a lexical maneuver, a large number of lexemes become dislocated, and later the ligaments between the head and the dermis become obliterated and two different lexemes appear on the basis of the body: kun - quyosh; kun - sutka, kun – a time from sunrise till sunrise;

3. Some lexemes in other languages are identical to those of the Uzbek language lexeme: toy (Persian-Tajik) - packing of the same type and type of goods;

4. Lexemes of other languages are similar in form to those of lexemes: surat (Arabic) - rasm,surat (Arabic) - tradition;

5. The making of lexemes also brings some homonyms: qonoq - tariq, qonoq (qo'n +oq) - mehmon.

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LANGUAGE AND STYLE OF ART WORK

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Abstract: Fiction and art lives in the form of fiction, so fiction is a form of literature and art. First and foremost, it should be remembered that the compilation of a "work of art" remains broad and narrow. The article, we use this combination in a narrow context and understand any work that is fiction. That is, when we say "work of art", we mean "literary work."

Keywords: dramatic works, rhythmic, prose, imagination, communication, "national language", lyric hero, poetic language.

Аннотация: Художественная литература живет в форме художественной литературы, поэтому художественная литература является формой литературы и искусства. Прежде всего, следует помнить, что составление «произведения искусства» остается широким и узким. В статье мы используем эту комбинацию в узком контексте и понимаем любую работу, которая является выдумкой. То есть, когда мы говорим «произведение искусства», мы имеем в виду «литературное произведение».

Ключевые слова: драматические произведения, ритмика, проза, воображение, общение, «национальный язык», лирический герой, поэтический язык.

Annotatsiya: Badiiy adabiyot va san'at badiiy adabiyot shaklida yashaydi, shuning uchun badiiy adabiyot san'at va adabiyotning bir shakli. Birinchidan, esda tutish kerakki, "san'at asarini" yig'ish keng va tor bo'ladi. Maqolada bu kombinatsiyani tor

doirada ishlatamiz va fantastika bilan bog'liq har qanday asarni tushunamiz. Ya'ni, "san'at asari" deganda "adabiy asar" degan ma'noni anglatadi.

Kalit so'zlar: dramatik asarlar, badiiy, nasr, xayol, aloqa, "milliy til", lirik qahramon, she'riy til.

Introduction: When it comes to fiction, it is worth noting that it is a means of artistic communication (artistic communication). It is well-known that during a conversation, a language event becomes a speech event. Since literary work is a textual language, it is also a phenomenon of speech. After all, literary fiction is born through dialogue, that is, the process of creation is essentially communication. Imagine that you are writing a letter to someone. You always consider who your letter is, what kind of person it is, how to deal with it, in other words, the addressee will always remember when you write the letter: you try to write the message you want to convey and understand it.[1] This means that in the process of writing a letter, you are communicating with the addressee - “talking to your imagination” with the interviewer in your imagination, and the same conversation is stamped on the paper. The "dialogue", stamped on the paper, revives when the letter reaches the addressing. Now you are the interviewer in the imagination of the addressee: the addressee who has become a real conversation partner will "hear" what you are saying. It turns out that the letter is generally a delayed communication, and the text is a means of communication. Likewise, the writer communicates with the imagined reader in the moments of his creation: communicates with him certain artistic information, shares his perceptions, debates with him, and tries to convince him of something the process is sealed in the text of the work. As with the letter, the dialogue is revived during the reading of the work, and the reader becomes a real communicator when the writer is in the imagined 'interlocutor'. [2]

Literature review: We see that fiction is a delayed artistic dialogue, and fiction is the means by which this dialogue can be realized. Consequently, artistic communication is understood as a means of artistic communication, as it facilitates the artistic dialogue between the artist and the reader. The phenomenon of art exists only at the point where two minds are connected (M. Bakhtin).[3] That is, a work of art becomes an artistic phenomenon only in the process of whitening (and creativity), but when it is not whitewashed, it is only a body - paper, cover, or color. It is clear from the above that the first stage of artistic communication is the process of creation. As previously stated, the artistic process seals the process of creation. Therefore, in order to understand the nature of artistic work, we must have a clear understanding of the nature of artistic creation.[4] First and foremost, artistic creation is not something everyone can do, it requires a button. So, what does that mean? How to become a person capable of doing creative work? A talented person is, first and foremost, a keen perception of life. His keen eye looks at things we probably didn't (and probably didn't care about), not just what you did, but what he or she didn't really do to us could really make a tofu in his kangaroo; What is important to you is that it can be tuned to the essence of the world and the people, and be the key to solving complex problems. This means that the artist's vision allows the artist to discover what is of artistic significance and their important points. It should be noted that the aforementioned creativity should not be underestimated. After all, events and wonders, different life situations and different situations, people with a great deal of character are all affected. Of course, these impressions are different. For example, when tragedy strikes, someone weeps, someone lies down someone seeks comfort from the bottom of the glass, and so on. It is not right for an artist to try to see one of these. The most important peculiarities of the poetic language are characteristic and emotionality. It is also the result of this understanding that we sometimes hear the words "speak very artfully" to a person who speaks a little more beautifully and silently. In fact, this is a misconception. There are some works that may or may not be used in such a way, but the language of the work does not fall apart. Take, for example, a passage from A. Aripov's poem “Xotirot”:[5]

Uydan ketganimga on yil bolibdi,
On yil qishlogimdan yuribman uzoq.
Men yurgan yollarda otlar unibdi,
Komilib bolibdi men kezgan soqmoq.

Discussion: There is no doubt that this passage is a work of fiction and it is written in a literary language. However, attention is drawn to the fact that the language elements used are not the same as those we use in everyday communication, and that artistic tools are not used. For experience, look at the information provided in this passage into the language used in daily communication, and imagine that someone is speaking to you during your daily conversation. As you can see, here are the words in the poem, not one word has been altered. By the way, if you assume that someone is telling you something in a daily conversation, it is clear that the piece is out of art and is no longer providing artistic information. So why do we say one of the two words in the same language is written in fiction and the other is deprived of fiction? The fact is that when we hear what is said in the next paragraph, we accept the information that is being conveyed to the person in the form of an understanding, and we accept that person's feelings in the form of information. The emotion of the lyric language is the expression of emotion in the epic work when it is most often associated with the mood, state, and perceptions of the lyric hero at a particular moment (the lyricism is too short to be labeled "now") occurs differently. The emotion in it is primarily related to the nature of the subject being described. What is portrayed in the epic work is that emotion changes as the story unfolds. To make this more vivid, let's take a look at a few excerpts from "The Past Days":[6]

"Ogir tabiatlik, ulug gavdalik, korkam va oq yuzlik, kelishkan qora kozlik, mutanosib qora qoshliq va endigina murti sabz urgan bir yigit..." (Otabek)

"... uzun boylik, qora chotir yuzlik, chagir kozlik, chuvoq soqol, ottiz besh yoshlarda bolgon ko`rimsiz bir kishi..." (Homid)

"... qora zulfi par yostiqning turlik tomoniga tartibsiz suratda tozgib, quyuq jinggila kiprik ostidagi timqora kozlari bir nuqtaga tikilgan-da, nimadir bir narsani korgan kabi... qop-qora kamon, otib ketgan nafis, qiyig qoshlari chimirilgan-da, nimadir bir narsadan chochigan kabi... tolgan oydek guborsiz oq yuzi bir oz qizilliqga aylangan-da, kimdandir uyalgan kabi..." (Kumush)

"On etti yashar chamaliq, kulchalik yuzlik, oppoqqina, ortacha husnlik Zaynab qayin onasining tilak va sha'niga loyiq tavozi'-odoblar bilan bitta-bitta bosib dasturxon yoniga keldi..." (Zaynab)

In this way, A.Kadyri presents his heroes to the novel for the first time. Of course, each of them has an emotional relationship with the writer, and this kind of attitude is reflected in the reader's imagination, which determines his attitude to the characters. The sense of inner self-esteem, the sense of silence in the image of Homeland, the sense of disgust in the image of Homid, and the little irony in the image of Zainab - all of which are indicative of a consistent change in emotional attitude as the subject of the image changes.[7] Please note that these passages do not allow the reader who compares Zainab with Kumush to judge in favor of the latter. As it turns out, the emotional response to the image created by the language allows the writer to ensure that the reader treats the characters as he or she wants, and that the work is understood as it pleases. Thus, in the epic work, the emotional tone is constantly changing and reflecting, which is important both in the expression of the content and in the perception of the work. The second type of emotion in the epic work is related to the scenes in it - episodes and dialogues. The scene in the epic work - the episodes need to be revived in the mind of the reader and the voices of the heroes must be heard. The reader who can hear the intonation of the heroic speech can penetrate into their psyche, which means that what is described in the book is a deeper understanding of the essence of interpersonal relationships. Again, we`ll refer to "The Past Days". As soon as they realized what they had to say from the letters of the master Olim when he retaliated from his enemies in Tashkent, let's take a look at the conversation between Kumush and his father:[7]

"- Did your groom really come after that?

- He came, my daughter.

- Why did you persecute the poor man, and why did you not inform me, or even your mother, of that arrival?

- I did not tell you about his coming.

- Didn't it seem strange for a man to divorce your daughter to come to your door from Tashkent? – Kumush asked.

- When the ignorance comes, the mind runs away, my daughter – told her father ".

It is natural for a well-read reader who is aware of the context of this conversation between parents and children to "hear" their speech and thus give an idea of their mental state. As we look at the passage, we see that Kumush was partly to blame for his father in his two-year separation, which is evident in his tone of voice.[8] At the same time, his father feels it, and he feels an inner discomfort, guilt and shame about his daughter. The following elements may be interpreted in the same way: 1) Emphasis amplification tools (that was, it is obvious; recurrent "why") and 2) author`s comments. Consequently, the elements of artistic language, combined with the author's commentary, allow us to visualize the tone of the characters' dialogues and, thus, to understand their moods. As the dialogue between personalities takes place in a particular life situation, firstly, the emotional color of life is enriched through dialogue; secondly, the emotional tone of the dialogue is understood by the emotional background of the living situation. Consequently, the emotion associated with the subject matter of the epic work (ie, the emotion in the author's discourse) and the emotion in the heroic speech are interrelated, complementing each other and creating the overall emotional tone of the work. When it comes to the language of fiction, it is important to note that it is differentiated (i.e. differentiated) from another aspect.[9]

Conclusion: The need to personalize the speech of the characters further increases the differentiation in the language of fiction. Each person's speech in the work should be consistent with its character, worldview, environment, spiritual appearance, cultural and educational level. Because in epic and dramatic works one of the main means of creating a heroic character is the speech of the character. At the same time, we must not forget that epic and dramatic works can be created in the poetic way.[10] Poetry is the main form of speech in lyric works. When it comes to forms of artistic speech, its more monologic and dialogical forms also differ. The form of monologic speech is the speech of one person, whereas the form of dialogical speech is the speech of several people during a conversation. In lyrical works the monologic discourse and the dialogical discourse in dramatic works lead both, and in epic works they both play a large role. While the author's speech is largely monologue, the character's discourse is largely dialogical.

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LEXICOGRAPHIC INTERPRETATION OF INTERNATIONAL TERMS IN THE SPHERE OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES

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Abstract: Maqola ingliz va o'zbek tillarida axborot texnologiyalari sohasidagi xalqaro terminlarning leksikografik muammolarini ko'rib chiqishga bag'ishlangan. Xalqaro terminlar guruhlari tahlili o'tkazildi. Ayrim xalqaro terminlarning etimologiyai, shuningdek, xalqaro axborot texnologiyalarining o'zbek tiliga tarjima qilish muammolari aniqlandi aniqlandi va echimi taklif etildi.

Kalit so'zlar: muddatli, ilmiy va texnik atamalar, axborot texnologiyalari terminologiyasi, qarz olish, xalqaro so'zlar, tegishli nomlar.

Абстракт: Статья посвящена рассматриванию лексикографические проблемы интернациональных терминов сферы информационных технологий в английском и узбекском языках. Сделан анализ групп интернациональных терминов. Определены этимологии некоторых интернациональных терминов, а также проблемы заимствования интернациональных терминов информационных технологий в узбекский язык, что позволит улучшить качество перевода.

Ключевые слова: термин, научно-техническая терминология, терминология информационных технологий, заимствование, интернациональные слова, имена собственные.

Abstract: The article deals with the research of terms of information technologies (IT) in the English and Uzbek languages. Lexicographical classification of the IT terms has been carried out in both languages. There are also studied the etymology of some international terms and the problems of borrowed international IT terms in the Uzbek language, which will help to improve the quality of translation.

Key words: scientific terminology, IT terminology, borrowings, international words, proper nouns.

Introduction

The intensive development of information technologies (IT) in the world, the appearance of more and more new concepts in this field, leads to the formation of terms expressing these concepts, which is a natural reason for their penetration into world languages. This in turn puts on the agenda such important tasks as determining the lexicographic features of IT terms, improving the optimal translation methods and compiling bilingual dictionaries.

From the very beginning of independence, the Republic of Uzbekistan established equal socio-economic, cultural and spiritual ties with many developed countries. Especially, thanks to cooperation in the scientific and technical sphere, ICTs have been widely implemented in all sectors of society, as a result of which new concepts and terms of this sphere have been borrowed. In recent years, thanks to fundamental changes in ICT, important studies have been carried out to study the modern vocabulary of this field, work has been done to streamline the terminological apparatus of ICT, in particular, standards for terms and concepts in this field have been created, and explanatory dictionaries have been compiled.

Considering the international vocabulary in the diachronic aspect, one can find various data about it in literature and historical sources up to the 21st century. They confirm that the words currently called international began to appear in different languages of the world during the period of Renaissance. In this regard, the main sources of the formation and borrowing of international vocabulary are Latin and Greek languages. In the ancient period in the world, the level of these languages was high and the peoples who spoke these languages were considered more developed and civilized.

It is important that all the literature of this period was published in these languages. As a result of the translation of literature created in the field of science, philosophy, politics, culture and various social areas, as well as the study and borrowing of historical sources led to the study of terms denoting various concepts in various fields. Accordingly, terminological dictionaries began to be created. In this regard, the foundations of lexicography and terminography were laid, and their basic principles were created. In this regard, the study of theoretical and practical problems of creating terminological dictionaries in the fields of science and technology is an important problem in linguistics.

Research Methodology

Currently, one of the serious tasks is the formation of linguistics of information technology, its terminological system, as well as the unification and creation of new terms in this sphere. A particularly difficult process is the creation and unification of information technology terms in two different system languages. In the functioning terminology of information technology, there is a layer of international vocabulary that is very quickly borrowed into other languages of the world. In particular, this process can be observed in the Uzbek language in the field of information technology. For example, international terms are introduced and widely used in the Uzbek scientific and technical terminology. Especially terms such as: antenna (Eng.) - antenna [Eng. < fr. antenne < lat. Antenna - pillar, creek] [9], model (Eng.) - model [Eng. < fr. modele < Lat. modulus – o'lchov] [7] are often used colloquially and that is why they are included in a number of common words. If the term, losing its function, goes into the number of commonly used words, then there is a process of determinism, which can often be found in the practice of terminology.

The following groups of international terms are defined in the terms of information technologies:

1) Terms defining special concepts in the field of information technology: applet - amaliy dastur, wipe – ahborotning to'liq o'chirilishi, web design - veb sohifalarini bezash, deface - hakkerli hujumining turi, mainframe - yuqori samarali va resurslarga ega bo'lgankompyuter, trolling – Internetda ig'tivorga xabar tarqatish and so on; [7]

2) scientific and technical, and at the same time, used in the field of information technology or inter-sphere international terms: antenna, apparatus, code, tunnel, forum, photodiode, camera, design, generator, phase, filter, format, and others.

Literature review

It should be noted that the phonetic, orthographic, orthoepic and morphological features of borrowed international terms in the Uzbek language have been studied until today based on the rules and factors of the Russian language. This tradition continues to this day in the scientific and technical terminology of the Uzbek language, in particular, in the borrowing of international terms in the field of information technology. About this, at one time spoke such terminologists as R. Daniyarov, S. Usmanov, N. Kasymov and M. Mirzaev. They emphasized and affirmed the important role of the Russian language in borrowing international words in the Uzbek language [1-5].

Analysis and Results

Today, Uzbek derivatives of information technology terms are created with the help of international term elements and are formed as a hybrid or a paired hybrid. For example: gipermatn, gipermuhit, kybermkcon, kibertizim, superkalit, comput-bosma, veb-dizayn, veb-sahifa, veb-big'lama, veb-hujjat, kros-dastur, modem-dastur and others.

As you can see, in the Uzbek language, the creation of hybrids and paired hybrids is quite common. Of course, the role of international elements and affixes is important in this process.

The main source of international terms in information technology is English. At the same time, English is used not only as a means for word selection, borrowing international expressions, but also on the basis of lexical materials in English, it is possible to study and analyze them from an etymological point of view. In the modern Uzbek language, IT borrowed international terms from an etymological point of view can be divided into the following groups, respectively:

- The number of borrowed international terms from the Latin language. For example: highway (yuqori tezlikka ega bo'lgan aloqa liniyasi) [<Lat.magisralis- bosh, asosiy]; attribute (xususiyat, sifat yoki miqdor belgisi) [Lat. attributum – qo'shib berilgan, ta'minlangan, qo'shimcha qilingan]; matrix (obyekt va ma'lumotlarning ikki o'lchovli massivi) [<Lat. mater, matris - ona]; gateway (1 tashqi yoki boshqa tarmoq

bilan aloqa stansiaysi; functional device or program for connecting the computer of two different architectural branches) [<Dutch. sluis <Fr. ecluse <Lat. exclusa – to’siq, g’ov, yo’l qo’ymaslik]; processor (muayyan buyruqlarning aniq bajarilishini ta’minlovchi funksional qurilma) [<Lat. processus - surilish]; channel (signal yoki ma’lumotlar uzatish vositasi yoki yo’li) [<Lat. canalis – quvur, nos; suv yo’li]; adapter (ma’lumotlarni berishning turli usullari bilan qurilmalarni bir-biriga moslashtirishga imkon beradigan elektronic sxema; ikki va undan ortiq mos kelmaydigan ob’ektlariga birgalikda ishlash va axborot ayirboshlash imkonini beradigan interfeys qurilma) [7] [<Lat. adaptāre <ad- oldi qo’shimchasiga - aptāre ulamoq fe’li qo’shilgan <adaptus o’rnatilgan, ulangan, qo’shilgan] [8] since 1907 this term is used as a definition in electrical engineering;

- borrowed international terms from Greek, for example: archive (arxiv yordamida ochish mumkin bo’lgan, tarkibida bir yoki ko’p fayllar va axborot bo’lgan fayl) [<Lat. archivum <Greek archeon - muassasa], telephone (nutqni qabul qilish va uzatish uchun xizmat qiladigan qurilma) tel- [<Greek. tēle uzoq] + [<Greek. phone - tovush, ovoz] [9];
- borrowed international terms from the Italian language: bank [<Fr. banque <Ital. banco - sarrof peshtaxtasi, kursisi];
- borrowed international terms from the Arabic language (by means of French, Italian languages): Cipher [<Fr.chiffre - number, figure <zero, hech narsa, bo’sh]; Masquerade [<Fr. masque <Ital. maschera <Arab. maskhara loutingstock <skhira masxara qilmoq]. [9]
- borrowed international terms from German, for example: hertz (Hz) (sekundiga1 milliard (10^9) uf teng tebranishlar chastotasining o’lchov birligi (1000 MHz). 1883 yili Genrix Gerts nomi bilan [hertz < Heinrich Rudolf Hertz, 1857-1894] [9].

In the field of IT, you can also find proper names and place names consisting of borrowed international terms. At present, such international terms are widely used in the scientific and technical field. So, respectively, from the semantic point of view, they are used as follows:

- borrowed international terms on the basis of personal names: an algorithm of Al-jamol, cryptosystem of Werner, Vizhner square, cryptosystem of Gabidullin, Gopp codes method of Kaziski, cryptosystem of Crook, coding method of Lempel-Ziv, cryptosystem of McAleese, cryptosystem of Nidderayter, code of Feytel, coding method of Hoffman, Polybiy square, Reed-Muller code, Boys-Codd normal form, Cardano lattice, Gold sequence, Faraday effect, Fermat's law, Einstein's law, Nyquistch signal frequency, Nyquistch theorem, Reed Salomon code, Merkel’s “tree”, Fechner’s law, Bowes-Chadhuri-Hockenhem codes and others;

1. borrowed international terms based on local names: Manchester Coding, Silicon Valley, Cambridge Ring, etc.

It can be seen that the use of proper names in their semantics, application and designation leads to important changes.

Thus, their individual value is replaced by generality, and significance is replaced by ordinariness. As a result, they serve for the general expression of similar concepts in science and technology.

International terms based on well-known proper names are mainly used in a word-combining form in terms of nominees. International terminological phrases on the basis of proper names in the field of information technology are mostly well-known names of the composition and form a grammatical link with the subsequent component in the form of “participle + participation”. In this case, the well-known name, as it were, defines the sacrament word (Fechner's law, Vizhner square, Al-Jamol algorithm, and others). In this phrase, a well-known name from a grammatical point of view is a determinant, and logically defined. These words do not lose their real function (well-known name). They retain the identity and meaning of the definition of a particular subject. Therefore, these terminate elements are written using capital letters. Depending on the composition, such terminoelements are given in a simple and pair form: Silicon Valley, Cambridge Ring, Farm Law, Lempl-Ziv, Reed-Muller, Boyce-Codd. Such paired terminal elements are hyphenated.

It should be noted separately that the main part of international terms-nominees used in the field of IT are introduced into the Uzbek language from English through the medium of the Russian language. In this regard, the form of these terms in Russian is accepted by us as the norm. However, the peculiarities of the Uzbek language require, if necessary, adjustments to the functional meaning of some nominee terms.

Usually the use of words from another language arises in connection with social need. At the same time, there is no word in our native language explaining the significance of a new subject or concept that has appeared in our life.

In particular, a number of terms used in information technologies: computer, computing, convergence, converter, content, browser, web design, web server, web service, doorway, dorgen, driver, as well as digital and letter abbreviations make up a lot quantity.

It is known that in the theory of borrowing words there are the concepts of “adaptation” and “assimilation”. Currently, the terms of information technology consistently undergo stages of this process.

Borrowing in this area is adapted to the phonetic and grammatical construction of the Uzbek language. The process of adaptation is carried out by adapting to the norms of the dialect of the Uzbek language, making the necessary prefixes and endings that create different grammatical forms.

Even in the process of composing a word, one can observe adaptability, for example, this can be observed when creating terms that characterize IT processes: code - codlash, cipher - shifrlash, duplex - duplekslash, multiplex - multiplekslash, obfuxation - obfuksatsiyalash, ping - pinglash, scrambler - skramberlash, tunnel - tunellash, zoomer - zumerlash and others.

As stated above, the basic terms of IT are borrowed from English, German, French, Italian, and other languages through Russian. Their phonetic adaptation to the structure of the native language occurred when these terms were mutually communicated in Russian from Western European languages.

For example, words beginning with a consonant h, which has no analogue in sound in Russian, were replaced by another consonant (g) letter when forming: hypermedia - gipermedia, hybrid cable - gibrid kabel, hypercube - giberkub, hypertext - gipertekst (gipermatn) and others.

Conclusion and Recommendations

It is proposed to recommend international terms of information technology borrowed from Western European languages, corresponding to the spelling rules of the modern Uzbek language, to adopt, according to Uzbek letter graphics, for example: hypermedia, hypertext, hypercube, similar terms from the borrowed language in the borrowing language (in modern Uzbek) hipermedia, hipertekst (hipermatn), hiperkub can be used without significant change. Using this approach, we think, will facilitate the process of borrowing and translating international terms.

In the future, we hope that the experts of the Uzbek language terminology will develop new rules of writing in the Uzbek language based on the graphs of borrowed terms. At the same time, the reliability of the appearance of a large number of terms having two variant structures is very likely.

In conclusion, we can say that the lexicographic interpretation of international terms in the field of information technology in the English and Uzbek languages will provide significant assistance in translating general and specialized literature in the field of information technology.

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TEACHING THE COURSE "MANAGEMENT IN EDUCATION" IN HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS

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Abstract –The main subjects of administrative management are administrative units, their entanglements, and managers and employees at different levels, each with different responsibilities, powers and responsibilities. The main goal of education management is to coordinate and supervise the management, specialists and performers involved in the educational process in organizing the educational process in educational establishments, achieving the goals and training of competitive graduates as well as effective management.

Key words – education, management, pedagogical team, specialists, internal and external elements, educational institutions, theory, model of education system.

Annotatsiya - Ma'muriy boshqaruvning asosiy subyektlari ma'muriy bo'linmalar, ularning tarkibiy qismlari va vakolatlar va majburiyatlarga ega bo'lgan har xil darajadagi rahbarlar va xodimlardir. Ta'limni boshqarish - bu o'z-o'zini tarbiyalashga asoslangan ilmiy asoslangan boshqaruv: rahbar, o'qituvchi guruh, tinglovchilar jamoasi. Ta'lim menejmentining asosiy maqsadi ta'lim muassasalarida o'quv jarayonini tashkil etish, maqsadlarga erishish va raqobatdosh bitiruvchilarni tayyorlashda o'quv jarayoniga jalb qilingan rahbariyat, mutaxassislar va ijrochilarni muvofiqlashtirish va nazorat qilish, samarali boshqarishdan iboratdir.

Kalit so'zlar - ta'lim, menejment, pedagogik jamoa, mutaxassislar, ichki va tashqi elementlar, ta'lim muassasalari, nazariya, ta'lim tizimining modeli.

Аннотация - Основными субъектами административного управления являются административные единицы, их запутанность, а также руководители и служащие

на разных уровнях, каждый из которых имеет различные обязанности, полномочия и ответственность. Управление образованием - это научно обоснованный менеджмент, основанный на самодисциплине: лидер, команда преподавателей, команда обучающихся. Основной целью управления образованием является координация и контроль руководства, специалистов и исполнителей, вовлеченных в образовательный процесс, в организацию учебного процесса в образовательных учреждениях, достижение целей и подготовку конкурентоспособных выпускников, а также эффективное управление.

Ключевые слова - образование, менеджмент, педагогический коллектив, специалисты, внутренние и внешние элементы, учебные заведения, теория, модель системы образования.

Introduction:

The subject of education management examines managerial activities, responsibility and culture of management, functions and methods of management, rules and principles of management, leadership and leader qualities, functional responsibilities of educational institution leaders, information and communication management in educational institutions, educational relations and leadership, methods of leadership, organizational structure of educational institutions, strategic management and planning; and educational institutions to manage motivate and theories of motivate.[1]

Initially, it was modest and mostly military. In the early days of capitalism, the entrepreneur-owner managed the production based on his own experience. The industrial revolution in England at the end of the eighteenth century further intensified the interest in governance. Special attention is paid to the training of management personnel. In the second half of the 19th century and the twentieth century, improvements in technology and technology have led to a dramatic increase in production that makes management more complex and requires specialized knowledge. Combining managerial experience to address these challenges will lead to the search for effective ways to produce and manage personnel. As a result, management and science have emerged.[2]

Literature review:

In the 1960s and 1980s, modern management in the West began to develop. The West theorists have developed a systematic approach to creating social governance systems: examined the relationship between the system as a whole and its components; have studied the impact of several variables on governance - Representatives of this school (American Ch.Barnard and G. Simon) have laid out the following four types of systematic, situational, functional and quantitative approaches in modern management.[3] P.M.Kerjentsev (1881-1940) has done a great deal of work in the field of management, including writing books on management such as "Scientific organization of labor", "Principles of organization of management", "Fight for time" was founded. Since the late 1950s, the development of governance theory has been further enhanced, and during this time the National Labor Research Institute has been established, and the Central Research Institute for Management and Regulatory Research. Academicians M. Sharifhuzhaev, SS Gulomov, member of the Academy of Agricultural Sciences S.Gulomov, professors Sh.M. Professor Sh.Kurbonov, J.G. Yuldoshev, R.Sh. Studying research and research in the field is of particular importance. [4]

Analysis:

In the context of modern reforms in the education system, socio-economic development and deepening of the market economy there are some new requirements in accordance with the National Program for Personnel Training. The most important of them are: socio-psychological diagnostics; analyze and regulate interpersonal relationships, leadership relationships within groups; managing the learning process and social conflicts and stress; provision of educational system with modern information technologies; analysis of pedagogical staff's needs; professional and social-psychological adaptation and retraining of teachers; improvement of the system of management of general secondary educational institutions; a new approach to the management of the education system; issues of labor relations in educational institutions. This not only promotes management problems in the education system, but also enhances the ability of school administrators to implement and apply their methods, as well as the ability to foresee and respond positively to management problems at various levels.[5] Reforms in the education system in our country do not require modification or improvement of mechanisms for the management of the education system, ie the rejection of administrative and managerial methods of governance and the formation of democratic, democratic, and modern governance systems. This is one of the main requirements of today, not only the problems of management, but also the task of identifying, adapting and implementing new approaches to improving the management activities of various leaders of the management system, based on the organization and formation of management activities. Consequently, reforms in the development of the education system are based on the use of the most effective, innovative methods of management based on scientific and technological achievements in scientific organization and management of the educational process in all educational institutions requires skills and adeptness, new personal and professional qualities. From management practice, it is clear that management is a complex process that requires not only higher education, but also sufficient professional training, knowledge, skills and experience in management.[6]

Discussion:

The basic principle of formal models is that organizations are based on a hierarchical system in terms of their organization and form, where managers choose a rational path, that is, to work towards the agreed goal. Managers operate within the framework of their formal authority within the organization, based on their status and position. Structural model of formal education modeling is divided into the following levels:

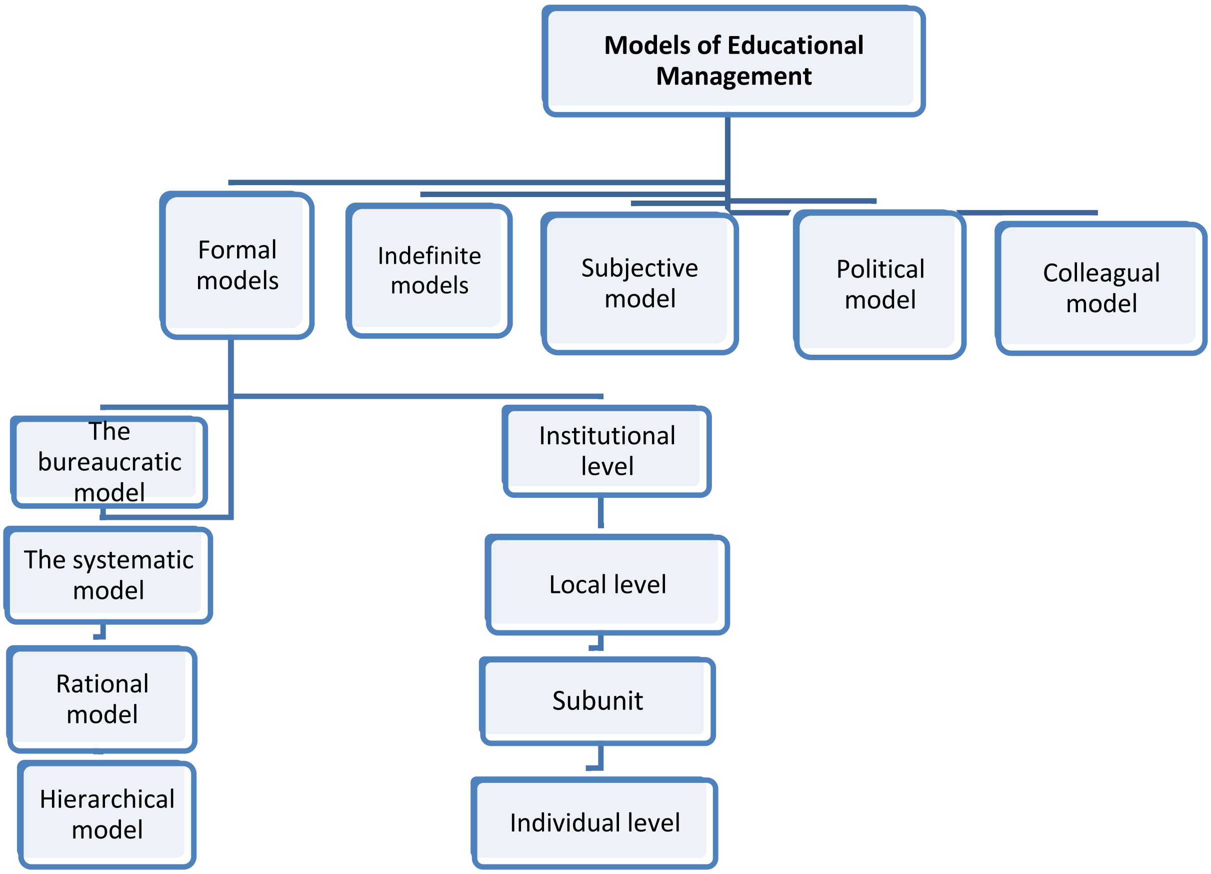
1) Central level (national degree at the republic level, regional level);

2) Local level (degree of district, city level);

3) Institutional level (schools and other educational institutions);

4) Divisions (associations, divisions, subunits: departments,chairs);

5) Individual level (teachers, staff, students). [7]



In education management based on hierarchical models, the relationships within the organization are based on the vertical and the head of the organization is accountable to the leader of the organization. The disadvantage of this model is that the organization performs the tasks assigned to each employee vertically. That is, the problem is delayed due to a horizontal communication pathway to identify problems, identify solutions, and make decisions. Management methods and models, principles, approaches and tools that have been developed over the decades of the development of education management theory have been adapted to global education management. Education management has also developed based on the use of social (psychology, political science, sociology, philosophy, and economics) and concrete (techniques, mathematics, cybernetics, information technology).[8]

Conclusion:

1. Regulatory documents, financial and economic management tools, organizational structures, and interactions of all levels and degrees of the system are

required to be considered as the main mechanism of education management based on the current state of education system and current development requirements. As a solution to the above, the study suggested that: making appropriate changes, such as updating the goals and objectives of the Law on Education and the National Program for Personnel Training, in particular, improving the role of public organizations in managing and controlling educational systems and institutions, the principles, forms and mechanisms of public and public administration.[9]

2. Introduction of Educational Management Information Systems (EMIS) in Education Management to improve the quality of monitoring and evaluation of education quality management and monitoring systems. This will enhance the effectiveness of governance while introducing innovative management in public education.

3. Establishing the Department of “Strategic Planning, Forecasting and Analytical Analysis” in the Office of the Ministry of Public Education of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Through the functions of this department, there will be an opportunity for the strategic development of public education.[10]

4. It is advisable to introduce innovations in the training of executives of the public education system, including principals of secondary education, especially to improve their skills online. The use of distance methods, rather than traditional methods, for the school principals' training is approximately 1.2 billion soums a year.

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THE IMPROVEMENT OF TECHNOLOGIES IN INDIVIDUALIZATION OF EDUCATION

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Annotatsiya. Hozirgi talabalar an'anaviy ta'lim modelini yaxshi qabul qilmaydi. Shu munosabat bilan harakatchanlik, amaliyotga yo'naltirilganlik, tarkibning o'zini o'zi ta'minlash va tarkibni qayta ko'rib chiqish bilan ta'lim modelini ishlab chiqish kerak. SMART-education konsepsiyasi ushbu muammoni hal qilishga qodir. Ta'lim bo'yicha mutaxassislar hozirgi talaba oldingi o'quvchilarnikidan keskin farq qilishiga rozi. Hozirgi talabalar Z avlodi deb nomlangan guruhga tegishli bo'lib, ularning asosiy xususiyatlari faol harakatchanlik, ijtimoiy media tarmoqlarining mavjudligi va Internetning doimiy ehtiyojidir.

Kalit so'zlar. tarmoq, o'quv jarayoni, elektron texnologiyalar, individuallashtirish, SMART texnologiyalari, Webinar texnologiyalari, o'quv faoliyati.

Аннотация: Нынешние студенты не очень хорошо воспринимают традиционную модель обучения. В связи с этим необходимо разработать модель обучения с мобильностью, практической ориентацией, самообеспеченностью содержанием и обзором контента. Концепция SMART-образования способна решить эту проблему. Эксперты по образованию согласны с тем, что нынешний студент значительно отличается от предыдущих студентов. Нынешние студенты принадлежат к группе под названием поколение Z, основными чертами которой являются активная мобильность, наличие социальных сетей и постоянная потребность в Интернете.

Ключевые слова: сеть, учебный процесс, электронные технологии, индивидуализация, технологии SMART, технологии вебинаров, образовательная деятельность.

Abstract: Current students do not take the traditional model of education well. In this regard, it is necessary to develop a model of education with mobility, practice orientation, content self-sufficiency and content review. The SMART-education concept is capable of addressing this issue. Education experts agree that the current student differs significantly from previous students. Current students belong to a group called the Z generation, whose main features are active mobility, the presence of social media networks and the constant need of the Internet.

Key words: network, educational process, electronic technologies, individualization, SMART technologies, Webinar technologies, educational activities.

Introduction:

The educational process, based on information and electronic technologies, should have the following basic principles: - The principle of openness and flexibility of education provides access to education for all categories of users in any convenient location; - the principle of individualization is implemented through input and current control and the provision of materials in accordance with the individual level of knowledge of each trainee; - The principle of interoperability is reflected in the regularities of student-teacher and student-student communication using NIT tools.[1]

Literature review:

SCORM standards, based on modern e-learning, can be considered outdated and outdated. For example, in accordance with this standard, the Internet is used, but the student is connected to a stationary computer, which does not meet the requirements of mobile and dynamic living. Most students have mobile learning devices such as smartphones, tablet PCs and laptops, but not all remote learning systems (MTTs) can properly support such platforms. The current source of knowledge for the Z generation is not just teachers who work in textbooks and classrooms or in the electronic environment, but also with Wikipedia, social networking and microblogging, with unlimited access to internet sites.[2]

Analysis:

Modern educational standards do not allow students to take into account their activities outside the learning environment, which forces the teacher (tutor) to physically relocate the necessary information and tasks to MIT, which can often violate copyright, on the other hand, it is unnecessary and outdated practice. will be Existing paper and electronic textbooks do not fully meet the needs of current students because their content is outdated at the time of publication, not just because of their mobility and individuality.[3]

In fundamental disciplines such as physics and mathematics, theory varies in part, but for applied sciences, the rate of change of content reflected in the learning material is sometimes weeks or days. The solution to the above problems can be the new concept of education - SMART-education, proposed by MESI. Modern SMART-society and its 'lifelong learning' approach highlight the need for ubiquitous training in the principle of 'learning in a user-friendly way', meaning that the new concept of mobility should be content consumption Existing textbooks will not be able to perform this task because they provide outdated content at the time of purchase.[4] Electronic SCORM-based e-courses can also be considered obsolete, as they connect the listener to a stationary computer that is permanently connected to the Internet, which is very uncomfortable with the high speed and high mobility of modern life. In this regard, social networks have a special place in the distribution of educational content, which necessitates the integration of social media with the SMART-textbook. The basis of the SMART-based approach to education is the linking of theoretical material to real business solutions. To implement this concept it is necessary to create a business case library from real companies within each subject area. The stated problems and possible directions of their solution allow to form the basic principles of SMART education (Table ...). This approach is based on the SMART-learning process and requires the following steps: [5]

1. Introduce the objectives and objectives of the course, describe the learning technologies used, and describe the competences to be gained.

2. Evaluating the listener's competence. Eligible forms of doing this: Entrance Test and Listener Information, consisting of five key questions. Listeners are divided into three levels: beginner, base and up.

3. Provide the student with a case study option for solving the problem from the beginning to the end for the entire period of study, depending on his or her degree.

4. Providing the listener with materials for learning according to the SMART concept.

5. Organization of intermediate control to determine the rating of the listener. Preliminary variants of interim control: test of knowledge of theoretical material; group discussions, including with the purpose of evaluating the accuracy of the case assignment.

6. To organize the final protection of the case in front of a team of experts and business representatives (authors of the case). Case resolution is a real recognition of the level of competence of the course.

Changing the delivery of learning material from the concept of "theory + case studies" to the concept of "practical business task + theory necessary to solve it" is a serious but not unique task, which can be called the SMART learning process. Every year, more and more different forms and methods of distance learning are introduced in the system of foreign language learning using the latest innovative technologies.[6] They include not only individual technical means of implementing the educational process or systems of information transfer and exchange, but also a holistic system of teaching methods that promote the development of communicative competences and speaking skills of students. Increasing the number of areas and types of speech activities that require foreign language proficiency, integration and internationalization of various areas of life are increasing the requirements for quality of foreign language teaching in non-language higher education institutions.

Discussion:

The main topic of learning a foreign language is to develop all kinds of speech activities, from oral communication and textual work to different areas of information acquisition and the formation of ideas based on that information. When teaching a foreign language, you must take into account its peculiarities. Due to the presence of two aspects of foreign language acquisition (first - linguistic structure study and second - speech development), the question arises about the search for optimal methods of teaching, taking into account the psychological factors of speech development and understanding of linguistic structures. Language is a means of communication, and speech is a means of communication, and the acquisition of these means is possible only in the case of special communicative learning situations.

The use of the latest SMART technologies (webinars, blogs, tweets, video and audio podcasts) in the teaching of foreign languages in asynchronous and online mode allows you to model these situations, complement traditional teaching methods, and communicate foreign language in a different language. helps to form communicative core or basic skills, from understanding the ability to express, to solving communicative-cognitive tasks independently, thereby helping students to develop their intellectual and creative It opens up opportunities and motivates them to study, encouraging them to take a fresh look at the disciplines studied.[7]

The role of the teacher (tutor) as the organizer and coordinator of the educational process will be especially important in working with SMART technologies, which will allow the learning process to be more flexible, taking into account the individual capabilities of each student. It is well known that the communicative method involves the organization of the learning process as a model of the communication process.

So, we need to find a genuine form of communication content that can be a good basis for selecting and organizing your speech. Successful teaching of a foreign language communicates a well-organized team-work and communicative-oriented structure of the learning process as a whole. The success of teacher-student interaction is largely dependent on the extent to which the activity is organize

In our opinion, independent work comes first. Teachers face the challenge of organizing educational activities that provide the greatest motivation for student learning. In group or team assignments, students focus on the content, not the form of the feedback.[8]

The purpose of this joint activity is to know and strengthen the new information, to evaluate it, to discuss the problematic tasks together, to compare different points of view, and to participate in the discussion. In performing interactive tasks, students demonstrate creativity and independence, not being massive performers of speech actions. Interactive forms of education allow us to model these situations.

As you know, teaching a foreign language means learning to read, write, listen, understand and speak the same language. Learning to speak is one of the most difficult tasks. Working with educational forums is becoming more and more interesting for current teachers, as the forum aims to discuss topics in a foreign language, which is great for discussion, enhances students' speaking skills, and enhances their use of specialty vocabulary.[9]

It is well-known that the success of communication depends on:

a) the desire to engage in dialogue, that is, to achieve the emerging goal of establishing a state of understanding with other people;

b) the level of possession of structural and structural structures at different levels of the language and their ability to use them in appropriate communication situations;

c) The extent to which the verbal and written expressions necessary for verbal processes are mastered. Certain situations are of particular interest among these conditions, not because they are motivated by the need for speech, but because they help to promote assumptions and judgments. Therefore, the teacher (tutor) should create communicative situations of communication and bring the learned speech clicks into the speech process, develop the ability to retrieve and process information from the readings, write in various forms, and prepare students for discussion in a foreign language. Thus, the tutor teaches the program topics in the classroom and selects a topic for the students to organize their own work on the forum. They can be all sorts of specialty languages, for example: New Inventions in IT Technology, Fundamentals of Organizing, Business organizations, Forms of Business Organization and Companies, Law and Value, and more. The teacher (tutor) sets the deadline for students to participate in the discussion.[10]

In modern conditions, the best way to increase the effectiveness of education is to organize trainings using interactive methods. So what are interactive techniques? What didactic capabilities do they have? What are the benefits of the appropriate and purposeful use of interactive methods in the educational process? The following questions will be answered briefly.

Conclusion:

In essence, interactivity means that students have the ability to organize a collaborative, collaborative effort to acquire knowledge, skills, qualifications and certain moral qualities. From a logical point of view, interactivity is, above all, a social activity that is based on dialogue, dialogue, interaction. Every education professional knows that traditional education is also based on dialogue, and this conversation is organized in the following forms of interaction. Interactive learning is based on collaboration between the key participants in the learning process - teacher, student and student groups, intense discussions, the ability to exchange ideas, to freely express their ideas, to express their own views, to find solutions to problems in difficult situations, building student intimacy in learning materials, respecting, understanding and supporting each other's “teacher-student-student group”, etc. their relationship with them, the attainment of spiritual unity. In the context of globalization, education plays an important role in the comprehensive development of the personality, in the formation of the qualities of a professional and a professional. This fast-paced era requires that students, including students, be provided with the necessary information in a short and timely manner, with the necessary preconditions for their thorough mastering of various disciplines.

In addition, the participants of the individualized learning process express the need for a collaborative learning environment, such as a teacher-student or student, student group, student-student team, and the creation of a favorable educational environment for personal development. When a teacher uses individualized learning in the learning process, he must add here to a number of conditions.

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THEORETICAL IDEAS ABOUT THE EMERGENCE AND DEVELOPMENT OF A RELIGIOUS WORLDVIEW

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Abstract: It is well known that religious worldview is considered as a mean of self-awareness and socialization in the individual. At the same time, the religious worldview, in contrast to religion, is more complex, consistent, and dynamic. Religious outlook serves as an incentive for the individual to adapt to social norms and rules. This article analyzes the theoretical and scientific analysis of the formation and development of a person's religious outlook.

Keywords: religion, religious beliefs, religious worldview, student age, social standards, religious consciousness, values, customs, spiritual development of a person, self-awareness.

Аннотация: Ma`lumki, diniy dunyoqarash - shaxsda o`z – o`zini anglash, hamda ijtimoilashuv vositasi hisoblanadi. Shu bilan birga, diniy dunyoqarash dindan farqli ravishda ancha murakkab, izchil, dinamik tarzda namoyon bo`luvchi holat hisoblanadi. Diniy dunyoqarash shaxsga ijtimoiy me`yor va qoidalarga moslashish uchun omil bo`lib xizmat qiladi. Ushbu maqolada shaxs diniy dunyoqarashining shakllanishi va faoliyati jarayonida rivojlanishi nazariy – ilmiy jihatdan tahlil qilingan.

Калит сўзлар: din, diniy tasavvurlar, diniy dunyoqarash, talabalik davri, ijtimoiy me`yorlar, diniy ong, qadriyatlar, urf – odatlar, shaxs ruhiy taraqqiyoti, o`z-o`zini anglash.

Аннотация: Хорошо известно, что религиозные мировоззрение являются средством самосознания и социализации личности. В то же время религиозное мировоззрение, в отличие от религии, является более сложным, последовательным и динамичным. Религиозное мировоззрение служит

стимулом для человека адаптироваться к социальным нормам и правилам. В данной статье анализируется теоретический и научный анализ формирования и развития религиозного мировоззрения человека.

Ключевые слова: религия, религиозные верования, религиозное мировоззрение, студенческий возраст, социальные нормы, религиозное сознание, ценности, обычаи, духовное развитие личности, самосознание.

Introduction: The dynamic development of the Republic of Uzbekistan as a sovereign, democratic and open system predetermined orientation on universal human values, led to certain changes in the public consciousness of perception and understanding of religious issues, which are revealed as important elements of spiritual culture that influence the formation of value orientations, communicative interaction of contemporary young generation.

Today, public opinion is getting rid of a one-sided assessment of the religious worldview as a purely negative phenomenon. It became apparent that the cardinal opposition of atheism and religion as a fundamental issue in the spiritual life of society has no objective grounds.

Religious worldview, in contrast to religion itself in its certain confessional understanding, being a complex, systemic and dynamic phenomenon, undergoes constant transformation both at the social and individual levels. In this regard, intensive scientific research is required, which is possible only if the appropriate empirical material is available to disclosure the real features of the religious worldview, its various manifestations. For an adequate understanding, assessment of the religious worldview in modern society, it is necessary to take into account its scientifically-based characteristics, the features of the emergence and development, semantic interpretations of modern understanding, value orientations and priorities in everyday individual, social reality, where the share of socio-psychological is one of the dominant.

In addition, as practice shows, one of the most intensive periods of the process of developing and strengthening of religious worldview occurs during the student years, that is considered as a unique age period, when the foundation of conscious spiritual and value preferences, the level of communicative culture, the degree of involvement in society, and a measure of readiness for activities requiring high qualifications.

In this regard, the worldview of students can be considered the probable basis of the worldview model of social consciousness of the future, while predicting at the same time features of the religiosity of society and its development trends. That is why it is extremely important to organize and conduct socio-psychological studies of the religious worldview of modern students by all available methods of collecting empirical data. Unfortunately, today there is an insufficient information base regarding the socio-psychological characteristics of a religious worldview.

At the same time, the permanent accumulation of a database of empirical data on the current state of the religious worldview will make it possible not only to record, but also to comprehend more thoroughly and predict the spiritual processes taking place in the society of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the results will contribute to the development of better ways to prevent emerging problems, including religious ones.

Literature review: The analysis of the research results of various scholars shows that there are many theoretical approaches regarding the topic of the study, which, by describing religiosity reveals various characteristics of the emergence and development of the religious worldview. So U.P. Alikulova, A.M. Rutkevich and others, considering the classical approaches, including the concept of the formation of ideas about God by Z. Freud, argue that a person in relation to God takes a certain position that resembles the inner nature of the position of a child in interaction with his own father. Since the attitude to the father is distinguished by individuality and originality, his own position in interaction with him is also different. Similarly, the position of a person in interaction with God is purely individual. That is, the image of the father, having a significant impact on the formation in the human mind of the image of God, transforming under the influence of certain life circumstances, creates the basic foundations for the emergence and development of a religious worldview.

In addition, researchers describe the following types of man's awareness of himself in front of God:

– feeling like the child of God;

– understanding of their insignificance and weakness in front of God;
– awareness of God's beauty and God's greatness [1].

A more advanced approach is described by T.I. Borko, D.M. Chumakova regarding the emergence and development of a religious worldview. The scholars, based on the results of the analysis of theoretical approaches, explain that the formation of the image of God in the mind of a child depends not only on his father, but more on his immediate social environment, i.e. family members also have a significant impact. At the same time, the authors highlight the possibilities and dynamics of the modification, addition and enrichment of this image throughout the life of a person, in accordance with his individual experience, i.e. the image of God and, as a result, a religious worldview can be formed at any stage of a person’s development and can be caused by his emotional experiences, internal conflicts [2].

Yu.I. Shcherbakova believes that religion as a whole has a positive effect on the human psyche. According to the author, there are two opposite planes of the human psyche:

– the first reflects the inner world of man;
– the second reflects the outside world.

The balance between these two planes and the harmonious relationship between them is realized by the third plane - the illusionary world, to which the researcher relates group representations and psychology of the masses, cultural models and behavior patterns, cult, traditions, symbols and religion, religious worldview, understanding of God by that society, in which this person is growing [3].

According to the vision of K.I. Nikonov, religious worldview is a significant component of the culture of the corresponding group, and also considered as integral property of man. Moreover, today there are various types of such worldviews. There are those that encourage development, the person’s self-disclosure, and there are those that, on the contrary, inhibit development, introduce a person into a state of dullness, and paralyze his creative potential.

S.N. Kudryavtsev analyzes the processes associated with attracting youth to religion, notes that the religious worldview of young people in a certain way also depends on their level of education. Thus, according to the studies, the largest number of people surveyed with incomplete secondary education were not determined at all regarding their attitude to religion. The author justifies the fact that precisely a poorly educated group of young people is the most uncertain in their status and beliefs, and, accordingly, much more inspired and amenable to various influences, often even those that have destructive effect on mental and physical health, etc. [4].

M.D. Voronov in his study drew attention to the similarity between some mental illnesses and religious fanaticism, a radical thought. The author, in particular, believed that it shouldn't be hidden at all and clear line should be drawn between deep religiosity and psychiatric disorders. In addition, the researcher describes the mental anomalies of religiously obsessed people, believing that they have a huge number of internal conflicts, contradictions, often become depressed, they are haunted by obsessions, in which religious meaning often prevails, voices are heard, and various mystical images are seen. Sometimes such people become ecstatic, that is, they reveal symptoms that are very similar to the classic symptoms of mental illness. The author provides some historical examples of mental states, where servants of the church interpreted these conditions as the experience of God or his influence on a person, whereas these were just natural mental processes that can occur in an ordinary person without any religious or divine influences [5].

M.P. Mchedlov describes the religious worldview also from the perspective of the existence of a religious instinct, the existence of which, like any other, is determined biologically and genetically. It follows that each person should strive for religion, for the knowledge of the divinity as well as to protect himself, reproduce his own kind, etc. At the same time, the author notes that there is a certain percentage of people who do not believe in a supernatural goddess and as it should, all atheists can be attributed to persons who have impaired instincts, and this is a serious medical problem for every society [6].

Gorbachenko T.G. justifying the concept of spiritual instinct reveals this concept as a meaningful reaction to external stimuli. At the same time, he distinguishes between the concept of instinct and the concept of reflex, believing that the latter serves to protect the human body, while spiritual instinct exists to protect mainly moral qualities. At the same time, as the researcher emphasizes, with the help of thinking, analysis and differentiation of stimuli occurs both at the spiritual and physiological levels, and he calls such thinking as instinctively-reflectory. However, this concept is not the kind of thinking that is usually understood, i.e. as part of thinking, but such a part without which thinking is not possible [7].

Research methodology: Scientific research devoted to the study of issues of religious worldview, religiosity, religious consciousness, religious beliefs, religious attitudes are conducted in leading scientific centers and higher educational institutions of the world, including at the University of Regents (Regents University, Great Britain), Northeastern University (Northeastern University Boston, USA), University of Munich (LMU, Germany), Seoul National University (Seoul National University, South Korea), China National Center for Educational Research (NIES, Gua nzhou), Moscow State University (Moscow State University named after M.V. Lomonosov, Russia), etc.

Analysis and result: E.P. Blavatskaya, considering the teachings of J. Piaget, identifies three stages in the development of a religious worldview:

- the first stage is intuitive thinking, which is characterized by reflection on the existence of something mystical, the emergence of a need for faith, in something supernatural;
- the second stage - concretized thinking, which is characterized by a person's assimilation of certain religious norms, rules, traditions, ceremonies, as well as the ability to compare his actions and those of other people with a religious ideal;
- the third stage is characterized by an understanding of religious symbolism, a person's understanding and observance of relevant religious norms, rules, traditions, ceremonies, formed by the religious worldview as a whole[8].

In turn, Yu.P. Tobalov offers four types of religious worldview, linking them with the individual stages of personality development [9].

So, at the lowest level, the author considers religious worldview, which requires a strong external authority, able to introduce the person to religion. Such worldview is characterized by a fanatical upholding of ideas adopted from others, the absence of a tolerant attitude towards other teachings, ideas, and the people who profess them.

The second type of religious worldview is characterized by a lack of unity and the presence of disorganization contradictions between internal faith, religiosity and between external authoritarian orders and instructions, which entails the emergence of uncertainty about the need for religion.

The third type reflects a gradual separation from external authorities and the search for authority in himself. The fourth type is more perfect. Religious worldview is more balanced, in-depth, focused on one's own experience and experience, lower values are subordinated to higher (so, cult, ritual are less important than virtue and respect), the emergence of internal religious practices (performing rituals, prayers of one's own will and inner need) [10].

Conclusion: Thus, based on the abovementioned, we can conclude that today there are many theoretical approaches to the study of the religious worldview, which reveals its various features of occurrence and development explaining this process by quite numerous reasons. Based on their content, it is considered appropriate to single out separate generalized groups of theoretical concepts in which its occurrence is explained by the influence of:

- own personal beliefs and emotional experiences, i.e. the root of the emergence of a religious worldview is derived from the unconscious layers of the psyche of the individual;
- certain life experience, for example, a person experienced a mystical experience;
- age characteristics of the individual, i.e. growing up, which itself is subject to normal development, leads to the emergence of a religious worldview in a person;
- the immediate social environment of a person, i.e. the emergence of a religious worldview occurs according to the projection of the image of family members (mainly the father, mother) where the person was brought up, or according to the prototype of the worldview of the parents, close society;

– certain society through persuasion, pressure, i.e. the emergence of a religious worldview occurs under the influence of a society that persuades or exerts appropriate pressure on the individual;

– other reasons, i.e. the emergence of a religious worldview is due to the biological and instinctive characteristics of the individual himself or is an integral human nature (as an instinct) or is considered as a consequence of some dysfunction of the psyche of the individual, etc.

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SOCIO-PSYCHOLOGICAL TECHNIQUES OF ADAPTATION OF GIRLS TO FAMILY LIFE

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Annatatsiya: Ushbu maqolada qizlarni oilaviy hayotga adaptatsiyasining ijtimoiy psixologik mexanizmlari masalalari , adaptasiya jarayonining ijtimoiy – psixologik xususiyatlari, qizlarda oilaviy hayot adaptasiyasi potensiali rivojlanishinig tarkibi, psixologiya fanida qizlarning oilaviy hayotga adaptasiyasi muammosini o`rganishning nazariy asoslari yoritilgan.

Аннатация: В данной статье рассматриваются социально – психологические механизмы адаптации девушек к семейной жизни, социально – психологические особенности процесса адаптации, структура потенциала адаптации семейной жизни у девушек, а также теоретические основы изучения психологической адаптации девушек к семейной жизни.

Tayanch so`zlar: Oilaviy xayot, oilaviy hayotga tayyorlik , adaptatsiya, nikoh, jismoniy yetuklik, ruhiy yetuklik, ijtimoiy tayyorlik, ijtimoiy psixologik mexanizm, potensial, muammo, samaradorlik.

Ключевые слова: Семейная жизнь, готовность к семейной жизни, адаптация, брак, физическая готовность, психологическая готовность, социальная готовность, социально-психологический механизм, потенциал, проблема, эффективность.

Abstract: This article discusses the socio-psychological techniques of adaptation of girls to family life, socio- psychological characteristics of the adaptation process, the structure of the adaptation potential of family life in girls, as well as the theoretical basis for studying the psychological adaptation of girls to family life.

Key words: Family life, preparation for family life, adaptation, marriage, physical maturity, spiritual maturity, social readiness, socio-psychological mechanism, potential, problem, efficiency.

Introduction: The sources of intellectual potential development in our country, in particular the family, are an important institution for the education and upbringing of talented youth. This is because the younger generation is able to ensure prosperity in the family.

The country where the population mostly consists of young people is viewed as the country with promising future, or vice versa. Without a healthy, spiritually mature, enlightened, educated youth, it is impossible to build a country with a great future. Therefore, special attention is now being paid to the family that is the basis of our society. In fact, all the reforms being carried out today is for the happiness of our children and their bright future. A well-mannered, educated, intelligent, hard-working young individual is a great asset not only to parents but also to society.

The problems of family and family education, preparation of young people for family life are studied by scientists, teachers, psychologists, sociologists, philosophers and sociologists[1] .

Although the problem of social psychological mechanisms for adapting girls to family life has been largely explored by the scholars of pedagogy and psychology, however, modern life requires further study in this field. Therefore, we chose the topic of our research as "Social psychological mechanisms for adapting girls to family life."

In most cases marriage age is equal to the age of females who are students, as the student years are the main period of the formation of an individual, of all mankind, and the manifestation of various interests. This stage of development is associated with the achievement of relative economic independence and the willingness to form a family. In psychology, the willingness to marry is an essential condition for harmony among married people. For marriage, the girls need an adequate psychological training. In 20-30 years a person will evaluate himself more moderately. In fact, at this age, she starts her career. She has the ability to communicate with different people. The ideal age for marriage for girls seems to be 18-24 years old. However, it is easy for girls of this age to reconcile and adapt to their spouse's wishes. The age between 18 and 24 is considered as the most suitable for a girl to have a marriage. By this time her sexual maturity has come to an end, she is prepared for motherhood not only physically but also spiritually. All these years of training will contribute to the development of physical and mental forces and will have a positive impact on girls' aspirations. The best marriage age for men is between 22 and 25 years[2].

Literature review: The main condition for marriage and family stability is moral and psychological readiness of married couple. It contains many factors that influence each other. If a young man or woman is not ready for marriage, if they do not have the ideal of a modern family, why do they get married, what they expect from the family, the girls who want to start a family relationship should have a clear idea of what responsibilities are entrusted to them. Girls should work together with their future spouse to make conscious efforts to create a comfortable environment for family members and each family member.

The girls hope that once they get married, their lives will be better and more enjoyable. These hopes are the basis for a strong family. If trust in family love in girls is lost that is a real threat to marriage although many girls, if asked, are married without love but their intention is to find love in their new family[3].

Families where the wife is student are a unique way of sharing common traits with young families, but at the same time, they are different from others in combining more social roles and more responsibility. The peculiarity of female student life is the study of the individual characteristics of their spouses. In our study, the term "family of student girls" refers to a combination of both partners being full-time students of the university, which is the same in terms of the social status of spouses.

This is an association where the partners are over the age of 22 and their life period together does not exceed 2 years. Students' social and moral readiness of girls to family life means civic maturity (age, education, profession, level of moral awareness), economic independence and health. Love for family life is the main reason for family creation, independence, a sense of responsibility for the family, the birth and upbringing of children. Psychological preparation for family creation – means enhanced communication skills, similarity in the world and family, creating a healthy spiritual and psychological environment in the family, stability of character and emotions, and for every member of the family, the development of a sense of responsibility. Pedagogical readiness for family formation is also important in terms of pedagogical literacy, economic skills, and sexual education[4].

Submissions of graduation work, long-term favorite activities are the components of the spirituality of student marriage. The prospect of a happy, long-awaited marriage in this type of marriage is influenced by the couple, as both spouses experience social change. Thus, the similarity of promising goals determines the basic characteristics of student marriage. [5].

There is a need to address the reasons why a large number of family students do not interfere with family expansion. Students often face problems with so-called family life, financial hardship, and problems with childcare. Married girls and married students have different social backgrounds, and the student's family is a particular type of marriage, which has its own characteristics that distinguish them from everything else, such as the social status of society; love as the main reason for marriage; both partners are full-time students, and this takes up a lot of time learning, which creates difficulties with money and housing; therefore, there is often a negative psychological situation that can lead to conflict, which simply means that the newly formed family is at risk of divorce. In addition, we have learned that marriage readiness is a system with the psychological characteristics of the subject that ensures a successful marriage. It includes: physiological readiness for marriage (reproductive functional ability); general personal training (the necessary level of mental development is psychological maturity). A range of studies has been carried out by T.V. Andreeva, I.V. Grebennikova, V.A. Sysenko, A.N. Sizanov, A. Adler, and E. Fromm on exploring theories of girls' readiness for family life[6].

They allow us to identify various aspects of getting ready for marriage: they share valuable points on physical maturity, socio-spiritual training, moral-psychological, motivational, psychological and pedagogical training. A. Adler's theory of nurturing and developing different forms of behavior is generally linked to both sexual instincts and, in particular, sexual character. E. Fromm, in turn, differentiates the concepts of "love" and "state of love" and considers that the well-being of the marriage relationship depends on love [7].

He also argued that a family with a function of shaping the social nature of children would then develop a character in social life through adaptation to certain social structures. One of the main tasks of today is to prepare young men and women who are on the threshold of life in higher education. As life experience shows, most of our young people are getting married while they are studying at university or after graduation. Whether they are ready for marriage or not is a reflection of the way they live. It is true that the problems of preparing students for family life have been studied to some extent from the pedagogical and psychological point of view. However, when the life pace is fast, the flow of life is changing, and the struggle for the heart and mind, and healthy thinking of the person has intensified, it is important to prepare young people for family life and healthy family life. Strengthening of the material and technical base of maternity and child care institutions, strengthening of health, provision of care to disabled people, children and women with anemia, children from orphanages and boarding schools, socially vulnerable segments of the population; assistance in the provision of specialized equipment, protection of maternity and childhood, development of international cooperation in the work of upbringing a healthy generation, and carrying out advocacy and awareness raising activities of every citizen need to be transformed into a lifestyle [8].

Analysis and results: Many teachers and psychologists have been engaged in research on the problems of preparing young people for family life. In particular, Z.F.Mirtursunov, A.Munavvarov, G.Shoumarov, V.Karimova, O.Musurmonova, M.Inomova, N.Saginov, M.Holmatova, D.Holiqov, A.Muhsiyeva and others have done immense amount of study regarding this research topic.

Doctor of Pedagogical Sciences M. Mahmudova has tried to scientifically prove the pedagogical and practical aspects of preparing students for family life in her monograph called "People's Pedagogy and Family Education" also in her research papers, articles and theses[9].

She stated that the issue of preparing young people for family life had been neglected until the mid-1980s, and any conversation regarding preparing children for family and family life, especially sexual education was considered as inappropriate. Young people prepared themselves for family live relying on advice from friends and other people. The lack of advice and guidance for young people and the mass media that is spreading the globalization are having a negative impact on our national lifestyle, and the fact that our young people are exposed to foreign influences in this area, is somehow obvious.

In his research, the doctor of psychology G. Shoumarov described the peculiarities of Uzbek families and the psychological basis of family conflicts. Another scholar O. Musurmanova in her research work has stated that the upbringing of the family has been raised to national pride, and the Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan pays special attention to its development, peace and prosperity, protection of rights[10].

The main purpose of the policy "For Healthy Generation" pursued by our government is to create a healthy society, a healthy mother, a healthy child, to increase the activity, responsibility and role of all institutions in the society in this area and strengthening its material and spiritual base. Psychologist scientist V. Karimova has researched the features of the social and psychological status of Uzbek women and men in the family, the impact of the couple's relationship on the upbringing of children and their role in the family.

The philosopher M. Kholmatova studied the moral, physical, aesthetic, spiritual, spiritual and sexual aspects of preparing young people for family, as well as the use of national and universal values in our oriental traditions. Leading scientist Y.P. Azarov describes the pedagogical and psychological aspects of the development of adolescents. The recommendations of the scientist are the basis for preparing students for family life [11].

Doctor of Psychological Sciences E.Goziyev analyzed the psychological aspects of young men and women.

Conclusion: It is important to note that family is a source of life support since ancient times. Society cannot be imagined without a family. The stability of the family is related to the preparation of young men and women for family life. Having studied and analyzing the problems related to preparing students for family life, we have come to the following conclusions:

1. To use rationally the achievements of national pedagogy in preparing students for family life;

2. To create a healthy family environment;

3. To increase parental responsibility;

4. To pay more attention to the physical health and spiritual and moral qualities of students;

5. To use adequately such disciplines as "Family Ethics and Psychology", "Family Pedagogy", "Family Psychology", "Problems of Preparing Young People for Family Life";

6. Delivery of these courses by experienced, talented, highly qualified professors and teachers;

7. To rely on the achievements of modern pedagogic and information technology in teaching these subjects;

8. To increase the level of extra-curricular educational activities and using them to the complete extent possible in preparing students for family life;

9. To increase the responsibility of young people for marriage to undergo physical examination and to eliminate some of the shortcomings in this regard;

10. To strengthen partnerships with family, educational institutions and communities in preparing young people for family life.

Having studied the processes, sources related to preparing students for family life, we recommend the following:

1. There is a need for training manuals and methodological recommendations based on the requirements of the time to address the challenges of preparing students for family life;

2. Using the best practices in the region to study and analyze best international practices in preparing students for family life;

3. Creating and revitalizing hobby groups to prepare students for family life in universities and dormitories, to attract more students;

4. Rational use of materials published and displayed in media related to preparing young people for family life;

5. Organize regular meetings with students with lawyers, doctors, family practitioners and pedagogical psychologists;

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INTEGRATION OF NATIONAL AND FOREIGN EXPERIENCE IN MODERN MUSIC EDUCATION

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Annotation: This article highlights the integration of foreign and national experiences in the teaching of vocal science in modern music education. Music education in developed countries is analyzed.

Key words: Music, music education, vocal, art, orchestra, chorus, acapella, ensemble, aesthetics, aesthetic education.

Аннотация: В данной статье освещается интеграция зарубежного и отечественного опыта в преподавании вокальной науки в современном музыкальном образовании. Анализ музыкального образования в развитых странах.

Ключевые слова: музыка, музыкальное образование, вокал, искусство, оркестр, хор, акапелла, ансамбль, эстетика, эстетическое воспитание.

Introduction. The education of music in each country ideally and politically serves the social order of the people. The method of music education in the education of each nation is based on the didactic regularities of pedagogy and the musical culture, language and cultural traditions of this nation. At the same time, the structure, system and scientific and methodological achievements of music education have a positive impact on the cultural culture of other nations.

In many parts of the world, music education for the younger generation is of national importance and an important means of personal development.

There is no single state music program in the United States. Music education is taught as a subject of Aesthetics. Teachers arrange classes as they wish. It combines the content of music, visual arts and labor. There are religious and private secular schools in addition to public schools. Therefore, in each state, public schools, private and religious schools, the school hours are not the same, on average I-IV classes are taught 1-2 hours per week [1, 13].

In the I-IV classes of schools, music lessons are held daily for 20-30 minutes. Classes are taught by teachers who teach general subjects. During the lesson, students perform rhythmic movements under the music and perform various songs, including prayer songs. In high school, music classes are scheduled outside the classroom schedule.

From the 3rd grade, we are taught to play various orchestral instruments. After the students learn how to play musical instruments, a school orchestra team is formed. In addition, musical ensembles and choral groups will be created, taking into account the students' individual capacities. Teachers of general secondary education attend colleges and universities. [5], [2], [4].

Specialized music education begins at colleges. College admissions are four years, and students must continue their studies and attend two years to earn a master's degree, five years to earn a doctoral degree, and a total of seven years.

After college education, students can continue their studies at universities. In the US, conservatory was established in the 19th century and is now incorporated into universities. The main purpose is to improve the quality of education, to provide young people with the necessary knowledge in music, literature and other arts, as well as to broaden their outlook. [5].

The condition of music education in the country is at a different level due to the lack of a unified program and methodology in British schools, including the United States.

Nowadays English schools use more relational teaching methods developed by J. Kerven (1816-1880). In England, elementary school teachers are taught by secondary special education institutions - two- or three-year colleges.

There is one year of special pedagogical courses for musicians graduating from the National College of Music, the Royal College of Music and even the Royal Academy of Music. High school music teachers are trained by the university's music and pedagogical faculties. The duration of study at them is 4 years. Universities aim to prepare a high school music teacher for a high school teacher not only to lead the choir, but also to lead the orchestra, practice music and instrumental music, and teach children how to play musical instruments [1, 26].

In England, children in the primary grades range from 5 to 11 years. All subjects are taught by one teacher. Upon completion of primary school, children will be enrolled in secondary schools in the humanities or technical areas. The emphasis is on music education.In Bulgaria, music classes are held in accordance with the curriculum, from the first grade through the ninth grade, and in grades 10 and 12 as voluntary classes, two hours a week. The first class consists of 1 "conditional" hour for a music lesson, as the first class is a preparatory class where musicians sing and dance. In the second and fourth grades, music classes are offered two hours.From 6th grade, students are introduced to the main genres and Bulgarian music culture. Bulgarian folk music has the ability to meet the musical needs of today's youth due to their unique style, tone and other characteristics. In Bulgaria, the focus is mainly on the amateur community - folklore bands. In their work, samples of folk art are reflected in the style that is close to the national style. Singing and dancing folk ensembles are the means of spiritual and moral education and artistic and emotional impact of children and young people in the spirit of nationalism. In the Bulgarian system of music education, the method of "tableblack" (pillar), developed by Boris Trichkov in 1923, was widely used in the transition from unconscious singing to recording. The simple, popular, and interesting "tablecloth" method is very helpful in working with children, especially in secondary schools. This technique is mainly used in music literacy.

However, in practice - in singing and listening to music, this method can be used only at do do scale. In the elementary grades, music classes are taught by teachers who teach all subjects. After graduating from the gymnasium, they study at the Teachers' Institute. Duration of study at the Teachers' Institute is three years. In the 5th and 8th grades, a singing lesson is taught by a teacher in two subjects (for example, language and singing) at a special faculty of the Pedagogical Institute. In the 9th and 12th grades, the Conservatory graduates from the music and pedagogical departments. Their duration of study is 4 years [3, 36].

Music education in the Czech Republic is developing on the basis of modern music and pedagogical science and theory. An important factor in this process is revival of amateur music traditions and the creation of a new style of popular music that meets the musical needs of the modern person. Contemporary Czech pedagogical pedagogy aims at enhancing students' musical and creative activity, developing their musical thinking, imagination, memory, and emotional perception of music.

To increase the musical and creative activity of children in music education, four types of musical exercises have been introduced: singing (developing voice, music education, independent singing), playing on musical instruments (mastering a musical instrument and performing an ensemble), listening (developing children's musical skills). dance (development of gentle movement).

The development of children's music in the Czech Republic consists of five stages. Children ages 4-6 are taught to play music. In the elementary grades (6-9 years), music is complemented by certain rules. In grades 1-3, one hour a week is assigned to music education.

In high school, teenagers learn that they can find their own way instead of music. 7th-9th graders engage in music one hour a week; In addition, the choir singing and instrumental class sessions are optional for 2 hours per week. At the age of 16-19 they continue their music education in special schools - four-year gymnasiums [3, 48].

Music pedagogy in Russia has made great strides and has garnered the attention of the world music community. In particular, well-known composer, educator, music and public figure D.B. Kabalevsky made a significant contribution to the development of modern music.

In the educational system developed by D.B. Kabalevsky the criterion of the unit of internal relations is the main one. In his opinion, the content of the lesson should be the basis of the consistency of the lessons. In addition to the unit criteria, the program also has an important role in the generalization rule. It should be noted that the formula "from private to general" in children's education was replaced by the rule "from general to private".

Based on D.B. Kabalevsky's system there are three criteria: song, dance and march. In this work, simple genres are the first step in shaping the notions of music for children. The goal is to be able to hear, to distinguish, to recognize, to listen to and comprehend the works written in the genre of song, dance, and march.

In the next step, these concepts will be deepened, meaning that dance, marshmallow, and songwriting will be broadcast to children to develop their free-thinking skills.

By studying the experience of the leading countries in vocal education, by analyzing the forms and systems of music education, we can conclude on the pros and cons:

The pros

Keng widespread use of folk music as the basis of musical material;

Biq introducing popular methods for music education, rhythm, memory development, and music literacy;

Jiddiy To pay serious attention to the pedagogical upbringing of music teachers;

 Finding suitable ways for teachers to prepare their music;

wide use of technical means in education.

Conclusion. The system of music education in the Republic of Uzbekistan, including vocal art, is based on state educational standards, qualification requirements, curricula and science programs developed in accordance with the Law on Education and the National Program for Personnel Training. The training system is based on the principle of continuity and continuity of education and training.

The world music education system is in the process of research. Despite its various goals and objectives, it is also possible to point out the general aspects of musical education - its basis should be the creation of creative and mainly collective music.

Acquaintance with the newest methods of music education, exchange of experience, meetings, seminars, conferences, children's choir reviews, and other activities contribute to the rapid development of children's music education and training.

Currently, the European Association of Conservatory and Music Academies and the World Chorus Federation are established. Participation in the activities of these international organizations plays an important role in acquiring the advanced methodology necessary for the further development and perfection of the theory and practice of music pedagogy, theory and practice of music education in our country.

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INNOVATIVE METHODS AS A SIGNIFICANT FACTOR IN DEVELOPING STUDENTS' PRACTICAL FOREIGN LANGUAGE SKILLS

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Abstract: This research paper discusses innovative methods of foreign language teaching, such as analysis and interpretation of business games, for developing students' practicalforeign language skills in extracurricular activities in higher education institutions. There are reasonable arguments and arguments in favor of the fact that when considering topics in the educational process, the usage of the "business games"are considered as the best solution during problem-based situations, situations of difficult choice.

Key words: innovative methods, foreign language, business game, modeling, problem-based learning, discussion, positive stereotypes, professionalism

Аннотация: Мазкур илмий мақолада олий таълим муассасаларида аудиториядан ташқари машғулотларда талабаларнинг амалий чет тил кўникмаларини ривожлантиришга йўналтирилган инновацион методлар, хусусан иш ўйинлари таҳлили ва талқини атрофлича муҳокама қилинган. Таълим жараёнида мавзуларни ўрганишда низоли вазиятлар, мураккаб танловлар вазиятлари иш ўйини воситасида энг яхши тадқиқ қилиниши ҳақида асосли фикрлар ва далиллар келтирилган.

Калит сўзлар: инновацион методлар, чет тил, иш ўйини, моделлаштириш, муаммоли ўқитиш, мунозара, ижобий стереотиплар, касбий маҳорат

Аннотация: В данной исследовательской статье рассматриваются инновационные методы обучения студентов, такие как анализ и интерпретация деловых игр, для развития у студентов практических навыков владения

иностранным языком во внеаудиторных занятиях в высших учебных заведениях. Существуют обоснованные аргументы и аргументы в пользу того, что в учебном процессе использования деловых игр является лучшим выборам при решения проблемных ситуаций, ситуаций сложного выбора.

Ключевые слова: инновационные методы, иностранный язык, деловая игра, моделирование, проблемное обучение, дискуссия, позитивные стереотипы, профессиональное мастерство

Introduction:

Interactive methods, innovative pedagogical and information technologies, based on modern technologies, not only encourage students to seek out their own knowledge, learn, analyze and draw conclusions on the basis of their knowledge, but also enhance students` motivation for learning, provides interaction between teacher and student activities, allows students to think creatively, to remain indifferent throughout the course.Here are some of the innovative ways to develop students' practical foreign language skills in extracurricular activities at universities:

- verbal journal;
- methodological idea design bureau;
- microclass - playing etudes;
- school of logic;
- "kite";
- defending projects;
- conference;
- discussion;
- role play; -
- business game and many others.

Literature review:

Each of the above mentioned innovative methods has its role in the educational process. However, the reason for their separation was that they were all tested in one position in non-classroom activities in higher education institutions, which facilitated the development of practical foreign language skills based on students' organizational skills.As you know, the first attempt to practice a business game was done in 1932 by M. M. Birshtein. At present, the centers for the development of theory and practice of business games operate in Moscow, Kazan, Novosibirsk, Chelyabinsk, St. Petersburg.M.M. Birshtein, T.P. Timofeevsky, I.M. Syroejin, S.R. Gidrovich, R.F. Zhukova, A.A. Verbitsky, V.I. Rybalsky and other scientists made a valuable and uncomparable contribution to the development and progress of business games [1].

Thanks to them, business games related to mathematics and economics became widespread and popularized in the educational process. However, the usage of business games for the fields like humanities, especially for foreign language teaching methodology in higher education institutions, still remains as a new and less-learned teaching form. Researches and works on the development of business games has been done in recent years (L.G. Vishnyakova, S.A. Gabrusevich, G.A. Zorin, V.F. Kharkovskaya, I.G. Vishnyatskaya) [2].

By analyzing the definitions of the "business game," we can come to a conclusion that not all of them reflect the essence of the modern game in the educational process. Some authors (for example, S.A. Gabrusevich, G.A. Zorin, O.Yu. Krasilnikov) give a very broad description, while others (A.L. Lifshits, A.D. Sharapov, Dictionary on Simulation Modeling) and described very briefly. In our view, the game is not just a "simulation model". It may be more appropriate to call it as a "pedagogical branch". On the other hand, a business game is not a "teaching method", but it is not just "a practical exercise that ensures that students have a comprehensive use of their existing knowledge" or "training to choose the best options for pedagogical solutions".

Research methodology:

In our opinion, a clear and perfectly correct description was given by A.A. Verbitsky and G.I. Pokrovskaya [3].Based on these, we have developed a business game`s definition that can be used to train a foreign language teacher. Consequently, a business game is a form of problem-based learning that modeles the social context of the students' professional activities and provides personal development and the development of practical foreign language skills that will help to educate professionally. It is worth noting that the game is a very "extended" form of education. It includes a variety of other forms of game design, role-playing, situation analysis, and discussion.

However, as some authors have admitted, this cannot be a basis for comparing business games with the forms of education listed. The concepts of "business game" and "role-playing" are particularly similar. There is no debate that these games have a lot in common (role-playing and decision-making, the existence of rules of the game, the interaction of participants who play certain roles). However, in its development, "business game" was divided into independent types. This cannot be denied and this is evidenced by the presence of certain features that characterize business games as a distinct type:

1) self-modeling of students' professional activity, simulating the conditions of their professional activity, realizing the game;
2) simulation object modeling;
3) step-by-step development (realization in the «chain of solutions»);
4) multiple alternative solutions to the problem;
5) the existence of "catastrophes", the occurrence of contradictions in behavior;
6) complexity of business game systems.

Thus, the idea that the terms *"business game"* and *"role-playing"* are equal, is not true. *"Business game"* is an independent type of game with its own distinctive character.

Analysis and Results:

The business game that has emerged in the education system has its strong position. Effective organization of the game outside the classroom has many advantages in developing students' practical foreign language skills [4]. Here's a look at them:

1. The game is characterized by a professional orientation of students directly. In the course of the game, the acquisition of knowledge, acquiring the skills that are necessary for every specialist is done "as is the case with the subject and social aspects of professional work".

2. The content and device of pedagogical activity are modeled in the game; the game promotes the formation of the professional qualities of the specialist, and in the conditions close to the real conditions, the students are the “polygon”, where they acquire the professional skills.

3. A business game is an individual way of acquiring knowledge and at the same time helps to eliminate conflicts between the collective nature of future work.

4. The integration of theory and practice in the business game is ensured, the disconnect between the theory and practice in the academic disciplines is reduced, the student’s understanding of the theoretical foundations of the profession is improved, and the students recognize the need for theoretical training for practical activities.

5. The game becomes a means of stimulating the content of pedagogical work, which is a prerequisite for students to continue their quest for knowledge in extracurricular activities.

6. Adaptation to the conditions of pedagogical activity occurs during this game, at the same time, adaptation is creative because there are no psychological barriers to students and no fear of error. Professional agreement at business game:

- formation of a strong interest in the profession;
- positive stereotypes’ organization of having exemplary professional behavior;
- professional experience accumulation;
- formation of stable skills of harmonious professional communication with colleagues;
- adapting the student’s internal capabilities to the conditions of pedagogical activity;
- adaptation of psycho-physiological characteristics of a person to professional activity;
- the formation of new ideas;
- collection, systematization and organization of professional knowledge;
- promotes the formation of clear and complete ideas about pedagogical activity

7. A business game reveals a student's personal potential, everyone can diagnose his or her abilities individually and in collaboration with others, the student *"becomes the creator of not only the professional situation, but also his own identity".*

8. A business game promotes the formation of an individual style of professional activity.

Conclusion:

Thus, learning topics can be translated into the language of business game, or vice versa. However, controversial situations and complex and ambiguous situations can be best explored through this type of a game. Without any hesitation one can state that the "relative complexity" of the game is fully offset by the positive results. To summarize, the business games can be considered to be held in higher education institutions when students have sufficient experience in teaching and school practice in pedagogy, methodology, psychology, philosophy, and linguistics. However, it is necessary to take into account that the game must be introduced from the very first lessons in order to develop the students' theoretical thinking, to develop their independence, to increase their interest in their profession and to develop their own professional style.

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INCULCATION PROCESS OF SENSE AND CONTENT INTO MUSICAL MOVEMENTS

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Аннотация:Ушбу мақола санъат ва маданият билан боғлиқ махсус мавзулар мавжуд бўлган ўқув юртида актёрликни ўқитишга бағишланган. Аникроғи, мусиқий театр актёрлари учун. Мусиқий спектаклда актёрлар ўйинининг кўп жиҳатлари мусиқа билан олдиндан белгиланади. Мусиқа ҳиссиётларни ўйғотади, лекин актёр бу ҳис-туйғуларни саҳнада хатти-ҳаракатга айлантириши лозим.

Калит сўзлар: мусиқий театр актёри, қўшикчи, раққоса, ҳаракат, ҳиссиёт, мантиқ, суръат, таклиф, машқ, қобилият...

Аннотация:Это статья посвящена обучению актерскому мастерству в образовательном учреждении, где специальные предметы относятся к искусству и культуре. Точнее для актеров музыкального театра. Многие моменты игры актеров в музыкальном спектакле предопределены музыкой. Музыка создает эмоции, но актер должен уметь трансформировать эти чувства в сценических действиях. Умение слушать музыку и преобразовывать логику внушаемых ею эмоций в сценических действиях, а также подчинение музыкального поведения законам времени, является важной особенностью учебного процесса для студентов музыкально-театрального факультета.

Ключевые слова: актер музыкального театра, певец, танцор, действие, эмоция, логика, темп-ритм, внушение, упражнения, способность…

Annotation: The present article is devoted to learning an acting skills at the educational establishment where the special subjects belong to the art and culture. More precisely for musical theatre actors. Many moments of the play-actors in a

musical performance are predetermined by music.The music creates emotions, but the actor has to be able to transform those feelings into scenic actions.The ability of listening to the music and convert the logics of emotions inculcated in it into the scenic actions , as well as the subordination of musical behavior to the laws of time, is an important feature of the educational process for students of the musical theater department.

Key words*:* musical theatre actor, singer, dancer, action, emotion, logic, tempo-rhythm, inculcation, exercises, ability…

Introduction. Many moments of the play-actors in a musical performance are predetermined by music. “Musical theater actors, musicians, singers and dancers are lucky people, because their tempo-rhythm problems have been solved beforehand. The music creates emotions, but the actor has to be able to transform those feelings into scenic actions. The music reveals logics of the emotions due to which logics of the scenic actions are formed and while performing them , we will be back to the emotions the music gives - wrote K. S. Stanislavsky [pp.1,27].

The ability of listening to the music and convert the logics of emotions inculcated in it into the scenic actions , as well as the subordination of musical behavior to the laws of time, is an important feature of the educational process for students of the musical theater department.

Students of the musical theater acting department have the task of passing stage performance , evaluation and acceptance processes successfully during the time set by the composer. The law of musical theater is represented by the actor's actions subordinated to the way of music as well as finding new behaviors to each musical phrase.

Main part. Music with its measured time allows the student to perform certain numbers of actions and to place them in the same tempo - rhythm of the music. However, the passionate meaning and content of music makes the student to perform only limited numbers of actions. This requires the student to choose the most appropriate actions, using the most important details only. Hence, the choice of musical behavior, and especially subordination of it to the logical sense, is an essential issue of the student studying in a musical theater group.

It is well-known that the stage, especially the musical movement, is an emotional source that motivates the student to create. We offer a number of ways to motivate the student to create with high emotions.

Raise your hand up high, then put down. You have done a simple exercise. What you did is simple and straightforward. It does not require mental and physical effort . That is why you do this without too much difficulty. Simple physical activities that we got accustomed to do in our daily lives do not require us to exert our willpower.

Now we suggest you to repeat the same actions in a musical phrase, submitted to some sense and content . We encourage you to use your willpower as you conduct your actions, and direct your mental and physical aspirations to a specific goal and mindset in order to overcome the obstacles you face in the process of achieving your goals. So, once again, you lift your hands up and down, but this time you add meaning to your movements, for example, in the spirit of music, you raise your hand very carefully.

Pay attention. The movement is as light as before. However, your actions now have some meaning and content. It arises personal feelings in your soul that is unique only to you. In your imagination the situations in which a person may raise his hand very carefully will brisk up. Your bright feeling and your awakened imagination can intensify feelings of anxiety, caution, neglect, or curiosity in your memory. You will feel that the process of appearance of emotions that expressed in your actions depends on the music you select and the meaning it produces. Most importantly, there is no tension in the process of generating emotions. Because your focus is on performance, not on emotions. That is why you are free. Emotions begin to appear spontaneously as the meaning of "care" is added to your movement. Creative feelings cannot be stirred up forcedly. It can emerge as a result of logical actions subordinated to the sense and content. The clearer you set the task, the deeper is the content and the spirit of the music, the more diverse and well-favored your emotions become.

Scenic behavior full of sense and content is one of the most effective ways to practice. This exercise will set you free from dry imitations and protect you from scenic stress.

Here are some exercises to take into consideration.

First Exercise: Take something off the table or open and close the door, sit down and stand up, walk along the room, and so on.

Now add the musical hypotheses and conditions that make meaningful the actions you choose. For example, peace, confidence, nervousness, sorrow, trouble, artifice, and so on. Let the music you choose play a role in escalating the given situation.

When one of the emotions you need wakes up, complicate the second condition with the musical phrase. Repeat the exercise until any logical word arises as a result. To enrich the exercise, first intensify the situation for expressing your content. Acquire the appearance of acts from the conditions you have chosen. For example, dipping in your thought, put your belongings or clothes in the suitcase and choose the music that suits your situation. Repeat each logic until the musical behavior, words, and emotions come together and form a holistic meaning. The most important thing is the emotions not to be tense, but to be naturally born. Gesture is another factor that can give a natural view to the emotional expressions.

Gestures are an act that expresses one's desire. If the desire is strong, the gestures which are the means of expressing it will be also impressive. Or, on the contrary, the hint seems to be inexplicable, even when your desire is weak.

Recall, one of the heroes of Chekhov's stories is an old man who first hits the ground and then yells angrily.

The will of an actor does not always obey his wishes. But you can use expressive gestures to control your own desires and wills.

The gestures people perform in everyday life are usually divided into two categories.

The first is the general gestures common to all people. The other one is gestures that are unique to one person only (as well as there are gestures that are characterize a nation).

A student working on a musical act uses his or her imagination to visualize the gestures he or she needs to perform in one way or another based on their musical behavior. Gestures live in our minds and in each action they give strength, sense and expressiveness to our movements. If the actor directs the gestures he focuses on into his own will and given conditions, it will be possible to succeed in enhancing the expressive effect of stage behavior in a natural way of real feelings. Examples include the following: bringing heavy things (loads), dragging, crushing, hitting, breaking, disporting, closing , and so on.

Exercise without urging on your muscles during the implementation. So far do not give some meaning to these actions, let freedom be in your actions, use your whole body; First develop your exercises slowly, then accelerate these workouts actively.

Conclusion. Now, give some sense to these exercises accompanied with the music, and make sure that the meaning you give is natural and logical in the way you act. It is significant to keep in mind that the actions you are doing are repeated ones you got used to do in your daily routine. Try to enrich your action with the spiritual gesture you please. Find a vivid image of the meaning that your actions represent.

Make sure that the sense of the musical behavior is reflected in the spiritual gesture you perform. The goal of repeating music is to stimulate the emotions you need by your spiritual gestures. When a student's actions are based on real facts, they will be most effective.

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THE ROOTS OF NATIONAL MUSIC ART, THE BASIS OF DEVELOPING MORAL AND AESTHETIC CULTURE OF STUDENTS

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Annotatsiya: Istiqlol tufayli bugungi yoshlar milliy merosimiz bo'lmish doston, baxshi, maqom, lapar, katta qo'shiqlarni, buyuk ajdodlarimiz tomonidan yaratilgan milliy musiqa ohanglari va turli janrlarda kuylash va o'rganish, ularning hayoti va ijodi haqida ma'lumotga ega bo'lish, haqiqiy san'at bilan tanishish hamda milliy cholg'u asboblarini chalish bo'yicha badiiy mahoratlarini rivojlantirish imkoniyatlariga ega bo'lishdi. Ushbu maqola musiqani o'qitish va o'quvchilarning ma'naviy, axloqiy va tarbiyaviy xislatlarini rivojlantirishda musiqaning roli va uning mohiyatini ochib beradi.

Kalit so`zlar: Baxshi (dutor cholg'u asbobi bilan xalq dostonlarini kuylovchi), Viloyat (Xorazm, Buxoro, Turkiston), Doston (voqealar bayon etilib, musiqa (dutor jo'rligida) aytiladigan poema, ertak, tarix), Duo - Allohga yolvorib,o'zi va xalq uchun tilak qilish, Komil Xorazmiy – atoqli shoir, bastakor va mashhur sozanda, tanbur chizig'i, nota yozuvini ixtiro qilgan, Lapar (ikki ashulachi aytishuvi), Maqom (musiqa janri bo'lib, ko'p qismli), Madrasa (qadimiy oliy o'quv yurti), Sozanda (musiqachi, biror cholg'u asbobida ijro qiluvchi-cholg'uchi), Suvora (Xorazm maqomlarining aytim bo'limida keladigin ashulalar), Sinkret (qurama), Talqin (kuy, ashula), Xorazm tanbur chizig'i (Sharq nota yozuvi, Komil Xorazmiy XIX asrning ikkinchi yarmida yaratgan)

Аннотация: Благодаря независимости, сегодняшняя молодежь может изучать и петь национальное наследие нащдастана (бахшы, маком, лапар, большая песня), национальные музыкальные мелодии и различные жанры, созданные великими предками, изучая историю их жизни и творческий потенциал, шанс познакомиться с настоящим искусством и развить свои художественные навыки танцы на национальных музыкальных инструментах. Эта статья раскрывает суть преподавания музыки и роль в развитии духовного, этического и нравственного чувства учащихся.

Ключевые слова: бахши (певец народных дастанов с рубабом), регион, благословение, хорезмская линия танбур, лапар, маком, медресе, музыкант, сувора, синкрет

Abstract: Because of independence the youth of today are able to study and sing the national heritage of the nationdastan, bakhshi, maqom, lapar, big song), national music melodies and different genres created by great ancesstors, studying their life story and creative carrier, had the chance of being acquainted with the real art and develop their artistic skills of playing national musical instruments. This article enlightens the essence of teaching music and developing spiritual, ethical and moral sense of learners by it.

Key words: bakhshi(a singer of folk dastaans with rubab), region, blessing, Khorezm tanbur line, lapar, maqom, madrasah, musician, suvora, sincret

Introduction:

Music - as we know from history, the traditions of singing and playing music or the musical culture goes back to the ancient history. In other words, as it is written in our great book 'Avesto' and other archaeological monuments, the music of our people was originally syncretic, and the labor and religious songs were sung at the churches in chores, the people danced and sang around the sacred fire in ceremonies.

Literature review:

Famous music, literature and art, culture figures, lived and created in the East: Barbod Marwazi was a composer of marvelous miracles, that was, he created 12 maqoms(Davozdakh maqom). Abu Nasr Farabi, the second most popular scholar in the world, discovered the first, second and the third bands of maqoms, and wrote the book 'Risolai Mughaniyun'(A Brochure of Musicians). Mahmud az-Zamakhshari, the author of more than ten books and a great philosopher who wrote a book about Maqam "Maqamot oz-Zamakhshari". His majesty Abdurahman Jomiy created the unique maqom of a "Ajam"(‘Novice’) with its two divisions and wrote a book "Risolai Davvor" (Music Manual) and prepared many excellent followers in that field. Alisher Navoi (Famous statesman, poet and writer) called Zhomiy as his master and preceptor. Alisher Navoi was a great thinker who created the famous maqom "Navo" because of his enormous love of music and chose the nickname "Navoiy". Princess Omonniso Nafisiy created a collection of poems "Devoni Nafisi" and maqom music entitled "Ishratingiz"(Wakening Joy). Komil Khorezmi is the first thinker in the Oriental world who founded the musical notes and created the “Khorezm tanbur line”, who put Khorezm maqom art into notes and ensured the succession of our national wealth from generation to generation. “The pleasure of the spirit comes from understanding and knowing something. What is most enjoyable and, is the fact that it is easily perceived by the soul and makes you think and think deeply, ”said Jomi. “The song,” says Farobi, “is as true to the law as it is to the heart of the youth. encourages them to win good deeds through their struggle, strengthens their thinking, strengthens their hearts, and strengthens their courage. "Komil Khorezmi is our great ancestor who discovered the Khorezm tanbur line and stamped our status on eternal history. While listening to songs and performing songs, they are deeply influenced by the imagination of the students, showing their emotional state, such as joy, enthusiasm, enthusiasm, and joy. It is a great spiritual food for them to grow up to be patriotic, selfless people by instilling in them national values, traditions, morals and manners, and informing them about the musical heritage of our ancestors. Therefore Kaykovus in “ Kobusnoma” wrote that “ one who has an excellent moral and ethics behavior reaches own goals will be happy, well upbringing is the base of great deeds.”[8]

Research Methodology:

Because of our independence, education and music in the schools of music and art have been one of the most pressing issues, since the government issued decrees and resolutions to reform the national ethical and aesthetic standpoint. As a result of the revision of the curriculum and curriculum of our schools of music and art, our children will be able to learn about the unique masterpieces of national art: maqams, bakhshi, khalfa, poems, great songs and poems. solo and ensemble, they had the pleasure of learning and singing. In this research, the attendance of our youth in " International Youth Festival ", in particular Abdukarimova Surayyo by her lapar songs, Fakhriddinov Boburjon as Bakhshi, Vapayeva Sayyora in khalfa direction of music in France, International Festival "Echoes of Ages- Khiva" (Rustamov Jahongir in maqom direction), International festiva " Mughom-Boku" (Iroda Sapayeva- maqom), International contest of young singers in Russia- Nijniy-Novgorod city Metelitsa (Rahimov Azizbek- bakhshi) and other 17 young schoolchildren promoted Uzbek maqom art to the world by their skillful performances, more than 70 students were awarded with the title Honor of the Republic of Uzbekistan by participating in National Music and Song contests. We are sure that it influenced on their national ethic and aesthetic upbringing, inspiring with motivation and artistic creativity.

Illustration #5 Iroda Sapayeva in " International Mughom-Boku Festival"

Illustration #1 The President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh. Mirziyoev has been at Boarding –school specialized in Music on December 27, 2016 and met with young maqom singers.

lustration #6 Boburjon, Sayyora, Surayyo in France "International Youth Festival"

Analysis and results:

Below are some of the lessons learned in the experimental classes

By this article we are sharing some sample lesson plans conducted in the experimental classes:

It is well known that Anash Khalfa, Anabibi Sabirova (pseudonym of Ojiza) from Khorezm, Khalfa, Nazira Khalfa, Shukur Khalfa and many others are famous in

Uzbekistan. The teacher of the khalfa specialty should be able to play the harp, know how to play khalfa, know the content of the khalfa or poem, and use all the techniques.

An hour (khalfa ensemble) lesson plan of a class-period by a teacher of a specialty:

Lesson Topic: Khorezm Khalifaty

The purpose of the lesson: to give students an idea of the forms and contents of the Khorezmian Khalifa and its associated series, to instill in them an interest in the Khorezmian Khalifa and to cultivate respect for the national artists and national heritage.

Equipment: pace of Khorezm khalfa, alterations and dynamic symbols, tape recorders, motors and other modern technical means.

The lesson plan:

1) Introduction 10 minutes

2) The main part 25 minutes

3) Closing section 10 minutes

Course:

Greeting, visiting, asking and evaluating the past lesson.

Teacher - Today you will be given an idea of Khorezm's semifinalism:

Khorezm folk songs have been passed down from generation to generation as folk folklore. Folklore songs are reflected in the playfulness, ardent, charm of the bands, and the appeal of the sounds of the accompanying musical instruments, the composition of the song, the development of national melodies, and the vivid portrayal of the ethnic life and national values of the people. Half-life also includes folklore songs that have evolved over the centuries, and have been enthusiastic and enthusiastic, giving people spirituality over the centuries, encouraging harmony, friendship and productive work. Shukurjon Khalifa (1851-1950), Gulkhan Khalfa (1874-1935), Bibijon khalfa (1875-1920), Khaitjon khalfa (1875-1955), Aisha pottery (188o-1949), Durhanim khalfa (1881-1936), Anash maram khalfa (1882-1917), Sapo Muhannini (1882-) 1938), Onak khalfa (1885- 1952), Madrahim Sherozi (1890-1973), Anabibi Khalfa (Ojiza-1899-1952), Sharifa Nugay Khalfa (1892-1960), Sharifa Khalfa Saidniyazova (1903) -1972) are known for their brilliant creative activity. Khalifa is an Arabic word meaning "Teacher." The aunts were in two ways:

1. It is a month of reading books and spreading enlightenment among the people.
2. They are musicians and singers, and they serve women in rituals.

The aunts were men and women musicians. They took poems from the poems and composed their own songs. The most famous of the aforementioned aunts is Anabibi Khalifa (alias Ojiza), who has a strong memory of her, with her skilful performance and creativity. At the age of 4, he was diagnosed with smallpox. Since the age of 13, Ghazal has learned to knit, sing, play, and memorize folk songs. I will introduce some of his programs. "Back Girl," "Happy Marriage," "Hurshidi is World", "Master of Joy", "Shame"

He sang with such poems "Love Alban", "Lovely Mahmud", "Lovely Stranger and Shoxsanam". Throughout the lesson, his songs glorify the motherland, honor the parents, glorify national values, and devote ideas.

The teacher begins to analyze the song "Voice of Your Voice" from the poem "Lovely Strange and Shoxsanam": this poem is of special importance with its charm, beautiful singing and appealing to the whole nation. That is why singers, bakhshi and aunts sing with pleasure in beautiful melodies. In particular, the national artist of Uzbekistan Kamuna Ismailova, Child Bakhshi Abdullaev, and Komiljon Otaniyazov performed with great skill - they begin to understand the song's content. The stranger, who has been wandering on this bird for 7 years, comes home after hearing of his beloved Shoxsanam wedding. Then, when Garb sang the song, "I was in a shower," her mother heard her voice and said, "You are my son or my son's friend," and the song says, "You sound like a baby" - the teacher starts to sing.

My dear guest,

Your voice is like you.

Without hurrying to report,

Your son sounds like you

How about you complaining ...

The student sings the tune repeatedly and then begins to tune the students' voices and begin to sing and sing with the students .The teacher reminds and explains the importance of pausing and dynamic notes during the lesson.

When the teacher completed the main part of the lesson, she sang the song “Voice of Your Voice” performed by Ojiza Khalfa by technical means.

Conclusion:

Current research by scientists shows that a person who sings at all is not cancerous. The playfulness and vibrancy of the national melodies are accompanied by the clear sound of the instruments in harmony with the song, the further development of national feelings, the composition of songs, the development of melodies, the expressions of folk songs, the expressions of ethnic life and national values. .The beautiful national experiences, reflected in our national songs, the feelings and memories of certain social events and events in the minds of our people.

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PSYCHOLOGICAL AND PEDAGOGICAL ASPECT OF THE EMERGENCE OF INTELLECTUAL MODELS OF AUTHOR'S TESTS

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Аннотация: В статье рассматриваются особенности и различия социального интеллекта в различных группах детей, обучающихся в общеобразовательных школах. Особое внимание уделяется гендерным различиям в реализации социально-психологических способностей, входящих в структуру социального интеллекта.

Ключевые слова: социальный интеллект; эмпатия; потенциалы; невербальное поведение; вербальное общение; адаптация.

Annotatsiya: maqolada umumta'lim maktablarida tahsil olayotgan bolalarning turli guruhlarida ijtimoiy aqlning xususiyatlari va farqlari ko'rib chiqiladi. Ijtimoiy razvedka tarkibiga kiradigan ijtimoiy-psixologik qobiliyatlarni amalga oshirishda gender farqlariga alohida e'tibor qaratiladi.

Kalitso'zlar: ijtimoiy razvedka; empati; salohiyati; noverbal xatti-harakatlar; verbal muloqot; moslashish.

Abstract: The article discusses the features and differences of social intelligence in different groups of children enrolled in secondary schools. Special attention is paid to gender differences in the implementation of socio-psychological abilities that are part of the structure of social intelligence.

Key words: social intelligence; empathy; potentials; nonverbal behavior; verbal communication; adaptation.

Introduction:

Mental intelligence (Lite. "Intellectus" - mind, reason, thinking ability) - the ability to consciously operate with existing knowledge, use their knowledge to solve problems related to the subject area and signs. Everyday, plus mental intelligence, this can be referred to as "intelligence".

Emotional intelligence - the ability to effectively understand the emotional sphere of human life:[1]

- understand the emotions and emotional background of a relationship;
- use your emotions to solve problems related to relationships and motivation.

In the 80's of the XIX century, the English scientist garden put forward the idea of creating intelligent tests in order to be able to select people with high intelligence. Garden is a proponent of "eugenics" - the improvement of the human breed through artificial selection. Intelligence for Gardena is a hereditary quality.[2] In 1884, he founded an anthropometric laboratory to test intellectual abilities and to measure character., to test the ability of the individual. "something definite and lasting", as a known constancy, using a sphygmograph, a Mosso device for determining blood pressure. An accurate measurement of character is provided by "statistics of the behavior of each person in small daily Affairs". These studies in this direction, although incomplete, stimulated the development of tools for measuring non-cognitive properties of the individual.

Literature review:

The first theory of "intelligence organization", based on statistical analysis of test scores, was the theory of Charles Edward Spearman, whose research was largely stimulated by his disagreement with existing data that tests designed to measure different aspects of intelligence do not correlate with each other.

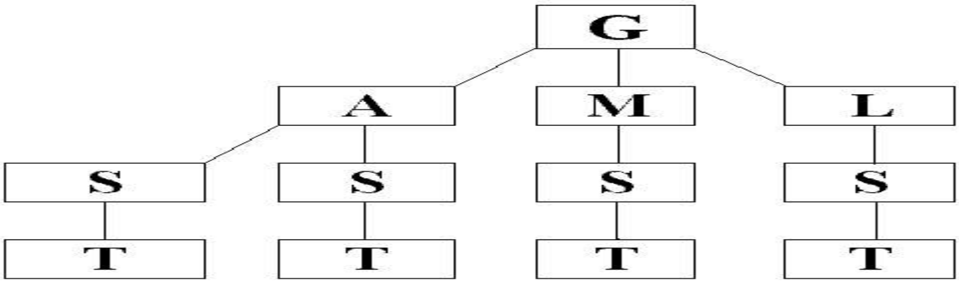
other, and, therefore, there is no basis for calculating the total, total indicator.

As a result of his research, Charles Spearman suggested that the success of any intellectual activity is determined by:[3]

–a common factor, a common ability;

–a factor specific to an existing activity.

Rice.1.1: C. Spearman's model of intelligence.



The success of tests performed by subjects depends on the level of development of their General ability (the General "G" factor) and the corresponding special ability (the"S" factor). The" G "Factor was defined by C. Spearman as the total "mental energy", but he did not propose a procedure for measuring it. The "G" factor affects the success of any activity. According to CH. Spearman, the role of the "G" factor is maximal when solving complex mathematical problems and problems on conceptual thinking and minimal when performing sensorimotor actions.[4]

Most often in the studies Of L. Thurstone were reproducedseven factors:[5]

1. "V". Verbal comprehension-tested by tasks on text comprehension, verbal analogies, conceptual thinking, proverb interpretation, etc.

2. "W". Speech fluency-measured by tests for finding rhymes, naming words that belong to a certain category.

3. "N". Numerical factor-tested by tasks for the speed and accuracy of arithmetic calculations.

4. "S". Spatial factor-divided into two sub-factors. The first determines the success and speed of perception of spatial relations (recognition of flat geometric shapes), and the second-is associated with the mental manipulation of visual representations in three-dimensional space.

5. «M». Associative memory-measured by tests for mechanical memorization of verbal associative pairs.

6.«P».Speed of perception-is determined by fast and accurate perception of details, similarities and differences in images. Separate verbal and figurative subfactors.

7. "I". Inductive factor-tested by tasks for finding the rule and completing the sequence (according to the type of test by D. Raven).[6]

However, as further studies have shown, L. Thurstone's factors were dependent, i.e. correlated with each other, which confirms the assumption of C. Spearman about the existence of a single "G" factor.

J.Guildford as a result of systematizing his research, proposed a model of the " structure of intelligence".

The model is three-dimensional, according to the scheme: content (task) -

mental process; the operation is the result.

The content of the task is the features of the material or information (images, symbols, numbers and letters), semantics (words, behavior).

They can be: cognition, memory, divergent and convergent thinking, evaluation.

The results are the form in which the subject gives the answer: element, classes, relations, systems, types of transformations and conclusions.

The factors in this model are independent and each of them is formed by a combination of categories of three dimensions of intelligence, the names of the factors are conditional.

Analysis:

These factors characterize the productivity of the subject's performance of this test:

- the first factor is the decision time factor;
- the second is the correctness of solving simple problems;
- the third factor is the correctness of solving complex problems.

Jean Piaget's theory of the development of intelligence is the most developed and influential of all known theories of intellectual development.

Which consistently combines ideas about the inner nature of intelligence and its external manifestations.

This theory is primarily a dynamic concept of the development of intelligence, considering the process of its formation in the course of individual development of the child. This approach is called "genetic».[7]

Piaget's concept provides answers to the most pressing questions of human cognitive development:[8]

– is the subject able to distinguish the inner, subjective world from thewhat are the limits of this distinction?;

– what is the substratum of the subject's ideas (thoughts): are they the product of the external world acting on the mind, or are they the product of the subject's own mental activity?;

– what is the relationship between the subject's thought and the phenomena of the external world?;

– what is the essence of the laws that this interaction obeys, in other words, what is the origin and development of the basic scientific concepts that the thinking person uses?.

According to Piaget, the process of intelligence development consists of three large periods, during which the origin and formation of three main structures (types of intelligence) occurs.

The first of them is "sensorimotor intelligence", which lasts from birth to 2 years.

Discussion:

The course of intellectual development during the first two years of life goes from unconditional reflexes to conditional ones, their training and development of skills, the establishment of coordinated relationships between them, which gives the child the opportunity to experiment, to perform actions according to the type of trial and error, and the opportunity to anticipate development in a new situation, coupled with the existing intellectual potential, creates the basis for symbolic or conceptual intelligence.

According to the theory of multiple intelligence, a person does not have a single intelligence, "General intelligence", but a number of relatively independent abilities.

Among the latter, according to the author, the criteria of intelligence meet:[9]

–"body-kinesthetic»;

–«logical-mathematical»;

–«linguistic»;

–«musical»;

–«spatial»;

–"inside personal»;

–interpersonal intelligence.

Howard Gardner describes the types of thinking that are mandatory for a new age person. People who have not learned to think in a new way will be forced to surrender to forces that they are not able to comprehend. This means that they will not be able to succeed in their professional, social, and personal lives. A person who has mastered these types of thinking will be fully prepared to face the future - even those that he can not foresee.[10]

Conclusion:

This is based not only on perception, memory and attention, but above all,on creative, productive thinking of students.

Many teachers, because of their traditional training system, tend to think analytically. Only a few implement creative procedures using lateral techniques. At the same time, almost all people, one way or another, use intuition and reflection in their practical activities.

Creative thinking is constrained by the actors themselves:[11]

– people set their own thought barriers (try to do everythingwith the support of the mind);

– many people sincerely believe that there is always only one correct solution (hence they gravitate to such thought operations as analysis, synthesis, generalization, comparison, and specification);

– the common people always expect (from scientists, managers, and authorities)specific "instructions", "recipes", and answers;

– if the analytical activity does not give any chance to offer the only correct solution and the person offers a number of alternatives, then they are looked at with a warning.

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TYPES AND STRUCTURES OF EDUCATIONAL AND METHODOLOGICAL MATERIALS WITH COMPUTER SUPPORT

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Abstract: The article describes the types and structures of innovative teaching materials with computer support, a class of practical training tools, as well as the functions and significance of virtual laboratories.

Keywords: Innovation, information, virtual laboratory, educational and methodical material, learning tools, multimedia.

Аннотация. В статье описывается виды и структуры инновационных учебно-методических материалов с компьютерной поддержкой, класс средств практической подготовки, а также функции и значение виртуальных лабораторий.

Ключевые слова: Инновация, информация, виртуальная лаборатория, учебно-методический материал, средства обучения, мультимедиа.

Annotatsiya. Maqolada kompyuter bilan ta'minlangan innovatsion o'quv materiallarining turlari va tuzilishi, amaliy mashg'ulot vositalari sinfi, shuningdek virtual laboratoriyalarning vazifalari va ahamiyati bayon qilingan.

Kalitso'zlar: innovatsiya, ma'lumot, virtual laboratoriya, o'quv materiallari, o'quv qo'llanmalari, multimedia.

Introduction:

The creation of a virtual laboratory of innovative computer didactics required consideration of both existing teaching materials and justification of new models of innovative didactic objects. Recently, due to the rapid development of information technologies, a large number of innovative teaching materials have been developed.

Literature review:

A. I. Bashmakovklassificeret computer training materials by the nature of a discipline decide teaching tasks, the breadth of coverage of the educational material on the use of telecommunication technologies, forms of representation, the nature of the model of the studied object or process, by referring to the user interface to implement smart features. Let's focus on the division of computer-based training materials by pedagogical tasks, according to which they are classified into means of theoretical, technological, and practical training, as well as auxiliary and complex means. The first class includes:[1]

1. A computer textbook is a computer-based learning tool for basic training for a specific course.
2. The computer training system is used for basic training in one or more sections.
3. A computer knowledge control system is used to determine the level of knowledge of a student in a given discipline, course, section, topic, or fragment of a subject area and to evaluate it in accordance with the established qualification requirements.

To the class of methods of practical training are:[2]

1. The computer task book is used to develop skills for solving typical practical problems in a given subject area, as well as to develop related abilities.
2. A computer simulator is used to develop the skills and abilities of a particular activity, as well as the development of related abilities.

The third class of AIDS includes computer-based teaching materials that contribute to the solution of certain tasks, but are insufficient to achieve the corresponding goals.These include:[3]

- computer lab workshop-used to support automated laboratory work in which the objects, processes, and means of activity being studied are examined using experiments with their models;
- computer reference book - a computer learning tool that contains a reference information base for a particular discipline, course, topic, or a fragment of the subject area and provides opportunities for its use in the educational process;

- multimedia training session - a computer-based training tool, the main content of which is a multimedia recording of a real training session.

The class of complex tools includes:[4]

- computer-based training course-used for training in a specific course that integrates functions or tools for solving the main tasks of theoretical, technological and practical training;

- a computer recovery course is used to restore knowledge and skills within a specific course that integrates features or tools that support different stages of the professional development process.

The authors come to the conclusion that the main ways of presentation of information in computer training programs are text-based and graphical. In this case, a certain information load is borne by color, since the color scheme is used when selecting both text and graphic information. In these software pedagogical products, the ways of functioning of educational information can be attributed to a wide variety: from a simple static image to animation.[5]

Complex computer training materials are a single set of training programs that are focused on the development of a large section. The program part is added to their structure, which allows you to navigate through the entire training section.

Analysis:

The pedagogical potential of these computer-based educational materials is supplemented by more active independent work of students, automated admission to laboratory work, and the possibility of using distance learning. The forms of presentation of educational • information do not change, and the way of functioning of the software-pedagogical product turns from an Autonomous one into a system one. It is characterized by both a meaningful connection of individual portions of information, and a methodical one, in which the same content is interpreted in different forms (text, graph, educational experiment).[6] Testing systems with interactive control tools are methodically interrelated with the first two types of software and pedagogical products, because they cover the tools that allow to diagnose the results of their application. In testing systems, knowledge control capabilities have been significantly expanded.

Multimedia lecture demonstrations implement illustrative functions and are designed to accompany lectures. In them, illustrations can be displayed in both normal static and dynamic and cinematic modes. It is also possible to integrate sound accompaniment to these software and educational products. Electronic textbooks are clear and consistent. the ontological structure. At the same time, the software component is responsible for the ability to navigate inside the textbook. As a rule, electronic textbooks use a complex structure of cross-references.[7] In this case, the illustrative material is presented in static form. Training functions in multimedia textbooks are significantly expanded, since a set of multimedia technologies is added to all structural elements of an electronic textbook.

At the same time, it is possible to store large amounts of information, change and process it, remotely access other information sources, and organize interactive communication with the student. As a result, all of the above contributes to the enrichment of their pedagogical functions.[8]

Discussion:

Virtual laboratories are multifunctional computer training systems that include a set of virtual experiments with reference, calculation, testing, and training components. With the help of virtual laboratories, students have the opportunity to study modern experimental facilities. They can also be used to organize various workshops and use mathematical methods for processing the results of the experiment.Presentation systems usually consist of structured slides that reflect the main content and stages of the work.[9] Their main purpose is to briefly present the results of educational and research work. They can work in automatic and interactive modes. Computer training systems are multi-component software tools that integrate many of the above-mentioned computer training materials into a single system and form a single semantic structure. Complexes can include multimedia textbooks, virtual laboratories, training and testing systems and thus help to bridge the gap between theoretical knowledge and its practical application. They are a universal means of learning and allow you to organize the learning process while taking into account the psychological characteristics of students and their degree of learning. All forms of presentation of information (text, graphics, color, sound), as well as various modes of its functioning are used in computer educational and methodical complexes.So, the analysis of approaches to typology of computer educational materials showed the lack of unity in solving this problem.[10]

At the same time, we consider the most optimal choice as the basis for the classification of these didactic objects of pedagogical tasks, the solution of which is aimed at a particular object.

Conclusion:

This approach is used for structuring the virtual laboratory of innovative computer didactics. The second important conclusion for solving the problems of our research is that all computer training materials are based on the use of four forms of information representation: text, graphic, sound and color. At the same time, the modes of information functioning can also be different - from statistical in the slide show of presentation systems to multimedia using dynamic video files and sound. This conclusion is important for designing interactive versions of didactic objects in the virtual laboratory of innovative computer didactics.

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FEATURES OF ECONOMIC-SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT OF LOWER AMU DARYA REGION

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Annotatsiya: Maqolada Quyi Amudaryo regionida joylashgan Qoraqalpog'iston Respublikasi va Xorazm viloyatining tabiiy, iqtisodiy va ijtimoiy salohiyati o'zaro qiyoslab tahlil qilinadi.

Kalit so'zlar: iqtisodiy salohiyat, tabiiy resurs, ekologik vaziyat, ishchi kuchi, infratuzilma, eksport, yer va suv resurslari, aholi.

Аннотация: В статье сделан сравнительный анализ природный, экономический и социальный потенциал Республики Каракалпакстан и Хорезмского вилоята расположенные в Нижнеамударьинском регионе.

Ключевые слова: экономический потенциал, природный ресурс, экологическая ситуация, рабочая сила, инфраструктура, экспорт, земельные и водные ресурсы, население.

Annotation: The natural, economic and social potential of the Republic of Karakalpakstan and the Khorezm region located in the Lower Amu Darya are analysed by comparison in this article.

Key words: economic potential, natural resource, ecological situation, labor force, infrastructure, export, land and water resources, population.

Introduction. Nowadays, when the pace of economic reforms is accelerated, much attention is paid to the comprehensive development of the regions of the country, the extensive use of its natural resources and economic potential. Particularly, significant changes have been made in the Aral Sea region over the past three years.

The economic development of any country is inseparably linked with the socio-economic development of its various regions. Therefore, comparative study and analysis of this issue within the regions is the main focus of the regional economy and politics.

The study of the development features of the regions of the country is an important basis for solving various economic problems and investment issues. At the same time, the analysis of the economic potential and development peculiarities of a particular region is of great interest to entrepreneurs or businesses, including foreign investors. As the political, social and demographic aspects of the region play a significant role in their activity.

Literature review: Economic potential of the Republic of Uzbekistan (mineral raw materials, land, water, and labor resources) plays an important role in strengthening and developing the national economy. These factors are particularly important in today`s broadened market conditions. Frst and foremost, natural resources are regarded as an important source in making the country`s currency fund and materializing its export-import links. It is noteworthy that the amount and types of natural resources are considered as an essential factor in the establishment of clusters in this place, the formation of industrial units and areas, the tourism complex, and the free economic zones. The Republic of Uzbekistan possesses the potential of natural and human resources, which can support its economic development. Availability of agro-climatic resources, industrially valuable mineral resources of the country promoted development of agriculture and industrial fields. However, it should be taken into account that not all regions of the country are provided with the convenient natural conditions, minerals and labor resources on the same level.

Research methodology: The Lower Amu Darya region, including the Khorezm region, has its own position in the development of our national economy. Consequently, the region is characterized by demographic and high labor resource capacity, as well as extremely limited land and water, mineral resources, and the complexity of the region`s environmental situation which is peculiar to the whole district.

Analysis and results: Although the Republic of Karakalpakstan and the Khorezm region constitute the Lower Amu Darya Economic District, they have different levels of natural resources, economic and social potential. Economist scientist B. K. Kazbekov conducted a questionnaire survey of the region`s population, employees, entrepreneurs and business people and evaluated the opportunities of these two regions.

Table 1.

Results of expert assessment of natural and economic potential of the Lower Amu Darya region (by Kazbekov B.K.)

Regional potential	**The Republic of Karakalpakstan**	**Khorezm region**
Fuel and energy	High	Low
Mineral raw materials	High	Low
Land	High	Low
Water	Medium	Medium
Manufacturing	Low	Medium
Infrastructure	Medium	Low
Export	High	Medium
Entrepreneurship	Medium	High
Demographic	Medium	High
Ecological	Low	Low

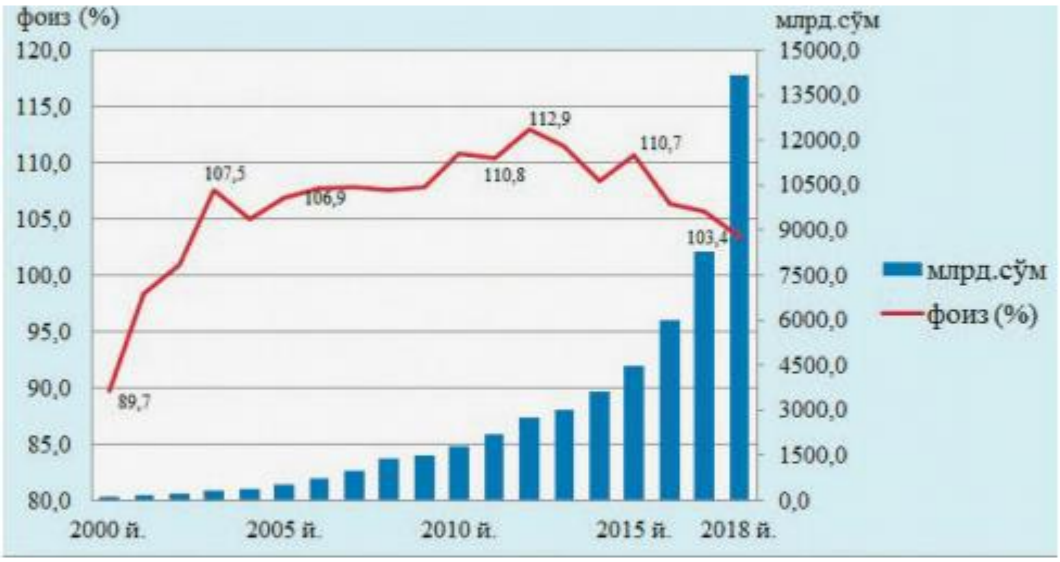
The Lower Amu Darya region, mainly Karakalpakstan, is well-equipped with mining and building raw materials and has great potential for the development of the fuel and energy complex. However, in the Khorezm region, where there are practically no minerals, there is a sufficient amount of human potential and agro-climatic resources for the development of the agro-industrial complex and processing industry (Table 1).

The drying up of the Aral Sea, the fourth largest lake at that time, is one of the largest environmental disasters in the world and has had a significant impact on the socio-economic development of the Lower Amu Darya region. Over the past 50 years, the Amu Darya and Syr Darya water flow to the Aral Sea has decreased five times, and the volume of the sea has decreased by 14 times. The salinity of the sea water has increased by 25 times and far exceeds the salinity of sea water around the world. Today, there is a sandy and salt desert of 5.5 million hectares on the site of the former sea, with winds spreading over 75 million tons of sand and salt thousands of miles a year.

However, it should be noted that the Government of Uzbekistan has undertaken a number of tasks set out in the framework of the State Program for the Development of the Aral Sea Region for 2017-2021. During 2019, more than 600,000 hectares of dried bottom of the Aral Sea were planted with saxaul seed. Further expansion of such areas is planned. These activities are the most effective way to stop sand and salt movement.

Figure 1.

Growth dynamics of product rate manufactured in the Republic of Karakalpakstan (in bln. UZS)*



*** Journal of "Irrigation and Melioration" №2 (16). 2019**

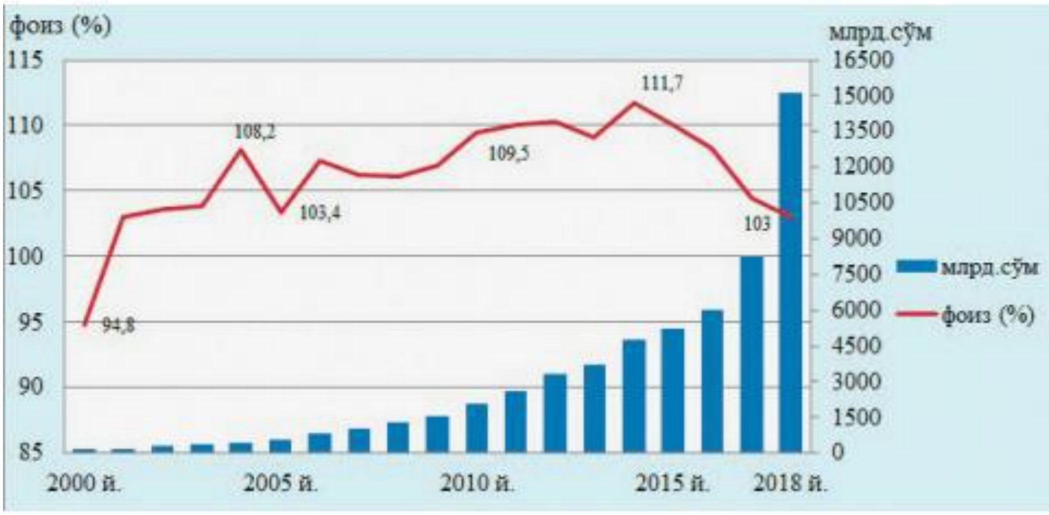
One of the main problems of the region is related with water, the total irrigated area of the Khorezm region and the Republic of Karakalpakstan is 774,000 hectares, with a permanent population of more than 3.5 million, whereas the share of rural and district population is equal to 63%. The Republic of Karakalpakstan and the Khorezm region are one of the agro-industrial zones in the north-west of the country and have a diversified economic structure. In this regard, development of the agro-processing industry is of paramount importance in this area. The production of gross regional product (GRP) in the Republic of Karakalpakstan was on average 109.3% in 2000-2018, and annual production rates are steadily increasing (Figure 1).

The main reason for the dynamic progress of the sectors of the economy is the inflow of foreign investments into the region. As a result, industrial production, services field and agriculture are growing rapidly.

Indicators of socio-economic development of the Khorezm region have steady growing tendency, and in recent years the key macroeconomic indicators, reflecting the economic potential of the region, have been increasing year by year.

Figure 2.

Growth dynamics of product rate manufactured in Khorezm region (in bln. UZS)*



*** Journal of "Irrigation and Melioration" №2 (16). 2019**

In 2000-2018, the growth rate of gross regional product (GRP) in the region was on average 108.2% (Figure 2). In 2018, GRP production increased by 103.0% compared to the previous year, and the GRP volume reached 15,154.2 billion soums.

Compared to Karakalpakstan, Khorezm region has the lower bonit score of the soils. In Khorezm region, the average score is 55 points, while in Karakalpakstan the index is 41.3.

As a result of socio-economic development of the districts, industrial potential, growth of the services sector and the ongoing rapid reforms, the Lower Amu Darya region can be said to have entered a new phase of development. The number of industrial sectors is growing, light and food industry is developing, at the same time automobile industry is constructing and expanding in Khorezm region, fuel-energy and chemical industry are progressing rapidly in Karakalpakstan.

Conclusion: Development of services and tourism in the Lower Amu Darya region is a promising area where government programs are being developed and implemented.

It is worth noting a number of factors that are essential for the socio-economic development of the Khorezm region. An analysis of the socio-economic growth of the region reveals the most significant aspects of the region. Thus, given the fact that agriculture is the leading sector in the regional economy, low industrial development, high demographic potential and the complexity of the environmental situation, it is advisable to use wisely the features of its economic geographical location.

The region is located in the far northwest of Uzbekistan, away from the capital and the developed economic centers. It would be wrong to evaluate this feature of its geographical position only in terms of political, economic and social development. The remoteness of the region territory requires drawing attention to the following factors:

- it is necessary to develop the production capacities in the region, since it will be more expensive to bring different products from long distances;
- further expansion of the production of consumer goods in the region, taking into account the high rates of natural growth of the population;

- the region should specialize in the production of high quality and competitive products, so that they can maintain their demand in any part of the country;
- considering the proximity of the region to Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan, the Russian Federation and European countries, it is necessary to establish export-oriented products in the region.

In addition, the evaluation of the geographical location of the Khorezm region must take into account its geopolitical aspects. The straightly bordering of the region with the Republic of Turkmenistan, its relatively proximity to Kazakhstan and Russia create favorable conditions for further expansion of free economic zones and international economic integration. Consequently, the region is located on the way from Uzbekistan to the CIS countries and “far abroad”. At the same time, we should not forget the unfavorable environmental situation in the region and its impact on public health. Here it is necessary to create social centers for the protection of the population, restoration and protection of health, creation of tourist centers, the modern infrastructure of which meets the international standards. This will attract foreign investors and entrepreneurs to the region and will serve as a factor in furthering its socio-economic development.

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