



ACTUAL PROBLEMS OF MODERN SCIENCE, EDUCATION AND TRAINING

KHOREZMSCIENCE.UZ





CONTENTS

Section 1. MODERN PROBLEMS OF TOURISM AND ECONOMICS.....	4
ABDUGANIYEV OTABEK ALLAJO NOVICH /// THE SIGNIFICANCE OF DIGITALIZATION OF THE INDUSTRY IN REGIONAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.....	4
ZARIPOV AZAMAT DJURAYEVICH /// MODERN TRENDS OF INVESTMENT IN AGRICULTURE.....	10
UZAYDULLAEV SHERZOD SHUKURULLAEVICH /// ASPECTS OF INNOVATIVE INFRASTRUCTURE IMPROVEMENT IN UZBEKISTAN...	18
Section 2. MODERN PROBLEMS OF PEDAGOGY AND PSYCHOLOGY.....	24
OBIDOV JAMSHIDBEK GAYRATJON OGLI /// TECHNOLOGIES OF DELIVERING IMPROVED LEARNING MATERIALS TO STUDENTS THROUGH INNOVATIVE METHODS AND ORGANIZING INDEPENDENT EDUCATION ON THE BASIS OF IMITATION-VARIATION.....	24
TURAKHANOV AKROM ABDULLAKHAKIMOVICH /// PSYCHOLOGICAL STABILITY OF A MILITARY TRAINING CADET AS A FACTOR OF PROTECTION IN THE EDUCATIONAL ENVIRONMENT.....	28
ALLABERGANOVA NARGIZA POLVANNAZIROVNA /// PEDAGOGICAL FEATURES OF GIVING FIRST ECONOMIC KNOWLEDGE TO PRESCHOOL CHILDREN.....	33
ISMAYILOVA RISOLAT IKRAMBAY QIZI /// MODERN APPROACH TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIAL MOTIVES OF PRESCHOOL CHILDREN.....	37
OTAYEVA SALAMAT SABIROVNA /// THE IMPORTANCE OF A PERSON-CENTERED APPROACH IN THE ORGANIZATION OF EDUCATION.....	42
USANOV ABDULHAKIM ESHANKULOVICH /// PROBLEMS AND SOLUTIONS IN DEVELOPING TECHNICAL CREATIVITY OF STUDENTS IN VOCATIONAL EDUCATION.....	47
SHARIPOVA AZIZA MUSTAFAEVNA /// FORMATION OF STUDENTS' SKILLS OF MODERN THINKING IN THE CONDITIONS OF INNOVATIVE EDUCATION.....	53
INOYATOVA SAIDAKHON RUSTAM QIZI /// PERSONAL DETERMINANTS OF THE FORMATION OF MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE AMONG YOUTH LEADERS.....	57
ABDULLAEVA OZODA SAFIBULLAEVNA /// TARGET, CONTENT AND STRUCTURAL PARAMETERS OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE DEPARTMENT ACTIVITY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM.....	61
DZUGAEVA ZARINA RUSLANOVNA /// FORMATION OF PROFESSIONAL SPEECH CULTURE AMONG MEDICAL STUDENTS.....	65



ANVAROV ALIJON UKTAMOVICH /// THE ROLE OF INTERDISCIPLINARY INTEGRATION IN TEACHING ENGLISH TO THE STUDENTS OF MEDICAL INSTITUTES.....69

Section 3. MODERN PROBLEMS OF PHILOLOGY AND LINGUISTICS.....73

BOLTAEVA GULCHEKHRA SHOKIROVNA /// STUDY OF THE MUHAMMAD GENRE IN WORLD LITERATURE.....73

MAVLYANOVA NIGINA ERKINOVNA /// ANALYSIS OF MENTAL AND PHYSIOLOGICAL IMAGE OF CHILD CHARACTERS IN MC. DONAGH AND M. RAVENHILL DRAMAS.....76

SHARIPOV MA'MUR MANSUROVICH /// THE IMAGE OF A SERVANT IN ABDULKHAMID CHOLPON'S WORK "NIGHT AND DAY".....80

SALAEV ULUGBEK /// AUTOMATIC PART-OF-SPEECH ANNOTATION TOOL FOR UZBEK LANGUAGE.....84

KAKHOROVA TURSINOY ULUGBEK KIZI /// METHODOLOGY OF ORGANIZING LESSONS THROUGH INTERACTIVE PROGRAM IN PRACTICAL ENGLISH CLASSES.....90

SHUKUROVA MADINA ASKAROVNA /// REVIEW OF LINGUISTIC THEORIES IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE OF THE RENAISSANCE PERIOD.....95

Section 4. MODERN PROBLEMS OF TECHNICAL SCIENCES.....100

TAZHIMURATOV UMID RUZMATOVICH, TAZHIMURATOV RUZMAT OTAZHANOVICH, TAZHIMURATOV ABDUSAMI UMID UGLI, SAMATOV GAFFOR ALLAKULOVICH, ZHUMANIYOZOV ERKIN KHUDOYBERGANOVICH /// A MULTIFUNCTIONAL TRAFFIC LIGHT AS A MODERN METHOD OF ELIMINATING TRAFFIC JAMS AND A SHARP DECREASE IN FATALITIES IN TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS AT HIGHWAY INTERSECTIONS.....100

KULMURADOV DILSHOD ISTAMOVICH /// BENEFITS OF USING THE SOLIDWORKS SOFTWARE PACKAGE IN AUTOMOTIVE.....108

Section 5. ACTUAL PROBLEMS OF HISTORY, PHILOSOPHY AND SOCIOLOGY.....113

SA'DULLAYEVA SHAHNOZA BAHODIROVNA /// SOCIAL-PHILOSOPHICAL PHENOMENON OF THE CATEGORY OF JUSTICE.....113



UDK: 332.54 (519.862)

**THE SIGNIFICANCE OF DIGITALIZATION OF THE INDUSTRY IN
REGIONAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**

**Abduganiyev Otabek Allajonovich,
Vice-rector for financial and economic affairs,
Doctor of Economics (DSc)
Termiz State University,
genius7722@mail.ru**

Annotasiya. Ushbu maqolada mamlakatning ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy rivojlanishida sanoat 4.0 ning ahamiyati va ta'siri ochib berilgan. Iqtisodiy rivojlanish, xususan sanoat tarmoqlarida innovasiya muhitini rivojlantirishdagi majjud muammolar chuqur o'rganilgan. Iqtisodiy faoliyat turlari bo'yicha sanoat mahsulotlarini ishlab chiqarish holati, uning yalpi ichki mahsulot va eksportdagi ulushi hamda hududiy sanoat bo'yicha tahlil amalga oshirilgan. Shuningdek, sanoatini barqaror rivojlantirish bo'yicha istiqbolli strategiyalarni ishlab chiqishda muhim sanalgan yo'nalishlar taklif etilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: sanoat 4.0, raqamli iqtisodiyot, ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy rivojlanish, innovasiya, ishlab chiqarish, texnologiya.

Аннотация. В этой статье объясняется важность и влияние Индустрии 4.0 на социально-экономическое развитие страны. Существующие проблемы в развитии экономики, особенно в развитии инновационной среды в отраслях промышленности, глубоко изучены. Проведен анализ состояния промышленного производства по видам экономической деятельности, его доли в ВВП и экспорте, а также по отраслям региона. Также предлагаются важные направления для разработки перспективных стратегий устойчивого развития отрасли.

Ключевые слова: индустрия 4.0, цифровая экономика, социально-экономическое развитие, инновации, производство, технологии.

Abstract. This article explains the importance and impact of Industry 4.0 on the socio-economic development of the country. The existing problems in economic development, especially in the development of the innovation environment in industrial sectors, have been studied in depth. The analysis of the state of industrial production by type of economic activity, its share in GDP and exports, as well as by regional industry. It also proposes important areas for the development of promising strategies for sustainable development of the industry.

Key words: industry 4.0, digital economy, socio-economic development, innovation, manufacturing, technology.

Introduction. Today's global pandemic of COVID-19 has seriously affected not only the Chinese economy, but also the global economy. That is, in many countries, some large industrial enterprises and small business entities have temporarily stopped



their activities, and many employees have switched to remote work mode. Naturally, there was a tendency to decrease in production and wages. This led to a reduction in world trade and a partial increase in artificial inflation.

However, the above is one side of the issue as a negative impact of the restrictions imposed due to the global pandemic on the economy.

On the other hand, this pandemic has led to the acceleration of digitization processes in many developing countries as well as developed countries. In particular, banking services, payments, e-commerce, services and logistics are among them.

In other words, in countries where digitization processes are slow, the pandemic has led to an increase in the need and demand for the digitization of socio-economic and political processes and relations, and has led to the acceleration and acceleration of the digitization of these processes.

Accordingly, the demands of today's consumers are becoming individualized and the level of uniqueness is increasing. In such conditions, in order for enterprises to gain market share of consumers, it is necessary to increase the profitability of their products, not just by price discrimination.

Of course, in order to achieve stable and high economic growth, economic policy in the country is of great importance. The economic policy conducted by President Shavkat Mirziyoyev is a clear proof of this.

Decree No. PF-60 of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated January 28, 2022 "On the development strategy of the new Uzbekistan for 2022-2026" [1] serves as the legal basis for the implementation of such economic reforms.

The tasks defined in this strategy, including the assessment of the impact of Industry 4.0 on the socio-economic development of the country, and the development of scientifically based proposals for its further development. In turn, all these represent the relevance of the research topic.

Analysis of the relevant literature. Digital technology is significant in that it encompasses participation in multiple dimensions of economic well-being, such as the economy, health, education, etc. [2]. That is, the fourth industrial revolution is based on the development of information technologies together with automation, computerization and robotization, and will lead to technical and socio-economic changes [3].

This can help improve a country's socio-economic outcomes and be a driving force for innovation and productivity [4]. World practice shows that improving the composition of the industrial structure based on digital technology innovation increases the possibility of providing the population with high-quality industrial products [5]. In particular, the development of Industry 4.0 leads to an increase in the level of employment by 3 percent and the share of industry in the GDP by 5 percent [6].

In addition, the development of Industry 4.0 creates a basis for overcoming regional barriers in technological information, launching an international cooperation program and building a decentralized infrastructure [7].

It follows that Industry 4.0 will not only increase the creation of added value in the economy, but also improve product quality. Real sector companies ensure mobility of production processes and high flexibility to market demand.



Research methodology. Comparative analysis, graphic representation, expert evaluation, dynamic series, analytical comparison, logical reasoning and grouping methods are widely used in this research. Also, the researches of foreign and local scientists on this topic were analyzed. Official statistics were used in the analysis.

Analysis and discussion of results. Currently, the rapid development of the digital economy is observed in the e-commerce, payment, education, service, financial and public services sectors.

However, in digitalization of the country's economy, special attention should be paid to the industry. Because it is the industry that is the main sector in ensuring the economic independence of each country and the highest in creating added value.

Various forms of economic innovation can be cited in economic development:

- introducing a new product or service;
- introduction of a new method of production;
- opening of a new market;
- acquisition of a new source of supply of raw materials or semi-finished products;
- opening a new direction in any field, etc.

After all, the current state of our country's economy requires accelerating the pace of implementing innovative changes in the national economy. The experience of economically developed countries shows that the implementation of a deep, effective innovation strategy can be implemented only through the rational use of the country's economic and natural factors.

In the conditions of the transition to the market economy, the innovative formation of the economy occurs first of all at the expense of sectors that provide economic growth, which, in turn, causes the country's economy to reduce the export of raw materials, as well as to develop its processing, save foreign currency, and increase the employment of the population. These factors, in turn, will lead to the strengthening of the country's position in the world community through the implementation of the innovation strategy. However, the progress of today's science and technology, as well as the innovative changes taking place in the world market, do not allow us to limit ourselves to the achieved achievements.

The goal of the implementation of the innovation process is to achieve an increase in the profit received by entities, while ensuring a qualitative change in investment. Because any economic process is related to the transformation of production resources into economic products.

The digital economy, which is developing and expanding at the same time, is called the fourth industrial revolution. Although, it is usually associated with areas that are not classified as industrial applications per se. For example, smart home, smart city, smart farm.

The foundation of the Industrial Internet is the integration and real-time availability and management of systems across the enterprise. This innovative process was made possible thanks to the emergence of digital solutions and advanced technologies. This can include:

1. Internet of industrial goods;
2. Big data;



3. Cloud technologies;
4. Advanced robotics;
5. Integrated virtual networks.

These technologies help manage the digital transformation of manufacturing by integrating disparate systems and processes through interconnected computer programs across the value and supply chain.

The head of our state, Shavkat Mirzayoev, said, "The most effective way to ensure the stability of the economy in today's changing conditions is to use internal capabilities, to produce some imported products in our country, and to further develop the industry. "This should be the priority direction of our national economy," he said.

As a result of the economic reforms implemented in recent periods, the economy of our country, in particular, the volume of production of industrial products is growing rapidly. In particular, in 2022, 134,847 (91,152 industrial, 43,695 construction) enterprises and organizations are operating in the republic. This indicator has increased by 71,897 compared to 2016. It is about 25.5 percent of the total number of enterprises and organizations operating in economic sectors. 451,633.9 billion in 2022 by these enterprises and organizations. Some industrial products were produced, which increased by 108.4% compared to 2021.

According to the analysis, the volume of production in the mining and open-pit mining industry increased by 4.7 times compared to 2017, in the manufacturing industry by 4.1 times, and in the electricity, gas, steam supply and air conditioning industry by 2 times. .9 times, it was observed that it increased by 3.5 times in the water supply, sewage system, waste collection and disposal network (Table 1).

Table 1

The dynamics of production of industrial products by types of economic activity in the Republic of Uzbekistan, bln. in sum

Indicators	2017 y.	2018 y.	2019 y.	2020 y.	2021 y.	2022 y.
Mining and open pit operations	9031,5	15283,8	29087,9	43438,9	33106,9	42863,2
Manufacturing industry	91483,0	120686,9	189642,6	254860,9	305928,6	375028,7
Electricity, gas, steam supply and air conditioning	10522,6	11656,0	14518,5	22014,7	27375,3	30803,5
Water supply, sewage system, waste collection and disposal	832,3	1189,3	2091,7	2221,2	2329,3	2938,5

It is known from world experience that the transition from agriculture to industrial production began in England in the 18th century and later spread to all developed countries of the world, and this is called the industrial revolution.

Of course, today the transition from an economy based on industrial production to an economy with a developed service sector has been quite smooth. This is shown by the practice of all developed countries. However, this has led to great changes in the development of employment in society and the economy of countries.

After all, two-thirds of consumer and non-consumer goods in the world economy are produced in industrial sectors. According to official statistics, about 47.8% of GDP and 22.4% of total employment in developed countries are contributed by industrial sectors [8]. International experiences show that industrial development is an important sector for the socio-economic development of the country, achieving economic

independence, ensuring the well-being of the population and eliminating employment problems.

In 2022, a high share in the production of total industrial products of our country was contributed by the city of Tashkent, Tashkent and Navoi regions. In particular, in the city of Tashkent, 86099.6 billion. Soum industrial products were produced, which is 19.1% of the total industrial products. 83,202.4 billion in Tashkent region. Soums of industrial products were produced, which is 18.4 percent of total industrial products, 73631.1 billion soums in Navoi region. Soum industrial products were produced, which made up 16.3% of the total industrial products. Also, the remaining 8.0 percent of the total industrial products are Andijan, 6.2 percent Fergana, 5.0 percent Samarkand, 4.6 percent Bukhara, 4.1 percent Kashkadarya, 3.7 percent Karakalpakstan Republic, 3.2 percent Namangan, 3 0 percent of Khorezm, 2.2 percent of Syrdarya, 1.9 percent of Jizzakh and 1.5 percent of Surkhan Darya regions.

In recent years, the share of manufactured industrial products in exports is increasing rapidly. After all, the President said, "In order to enter new markets, it is necessary to widely introduce international standards to the industry. For example, in 2020-2022, due to the fact that 2,000 textile enterprises received international certificates, their exports increased by 1.5 times" [9].

In 2022, the foreign trade turnover of the republic will be 42071.6 mln. amounted to US dollars. Of this, 16,610.6 mln. US dollar export and 25461.0 mln. US dollars are imports. Compared to 2021, foreign trade turnover increased by 116.0 percent, export by 110.0 percent, and import by 120.4 percent.

It should be noted that 59.9% of the export volume in 2022 will be goods, 15.3% services and 24.8% gold. The growth rate of this export structure compared to 2021 is 136.5 percent of goods, 127.1 percent of services, and 70.8 percent of gold (Table 2).

Table 2

The structure of export and import of the republic for 2021-2022, billion. in US dollars

№	Foreign trade turnover	2021 y.	2022 y.	Growth rate, %	In relation to the total, %
1.	Export:	15102,3	16610,6	110,0	100,0
-	Goods	7292,8	9953,4	136,5	59,9
-	Services	2005,0	2547,4	127,1	15,3
-	Gold	5804,4	4109,8	70,8	24,7
2.	Import:	21153,8	25461,0	120,4	100,0
-	Goods	19932,4	23724,2	119,0	93,2
-	Services	1221,4	1736,8	142,2	6,8

In the context of globalization in the world, a lot of scientific research work is being carried out on the development of the infrastructure for the production of high-tech industrial products, the achievement of an increase in exports at the expense of high-quality and competitive finished products, and the assessment of their effectiveness, including a deep analysis of the indicators of the economic efficiency of the industry, economic-mathematical analysis of the factors affecting its development, econometric, statistical evaluation, improvement of criteria, modeling of product



production dynamics and realistic forecasting of growth (decrease) trends and finding optimal options for reducing material costs are considered one of the priorities.

Conclusions and suggestions. When developing future strategies for the sustainable development of our country's economy, in particular, its industry, it is appropriate to consider the following:

- development of development strategies based on a scientific approach in the course of quantitative assessment of the effects of factors and phenomena affecting the effectiveness of socio-economic processes occurring in industrial sectors through economic-mathematical methods;

- to improve the business environment, increase investment attractiveness and give foreign investors more opportunities and freedoms with an agreement to increase additional jobs;

- development of the activity of wide-ranging industrial clusters, based on the experience of developed countries, organization of cluster and state procurement system, thereby increasing the employment and income of the population;

- in order to increase the economic efficiency of industrial enterprises, it is necessary to liberalize the activities of economic entities operating in the real sector of the economy. Therefore, constant dialogue with business, identification of obstacles that hinder the development of certain sectors and strengthening of effective measures to eliminate them;

- it is necessary to improve and effectively implement the investment policy strategy focused on the most promising sectors that can create a basis for the development of the country's industrial production capacity in the future.

Also, the development and implementation of quick and effective solutions based on an individual approach to solving the problems of each business entity will serve to improve the investment environment of the country. As a result, it will be possible to finance the real sector of the economy and study advanced foreign experiences, as well as to absorb modern technological achievements that are cost-effective in all aspects, which will ultimately provide high-speed economic growth and create new jobs.

Importantly, such development will result in the integrated individuation of the supply, value, delivery and consumption chains to meet the diverse needs of the population and further improve their lifestyles.

Referencies:

[1]. Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated January 28, 2022 Decree No. PF-60 "On the development strategy of the new Uzbekistan for 2022-2026". <https://lex.uz>

[2]. Michael Spence. Government and economics in the digital economy // Journal of Government and Economics. Volume 3, Autumn 2021, 100020. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jge.2021.100020>

[3]. O.A.Abduganiev. Modeling food security in the region. // International Scientific Journal Theoretical & Applied Sciene. [http:// T-Science.org](http://T-Science.org) Philadelphia, USA. 2018 01 (68). 166-171 P.



- [4]. O.A. Abdug'aniev. "Modeling of production processes of agricultural products included in the consumer basket." // Monograph. – "MUMTOZ SO‘Z".– Tashkent 2020. Pages 86-91.
- [5]. Dan Ma, Qing Zhu. Innovation in emerging economies: Research on the digital economy driving high-quality green development // Journal of Business Research. Volume 145, June 2022, Pages 801-813. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jbusres.2022.03.041>
- [6]. Luyanda Dube Williams. Concepts of Digital Economy and Industry 4.0 in Intelligent and information systems // International Journal of Intelligent Networks. Volume 2, 2021, Pages 122-129. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijin.2021.09.002>
- [7]. Wenrong Pan, Tao Xie, Zhuwang Wang, Lisha Ma. Digital economy: An innovation driver for total factor productivity // Journal of Business Research. Volume 139, February 2022, Pages 303-311. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jbusres.2021.09.061>
- [8]. UNIDO. Pocket Guide to World Statistics – 2020. SeriesV, №42. p.1-19.
- [9]. https://uza.uz/uz/posts/sanoat-kooperaciyasi-va-mahalliyashtirish-milliy-iqtisodiyotning-ustuvor-yonalishi_354257?q=%2Fposts%2Fsanoat-kooperaciyasi-va-mahalliyashtirish-milliy-iqtisodiyotning-ustuvor-yonalishi_354257
- [10]. <https://stat.uz>

UDC 338.43

MODERN TRENDS OF INVESTMENT IN AGRICULTURE

**Zaripov Azamat Djurayevich,
Lecturer of the Department of Economics
of Gulistan State University,
independent researcher,
Gulistan, Uzbekistan,
zaripovazamat461@gmail.com,**

Annotatsiya. O‘zgaruvchan global iqtisodiy kontekstni hisobga olgan holda, ushbu maqolada qishloq xo‘jaligiga investitsiyalar bo‘yicha so‘nggi tendentsiyalar ko‘rib chiqildi. Maqolada qishloq xo‘jaligiga yo‘naltirilgan investitsiyalar qishloq xo‘jaligi mahsuldorligini oshirish, shuningdek, qashshoqlikni kamaytirish va aholining kam ta‘minlangan qatlamlari farovonligini oshirishning eng muhim vositasi ekanligini ta‘kidlanadi. Maqolada xususiy, xorijiy va davlat investitsiyalarining roli va ahamiyati ochib berilgan, qishloq xo‘jaligiga investitsiyalarni jalb qilishning asosiy omillar tahlil qilingan. Natijada, qishloq xo‘jaligiga investitsiyalarning o‘shida inson kapitali va qishloq xo‘jaligi innovatsiyalarining dinamik tizimlari ta‘kidlanadi.

Kalit so‘zlar: sarmoya, sarmoya, oziq-ovqat, aholi, qishloq xo‘jaligi, o‘shish, hosildorlik, innovatsiyalardir.

Аннотация. Учитывая меняющийся глобальный экономический контекст, в этой статье рассматриваются последние тенденции в области инвестиций в сельское хозяйство. В статье подчеркивается, что инвестиции в сельское хозяйство являются важнейшим средством повышения продуктивности сельского хозяйства, а также сокращения бедности и повышения благосостояния малоимущих. В статье раскрывается роль и значение частных, иностранных и государственных инвестиций, анализируются основные факторы привлечения



инвестиций в сельское хозяйство. В результате при росте сельскохозяйственных инвестиций особое внимание уделяется динамичным системам человеческого капитала и сельскохозяйственных инноваций.

Ключевые слова: инвестиции, инвестиции, продовольствие, население, сельское хозяйство, рост, производительность, инновации.

Abstract. Given the changing global economic context, this article reviews the latest trends in agricultural investment. The article emphasizes that investing in agriculture is an essential means of increasing agricultural productivity, as well as reducing poverty and improving the welfare of the poor. The article reveals the role and importance of private, foreign and public investment, analyzes the main factors for attracting investment in agriculture. As a result, as agricultural investment grows, there is a strong focus on dynamic systems of human capital and agricultural innovation.

Key words are investment, investment, food, population, agriculture, growth, productivity, innovation.

Introduction. Agriculture has suffered and continues to suffer from a lack of long-term investment at both the macro and micro levels [1] (World Bank, 2007). Investing in agriculture in the world's poorest rural areas is an important and most effective strategy for poverty reduction [2] (World Bank, 2008). Investments will increase the productivity of production, increase the availability of food in the market and help keep prices low, making food provision more affordable for rural and urban consumers. Also, agricultural investments reduce the vulnerability of the food supply to shocks and contribute to the stability of consumption. The relevance of this research is related to the need to ensure food security, which is impossible with the low level of investment in agriculture.

The main goal of the research is to identify the main factors that attract investment in agriculture and hinder its growth.

The objectives of the research are to compare the level of investments in agriculture in developed and developing countries; identifying factors that attract investors; to study the relationship between agricultural investments and productivity; is to determine the negative consequences of foreign investments in agriculture.

The novelty of the research is to determine the investment attractiveness of agriculture for domestic and foreign investors and to implement measures to prevent the negative consequences of large-scale investments in agriculture. The working hypothesis of the study is that investment processes in agriculture require their study. In the process of working on the article, theoretical methods of analysis and synthesis, induction and deduction, and empirical comparison and generalization methods were used. Materials and reports of international agricultural organizations were used.

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and various authors in the field have been used. According to the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), investment in agriculture According to the latest United Nations (UN) projections, agriculture will need to increase by 2050 to meet the growing demand. will need to produce almost 50 percent more food, feed and biofuel than in 2012. If appropriate measures are taken in time, meeting the growing demand should not become a serious problem. The highest growth in agricultural production was recorded between 1960



and 2015, during which global agricultural production more than tripled [3] (FAO, 2017). However, a number of factors, including increased pressure on natural resources due to climate change, insufficient investment in agriculture and gaps in technology, have made it difficult to maintain production growth rates compared to the past. It is getting difficult. Only innovation and rapid technological development are the prospects for meeting the needs of outdoor food in a sustainable manner. However, this can only be achieved through an effective public policy to increase investment and develop public-private partnerships, which will take advantage of opportunities to maintain current production levels, sustainably increase incomes, and reduce poverty.

(IFAD) and the World Food Program (WFP) have shown that current levels of investment and social spending will not increase incomes and improve access to food to end hunger by 2030. Business as usual reduces hunger, but more than 650 million people, or 8% of the world's population, will still be undernourished in 2030 [4] (FAO, IFAD & WFP 2015). Ending hunger by 2030 will require an additional investment of \$265 billion per year, according to the report. These investments are required for social protection programs (\$67 billion), which improve access to food for vulnerable populations, as well as investments in low-income productive activities (\$198 billion), which help the poor allows you to earn, save, invest and improve your standard of living.

Literature revue. Level of study of the topic. Development of the economy based on the attraction of investments in agriculture P.S. Osmolovskaya[4] on the assessment of the investment attractiveness of the country, A.G. Aganbegyan[5] on the sustainable growth of agriculture and their financial security and production in the agricultural sector O.P. issues related to risk management. It can be seen in the studies of Neufeld[6]. Among our local scientists, A. Abdug'aniev [7], the current state of the use of material and technical and labor resources in agriculture, the development of enterprises, industries, and their economic efficiency are analyzed on a scientific basis, and the factors that ensure their efficiency increase in the future conducted scientific research on Nevertheless, the use of investments in agriculture and the distribution of investments by circumstances have not been studied, which in turn creates the need to conduct research on the topic.

Analysis and results. Currently, low- and middle-income countries invest almost as much as high-income countries in agriculture, about US\$190 billion in both groups. Between 1991 and 2014, investment in agriculture grew in all country groups, albeit at different rates. In high-income countries, investment increased from about US\$120 billion to US\$190 billion, with an average annual growth rate of about 2%. it has been.

Analysis and Results. Investment in China rose from US\$10 billion to US\$75 billion, a growth rate of about 9 percent, while agricultural investment in low- and middle-income countries rose from US\$45 billion to US\$115 billion , up about 4 percent. [3] (FAO, 2017). The predominance of low- and middle-income countries in global investment in agriculture does not mean that the sector is seen as more important.

A comparison of the share of agricultural investment in total investment and the share of agricultural value added in GDP shows significant structural differences between groups of countries. The level of capital intensity in agricultural sectors also



varies, indicating that agriculture in high-income countries is significantly more capital-intensive than in low- and middle-income countries. However, in East Asia and the Pacific (including China), South Asia, Europe and Central Asia, the capital capacity of agricultural production is gradually increasing. Although this cannot be clearly interpreted as a sign of convergence towards agriculture in high-income countries, the gradual growth of capital may indicate the substitution of other resources and factors, especially labour.

In fact, the share of employment in agriculture is decreasing in these regions. In contrast, the Middle East and North Africa, sub-Saharan Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean experienced a decline in capital intensity. Agricultural Orientation Index Increasing investment in agriculture is also important for achieving the second Sustainable Development Goal by 2030, Agricultural Orientation controlled by index (AOI).

The agricultural orientation index (AOI) is defined as the ratio of the share of agriculture in public expenditure to the share of agriculture in GDP [5]. An index above 1 reflects a high emphasis on the agricultural sector, which receives a high share of government spending.

Compared to its contribution to value added in the economy. An index less than 1 indicates a lower government orientation, equal to 1 - reflects neutrality. Globally, there was a decrease in the agricultural orientation index from 0.42 in 2001 to 0.26 in 2017. During this period, the index was consistently below 0.5 in most regions, with sub-Saharan Africa in particular having the lowest rates and never exceeding 0.35. The regions with the highest scores are East and Southeast Asia, North America and Europe, West Asia and North Africa. Although trends in these regions have declined in recent years, their values are more consistent with other regions. Investments in agricultural activities help increase productivity.

Sector performance through physical growth, productivity and income growth or human capital. State expenditures in agriculture include expenditures on sectoral policies and programs; soil improvement and degradation control; irrigation and reclamation; animal health management, training

animal husbandry and animal husbandry research; marine/freshwater biological research; afforestation and other forestry projects, etc.

The data shows that foreign direct investment in agriculture is very low compared to domestic investment in agriculture. In addition, in most developing countries, the agricultural sector is still a very small part of the total flow of direct investment [6].

For its part, the World Bank recognizes that large-scale investment in agriculture poses serious challenges that can only be successfully addressed if all stakeholders work together effectively. It should also be noted that the increase in foreign investments in agriculture is seen as a threat to food security [7] (Tsypin, Popov, Ovsyannikov 2016). Leading agricultural organizations such as the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the International Agricultural Fund for Development and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development are all involved in ensuring that investments are safe, sustainable and contribute to development. developed investment principles that must be followed, in particular: respect for rights to land and resources; ensure food safety; a legal and business



environment that promotes transparency, good governance and adequate opportunities; responsible agricultural investment, as well as ensuring social and environmental sustainability.

The attention of international and private investors to the agricultural sector is increasing. A key factor is the long-term upward trend in food prices over the past decade, which is fueling investors' hopes for higher returns. In general, the overall mismatch between supply and demand is in favor of the investor. Increasing demand for agricultural products and creating great opportunities for investors include: population growth and increased life expectancy, which will help to increase the demand for food products. The world's population continues to grow, albeit at a slower rate due to declining birthrates. According to forecasts, the world population will reach 8.5 billion in 2030, 9.7 billion in 2050 [8] (World Population Prospects, 2019); In some developing countries, increased purchasing power has led to further increases in food demand and changes in consumption patterns. Increasing wealth and a growing middle class are also contributing to increased demand for food; demand for new energy sources, especially biofuels, is increasing. In this regard, producers of biofuels and traditional agricultural products compete for arable land, which affects other sectors such as forestry [9]. Public investment is a necessary condition for the development of farmers. and plays an important role in creating a comfortable environment. There are several reasons why public investment is needed. Firstly, scale investment is not available for private investors, secondly, the profit is realized at an inconvenient time for private investors, secondly it scares away, thirdly, private investors are not interested in investing in public infrastructure (rural roads, irrigation systems, etc.) . Another incentive for investors, especially public investors, is that rising global food demand and prices threaten food security. These factors have attracted the attention of rich countries dependent on food imports. Thus, the countries of the Persian Gulf, facing a shortage of arable land and water, began to invest in agriculture abroad in order to ensure the food security of their countries in the future. This trend is observed in countries with growing populations such as China and India, which are concerned about long-term food security. Private investment is needed if agriculture is to fulfill its mission. It is an important task to promote economic development, poverty reduction and food security.

It should also be noted that private investors are attracted by rural infrastructure, including the irrigation system, transport and storage systems, as well as the reliable use of energy and information and communication technologies.

Today, climate change poses a major challenge - long-term changes in precipitation and temperature, an increase in the frequency and severity of extreme weather events such as droughts, floods, cyclones or bo the thighs. In addition, higher temperatures associated with changes in rainfall increase pests and diseases.

The risk of exposure to extreme weather events can be reduced, particularly through climate change mitigation measures. In modern conditions, the development of agriculture is determined by the level of introduction of innovative technologies and production efficiency [12] (Jadan). 2019). Investments in innovation and information and communication are needed to improve crop quality, reduce losses and increase efficiency.

Smallholder farmers in developing countries often have limited access to resources, technology and markets. Ensuring the use of digital technologies, facilitating the development of technical capacity and facilitating the sharing of experiences are important to ensure that farmers fully benefit from the opportunities offered by ICT. Digital technologies open up prospects for increasing the efficiency of the global food system and become an integral part of a comprehensive response to the problems faced by each of its elements [13] (Osovin 2021). In addition, it should be noted that there are extensive connections between export potential and innovative activity. , activities in countries with high innovation expand export opportunities [14] (Mustafayeva, Narimanov 2020). Human resources are important in increasing investments in agriculture.

Agricultural policy should support well-functioning extension and advisory services to improve high-quality education and human capital. They should develop cooperation between national and international research, better connect research with demand, and effectively protect intellectual property rights to create effective innovation systems. In addition, there is a need to increase human potential from the point of view of improving entrepreneurship skills. Expand local culture Inculcating a commercial mindset in businesses and small farmers can help improve production efficiency.

In the agriculture of our country, there are significant positive changes in terms of the number of innovative active organizations and the level of expenditures for technological innovations in agriculture (Table 1).

According to the table, the volume of innovative products produced in the agricultural sector in 2020 is 247,793.6 mln. 315,147.1 million soums in 2021. soums, or 67,353 mln. increased to soums. However, the fact that the number of enterprises and organizations that produced innovative products, works, and services decreased by 75 in 2021 compared to last year requires a critical review of our practical work in this regard. The share of production of innovative products in our country was 7.9% in 2020 and 11.5% in 2021

Table 1. Investments in agriculture, forestry and fisheries by sources of financing in agriculture of the Republic of Uzbekistan (billion soums)

	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total	7991,9	12199,1	14776,8	17727,9
Including				
Republican budget	911,1	1935,6	1736	1231,9
funds of enterprises and organizations	1768,8	1132,9	1663,8	3038,5
commercial bank loans and other debt funds	2328,1	2034,1	1883,5	2746,9
foreign investment and loans	1064,4	5050,6	6739,9	7659,4
other funding sources	1919,5	2045,9	2753,5	3051,1

Author's development based on the data of the Statistical Agency under the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Investments in agriculture, forestry and fisheries by sources of financing are as follows: other sources of financing increased by 1131.6 billion soums in 2021 compared to 2018, by 297.6 billion soums in 2021 compared to 2020. increased Foreign investments and loans increased by 7.2 times to 6595 billion soums in 2021 compared to 2018, and to 919.5 billion soums in 2021 compared to 2020.

Commercial bank loans and other debt funds increased by 418.8 billion soums in 2021 compared to 2018, and by 863.4 billion soums in 2021 compared to 2020. The funds of enterprises and organizations increased by 1269.7 billion soums in 2021 compared to 2018, and by 1374.7 billion soums in 2021 compared to 2020.

The budget of the republic increased by 320.8 billion soums in 2021 compared to 2018, and decreased by -504.1 billion soums in 2021 compared to 2020.

In general, in the context of market relations, it should also be taken into account that state regulation is not of a directive nature, but it is carried out through preferential lending, price policy, taxes, subsidies, export and import development, etc. [18].

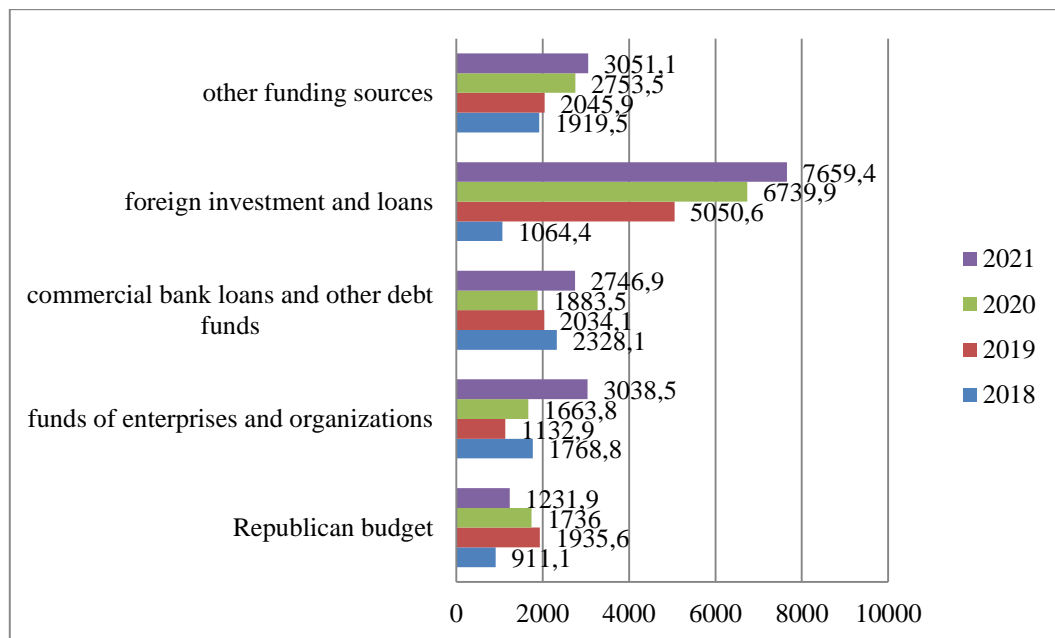


Figure 1. Agriculture according to sources of financing investments made.

Author's development based on the data of the Statistical Agency under the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Conclusions and suggestions. Interest in agriculture has been increasing in recent decades, which is due to many factors. Population growth and the need to meet their food needs, high and fluctuating food prices, and climate change make people aware of the importance of agriculture and increase support for this sector. encouraged to act. According to international reports, the agricultural sector is increasingly attracting the attention of investors.

A key factor is the long-term upward trend in food prices over the past decade, fueling investors' hopes for higher returns. Investment in agriculture is an important and most effective strategy to reduce poverty in rural areas by creating a large number of jobs in agriculture and non-agriculture sectors, developing rural infrastructure. That is why investment in agriculture is so important. expansion of agricultural production in the face of shrinking land and water scarcity. They also increase income and consumption in rural areas, thereby improving global food security. Investment



incentives and investment incentives can be effective means of increasing investment in agriculture. It should take advantage of the country's comparative advantages and agricultural potential, emphasizing profitable investment opportunities. This requires a favorable investment environment and an effective risk management system. Given the limited scope for expansion, agricultural growth depends largely on productivity growth, supported by investments in physical, human, and intellectual capital. Conclusions and suggestions

Interest in agriculture has been increasing in recent decades, which is due to many factors. Population growth and the need to meet their food needs, high and fluctuating food prices, and climate change make people aware of the importance of agriculture and increase support for this sector. encouraged to act. According to international reports, the agricultural sector is increasingly attracting the attention of investors.

A key factor is the long-term upward trend in food prices over the past decade, fueling investors' hopes for higher returns. Investment in agriculture is an important and most effective strategy to reduce poverty in rural areas by creating a large number of jobs in agriculture and non-agriculture sectors, developing rural infrastructure. That is why investment in agriculture is so important. expansion of agricultural production in the face of shrinking land and water scarcity. They also increase income and consumption in rural areas, thereby improving global food security. Investment incentives and investment incentives can be effective means of increasing investment in agriculture. It should take advantage of the country's comparative advantages and agricultural potential, emphasizing profitable investment opportunities. This requires a favorable investment environment and an effective risk management system. Given the limited scope for expansion, agricultural growth depends largely on productivity growth, supported by investments in physical, human, and intellectual capital.

References:

- [1]. World Bank. 2007. Agriculture for Development. World Development Report 2008. Washington DC
- [2]. World Bank. 2008. World Development Report 2008. Washington, D.C., United States of America
- [3]. FAO, 2017. The Future of Food and Agriculture - Trends and Challenges. Rome. [Electronic resource]. URL: <http://www.fao.org/3/a-i6583e.pdf> 25/03/2021.
- [4]. Osmolovskaya P.S. Investitsionnoe razvitie sel'skogo xozyaystva regiona. // Tekst nauchnoy stat'i po spetsial'nosti «Ekonomika i ekonomicheskie nauki» <https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/investitsionnoe-razvitie-selskogo-hozyaystva-regiona>
- [5]. Aganbegyan A.G. Ustoychiviy rost sel'skogo xozyaystva i yego finansovoe obespechenie. // J. DEN'GI I KREDIT. №7, 2017 g.
- [6]. Neyfel'd, O.P. Osenka upravlencheskix riskov v agrarnoy sfere - vajnyaya zadacha monitoringa / O. P. Neyfel'd // Agropodovol'stvennaya politika Rossii. – 2016. – № 9. – S. 47-50.
- [7]. Abdug'aniev A. Qishloq xo'jaligi iqtisodiyoti. -T.: Adabiyot jamg'armasi. 2007. - 340 b. [8]. FAO, IFAD va WFP. 2015. Nolinchi ochlikka erishish. Investitsiyalarning hal qiluvchi roli ijtimoiy himoya va qishloq xo'jaligi. Rim, FAO



- [9]. Davlat xarajatlarining qishloq xo'jaligiga yo'naltirilganlik indeksi. [Elektron resurs]. URL: <https://sdg.tracking-progress.org/indicator/2-a-1-agriculture-orientation-index-for-government-expenditures-2/> 03/09/2021.
- [10]. Trends and impact of foreign investment in agriculture in developing countries Evidence from case studies. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Rome, 2013
- [11]. Sipin A.P., Popov V.V., Ovsyannikov V.A. Rost inostrannogo kapitala v sel'skom xozyaystve Rossii kak ugroza prodovol'stvennoy bezopasnosti strani //Prodovol'stvennaya politika i bezopasnost'. – 2016. – № 3. – c. 197-202. – doi: 18334/ppib.3.3.36495.
- [12]. World Population Prospects, 2019. Department of Economic and Social Affairs Population Division. United Nations New York, 2019
- [13]. Agricultural Investment Funds for Developing Countries. Calvin Miller Sylvia Richter, Patrick McNellis, Nomathemba Mhlanga. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations Rome, 2010
- [14]. Jadan M.V. Innovasionnoe razvitie sel'skogo xozyaystva: vizovi i perspektivi // Ekonomicheskie otnosheniya. – 2019. – № 2. – c. 1085-1098. – doi: 10.18334/eo.9.2.40592.
- [15]. Osovin M.N. Obosnovanie prioritetnix napravleniy mejregional'nogo sotrudnichestva v sfere sifrovizasii sel'skogo xozyaystva // Prodovol'stvennaya politika i bezopasnost'. – 2012. – № 2. – doi: 10.18334/ppib.8.2.112065.
- [16]. Mustafaeva R.R., Narimanov N.A. Rol' innovasiy v stimulirovaniy eksportoorientirovannogo proizvodstva // Voprosi innovasionnoy ekonomiki. – 2020. № 1. – c. 111-122. – doi: 10.18334/vinec.10.1.100015. R.
- [17]. Hadjimurodovich, B. A. (2023). O 'zbekiston qishloq xo'jaligida ishlab chiqarish va iqtisodiy rivojlantirish jihatlari. " Uchinchi renessansda ilmiy-amaliy tadqiqotlarning dolzarb muammolari" mavzusidagi onlayn konferensiyasi, 2(10), 78-82.
- [18]. Burxanov, A. (2023). SUSHNOST' I OSOBENNOSTI NOVIX EKONOMICHEskIX OTNOSHENIY V SEL'SKOM XOZYAYSTVE. International Journal of Economics and Innovative Technologies, 11(2), 166-179.

UDC: 338.7

**ASPECTS OF INNOVATIVE INFRASTRUCTURE IMPROVEMENT
IN UZBEKISTAN**

Uzaydullaev Sherzod Shukurullaevich.
Guliston State University, teacher
Sherzod86@mail.ru

Annotasiya. Mamlakatimiz va jamiyatimizning zamon talablari darajasida rivojlanishini ilm-fansiz tasavvur qilish qiyin. Ilm-fan taraqqiyotida fundamental tadqiqotlar muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Aynan ular orqali yangi bilimlar o'zlashtiriladi va nazariyalar shakllantiriladi. Kelgusi amaliy tadqiqotlar va innovasion ishlanmalar uchun mustahkam asos yaratiladi. Mamlakatimizda innovasion taraqqiyot yo'lida to'siq bo'layotgan omillar sirasiga ITTKI mutaxassislarining bozor talablariga

an'anaviy tarzda e'tiborsiz munosabatda bo'lishlari, moliyalashtirish mexanizmlarining eskirganligi, ilmiy-muhandislik ishlarini tashkil qilishning hanuz eskicha qolipda ekanligi, eski tipdagi idoralarning ustun mavqega ega bo'lib qolayotganligi kabilarni kiritishimiz mumkin.

Kalit so'zlar. Innovasion infratuzilma, texnopark, Innovasion-texnologik markazlar, Texnologiyalar transferi markazlari.

Abstract. It is hard to imagine the improvement of our country and society at the level of modern requirements without science. Basic research plays a significant role in the development of science. It is through them that new knowledge is required and theories are formed. A solid foundation will be created for future applied research and innovative improvements. Among the aspects that are obstacles to innovative development in our country are the traditional neglect of ITC specialists to market acquirements, outdated financing mechanisms, still outdated organization of scientific and technical work, outdated style offices remain in a dominant position.

Keywords. Innovative infrastructure, technology park, Innovation-technological centers, Technology transfer centers.

Introduction. An important component of the national innovation system is the innovation infrastructure, institutes and organizations that help to transform scientific research results into commercially attractive products (commercialization of R&D results). The existence of such infrastructure is one of the most important principles of creating national innovation systems in all developed countries of the world. Innovation infrastructure is a set of all subsystems that provide easy access to various resources and provide services to the participants of the innovation process to create innovative products and bring them to the market.

Research methodology. We can single out the following sub-systems of the innovative infrastructure:

1. Production-technological infrastructure.
2. Financial infrastructure.
3. Infrastructure of expert advice.

The set of institutions and organizations of each subsystem is shown in Figure 1 below. World experience shows that not only large corporations, but also small innovative firms are active in the field of innovation production.

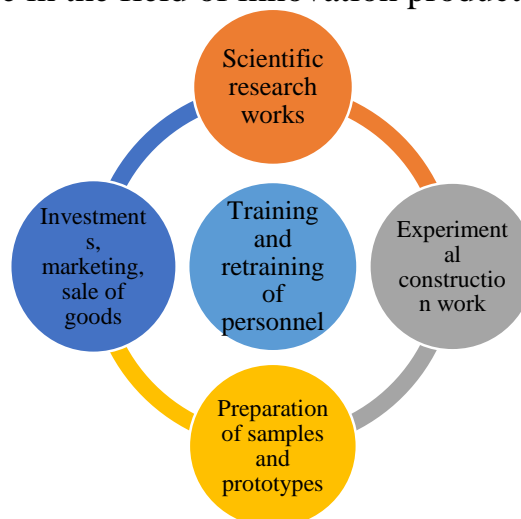


Figure 1. Innovative ecosystem of technoparks



It is difficult to imagine the development of our country and society at the level of modern requirements without science. Basic research is important in the development of science. It is through them that new knowledge is acquired and theories are formed. A solid foundation will be created for future applied research and innovative developments. Among the factors hindering the path of innovative development in our country, we can include such things as traditional neglect of ITTKI specialists to market requirements, outdated financing mechanisms, organization of scientific and engineering work still in the old fashion, old-style offices still having a dominant position. At the same time, the production-technological and informational infrastructures are not sufficiently developed, the processes of licensing, certification and patenting necessary for commercialization are excessively bureaucratized. In this regard, foreign specialists who want to work in the field of high-tech business and commercialization of technologies in Uzbekistan first of all pay attention to the following obstacles:

- lack of qualified managers;
- presence of corruption in local companies and low level of transparency in them;
- customs procedure that hinders the import and export of high-tech products;
- that the level of development of infrastructure networks is not at the required level.
- lack of qualified managers;
- presence of corruption in local companies and low level of transparency in them;
- customs procedure that hinders the import and export of high-tech products;
- that the level of development of infrastructure networks is not at the required level.

All this indicates that a transition-type innovation system, which combines the elements of the old administrative-command system characteristic of countries that are currently transitioning to a market economy, and the new innovation system characteristic of a market economy, is in practice in our country. In recent years, systematic reforms have been carried out in our country to create the national innovation system, to create the necessary conditions to ensure the full implementation of innovation processes. But it is too early to talk about the positive effect of the reforms being implemented. In particular, the Decision of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On additional measures to create conditions for the development of active entrepreneurship and innovative activity" adopted on May 5, 2018 [3] prevents the further improvement of conditions for the development of active entrepreneurship and innovative activity in the country, it is noted that there are a number of systemic problems:

firstly, a systematic analysis of the market of advanced and modern innovative developments, technological projects-startups and innovations, taking into account the existing resource base and potential of the regions, has not been established;

secondly, attracting investments to innovative projects-startups, supporting and coordinating the activities of talented entrepreneurs who actively introduce innovations in the field of production and service provision are not carried out properly;

thirdly, there is a low level of business environment in the field of innovative development, especially in the localities, as well as a lack of entrepreneurs with the necessary skills to develop and promote innovative and successful technological projects-startups;

fourthly, there is no database of innovative ideas, developments and technologies, the practice of creating new resources and transferring experience to business structures remains underdeveloped.

Techno park. In the 2017 Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the establishment of technology parks in Yashnabad and Almazor districts of Tashkent city", special emphasis was placed on the establishment of technology parks as one of the most advanced forms of organizing innovative processes in Almazor and Yashnabad districts of Tashkent city [1]. Technopark "Yashnobad" is engaged in scientific research and practical development in the following directions:

- chemical technology, biotechnology, pharmaceutical and medical biotechnology, plant protection products;
- materials science, metal processing technologies, seismic resistance, building materials;
- food industry;

The main goal of creating these structures is to create an innovative environment to support entrepreneurs in the innovative field. The main tasks of these structures are as follows:

- encourage companies and entrepreneurs to create innovative technologies and provide them with commercialization;
- to help small and medium-sized innovative companies to stand on their feet independently;
- to ensure the consistent transfer of scientific and technical products to the sales markets in order to fully satisfy the needs of the regional and country markets for this product.

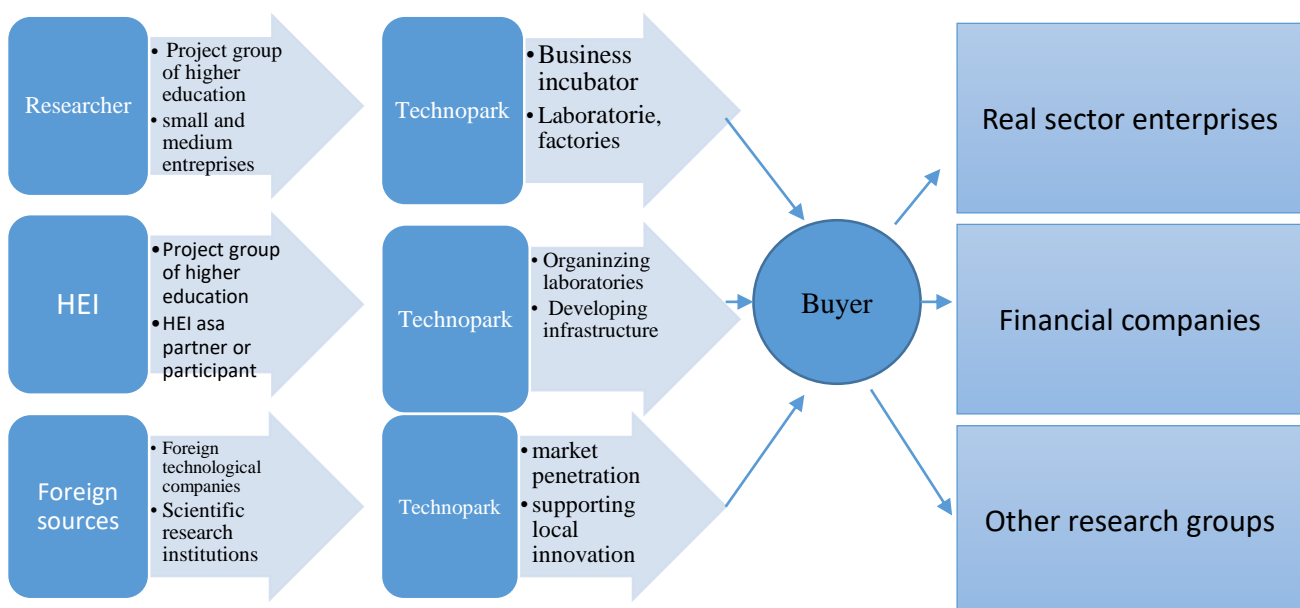


Figure 2. The main content of the activity of technoparks.

Technopark provides certain infrastructure services and facilities to its residents:

1. office buildings equipped with all necessary equipment, internet, telecommunications, meeting rooms, conference hall;
2. general facilities in the form of laboratories equipped with the necessary equipment for research and calculation;
3. spacious buildings where residents can freely communicate [4]. The presence of such buildings plays an important role in increasing the synergistic effect expected from the joint operation of innovative companies, which is considered one of the main tasks of the technology park. The necessity of IdeaLabs is explained by Tom Allen in his scientific work entitled "Managing the flow of technologies". According to him, the effectiveness of the relationship between two people depends on the distance between them, and if the distance exceeds 50 feet (15.2m), the effectiveness of communication does not exceed 7%;

Analysis and results. We can imagine the relations between residents and participants of technoparks as follows:

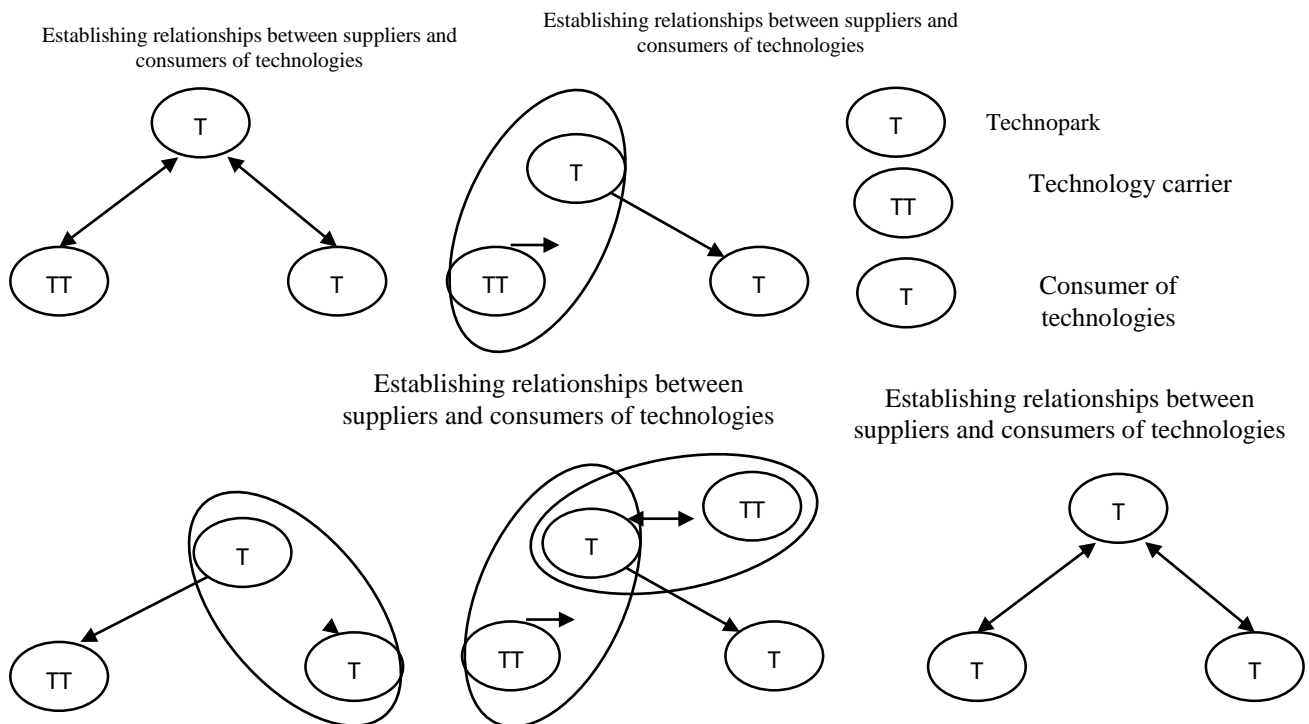


Figure 3. Establishment of mutual relations between participants of the technopark.

Especially small enterprises need support due to the limited number of employees and the lack of specialists in areas not related to the scientific and technical aspects of the project. Technoparks are expected to provide a number of services for small innovative enterprises. They should help to determine the innovative potential of the concept of introducing a new product, to technically realize the idea and to develop a new product, to determine whether the new product is ready for industrial use and production. This is certainly achieved by creating a material-technical, socio-cultural, service and financial base. For a more complete understanding of the value added chain being created in the technology parks, please refer to Figure 1 attached. The analysis of this diagram shows that the establishment of technological parks on the scale of universities will not only strengthen the material and technical base of higher education



institutions, but also contribute to regional development through the creation of innovative developments and products.

Innovation-technological centers

We can also include innovation-technological centers in the family of business incubators, because they also operate like business incubators and support science-intensive enterprises.

The most important aspect of innovation-technological centers is that they are essentially a support structure for small innovative enterprises that have been formed and are operating today. Their main areas of activity are:

- to support the organization, growth and development of companies;
- to support the development of innovative activities in the region;
- establishment of collaboration and cooperation between industry and researchers;
- providing services to companies with high scientific capacity in the field of information supply;
- training and education of employees in the field of management;

It was established that the centers of innovative ideas, developments and technologies should carry out their activities on a commercial basis and be exempted from paying all kinds of taxes for a period of five years from the moment of establishment. Based on the above-mentioned decision of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the following were defined as the main tasks of the centers:

in-depth research of potential and resource bases of regions in order to create new and modern types of production and services;

development of innovative management in order to support innovative ideas, developments and technologies;

organization of searching for investors and consumers of innovative products (work, services), including by developing cooperation between innovative infrastructure entities;

providing advice to a wide range of interested parties on the implementation of innovative activities, organizing advertising and exhibition events aimed at popularizing innovative ideas, developments and technologies among the population and business entities.

In conclusion, the following conditions for the development of the system are noted:

1. To develop a strategy for the protection of the results of intellectual activity and to determine the optimal forms of protection of the results of intellectual activity in accordance with the planned procedure of using the results of intellectual activity at the first stages of innovative activity;

2. Carrying out patent research on the basis of state standards (researching the development trends and technical level of objects of economic activity, their patentability, competitiveness and patent purity);

3. Carrying out all information-analytical and consulting work on issues of intellectual property protection. This task is carried out through various trainings, seminars, organization of mentoring programs, publication of information materials, distribution, etc.



References

- [1]. Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated June 5, 2017 No. PF-5068 "On the establishment of an innovative technological park in Yashnabad district of Tashkent city". - <http://lex.uz>.
- [2]. Decision of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated September 15, 2017 No. PQ-3279 "On measures to establish a modern cotton-textile cluster in Sirdarya region". - <http://lex.uz>.
- [3]. Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated May 5, 2018 "On additional measures to create conditions for the development of active entrepreneurship and innovative activity". www.lex.uz
- [4]. Zakhidov G.E. Methodology of organization and management of production in the cluster method. // Monograph. - Tashkent: "Fan" publishing house, 2016.-157 p.

MODERN PROBLEMS OF PEDAGOGY AND PSYCHOLOGY

UDC: 378.1

TECHNOLOGIES OF DELIVERING IMPROVED LEARNING MATERIALS TO STUDENTS THROUGH INNOVATIVE METHODS AND ORGANIZING INDEPENDENT EDUCATION ON THE BASIS OF IMITATION-VARIATION

Obidov Jamshidbek Gayratjon o'gli
doctor of philosophy in pedagogical sciences,
associate professor Fergana polytechnic institute
jamshidobidov19@gmail.com

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada texnika oliy o'quv yurtlarining o'quv faoliyatida sub'ektiv pozitsiyani shakllantirish va rivojlantirishga olib keladigan talabalarning mustaqilligi va imitatsion-variantivlik asosida takomillashtirilgan o'quv materiallarini innovatsion metodlar orqali talabalarga yetkazish va mustqail ta'limni tashkil etish texnologiyalari darajasini oshirish yo'llari va shartlari ko'rsatilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: imitatsion-variantivlik asosida takomillashtirilgan o'quv materiallari, innovatsion metodlar, mustqail ta'limni tashkil etish, sifatli ta'lim, texnika oliy o'quv yurtlarining o'quv faoliyati, sub'ektiv pozitsiyani shakllantirish.

Аннотация. В данной статье рассмотрена самостоятельность студентов, которая приводит к формированию и развитию субъектной позиции в образовательной деятельности технических вузов, и совершенствованию учебных материалов на основе подражательно-вариативной для студентов инновационными методами, а также указаны пути повышения уровня технологий организации самостоятельного обучения, сроки и условия.

Ключевые слова: усовершенствованные учебные материалы на имитационно-вариативной основе, инновационные методы, организация самостоятельного обучения, качественное образование, образовательная деятельность технических вузов, формирование субъектной позиции.

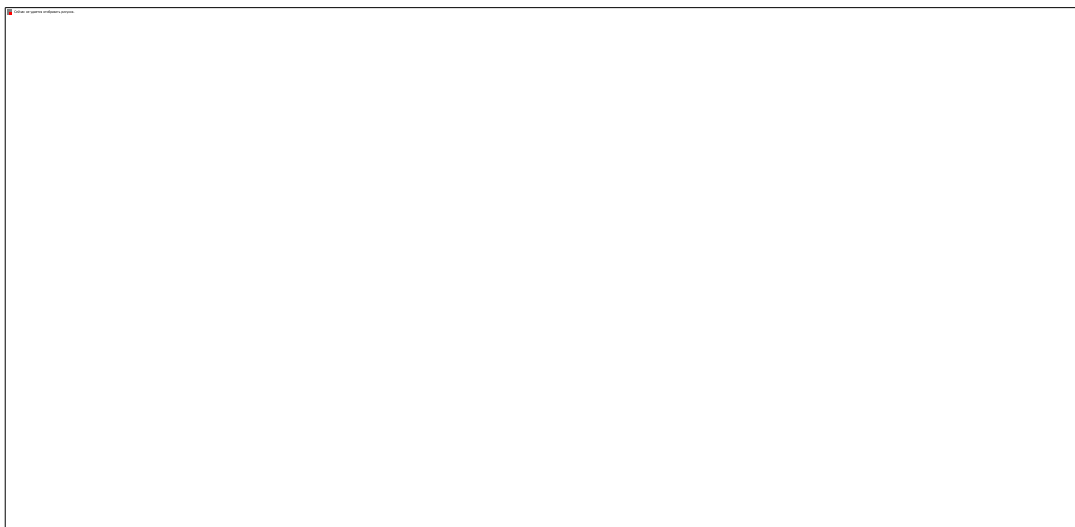


Annotation. In this article, the independence of students, which leads to the formation and development of a subjective position in the educational activities of technical higher educational institutions, and the improvement of educational materials on the basis of imitative-variation to students through innovative methods, and the way to increase the level of technologies for organizing independent education. terms and conditions are specified.

Key words: improved educational materials based on imitation-variation, innovative methods, organization of independent education, quality education, educational activities of technical higher educational institutions, formation of subjective position.

Introduction. The research was initiated with the desire to complete the professional development milestone. The area of interest was a key factor for both the researcher's current academic practice. As university lecturers, we have been in a continuous dialogue to see how we can ensure continuous improvement at our everyday lesson and thus realized an immense study that needs to be done in inclusive practice. With our current involvement in the higher education settings, we often use the term 'inclusive education' that sounds synonymous with education for children with disabilities, however, we have tried to look at the learning barriers in our higher education setting and found many mature students feel that they have barriers to learning.

Multiple higher education research explored that the inclusion and equity in teaching and learning resulting in policy makers and scholars have been discussing the importance of widening participation in tertiary education (e.g., Bradley & Miller, 2010) [1]. Therefore, we always felt that promoting inclusive teaching and learning through different pedagogical approaches may not be enough. It is essential to ensure inclusive education in designing curricula and assessment by ensuring that our teaching and learning process enhance our teaching effectiveness and can also be used as a medium to eliminate barriers to education to include all students. The research mainly addressed to analyze the factors responsible for creating a process to ensure



effectiveness in teaching and learning. This study aims to analyze the teaching and learning process to ensure effectiveness [2]. Hence, the research question is proposed: How to create an inclusive teaching and learning environment to ensure effectiveness?



Based on previous knowledge about student learning, we questioned students what they found most fascinating about a learning session and what outcomes would they aspire to achieve from the teaching-learning session. In response to these questions, different students came up with different answers which indicated that different students implemented different learning styles in order to be active participant in the teaching-learning session and gain significant learning outcomes. We also apprehended from the responses of the students that learning outcome is also dependent upon the learner types. In a classroom setting in specific, there are certain specific types of learners. We agreed with this sentiment, since we have witnessed first-hand that innovation and continuous learning is the primary way to ensure success in teaching.

Methodology. We have considered that case study methods remained a controversial approach to data collection, however, after considering its wide range of validity in many social science studies especially when in-depth explanations of social behavior we have decided to choose case study as our research methods. In this article we have used the case study from one of the universities based in London, United Kingdom. The case study approach allowed the researchers to gather in-depth understanding on the concept. Thus, the work collected data using secondary sources and used mainly various peer-reviewed journal articles and various government and agency publications. The researchers also used personal reflection from the higher education practice. The measure of reflection explored the experimental research methods (primarily reflection) using literary forms. To support our research and investigation we have designed questionnaire to collect data from our students. Because of limited number of learners of the disciplines, questionnaire has been designed based on qualitative data collection method [3]. Data has been analyzed to get the perceptions of learners about effective delivery of modules. However, to ensure accuracy of our research and findings we have also applied data triangulation methods by mapping our research findings with similar research and case studies of other researchers.

Results and discussion. The findings of the current research revealed that it is a teacher responsibility to ensure regular interaction occurs between the basic human capabilities of a learner and the culturally invented technologies so that it finally leads to enhancement in their cognitive capabilities. In line with this theory's principles, the use of class interaction, role play and visual simulation to the students in the form of graphs, charts, and newspapers from where information on various business and financial matters challenged their learnings and allowed them to become more creative. In terms of resources, the research found that teachers need to use various resources in the learning process that may include computers, books, smartboard, equipment, artefacts, whiteboard, special speakers, games, computer programs [4] etc. It was evident from the research that the more the lesson is interactive, the more the learners are engaged/motivated to improve their learning experiences. The research also realized that certain teaching methods might be very useful for certain learners which may be flawed for other. Thus, it is recommended to use a blended learning (mixture of online and offline learning) along with experiential learning (cross-age peer tutoring, pro and con grid, prodigy games, mnemonic) which have been very useful in improving



the learning experience and reducing the disruptive issues in the classroom from the case study [5].

Conclusion. It is found from the personal reflection and class observation that for managing the behavior of individuals or groups different strategies may have to be used such as questioning, role play, rewards, punishment, discussions, paired/group work, observations, switching activities, audio/visuals etc. The teachers' dynamics need to be understood by the teachers, and behaviors or teaching approaches need to be adjusted. Again, learning needs, methods or styles of the learners may be different; in this respect, teachers need to understand the need and preferences of the learners and prepare the lesson plan accordingly to meet the learning objective of all learners rather than certain individuals. Most importantly, teachers need to identify the learning barriers as quickly as possible. For example, sometimes students are disruptive as they have some barriers including language barrier, low self-esteem, confidence, feeling of being inappropriate etc. In this case, rather than giving them warnings, it is better for the teachers to know the underlying causes and respond accordingly. Positive feedback, sometimes, play role as tonic in having profound positive impact on the confidence and self-esteem of the students. Finally, it is essential for the teachers to enhance student engagement through active learning, to promote student inclusivity through the learning process (experiential and blended learning) and to match outcome with the faculty and student expectations through assessments. They might easily be possible for the teachers to do so, if they can be able to communicate effectively, be in control, be consistent with the rules, provide choice and adjust themselves and finally be creative in managing behavior.

References:

- [1]. Rasulovna M. K. et al. Innovation teaching method in primary education //Czech Journal of Multidisciplinary Innovations. – 2022. – T. 5. – C. 31-34.
- [2]. Adair, J. (2009). Leadership and motivation: the fifty rule and the eight key principles of motivating others, London: Kogan Page.
- [3]. Moayyeri, H. (2015). "The Impact of Undergraduate Students" Learning Preferences (VARK Model) on Their Language Achievement', Journal of Language Teaching & Research, 6, 1, pp. 132-139, Education Research Complete, EBSCOhost.
- [4]. Rasulovna, Kadirova Munira, "The content of pedagogical disciplines aimed at continuous didactical training of university students". Integration of Science, Education and practice. Scientific-methodical journal 2.4 (2021): 68-73.
- [5]. Afzal Sayed Munna, Md Abul Kalam, "Teaching and learning process to enhance teaching effectiveness: a literature review". School of Business, University of Wales Trinity Saint David, Winchester House, 11 Cranmer Rd, Vassal, London, UK. International Journal of Humanities and Innovation (IJHI) Vol. 4 No. 1, 2021 pp. 1-4
- [6]. Rasulovna, Munira Kadirova. "Innovation teaching method in primary education". Czech Journal of Multidisciplinary Innovations 5 (2022): 31-34.



UDK: 331.482+378/37.062.3

PSYCHOLOGICAL STABILITY OF A MILITARY TRAINING CADET AS A FACTOR OF PROTECTION IN THE EDUCATIONAL ENVIRONMENT

Turakhanov Akrom Abdullakhakimovich,
doctor of philosophy (PhD)
in pedagogical sciences,
docent of Fergana State University.
Turakhanov_A@gmail.com

Аннотация: Harbiy ta'lim kursantining psixologik barqarorligi ta'lim muhitida himoya qilishning asosiy omili sifatida muhim rol o'ynaydi. Ushbu maqola harbiy ta'lim muassasasining ta'lim muhiti sharoitida himoya vositasi sifatida psixologik barqarorlikning ahamiyatini tahlil qilishga bag'ishlangan. Maqola kursantning psixologik barqarorligining asosiy jihatlari haqida umumiy ma'lumot beradi, uning harbiy ta'lim jarayonida himoyani ta'minlashdagi ahamiyatini ta'kidlaydi. Asosiy e'tibor psixologik barqarorlikning ta'lim muhitida yuzaga kelishi mumkin bo'lgan salbiy ta'sirlarga qarshi turish mexanizmi sifatida rolini tushunishga qaratilgan.

Калит so'zlar: harbiy ta'lim, kursant, ijtimoiy qo'llab-quvvatlash, barqarorlik, shakllanish, resurslar.

Аннотация: Психологическая устойчивость курсанта военного обучения играет значительную роль как ключевой фактор защиты в образовательной среде. Данная статья посвящена анализу важности психологической устойчивости как средства защиты в контексте образовательной среды военного учебного заведения. Статья предоставляет обзор основных аспектов психологической устойчивости курсанта, выделяя ее значимость в обеспечении защиты в процессе военного образования. Основной акцент делается на понимании роли психологической устойчивости как механизма противостояния негативным воздействиям, которые могут возникнуть в образовательной среде.

Ключевые слова: Военное обучение, курсант, социальная поддержка, устойчивость, формирование, ресурсы.

Abstract: Psychological stability of a military training cadet plays a significant role as a key factor of protection in the educational environment. This article is devoted to the analysis of the importance of psychological stability as a means of protection in the context of the educational environment of a military educational institution. The article provides an overview of the main aspects of the psychological stability of the cadet, highlighting its importance in providing protection in the process of military education. The main emphasis is on understanding the role of psychological stability as a mechanism for resisting negative influences that may arise in the educational environment.

Keywords: Military training, cadet, social support, sustainability, formation, resources.

Introduction. In the modern educational context, especially in military training, the psychological stability of the cadet plays an important role as a factor of protection in the educational environment. In the conditions of constant challenges and stressful situations that arise during training and service, cadets face various psychological,



emotional and social threats. Psychological stability is a key component contributing to successful adaptation and overcoming difficulties.

In this study, we will consider the psychological stability of cadets as a complex psychological phenomenon, including stress resistance, adaptability, self-regulation, self-efficacy and other cognitive and emotional aspects. The analysis of modern scientific research related to the role of psychological stability in the educational process and military training will be carried out.

The purpose of our research is to identify the importance of psychological stability of cadets as a factor of protection in the educational environment, as well as to determine methods and strategies for its development and maintenance. We will also try to identify the relationship between psychological stability and successful adaptation of cadets to the educational process and service.

To achieve this goal, we will analyze modern psychological theories and concepts related to sustainability, as well as consider the results of empirical research related to this topic. To assess the psychological stability of cadets, we will develop appropriate measurement tools and techniques. It is assumed that the results of the study will help determine effective practices and strategies for the development of psychological stability in the educational environment, contributing to the successful adaptation and protection of cadets in difficult conditions of training and service.

Psychological stability of cadets plays an important role as a factor of protection in the educational environment, especially military training. Below are the main aspects that make psychological stability a significant factor of protection in this environment:

Stress resistance. Stress resistance is an important aspect of the psychological stability of military training cadets. In this context, when cadets face intense training, service tests, harsh conditions and responsibility for their actions, stress becomes an integral part of their daily life.

Psychologically stable cadets have the ability to effectively cope with such situations. They usually have better control over their emotions, are able to adapt to changes, and their confidence in their abilities is not strongly influenced by stress. Such cadets have a more positive attitude to challenges and trials, which allows them to perform their official duties more successfully.

Stress tolerance is also associated with a decrease in the possibility of developing negative emotional reactions and psychological problems. Cadets with good stress resistance have more stable mental resources and can more easily withstand environmental pressure. This contributes to a better adaptation to new conditions and helps to prevent or cope with possible negative consequences of stress, such as anxiety, depression or painful psychosomatic symptoms.

Adaptability. Adaptability plays an important role in the formation of psychological stability in military training cadets. Both the educational environment and military service can present diverse and unexpected situations that require rapid adaptation and adaptation to new conditions. Psychologically stable cadets have the ability to flexibly and effectively adapt to various circumstances, which allows them to successfully cope with the challenges and requirements of military activity.



Adaptability includes not only the ability to quickly acquire new knowledge and skills, but also the willingness to change their psychological and behavioral strategies in accordance with the changing situation. This allows cadets to effectively solve problems, make decisions based on up-to-date information and manage their behavior in order to achieve their goals.

As a result of research and practical activities aimed at developing the adaptability of cadets, it is expected to increase their ability to cope with a variety of situations, increase professional competence and better adaptation to service requirements. This, in turn, contributes to the formation of psychological stability and improving the quality of military training.

Self-regulation. Self-regulation plays a significant role in the formation of psychological stability in military training cadets. This ability of cadets to control their emotions, behavior and reactions to various situations helps them to effectively cope with the demands and challenges they face during training.

Military training often involves strict discipline, strict rules and requirements, as well as a high level of responsibility for their actions. Psychologically stable cadets have the ability to regulate their behavior in accordance with these requirements and control their emotions in order to prevent negative consequences.

Self-regulation also helps cadets cope with various stressful situations that may arise during service. Psychologically stable cadets are able to remain calm and confident in difficult circumstances, which helps them make informed decisions and act effectively.

As a result of the development of self-regulation, it is expected to improve the quality of military training, reduce the stress level of cadets and improve their adaptation to service conditions. It also contributes to the formation of psychological stability and increase the effectiveness of their professional activities of military specialists.

Confidence and motivation. The psychological stability of cadets really has a positive impact on their confidence and motivation in the educational environment of military training. Cadets with good psychological stability usually show high confidence in their abilities, which contributes to the successful assimilation of the material and the performance of official tasks.

The development of psychological stability of cadets is an important task for educational institutions conducting military training. Psychologically stable cadets have the best adaptive and stress-resistant skills, high confidence in their abilities and high motivation to achieve success. These factors contribute to their better professional training and successful performance of official tasks in the future.

Communication skills. Psychologically stable cadets cope more easily with interpersonal conflicts and have better communication skills, which contributes to cooperation and effective teamwork.

Communication skills play an important role in the military sphere, where effective interaction and timely transmission of information can be vital. Psychologically stable cadets usually have a better ability to listen and understand others, as well as express their thoughts and ideas clearly and convincingly.



All this contributes to better cooperation and effective teamwork. Cadets with advanced communication skills can more easily establish contacts with others, establish trusting relationships and maintain a positive team spirit.

Communication skills training is an important component in the development of psychological stability of cadets. This helps them not only to successfully cope with interpersonal conflicts, but also to effectively perform official tasks in the future, when their communication skills will be critically important during military activities.

In general, the development of communication skills among psychologically stable cadets contributes to a more harmonious and productive educational environment and prepares them for successful service and interaction with colleagues in the future.

Self-efficacy. Cadets with high psychological stability usually have a higher level of self-efficacy. Self-efficacy reflects a person's confidence in their abilities and the belief that they can successfully overcome difficulties and cope with various tasks.

When cadets feel psychologically stable, it helps to increase their self-efficacy. Their confidence in their abilities helps them better cope with the challenges of military training and effectively perform official duties.

In general, self-efficacy and psychological stability are interrelated and can mutually reinforce each other. The development of psychological stability and increasing the level of self-efficacy are important tasks in the educational environment for military cadets. This helps to create a more successful and secure environment for their professional and personal development.

Opposition to negative ideology. Psychological stability plays an important role in opposing negative ideology. Cadets with good psychological stability usually have more developed critical thinking and the ability to analyze information, which allows them to remain more independent and critical of ideological influences.

Psychologically stable cadets tend to maintain their values and principles even in conditions of negative influence. They have a better ability to distinguish facts from manipulative statements, which allows them not to succumb to pressure and not to accept ideological beliefs that contradict their own values.

In addition, psychologically stable cadets often have higher self-esteem and self-esteem, which contributes to confidence in their beliefs and the ability to resist negative influences. They can also be more open to other points of view, which contributes to a versatile and critical understanding of information.

Psychologically stable cadets, realizing their own value and independence of thinking, will more easily resist group pressure or social norms that may be associated with negative ideology. They are ready to analyze information, check facts and make their own decisions that do not run counter to their personal beliefs.

Thus, the development of psychological stability in cadets is important to protect them from negative ideology. Psychologically stable cadets have critical thinking, confidence in their values and the ability to resist negative influences, which contributes to their successful adaptation to the educational environment and professional activities.

As a result, the psychological stability of cadets is an important factor that ensures protection and successful adaptation in the educational environment of military



training. This aspect deserves special attention and support in the work of teachers and psychologists to create optimal learning conditions and the formation of highly qualified specialists.

Conclusion. In conclusion, it can be said that the study of the role of psychological stability of a military training cadet as a factor of protection in the educational environment emphasizes the high importance of this aspect in modern military training. In the process of training future military specialists, psychological stability is of particular importance, providing reliable protection from negative impacts that may arise in the educational and social environment. The results of the study allow us to conclude that the development of psychological stability of cadets contributes to the formation of specialists who are able to successfully withstand stress, social and psychological challenges, as well as respond effectively to a variety of educational situations. Psychological stability plays a role not only in protecting against negative influences, but also in creating an adaptive personality capable of self-improvement and professional growth.

References:

- [1]. The Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan. –Tashkent: Uzbekistan. 2018.
- [2]. Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 60 dated January 28, 2022 "On the development strategy of New Uzbekistan for 2022-2026".
- [3]. Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 6097 dated October 29, 2020, "On approval of the Concept of Science Development until 2030".
- [4]. Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 6255 dated July 1, 2021 "On approval of the National Strategy of the Republic of Uzbekistan on countering extremism and terrorism for 2021-2026".
- [5]. Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 357 dated August 22, 2022 "On measures to raise the sphere of information and communication technologies to a new level in 2022-2023".
- [6]. Nazarov V. L., Osipchukova, E. V., International experience in the prevention of extremism. // Study guide. Ural. 2015. – p. 43.
- [7]. Mamatova Ya.M., Arifkhanova S.N., Issues of prevention of violent extremism: coverage in the mass media. Study guide. Tashkent. 2020. – pp. 19-26.
- [8]. Papkov B.R., Kulikov A.L., Osokin V. L. Cyber threats and cyberattacks. // Study guide. Nizhniy Novgorod. 2017. – pp. 86-92.
- [9]. Ashraf A., Aslanova I. Radicalization and deradicalization. // Manual. Bishkek. 2021. – pp. 27-46.
- [10]. Belousov A.I., Solodukha V.A. The World of electronics: Fundamentals of cybersecurity. Standards, concepts, methods and means of ensuring. // Manual. Moscow. 2021. – p. 143.
- [11]. Merzlyakova D.R. Psychological stability of a person in emergency situations. // Manual. Izhevsk. 2014. – pp. 128-129.
- [12]. Bodnar A.M. Experimental psychology. // Study guide. Yekaterinburg. 2011. – p. 167.



UDK: 373.21

PEDAGOGICAL FEATURES OF GIVING FIRST ECONOMIC KNOWLEDGE TO PRESCHOOL CHILDREN

Allaberganova Nargiza Polvannazirovna
Teacher of the Department of methods
of preschool education, Urgench State University
nargizaallaberganova89@gmail.com

Annotatsiya: Barkamol avlodni tarbiyalashda iqtisodiy tarbiyaning ahamiyati beqiyos. Ma'lumki, insonning kundalik turmush tarzi mehnat yoki boshqa bir faoliyat turi bilan bog'liq bo'ladi. O'sib kelayotgan bolaga iqtisod qilishni o'rgatish maktabgacha ta'lim tizimida ham muhim ahamiyatga ega. Ushbu maqolada maktabgacha ta'lim tashkilotlarida iqtisodiy tarbiya masalasi o'rganilgan bo'lib bugungi kundagi dolzarb jihatlari tahlil qilingan.

Kalit so'zlar: iqtisodiy tushuncha, iqtisodiy madaniyat, tejamkorlik, moddiy resurs, iqtisodiy muammo, sarf-xarajat, ehtiyoj, daromad, ishbilarmonlik, iqtisodiy hisob-kitob qilish.

Аннотация: Значение экономического воспитания в воспитании гармоничного поколения неопределимо. Известно, что повседневный образ жизни человека будет связан с трудом или другим видом деятельности. Обучение растущего ребенка экономии также важно в системе дошкольного образования. В данной статье рассматривается вопрос экономического воспитания в дошкольных организациях и анализируются актуальные на сегодняшний день аспекты.

Ключевые слова: экономическое понятие, экономическая культура, бережливость, материальный ресурс, экономическая проблема, расход, потребность, доход, предпринимательство, экономический расчет.

Annotation: The importance of economic education in the upbringing of a harmonious generation is invaluable. It is known that a person's daily lifestyle will be associated with work or other activities. Teaching a growing child to economize is also important in the preschool education system. This article examines the issue of economic education in preschool organizations and analyzes the current aspects.

Key words: economic understanding, economic culture, economy, material resource, economic problem, spending, need, income, business, economic accounting.

Introduction. Currently, Economic Thought requires the upbringing of a person who is prepared for practical activity in the conditions of developed, continuously developing and improving market relations. If earlier economic problems were artificially alienated from the child and kept away from them until the onset of practical activity, now life itself is required from preschool age, to know what the child needs, what their satisfaction is limited to, how to choose at a time when the choice is always limited. All this is due to the fact that the president of our republic Sh.Mirziyoyev testifies to the fact that in the next five years, having approved a number of documents on the reform of the field of preschool education and education, he introduced it into practice. Economic Education is a necessary condition for the harmonious formation of an individual [1].



The purpose of Economic Education and upbringing is to prepare the younger generation for conscious and economically literate participation in the reforms carried out in our country [2]. This greatly accelerates the transfer of reforms, reducing the spending associated with the transformation of the economy. Economic education should give (form an idea) about the types of needs of Bo and the sources of their satisfaction, about the need to choose, about the role of money in the life of a person and society, about the source of your income and the structure of family spending.

Literature Analysis: The Uzbek people have a very ancient spiritual and economic heritage. He has every right to be proud of his immortal historical heritage. This economic heritage has served and is doing in the fact that our people gain economic independence, have modern economic thinking, become an economically gifted nation. The main goal of providing economic education to preschool children forms the ability of children to make savings, business, economic calculations [3]. The content of Economic Education was regularly enriched and scientifically substantiated by Eastern thinkers. In this regard, Al-Khwarazmi particularly emphasizes that mathematics plays a central role in human life. In his opinion, a person should know the science of accounting and be thorough in his work. Then he says that he can determine the results of his labor (as well as others) through measurements. A. Avlonius further advanced such valuable ideas as "economy, knowledge of the value of favors such as money and goods", and "knowledge and goods are necessary to reach the goal in the present time, to be acceptable to the people". For example, let's see his comments: "The Americans plant a piece of wheat and take twenty packs of wheat, and the Europeans sell us our 5 kopecks of cotton for 25 kopecks. But we, Asians, in particular, turkestanis, buy buttocks and chew chanter: we bite off sour cream, instead of bread, in short, in order to become a person in accordance with the present, you need an economy equal to science and education, an economy that does not end in moderation, an inexhaustible zeal [4].

From the history of pedagogy, it is known that the idea of Economic Education of children is brought up in the works of the ancient Greek philosophers Xenophon, Plato, Socrates, Aristotle. An important stage in the development of the idea of the formation of economic concepts in preschool children will not be exaggerated to say about the activities of the great Czech pedagogue Yan Amos Komensky. In his works, Komensky argues that giving economic knowledge to young children is conducted continuously from the birth of a child to maturity, and that it is a component of the educational system [5, 12].

Research Methodology. When giving economic knowledge to preschool children, it is necessary that at first the educator-educator is armed with certain knowledge and information about the economy. The educator-educator needs to know the following theoretical knowledge: – the role of Economics in human life and the principles and theoretical foundations of its development; - the necessary vital needs and the ability to apply wisely in children's activities; – it is necessary to educate economic consciousness, economic culture by giving children economic knowledge.

In introducing the concept of the market from economic concepts, the educator gives children information about the "market". The market is the economic relationship between the buyer and the sellers, the mechanism that connects them with each other.

To sell the owner of the goods to the market, the buyer comes out to buy something. Who are the sellers and buyers in the market? Sellers are enterprises, farms, farms, individual producers of this commodity. And the buyer is all residents, government agencies and consumers. In the market, the exchange of goods by means of money i.e. the relationship of purchase and sale arises. When a commodity is exchanged for money, something else is bought with that money. That is, the gardener buys wet fruit products of his own cultivation, and instead buys the product he needs [6].

Economic Education is an organized (organized) pedagogical activity, a specially thought-out work system aimed at the formation of the economic consciousness of children. In the process of its implementation, children master a set of concepts and visions about an orderly and productive economy, about the development of productive forces, about production Relations, about the current economic mechanism. Economic education ensures the development of economic thought the formation of moral and working qualities, social activity, entrepreneurship, initiative, honest attitude to social property with savings, which are formed as a result of economic activity. It is appropriate to include the following points on the issue of the use of innovative technologies in economic education of preschool children. Economic Education is a necessary condition for the harmonious formation of an individual [7]. Our government is taking care of this area, and there is a lot of research on the issue of the use of innovative technologies in the economic education of children by specialists in the field. The main goal of economic education can be achieved as a result of solving a number of tasks. The main ones of these tasks are as follows:: - consistent development of economic consciousness in children; - formation of rational needs, the ability to presuppose them with material opportunities, education of Labor orientation in children in search of more fulfilling their needs; -education of such qualities as conscious attitude to the choice of a profession, Economy, Planning, factorism, workmanship, saving the economy; - arming children with the qualifications and skills of Economic Analysis, educating the habits of economy and economy, forming a culture of mental and physical labor, occupying the basics of scientific analysis of Labor; - to educate and hokazo the feeling of an uncompromising attitude to irresponsibility, chaos in labor, idleness, immortality moods, waste, negligence [8].

Analyzes And Results. Theoretical analysis conducted by many researchers shows that in theoretical and pedagogical practice, such economic concepts as “economic education”, “economic knowledge”, “economic culture” and “economic literacy” are used. These concepts complement each other.

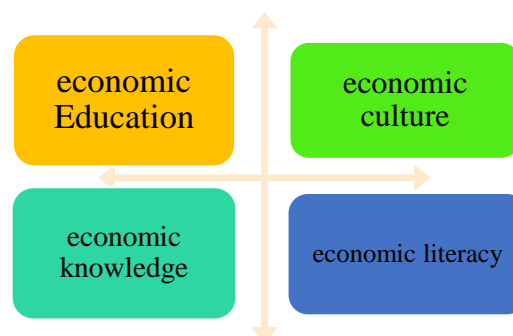


Figure 1. Economic concepts



Economic upbringing is a part of upbringing, the main purpose of which is the formation of such qualities in the person of a child as a descriptor of economic upbringing (economic, socio-economic culture, economic thinking), the development of an economic culture with a spiritual basis, which is the most important sign of modern economic education. Economic knowledge includes clear-practical components of economic education, while being a one-goal-oriented activity in the formation of the economic literacy of the educator and educator [9].

Economic literacy is the level of economic concepts, knowledge, qualifications, as well as personal qualities that allow the child's personality to consciously participate in the family circle, in the world around him, in developmental activities. The basis of economic literacy is the ability to use economic knowledge to identify problems in real situations and solve them using scientific methods. Economic culture is an obligatory part of education, the main purpose of which is the formation of the personality of the child, adaptation to market conditions and the preparation of children of economic cultures who can economically carry out their activities [10]. When introducing preschool children to material resources, natural resources – land, water, underground and surface resources-are all natural benefits, their rational use, the essential aspects of water for human life, drinking water should not waste it, all the wealth in our country should be preserved, taught in the educational process, nature, mathematics, speech cultivation and other pedagogical processes. Mathematics is closely linked to economics. In this, economics it is very important to assume that in the face of mathematics it is necessary to put urgent tasks of human life on a daily and prospective basis. Therefore, mathematics should be taught in close connection with life. Then the child does not memorize mathematics at MTT without understanding it, but considers it a weapon for solving his daily and future tasks [11, 12. 58-59-bet]

Conclusions.

1. The study of the teachings of eastern and Western pedagogical psychologists on economics and economic culture is an important factor in the shakedown of economic culture. The child's activity in the future life, his vision of a prosperous and full life, knowledge, skills and skills should be formed at a young age. It is advisable to work individually with children with a low level of performance, preparing them for future life.

2. Al-Farabi, in his work "On the attainment of happiness", reflects on ownership, advancing progressive views on property ownership, its purposeful use, self-sufficiency.

3. Economic concepts have an integral description and assume an integrated approach to this process in connection with philosophical, legal, economic, sociological, psychological and pedagogical aspects.

4. Formation of economic literacy of educators social necessity.

References:

[1]. Mirziyoyev Sh.M. Continuing the search for Democratic projects, creating a peaceful and peaceful, Munos Life window for the people is a guarantee of sustainable development. / Action of entrepreneurs and businessmen-information about the VIII Assembly of the Liberal Democratic Party of Uzbekistan. // "21st Century", October 21, 2016, p44



- [2]. OORQ-595 of the Republic of Uzbekistan on school education and upbringing December 16, 2019
- [3]. Artikova M. B. Pedagogical conditions for the preparation of students in the family for entrepreneurial activity: Ped.fan.nom. ... diss. - T.: 2008. - B. 155
- [4]. A. Avloni. Turkey Gulistan yohud ethics. T.: teacher. 1992 < BR >
- [5]. Abu Nasr Farabi. City of Fozil people. - T.: "A. People's heritage publication named after Kadiri", 1993. - p. 222
- [6]. Z. B. Jalilov. Didactic styles of studying the legacy of Eastern thinkers. Journal of modern education. 2017, Son 5. Scientific and methodological Journal "Oriental Art and Culture" -Volume 2 Issue 4 / December 2021 ISSN 2181-063X
- [7]. <http://www.oriens.uz./media/journals/>
- [8]. <https://uz.wikipedia.org/wiki/Madaniyat>
- [9]. G'arb falsafasi. –T.: “Sharq”, 2005. –B.141.
- [10]. Sharipov Sh., Muslimov N., Ismoilova M.: “Kasbiy pedagogika”. Metodik qo‘llanma.-T.2005 y
- [11]. Quchqorova N.M. Pedagogik kasbiy kompetentligi va kreativlik. Darslik. T.: “Bookmany print” nashriyoti. 2022 –y.p58
- [12]. Quchqorova N.M. Bo‘lajak tarbiyachilarni iqtisodiy kompetentligini metodik takomillashtirish texnologiyalari. Ped. fanl. dok. (DSc) diss. avtoref. – Namangan – 2023. pp58-59

UDK: 373.21

MODERN APPROACH TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIAL MOTIVES OF PRESCHOOL CHILDREN

Ismayilova Risolat Ikrambay qizi
Lecturer of the Department of
methods of preschool education,
Urgench State University
ismayilovarisolat@gmail.com

Annotatsiya: Har tomonlama yetuk avlodni tarbiyalashda xulq-atvor tarbiyasining ahamiyati benihoya muhim. Bilamizki, insonning jamiyatda o‘z o‘rnini topishi, insonlar bilan aloqaga kirishishida xulq-atvor bevosita ta’sir ko‘rsatadi. O‘sib kelayotgan bolaning xulq-atvorini, ijtimoiy motivlarini shakllantirish maktabgacha ta’lim tizimiga oid muhim jihatlardan biridir. Ushbu maqolada maktabgacha ta’lim tashkilotlarida ijtimoiy motivni shakllantirish masalasining bugungi kundagi dolzarb jihatlari tahlil qilingan.

Kalit so‘zlar: shaxs, xulq-atvor, motivatsiya, motiv, ijtimoiy ta’lim, ijtimoiy ong, ijtimoiy tarbiya, munosabat madaniyati, ijtimoiy munosabatlar.

Аннотация: Значение поведенческого воспитания в воспитании всесторонне зрелого поколения чрезвычайно велико. Мы знаем, что поведение напрямую влияет на то, как человек находит свое место в обществе и общается с людьми. Формирование поведения и социальных мотивов растущего ребенка является одним из важных аспектов системы дошкольного образования. В данной статье анализируются актуальные на сегодняшний день аспекты вопроса



формирования социальной мотивации в дошкольных образовательных организациях.

Ключевые слова: личность, поведение, мотивация, мотив, социальное воспитание, общественное сознание, социальное воспитание, культура отношения, социальные отношения.

Abstract: The importance of behavioral education in the upbringing of a well-rounded adult generation is enormous. We know that behavior directly affects how people find their place in society and interact with others. The formation of the growing child's behavior and social motives is one of the important aspects of the preschool education system. This article analyzes the current aspects of the issue of social motivation in preschool education organizations.

Key words: personality, behavior, motivation, motive, social education, social consciousness, social education, attitude culture, social relations.

Introduction. Since the study of the motives of human behavior, its motivation, is of great importance in solving scientific, practical and theoretical issues, it occupies a worthy central place in psychological and pedagogical science. Motivation ensures the activation and purposefulness of behavior, thereby fulfilling the regulatory function in full, which gives rise to the essence of personality psychology. A person enters the system of social relations even in childhood, begins to communicate with other people in the process of various activities. All this directly forms its identity, which occupies a certain place in the system of relations and is determined by the system of internal and external motives that appear in many ways [1].

In order to create conditions for the comprehensive intellectual, moral, aesthetic and physical development of children, the decision “on measures to further improve the preschool education system in 2017-2021” was adopted. The adopted regulatory document focuses on the study of the peculiarities of the development and formation of the motivational sphere of the personality of preschool children by creating conditions for the comprehensive intellectual, moral, aesthetic and physical development of children, taking into account advanced foreign experience in preschool educational organizations [1].

Literature review: The problem of the formation and development of motives of behavior and activities of preschool children determines a number of issues related to the personal and social aspects of their life.

Let us first comment on the content essence of the concepts of motive and motivation:

Motivation is the sum of internal and external driving forces that motivate an individual to activity, determine the boundaries and forms of activity and give this activity a direction directed towards the achievement of certain goals.

Motive, unlike motivation, is what belongs to the subject of behavior himself, is his stable personal property, which causes certain actions from the inside.

A motive is something that forces an individual to act in a certain way. If you look at how motivation affects human activity, it becomes clear that these are the following features of activity: movement, hard work, perseverance, conscientiousness, attention.

A social motive, on the other hand, is an activity that occurs with the highest form of reflection of the conscious individual's own property, needs.



The problem of the development and formation of behavioral motives is reflected in the work of many researchers.

For Example, Ya.L.Kolominsky points to the extensive changes taking place in the field of motivation of preschool children, the emergence of new motives due to the increased socialization of preschool children in relation to young children [5].

L. the same line of research. It can be observed in bozhovich, analyzing the ontogenesis of motives, coming to the conclusion about qualitative restructuring in the motivational areas of children of different ages [9].

A.K.Markova analyzes in detail the means and methods of forming educational motives in children of different ages, based on the study of the practical experience of educators. D.B.Elkonin and A.L.Wenger points to significant changes in the motives of the behavior of older preschool children in connection with the preparation for entering school.

The social behavior of an individual represents the behavior of an individual in society. I.R.Altunina believes that this is an act of a person designed to take a certain position in the system of human relations, to exert a certain psychological influence on the people around him and on the processes taking place in society[2].

Research methodology. The importance of play has been proven when working with preschool children. Children with rich play experience are more willing to engage in creative activities, flexible and at the same time purposeful behavior than their peers who have less play practice. The games themselves are part of educational work, which are of great importance for the development of the personality of a preschool child.

When we talk about Game technologies for correcting children's behavior, we are referring to systematic work, including diagnostics and a set of games aimed at solving this problem.

The same act committed by children of different ages often has completely different causes. A three-year-old boy throws shredded pieces at the chickens to watch them run and noon, while a six-year-old boy helps his mother with household chores.

In general, there are some types of motives that have the greatest impact on the behavior of preschool children:

1. Motives associated with children's interest in the adult world, their desire to act like adults. Such desires can be used as a tool to help the child fulfill one or another requirement in his daily behavior.

2. Game motives associated with interest in the gameplay itself. These motives arise in the process of mastering the activity of the game and are associated in it with the desire to act like an adult.

3. Motives for building and supporting positive relationships with adults and other children. Many actions of children are explained by the desire to win the affection, consent and praise of adults.

Interest in the problem of the formation of a culture of behavior of preschool children is associated with a sharp decrease in the educational influence of the family and Russian national culture in the field of Education. Among the most important tasks for preschool educational institutions is the formation of the main culture of personality, high moral qualities from early childhood.

There are many options for this in the kindergarten. In the process of everyday communication with peers, children learn to live in a team, in practice acquiring norms of behavior that help to regulate relationships with others.

T.A.Kulikova defines the following stages of the development of a culture of behavior and relationships [5].

The first stage in the development of a culture of behavior begins at an early age and aims to collect many separate facts-behavioral exercises encouraged by society (and parents).

At the next stage, even if it is difficult to distinguish it from the first, children begin to explain when and how to behave in order to receive praise from others. The "waiting technique" is important here. Its essence is that an adult helps to prevent a child by anticipating his unwanted behavior in his own words. For example: "now we go to the doctor, how do you say hello to him, what do you say? And he will definitely smile in response to you" he will like polite children", " children, of course, do you remember how to get from the hallway to the music hall so as not to wake up children? I have no doubt that you will pass quietly. "Waiting techniques play a stimulating role for decent behavior.

As the third stage continues to create conditions for the practice of cultural behavior, the educator pays more attention to the children's understanding of the importance of etiquette. You can tell a little about the history of the emergence of etiquette for preschool children, about the traditions of the culture of behavior between people in different periods and in different countries, and, of course, about the content of etiquette in the children's group. With the focus on the formation of behavioral motives of preschool children in the educational process in the sequence presented at these stages, a high degree of productivity can be achieved in the development of social motives of the next generation.

Analyzes and results. Theoretical analysis carried out by many researchers shows that theoretical and pedagogical practice uses pedagogical concepts such as "social consciousness", "social education" and "social education. These concepts complement each other. (Figure 1)

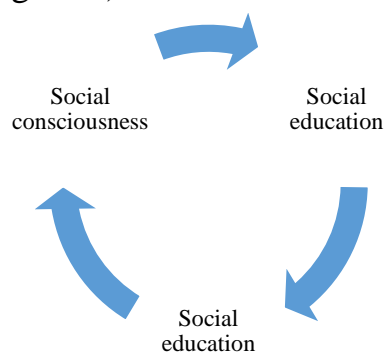


Figure 1. Social concepts

Social consciousness is a perception of natural and social reality, a set of general prejudices, moods, views, ideas, theories that belong to a certain period or part of society. Due to social consciousness, self-awareness of society occurs, the attitude



towards the processes taking place is formed. Along with social changes, social awareness continues to evolve.

Social education is the process of forming socially significant qualities and experiences of those who receive education.

Methods of social education in pedagogy include:

- * socio-economic;
- * psychological and pedagogical;
- * organizational;
- self-education and re-education;
- art therapy.

Social education is the process of forming knowledge, skills and competencies that contribute to the socialization of an individual.

There is a generally accepted classification of methods of social education:

In the direction of the methods:

1. formation of views, concepts, reflections, etc.
2. the formation of aspirations and emotional feelings;
3. formation of self-education skills;

formation of a generally accepted model of behavior, habits, activity, relations with others. Children's behavior is a problem that adults, caregivers and parents often face. Many questions arise: can the disadvantages of this behavior be considered typical for preschool children? What is their reason? How to effectively solve existing problems?

Self-control, self-behavior is given to preschool children with great difficulty. Dreaming of a child developing the ability to control his behavior as soon as possible, adults often resort to ineffective means: they read moral things and thereby arouse a feeling of inferiority; give many instructions, thereby killing independence; punished for the slightest violation. The lack of timely measures to prevent and correct behavioral deficiencies leads to the fact that the child has a habit of disorganized, undisciplined behavior.

Conclusions.

1. At preschool age, a child also develops personal qualities associated with relationships with people. Attention to a person, his worries, problems, experiences, successes and failures. Empathy and care for people is manifested in many preschool children not only in gaming conditions, but also in real life.
2. One of the conditions that affect the personal characteristics of preschool children is the motives of social behavior, and in a number of areas of their development, scientists from the world have been researching and illuminating their own aspects.
3. Based on the content of Social Concepts, a full-fledged organization of the process of forming social motives of preschool children is possible. This also directly affects the effectiveness of the educational process.
4. The formation of social motives of preschool children is a requirement of today.

Referencies:

- [1]. Decree of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan “on measures to further improve the preschool education system in 2017-2021” No. 29.12.2016 PQ – 2707



- [2]. Altunina, I. R. Structure and development of motives and motivation of social behavior [Text] : dis. ... Doctor of Psychological Sciences / I.R. Altunina. - M., 2006. - 453s.
- [3]. Bozhovich L. I. The problem of the development of the motivational sphere of the child // The study of motivation of behavior of children and adolescents. — M., 1972. — pp. 35-36.
- [4]. Wenger L.A., Wegner A.L. Is your child ready for school? Vorosyan Psychology of educational activity of younger schoolchildren. / D.B. edited. Elkonina, V.V. Davydov. - M., 1992.
- [5]. Kozlova S.A., Kulikova T.A.. Preschool pedagogy. M.: Academy, 1998.S. 112 - 117.:
- [6]. sova E.E. Psychological neoplasms of preschool age // Questions of psychology. - 1996. - No. 6. - pp. 64-74.
- [7]. Maslow A.G. Motivation and personality [Text]/; Translated from the English by A.M.Tatlybayeva. - St. Petersburg : Eurasia, 1999. - 72 p.
- [8]. Podlaski. I.P. Pedagogy. New course: textbook for students. Pedagogical universities. 2 in the book. M.: VLADOS, 1999.-BOOK 1: educational process.
- [9]. https://sociologicheskaya.academic.ru/689/MOTIV_SOCIAL

UDC: 378.1

THE IMPORTANCE OF A PERSON-CENTERED APPROACH IN THE ORGANIZATION OF EDUCATION

Otayeva Salamat Sabirovna
Urgench State University
Lecturer of the Department of
Preschool Education Methodology
otayevasalamat@gmail.com

Annotatsiya: Mazkur maqolada ta'limni tashkil qilishda shaxsga yo'naltirilgan yondoshuvni ahamiyati haqida psixolog va pedagog olimlar tomonidan amalga oshirilgan ilmiy izlanishlar yoritilgan bo'lib, shaxsga yo'naltirilgan yondoshuv asosida talabalarda o'z shaxsiyati, o'z-o'zini ifoda etishi, o'zini namoyon qiladigan shaxs qirralari, javobgarlikni xis his etishi, tanqidiy fikrlashini rivojlantirishga qaratilgan jarayon ekanligi yoritiladi.

Kalit so'zlar: Shaxsga yo'naltirilgan yondoshuv, ta'lim, talaba, ob'ektiv, sub'ektivlik, ta'lim konsepsiyasi, texnologiya, insonparvarlik.

Аннотация: В данной статье освещаются научные исследования психологов и педагогов о значении личностно-ориентированного подхода в организации образования, поясняется, что это процесс, направленный на развитие самовыражающих качеств личности, чувства ответственность, критическое мышление.

Ключевые слова: личностно-ориентированный подход, образование, студент, объективность, субъектность, образовательная концепция, технология, гуманизм.



Annotation: In this article, the scientific research carried out by psychologists and pedagogues on the importance of a person-oriented approach in the organization of education is highlighted. It is explained that it is a process aimed at developing self-expressive personality traits, a sense of responsibility, and critical thinking.

Key words: Person-centered approach, education, student, objective, subjectivity, educational concept, technology, humanism.

Introduction. Systematic development of the personality and activity of the learner today in the world's leading higher education institutions and scientific research centers based on a person-oriented approach, increasing his prestige, creating an opportunity to objectively assess his place in the national and world community, as well as education Work is being carried out to determine the level of readiness for further reform of the country.

President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M. Mirziyoyev wrote in his book "New Development Strategy of Uzbekistan" "Let's think about how the developed countries of the world are achieving high development and well-being. First of all, isn't it because of the great attention to science and education?" - have opinions [1;-211p]. In fact, today's globalization conditions require to arm students with reasonable information in a short period of time, to create the necessary conditions for them to thoroughly master the basics of various sciences, especially their specialty.

Literature review. In the person-oriented approach, it is envisaged to take into account the opportunities and abilities of learners and to create the necessary conditions for the development of their individual abilities. Many scientists have conducted research based on different directions and approaches to find a solution to this problem, in particular, B.Abdullayeva, M.Usmonbayeva, O.Askarova, F. Ehsanova, S.Hakimov [2;-275p], Sh. S. Shodmonova, N.S. Mirsagatova, M.T. Mirsolieva, G.N. Ibragimovs [3;-80p] expressed their views. Also from foreign scientists K. Rogers [7;-13p], I.S. Yakimanskaya, E.V. Bondarevskoi [4;165p], V.V. Serikov [6;-41p], N.A. A number of research scientists, such as Edalina [5;25 p], conducted work on the use of the person-oriented approach in science and its implementation in practice.

Research Methodology. The article highlights that the person-oriented approach helps to reveal the individual characteristics of each student. This is reflected in the following: processes, memorization, attention, initiative, creativity, assimilation of new material. In general, it is discussed how to be interested in different ways and how to use knowledge in different ways.

Analysis and results. Modernization of education cannot be solved only by the formation of knowledge, skills, and qualifications in the educational process. Functions related to qualities such as independence, initiative, sense of responsibility, critical thinking of the student's personality are carried out by means of a person-oriented system of education. In this case, the student is not adapted to the educational system, on the contrary, the educational system takes into account all the characteristics of different individuals (desire for freedom, independent thinking, etc.), allowing the student to develop his uniqueness (individuality) and he will work on the need to create conditions for this.



The active approach to the student personality in education constitutes the concept of the educational system, in which the category of the individual "subject" is based on the characteristics of striving for freedom, self-development, integrity, independent study, self-expression and activation. It is understood, when the educational process and its components - goal, content, method, form, method, means - become personally important for the student, his personal experience is applied as a product.

If the student cannot understand the essence of the educational activity, does not recognize the educational goal, does not understand and does not accept the task set by the teacher, all actions performed by him are under obligation, and his knowledge is of an official character, and the activity of the pedagogue has a formality. Knowledge is formed only as a result of activities aimed at putting them into practice.

In Gulmira Rifovna Tojiboeva's abstract entitled "Development of professional competence of the future primary education teacher based on a person-oriented approach", the following conceptual principles for the implementation of a person-oriented approach in the development of professional competence were indicated:

- priority of student's individuality, self-esteem;
- interrelationship of educational technologies with the laws of professional formation of a person;
- the content of higher education should be determined by the level of development of modern social, information, production technologies and future professional activity;
- higher education should be promising;
- the organization of the educational environment ensures the effectiveness of the higher education process need;
- person-centered higher education, indicating that it should be maximally related to the student's individual experience, his needs for self-organization, self-determination, and self-development passed. [8;13 p]

The mental characteristics of the student show that learning, the acquired knowledge, should be personally interesting and necessary for the student, otherwise they will be rejected without a doubt. If this situation is expressed figuratively, knowledge becomes subjective in individual thinking, while specific individual imagination and personal thoughts gain objective importance, knowledge is acquired as a result of the conflict of different points of view, debate, and cooperative activity. , which requires important forms of organizing the educational process in an unconventional way (discussion, mutual cooperation). The teacher should create such conditions in his lesson that, as a result, the initially neutral object for the student suddenly acquires a subjective character. As a result, the student works in cooperation with the teacher, is sought after, and the teacher achieves the educational goals. Person-oriented educational situations are inextricably linked with the methods of organizing the student's knowledge activity. These methods are: problem-based research, research, dialogic, relational methods (dialogue, heuristic conversation, discussion, types of group work, etc.).

The goal of person-oriented education is to create conditions for the comprehensive development of the following functions of a person:

- human choice;



- the ability to reflect and evaluate one's own life;
- search for the meaning of life, creativity;
- Forming the image of "I";
- responsibility (according to the phrase "I am responsible for everything");
- autonomy of a person (as he develops, he becomes more and more free from other factors).

Also, in the annotated dictionary of Pedagogy by B.Abdullayeva, M.Usmonbayeva, O. Askarova, F.Ehsonova, S.Hakimov, the person-oriented education is explained as follows. Person-oriented education is education aimed at the development of the student's personality, characteristics and abilities, taking into account the student's thinking and action strategies. According to him, the interaction between the teacher and the student is based on cooperation and freedom of choice. In this, the student's valuable directions are taken into account. The unique aspect of this education is to recognize the personality of the learner, to create a comfortable and necessary environment for his comprehensive development. The main object of the person-oriented educational process is the pupil (student, pupil), whose personality and dignity are given the highest priority. The main focus is on increasing the individual's intellectual potential, enriching his worldview, and developing his spiritual and moral thinking. [2;-275 p]

G.A.Kasen, A.K.Minbayeva, Z.M. In Sadvakasova's treatise "Personal-oriented, project-oriented and problem-oriented approaches", K. Rodgerst stated that "the principles of humanistic direction lie at the basis of personal-oriented educational technologies." [7;13 p] .

Indeed, in the modern conditions of humanization and humanization of all parts of the education system, the person-oriented approach is the main value direction that determines the position of the teacher in his interactions with each child and the community. A student-centered approach helps the student to know himself as a person, to identify and reveal his capabilities, to form self-awareness, to define socially acceptable self-determination, to form self-awareness. includes helping. In collective education and upbringing, this means the creation of humanitarian relations, as a result of which the student understands himself as a person and learns to see a person in other people. The team works as a guarantee of realizing the potential of each person.

S.M. Gulyans in his article "The essence of the student-oriented approach in education from the point of view of modern educational concepts"

V. V. Serikov shows that three main directions are defined in different interpretations of the person-oriented approach. They are as follows:

1. A student-centered approach is a general humanitarian phenomenon based on respecting the rights and dignity of the child when choosing an educational field, curriculum, educational institution, etc.
2. A student-oriented approach is the goal and program of pedagogical activity based on the desire to educate a person.
3. A student-centered approach is a special type of education based on the creation of a certain educational system that "starts" the mechanisms of a person's functioning and development. [6;-41 p]



N.A. In Edalina's views, it is necessary to provide a psychological-pedagogical justification of the idea of education and training focused on the individual and to solve three tasks for this: 1) to reveal the essence of the concept of "person" in cultural, historical and educational conditions; 2) comparing the concepts of "individual", "person" and "individuality" in the process, human development; 3) the need to show the relative independence and interdependence of person-oriented and individual approaches [5;-25 p] is explained.

G.F. Trubina, in his article entitled "Modern Concepts of Person-Oriented Education", in highlighting the concepts of person-oriented education, I.S. enriching the experience. Person-oriented education is a technology that reveals and systematizes the subjective experience of the student.

According to I. S. Yakimanskaya, the educational program should include two knowledge systems:

- 1) about objective reality;
- 2) reflects the content and sequence of mental techniques (practices) that ensure the assimilation of scientific knowledge about objective reality.[4;-165 p]

Based on the views mentioned above, we present the main concepts of the student-oriented approach. They are explained as follows:

Individuality is the uniqueness of a person or a group, a unique combination of individual, special and general characteristics that distinguish them from other individuals.

Personality is a constantly changing systematic quality, which is manifested as a stable set of individual characteristics and describes the social essence of a person.

A person who manifests himself is a person who consciously and actively realizes his desire to know himself, fully reveals his capabilities and abilities.

Self-expression is the process and result of the development and manifestation of unique qualities and abilities by a person.

The subject is a person or group with conscious and creative activity, the freedom to know and change themselves and the surrounding reality.

Subjectivity is a quality that reflects the ability to be a person or an individual subject and is expressed by the measure of ownership of activity and freedom in choosing and implementing activities.

Conclusion. Thus, the main thing in person-oriented education is to create conditions for the full manifestation and development of a person. In a word, the person-oriented approach is to stimulate the leading ideas and hypotheses of students, to think about the possibilities of self-expression of students through the teacher, to give the opportunity to ask questions without stopping the student's activity and initiative, to give opinions. organization of exchange, creation of a desire to create a successful situation for each student, planned replacement of types of work, types of tasks to reduce student fatigue is reflected in the successful implementation of the process.

Recommendations. Hence, we have considered the pedagogical and psychological interpretation of the importance of a person-oriented approach in education by our scientists.



1) In a word, the era we live in requires the achievement of all-round progress through the great attention to science and education.

2) Our studies encourage each student to think in a new way, to work on himself, to actively apply the acquired knowledge in practice.

3) In the implementation of the person-oriented approach, it is envisaged to implement the development of a prospective plan and large-scale programs.

References

[1]. Sh.M. Mirziyoyev "New Development Strategy of Uzbekistan", "Uzbekistan" publishing house, 2022. 211p.

[2]. B. Abdullayeva, M. Usmonbayeva, O'. Askarova, F. Ehsonova, S. Hakimov Pedagogy. Explanatory dictionary. Tashkent: "Innovatsiya Ziya" publishing house, 2020. . 275p.

[3]. Sh. S. Shodmonova, N.S. Mirsagatova, M.T. Mirsolieva, G.N. Ibragimova Methodical manual on the subject "Pedagogical technologies". Tashkent-2010. 80p.

[4]. G. F. Trubina. Sovremennye konseptsii lichnostno orientirovannogo obrazovanie, Pedagogicheskoe obrazovanie v Rossii. 2014. № 9;165p.

<https://core.ac.uk/download/pdf/42051798.pdf>

[5]. N.A. Edalina Problemy lichnostno-orientirovannoy pedagogy. Ekaterinburg 1998. 25p.

https://elar.urfu.ru/bitstream/10995/28026/1/philos_edu

[6]. C.M. Gulyants Sushchnost lichnostno-orientirovannogo podkhoda v obuchenii s tochki zreniya sovremennykh obrazovatelnykh kontseptsiy. Pedagogy and Psychology. Vestnik ChGPU 2'2009. 41 p.

[7]. G.A. Kasen, A.K. Mynbaeva, Z.M. Sadvakasova Person-oriented, project-oriented and problem-oriented approaches and training. Almaty "Kazakh University" 2013 13p.

[8]. G.R. Tojiboeva "Development of professional competence of the future primary education teacher based on a person-oriented approach". Abstract. Chirchik 2023.13 p.

[9]. Yakimanskaya I.S. Student-centered learning in modern school. / M.: September, 1996. - 96 p.

[10]. Serikov V.V Person-Oriented Approach in Education: Concepts and Technologies: Monograph. - Volgograd: Change, 1994. – 152 p.

UDC: 378.1

PROBLEMS AND SOLUTIONS IN DEVELOPING TECHNICAL CREATIVITY OF STUDENTS IN VOCATIONAL EDUCATION.

Usanov Abdulhakim Eshankulovich
Termiz Institute of Engineering and Technology

Usanov_A@gmail.com

Аннотация: Совершенствование развития технического творчества студентов на основе современных педагогических технологий, этапы разработки и внедрения новых методов технического творчества на основе современных педагогических методов и повышение работоспособности студентов.



Ключевые слова: креативность, техническое творчество, творческая деятельность, творческая способность, проблемная ситуация, решение проблемы.

Annotatsiya: Zamonaviy pedagogik texnologiyalar asosida o'quvchilarning texnik ijodiyotini rivojlantirishni takomillashtirish, zamonaviy pedagogik usullarga asoslangan texnik ijodiyotning yangi usullarini ishlab chiqish va amalga oshirish bosqichlari va o'quvchilar faoliyati samaradorligini oshirish.

Kalit so'zlar: ijodkorlik, texnik ijodkorlik, ijodiy faoliyat, ijodiy qobiliyat, muammoli vaziyat, muammolarni hal qilish.

Abstract: Improving the development of technical creativity of students on the basis of modern pedagogical technologies, the stages of development and implementation of new methods of technical creativity on the basis of modern pedagogical methods and improving the performance of students.

Keywords: creativity, technical creativity, creative activity, creative ability, problematic situation, problem solving.

Introduction. Using modern pedagogical methods of developing students' technical creativity in vocational schools, the purposeful solution of problems in creating projects and inventions, organizational bases of technical creativity, development of invention, discovery, rationalization proposals, management of students' technical creativity, methods of developing students' technical creativity in organizing technical creativity activities are covered. Nowadays, it is considered one of the important and urgent tasks to develop the technical creativity of students and create a basis for their independent thinking and independent work based on modern methods in the teaching of technology and design science in general secondary education schools.

Analysis and Results. Therefore, it is necessary to develop the simplest and most modern methods of teaching technical creativity to students. Increasing the efficiency of creative and technical development of every student in schools, developing creativity based on robotics and electronics, handicrafts depends on the experience of a qualified pedagogue. To develop technical creativity, it is necessary to set before them the effective development of technical inventions, starting from a simple method with a new solution to a complex solution. In this way, it is necessary to prevent technological sciences from becoming secondary. [1]

The technical creativity of the students will be increased only when the lessons are meaningfully conducted using new innovative technologies in the educational process, and the results of positive and effective changes are achieved at the end of the lesson. We need to inculcate in the students' technical creativity, the independent development of new solutions, the realization of the period up to the formalization of the prepared subject or object, the importance of work processes, the importance of the work they have started among their peers according to the level of complexity. In this regard, we need to help the students that the chosen invention or project depends on the greatest difficulties, i.e. physics, mathematics, drawing, biology according to the degree of dependence on the sciences, from simple to complex.

Teaching creativity means providing students with the ability to create unique, new products, i.e., models, objects, models, literary and artistic works, "discoveries",



non-template solutions to technical problems. In the period of creative activity, students should be able to use previously acquired knowledge, skills and abilities, be able to transfer them (use them for different purposes, in different conditions), be able to combine certain methods of activity, and find a new way to solve problems.[2]

Therefore, from our point of view, the development of effective methods of teaching creativity, the development of creative abilities in students, and the activation of the human factor are an important component of activities. Thus, creative activity always acquires a creative character. The creative character of an individual depends first of all on its content, conditions, and the level of the individual's creative potential, development, and creative ability.

In the psychology of creativity, it can be seen in two ways: creativity in the form of creating a discovery for oneself and creativity in the form of creating a discovery for another. In the first case, the product of creativity has no social value, and in the second case, it has social value. But in this and other similar cases, there is a great similarity in the mechanism of the creative process and its dynamics.

Understanding the mechanism of creativity from a psychological point of view is, in our opinion, understanding the dynamics of solving creative problems. Because the process of "complex external transition, jump" of intuitive solutions is always carried out in the conditions of a problematic situation. Any technical problem of creative nature arises on the basis of disparity between the goal of activity and specific situations and conditions for its achievement. Contradiction, first of all, the presence of mutually exclusive requirements, is the main condition for solving creative technical issues. As far as solutions and outcomes are concerned, they are achieved by identifying the underlying imbalances and finding ways to address them. Summarizing what has been mentioned, it can be noted that there is still no consensus on defining the meaningful characteristics of creativity and distinguishing its main features. To some extent, this is explained by the global nature and complexity of the problem, which requires comprehensive research. [3]

It should also be noted that the current trends in the psychology of creativity broadly note the specific psychological characteristics of creative activity and narrowly reveal the effective ways of its formation. Therefore, the practice, first of all, the practice of technique, technology and production organization, requires junior specialists who are able to search for innovation and are armed with at least general methods of solving problems. We specifically noted that informative (informative) training does not allow to solve this problem. Because it was proved during the research that when the knowledge about technical objects and technical law, skills and competences, which are formed taking into account common technological processes and production methods, are transferred to new conditions and situations, sometimes the process and result of solving new problems can be negatively affected.

In this case, it is possible to talk about knowledge, imagination and devices that have become a habit. Following the same methods of work, the results achieved, sometimes leads us to psychological inertia.

The most important and significant aspect of vocational education is the training of the young generation in the labor team. Each labor team follows the traditions, labor and moral principles of our society. It is inevitable that these principles and traditions



will influence the formation of a young specialist's personality and acquisition of a certain profession. Understanding all this creates a psychological basis for the formation of professional knowledge, skills and abilities in the student's personality, and for acquiring professional skills. Vocational education system is a complex of pedagogical organizations (teaching content, methods of teaching and mastering it to students) created on the basis of psychological didactic laws and principles, having its own characteristics. Each of them will have its own special character and clear psychological-pedagogical direction.[4]

As found in experimental studies, production education is the most important organizer of this system. In this case, it is understood that production education consists of a certain set of elements consisting of a sequence of training from easy to difficult (work methods - set of labor actions - type of work). Implementation of production education according to stages and periods is considered the most important aspect specific to it. The process of vocational training for young people in modern vocational education has its own characteristics, and its learning and practical organization imposes specific requirements.

Thus, the formation of professional interests is carried out in the process of acquiring professional knowledge, skills and qualifications of students. At the same time, the existence of professional interests also creates an opportunity for students to acquire new knowledge, skills and competencies related to the profession. It is possible to form professional interests in students by participating in theoretical, laboratory and practical trainings in special subjects, in trainings of science and technical creativity circles, in equipping classrooms and training workshops.

Methods, forms and means of organizing technical creativity education.

With the appearance of the first technical devices and simple mechanisms, humanity tries to solve technical tasks of various difficulty and importance. Humanity tries to create new equipment and machines, to increase its productivity and to increase the useful work coefficient, in order to satisfy its growing needs and ease its work. Many times it was understood that only talented people are engaged in creativity. The growth of science, science and technology shows that it can ensure the development of scientific and technical progress only thanks to the training of a large number of specially trained people. The need that arose in industrial production is one of the important factors that serve to accelerate the development of technology.

This idea can be applied to the creativity of technology. In the 40s of our century, the need for active methods of researching technical solutions will increase. The lack of methods in this regard had a negative impact on the development of nuclear energy, rocket engineering, and improvement of electronic computing machines. During this period, as a result of conducting research in various directions, the following cases were identified:

- first of all, the fact that even geniuses cannot solve complex problems by themselves, the need for a collective method of creation was based;
- secondly, taking into account the shortness of the time allocated to the development of technical solutions, scientific research should be continuously carried out together with the development of new ideas;



- thirdly, to determine the ways to distinguish the valid and effective ones from among the many existing ideas.[5]

To learn to create, you need to know his abilities. In earlier times, that is, in the period of armaments, only one method of "Trial and error" was used for inventiveness. They make a lot of mistakes in their work processes when solving technical problems and try to minimize these mistakes. When solving various technical problems, inventors use "trial and error" methods. Its essence lies in the fact that when solving technical problems, the inventor uses all the available options and chooses one that meets the requirements. Observability, intuition, intellect of the inventor are more important in solving technical problems.

Organizational forms of technical creativity training. The most important components of the educational process are its organizational forms. Construction - the most effective forms of education for solving technological issues: practical training on technical construction and modeling; brigade, individual, link forms and combinations of their types; brigades and groups of students of different ages. Practical training on technical construction and modeling means consistent organization of educational and work activities. This activity includes both team and individual types of work, and these works are organized by the pedagogue, which provides for the active, conscious and solid mastering of learning materials by the members of the circle.

It is desirable to use the frontal form of education for the preparation of the same type of devices, models and mock-ups in technical construction and modeling. In this case, the pedagogue selects objects of appropriate complexity for the circle members. It prepares the whole group to deal with only one object of modeling when using the frontal form of construction education, and this event greatly reduces the time spent on its preparation, the volume of technical-technological documents, the same type of tools and devices, the demonstration of similar work methods, etc. [6]

Methods of design and modeling in technical creativity classes. In order for them to correctly perceive, understand, remember and creatively apply knowledge, to acquire the necessary skills and competencies, they should use the most effective methods of labor education in accordance with didactics and principles and the nature of the studied material. It is known that there are different classifications of educational methods. The two most favorable interrelated processes for the practice of labor education, productive work and technical creativity of students are the teacher's leadership activity and the independent creative activity of students - the classification of methods given by the methods of the teacher's and students' work. This classification plays a key role in the preparation and productive work of students. In this case, the task of the pedagogue is to combine various methods of technical creativity in each practical session and ensure that the members of the circle master the learning material in depth. Different methods of technical creativity and didactic methods are combined and used in different ways depending on the content of the educational material and the didactic and educational tasks to be solved in the training.

In addition to fulfilling the basic psychological and pedagogical requirements for involving students in creative activities, it is also important to choose methods according to the purpose of the content of such activities and the age of the students.



A number of effective methods have now been identified, including: construction (modeling) of objects, manipulative construction, use of technical documents with reduced information, solving creative problems, performing creative tasks, mastering previously prepared constructions and re-doing work, imaginative experimentation, technical tools (including such as correcting deficiencies using simulators).[7]

Conclusion. The use of these methods in a certain order allows to develop the creative abilities of students and arouse their interest in work in the technical field. The model of various types of technical objects develops the cognitive activity of experimental students. As a result of the conclusion and generalization made on the basis of the laws during the experiment of a certain technical object, it serves as a means of forming knowledge on applying it to machines and devices used in other fields. The technical creativity of students in agriculture or enterprise is a special form of practical activity.

By nature - this is experience, production by direction, activity, education and upbringing by task. This type of technical creative activity can be divided into the class of educational-production technical experience. It is appropriate to look at this issue from two sides:

On the one hand, this method means that students participate in creating or changing the structure of a new technical object used in production. Despite the fact that such experience has an educational nature, it is part of the main tasks of production. The main thing is that students will develop knowledge and experience skills.

On the other hand, these kinds of experiments reveal the ways of introducing the students' acquired theoretical knowledge into production, that is, of applying the laws of natural knowledge to techniques in real production conditions. The unity of theory and practice of education always gives a positive result.[8]

Referencies

- [1]. Avazov Sh. Amaliy kasbiy ta'lim metodikasi. I qism / Kasb-hunar kollejlarning amaliy kasbiy ta'lim o'qituvchilari (ishlab chiqarish ta'limi ustalari) uchun chizmalar va jadvallar ko'rinishidagi o'quv-metodik qo'llanma).- T.: O'MKHTRM, 2003.- 72 b.
- [2]. Abduqudusov O.A., Rashidov H.F. Kasb-hunar pedagogikasi (o'quvslubiy qo'llanma). O'MKHHTTKMO va UQTI, 2009.-238 b.
- [3]. Xodjabaev A.R. Nauchno-pedagogicheskie osnovi uchebno-metodicheskogo kompleksa podgotovki uchitelya truda. Avtoref. dis... dokt. ped. nauk. - T.: TGPU , 1992.- 42 s.
- [4]. O'quvchilarni kasb-hunarga yo'naltirishda qo'llaniladigan psixologikpedagogik tashxis metodikalari.- T.: O'quvchilarni kasb-hunarga yo'naltirish va psixologik-pedagogik tashxis markazi, 2006. – 51 b.
- [5]. Andrianov P.N. Maktab o'quvchilari texnik ijodkorligi. Tuzuvchi: P.N. Andrianov T., O'qituvchi» 1989y 128 bet.
- [6]. Alekseev V.E. O'smirlarda ijodkorlik ko'nikmalarini rivojlantirish. -T.: O'qituvchi, 1992. -88 b.
- [7]. Alimov N., Tog'ayev X., Turmatov J. O'quvchilarni texnik ijodkorlik faoliyatiga rahbarlik qilish // Kasb-hunar ta'limi. -T.: 2004. -No 3. –B. 26-27.
- [8]. Averin A.M. Formirovanie teoreticheskogo mishleniya v prosesse resheniya texnicheskix zadach // Sverdlovsk, 1981,- S. 24-29.



UDC: 371.10

FORMATION OF STUDENTS' SKILLS OF MODERN THINKING IN THE CONDITIONS OF INNOVATIVE EDUCATION

Sharipova Aziza Mustafaeвна
Republican Specialized School
of Design biology teacher.
azizash_19@mail.ru

Annotatsiya: Maqolada umumta'lim maktablarida faoliyat yuritayotgan o'qituvchilarning innovatsion ta'lim sharoitida o'quvchilarda zamonaviy fikrlash ko'nikmalarini shakllantirishga doir metodik tavsiyalar yoritilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: Innovatsiya, an'anaviy ta'lim, ilm-fan, zamonaviy texnologiya, o'qitish texnologiyalari, ta'lim metodlari.

Аннотация: в статье рассматриваются методические рекомендации по формированию навыков современного мышления у учащихся в условиях инновационного образования учителей, работающих в общеобразовательных школах.

Ключевые слова: инновации, традиционное образование, наука, современные технологии, технологии преподавания, методы обучения.

Annotation: The article covers methodological recommendations for the formation of modern thinking skills in students in the conditions of innovative education of teachers operating in secondary schools.

Key words: innovation, traditional education, science, modern technology, teaching technologies, educational methods.

Introduction. Addressing the issue of youth in our president's address to the Supreme Assembly on January 29, 2020: as we aim to turn Uzbekistan into a developed country, we will achieve this not only with rapid reforms, knowledge and innovation. To do this, first of all, it is necessary that we train a new generation of cadres who take the field as enterprising reformers, think strategically, are educated and qualified [1]- this appeal, in its essence, also determines that it is an important task of modern educators to educate the younger generation, studying in secondary schools, as intellectually gifted and creatively thinking.

Literature Review. In a rapidly developing world, it has become clear that traditional education, which believes that knowledge as the main task for raising an aspiring young generation, consists in giving a certain amount of knowledge, cannot respond to modern interpretation. Because science and technology have evolved to such an extent that now a person cannot keep even the most basic concepts in a science in his memory. On top of that, young people who are taking an independent step towards a life that has become one of relentless changes may not find their place in a world that consists of a struggle of rivalries if they are not prepared for such changes both intellectually and spiritually.

The concept of "innovation" is derived from Latin (in-ga, novus-new), that is, the translation is "update", "mastering", "introducing some kind of novelty", "introducing a new one", "innovating". In turn, the word "new" forms the main core of this concept.



The concept of "innovation" is used in a broad and narrow sense. In the first sense, innovation is seen as a new scientific, practical tool to better meet some new social need, that is, a complex process that takes the creation, dissemination and application of innovation into its composition. "Innovation", in the second sense, is used to refer to a new system of means, methods, approaches that are being introduced to improve the activities of any team and that are perceived by the subject of this innovation as novelty.

Therefore, human and technical resources for the purpose of optimizing educational models of pedagogical technology, taking into account their interaction, can be recognized as a system for creating, applying and identifying the entire process of teaching and mastering knowledge. Based on innovative educational technologies, on the basis of independent and creative thinking in the process of improving the creative shell of students, the formation of knowledge, skills and skills in children with hearing impairments, acquisition of knowledge related to the implementation of correctional and educational work in the process of special training, approach the process of special education with creative search, , provides for the development of skills for independent replenishment of their knowledge and qualifications. [3]

Research Methodology . Modern technologies in education are considered as a means of implementing a new educational paradigm. Trends in the development of educational technologies are directly related to the humanization of education, contributing to the self-awareness of the individual. The term “educational technologies” has a greater scope than “teaching technologies” because it also refers to the educational aspect that is associated with the formation and development of the personal qualities of students.

The pedagogical scientist S., who created a special school for the management of the educational system. In Turgunov's opinion, innovation is a goal – oriented transformation, the introduction of new, relatively stable elements into a certain social unit – institutions, associations, communities and groups, in general, inextricably linked with the spiritual and cultural relations of the people and the socio-economic development of the country. [4]

The criterion for choosing educational methods is to take into account the number of students in the course of the lesson. If there are not many of them, then it will be possible to conduct training at an accelerated pace using active teaching methods. If there are too many, the management of the educated becomes complicated as a result of the lack of time to pay attention to each of them.

In this case, it is desirable if more oral methods are used in the statement of educational material, lecture, narrative, explanations. In the process of applying pedagogical technologies, students should be taken into account the educational opportunities, the age of the learners, the level of preparation for classes, interaction in the team, self-management skills.

Individual skill prevails until technology advances. With the improvement of personal computing skills, “collective creativity”, “collective skill” develop, its concentrated expression is technology. [2]

Analysis And Results. The development of modern technologies in education should be carried out according to the following principles:



the principle of integrity of technology, which represents a didactic system;
the principle of repetition of technology in a certain pedagogical environment in order to achieve the set goals;

the principle of unevenness of pedagogical structures and the priority of factors affecting the mechanisms of self-realization of the corresponding pedagogical systems;

the principle of adaptation of the educational process to the personality of the student and his cognitive abilities;

the potentially redundant principle of educational information that creates optimal conditions for the formation of generalized knowledge.

The modern approach to teaching is to build it on a technological basis. The general principles and rules of teaching technology look like this::

1. A.S. The principle of pedagogical purposefulness formulated by Makarenko.: “Any act of the teacher should also not stand aside from the set goals”. [2]

2. Interdependence and interdependence of teaching and learning as two inseparable aspects of the educational process. Teaching is the organization of pedagogically appropriate independent activities of students. The main task of the teacher, as noted by K. D. Ushinsky, is to turn the student's activity into his initiative. [5]

3. The final concretization of the content of educational and development goals in the methodology of students' activities organized by teachers, in training manuals.

4. A necessary element of teaching technology is thematic planning, which includes a brief description of the final results and a whole chain of individual lessons connected by a single logic.

5. Organization of control at each stage of students' educational activities.

6. Stimulating the creative activity of students, not only to know, but also to pay attention to what happened,

7. Different forms and methods of teaching, to prevent the universalization of a particular tool or form.

The main methodological methods of developing critical thinking:

1. “Cluster” lobby;

2. Schedule;

3. Educational brainstorming;

4. Intellectual warming;

5. Zigzag, zigzag -2;

6. “Insert” lobby;

8. Reception “Basket of Thoughts”;

9. “Writing Sinhvins” reception desk;

10. Method of test questions;

11. Reception “I know.. / I want to know... / I know...”;

12. Circles in water;

13. Role project;

14. Yes - no;

15. Reception “Reading with stops”;

16. Reception “Vzaimopros”;

17. “Mixed logical chains” method;



18. The “mutual argument” method.

The teacher can suggest sources of information or simply direct students' thoughts in the right direction for independent research. But as a result, students must solve the problem independently and in joint efforts, use the necessary knowledge, sometimes from different fields, and achieve a real and concrete result. All the work carried out on the problem therefore occupies the contours of the project activity. [6]

Conclusion And Recommendations. By using new technologies in the educational process, avoiding the traditional lesson, eliminating the monotony of the educational environment and the sameness of the educational process, creating conditions for changing the types of student activities. It is recommended to choose technologies depending on the content of the subject, the goals of the lesson, the level of preparation of students, the possibilities of meeting their educational needs, and the age group of students.

Modern technologies maximally contribute to the development of students, help to choose decisions in various situations, work with information, put forward hypotheses, study processes and events, make judgments, interact with groups in activities and positions. Only in this case can the set of educational goals be successfully achieved. The use of active educational methods allows to change the standard models of communication in the system of “teacher and student” interaction. Active education is based on dialogic communication between the teacher and the students, and with the students themselves. [2]

By using new pedagogical technologies based on active teaching methods, it is possible to overcome the passivity of students' positions in the learning process. Currently, pedagogical technologies cover all aspects of knowledge acquisition, active learning methods, ideas, problem solving analysis, planning, evaluation and management of activity organization ideas, tools and methods. Is defined as a complex inseparable process. When developing technologies, it is necessary to include activities that encourage students to be active in the educational process.

References:

- [1]. President Of The Republic Of Uzbekistan Sh.M.Mirziyoyev's appeal to the Supreme Assembly of January 29, 2020.
- [2]. Bepalco V.P. Advanced technologies of pedagogy and teaching. M.: Publishing house of the Institute of Professional Education of the Ministry of Defense of Russia, 1995.
- [3]. Marschark M., G.Lang H., Albertini J. Educating deaf students. - Oxford University Press, 2006. P. 83.
- [4]. Turgunov S.T. Maksudova L.A. General educational institutions of pedagogical education organize innovations. // U. School and life. - T., 2009. - No. 1. - B.7.



UDK. 316.6

PERSONAL DETERMINANTS OF THE FORMATION OF MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE AMONG YOUTH LEADERS

Inoyatova Saidakhon Rustam qizi

Institute for the Study of Youth Problems and the
Training of Promising Personnel at the Agency
for Youth Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan
Tashkent independent applicant

saida_0890@mail.ru

Annotatsiya: Maqolada yosh rahbar faoliyatida yuzaga kelishi mumkin bo'lgan muammolar, ularning yechimlari, liderlikning umumiy qonuniyatlari, rahbar va lider tushunchalari o'rtasidagi farqlar haqida so'z boradi. Shuningdek, yoshlarda liderlik qobiliyatini shakllantirish masalalari atroflicha muhokama qilinadi.

Kalit so'zlar: rahbar, lider, liderlik qonuniyatlari, individual xususiyatlar, yetakchilik qobiliyati, intellekt.

Аннотация: В статье рассматриваются проблемы, которые могут возникнуть в деятельности молодого руководителя, их решения, общие закономерности лидерства, различия между понятиями лидер и руководитель. Также подробно обсуждаются вопросы формирования лидерских способностей у молодежи.

Ключевые слова: лидер, законы лидерства, индивидуальные особенности, лидерские способности, интеллект.

Abstract: The article talks about the problems that may arise in the activity of a young leader, their solutions, the general principles of leadership, and the differences between the concepts of a leader and a leader. Also, issues of formation of leadership skills in young people will be discussed in detail.

Keywords: Leader, leadership laws, inductive features, leadership ability, intelligence.

Introduction. What makes a person an effective leader? This question has long led scientists to of interest. One of the most popular and simple answers is from the theory of great people comes. Its is supported by historians, political scientists, psychologists and sociologists can be found among them. No matter what situation, good leader has a personality traits with a good set.

The absolute embodiment of the theory of great people is charismatic the concept of a leader, in front of which others bow (Greek charisma-gift, Grace of God, mercy of the gods). If this theory is correct, it means that a person is a great leader and eye there must be the main personal characteristics that the visible leader makes.

What is it: high intellect, charisma, politeness, courage? Or their combination? Which one is better: extrovert or introvert? Niccolò Machiavelli in 1513 in his famous brochure "The Prince"[1] as they say, should the ruler be absolutely cruel? Or are moral people the best leaders? Or two of this the Great Lao Tzu, who lived a thousand years ago: "Justice rules the country, war is conducted in cunning, " correctly answered?. Or the leader's not his personality, but the moral in which he was formed.



Literature Review. Here are the individual personality traits between leadership let's take a look at some of the links.

1. It is distinguished by the fact that leaders usually have a slightly higher intelligence than their team. But there is also enough high intelligence in the team. In case the candidate for the leadership the average of his followers it should not be distinguished from its intellectual level. "Very smart" leader crowd is inevitably rejected by others.

2. Power of motivation. Many leaders were in power guided by a strong aspiration. They have a strong concentration on their personality, spends on reputation-attention, ambition, excess energy. It is usually socially adaptable for such leaders. Love and intrigue for power the ability will help them stay in the ground for a long time. But there is an efficiency problem for them. For example, Boris Yelsin, usually he is seen as a leader who strives very hard for power. He is almost during 10 years managed to rule Russian empire. However, it is for the country the question of whether he was an effective leader remains open.

3. A study of historical records showed that 600 prominent monarchs were among them, the most famous were either persons of high morals or extremely immoral nature. From this it can be assumed that there are two ways to popularity: either morality and there must be an example of virtue.

4. American psychologist Simonton collected data on personal characteristics among all presidents of the United States. It is also included characteristics of families, education, previous professions and personal characteristics. Symonton found that U.S. presidents who grew up in small families are historically more likely to remain as great politicians. For example, most of America considered one of its prominent presidents, Franklin Roosevelt was an only child. The rest of them had personality traits, according to the results of this study, it has nothing to do with the effectiveness of an individual as a leader.

5. There is a slightly positive impact has been witnessed link between a person's height and the likelihood that he will become a group leader. Thus, almost every in the United States the election was won by a taller candidate, with only two exceptions: Richard in 1972 Nixon's victory over George Mc Govern and Jimmy in 1976 Carter's victory over Gerald Ford. 1992 Bill Clinton George It was 4 inches (10 cm) longer than the Bush. In 1996, he was only half the size of Robert Doul which was taller by inches. [2]

Thus, it can be seen that, between personal characteristics and leadership skills, one has a specific attitude. But in general, based on the characteristics of the individual, it predicts how good a leader a person will be, which is very difficult to say. Therefore, over time, researchers have found that it is not enough to consider only the characteristics that individual people nurture. It is necessary to take into account the situation when these features are manifested. This does not mean that personal characteristics do not affect the possibility of becoming a leader at all.

Research Methodology. It's just that the individuality of the person, the leadership role he had to play, and the nature of the person should be taken into account. According to this idea, you don't have to be a "great person" to be an effective leader.



Rather, you want to be the right person at the right time. A leader cannot be a leader at all. time and everywhere. He could only show leadership qualities in the right situation.

For example, a business leader may be very successful in some situations but fail in other areas. Let's look at the example of Steve Jobs, he was 21 years old. He founded the legendary Apple Computers with Stefan Wozniak. Jobs was not like a traditional corporate manager. He did not fit into the culture of the 60s, when there were no personal computers.

Jobs' unconventional style was just what was needed to create a new industry. In five years, he became the head of a multi-billion dollar corporation. However, it turns out that this unusual way of doing things is huge in a competitive market, and it is not suitable for a delicate and complex business like running a corporation. Apple began to lose competition with competitors. Jobs was forced to leave the business in 1985 under pressure from John Scully, who invited him to run his firm.

Interestingly, a few years later, Apple was again chaired by Steve Jobs. A corporate leader who wants to be effective for a long time, who can quickly adapt to changing conditions and improve his behavior, must change it flexibly. Often, the manager is one of the behaviors that is loyal to the style, which is effective in the days of the company's establishment, but for intensive growth and occupying the achieved positions, the policy may become completely unsuitable. As a result, the firm eventually loses its ability to enter the market. Another characteristic example is the legendary spirit.

The sad fate of IBM CEO Akers, who after a brilliant and successful career for many years, resigned from the corporation in 1993. As the flagship of the computer industry in the 1980s, Akers Computer was unable to keep up with the rapid technological changes that swept its industry from the early 1990s. It's no coincidence that today top management in Western high-tech businesses spend more than five years safely on their courses. Periodically, the "changing of the guard" dynamic allows corporations to survive in a rapidly changing world.[3]

Analysis And Results. There are several leadership theories that focus on both the personal qualities of the leader and the situation in which he acts. The most famous is Fred Fiedler's contingency theory of leadership. The situational theory of leadership considers that a leader's effectiveness is determined by the degree to which a particular leader has a task or relationship orientation, as well as by how the leader's group tells him to lead and depend on him. According to Fiedler's suggestion, leaders can be divided into two broad types. Representatives of the first focused mainly on the task, and the second on relationships. A task-oriented leader is more concerned with getting the job done right. He is not interested in relationships with employees and his feelings.

The potential advantages of this style are the level of decision-making, obedience to a common goal, strict control over subordinates. A relationship-oriented leader is primarily interested in the feelings and relationships between employees. He strives to improve labor efficiency by improving human relations: promotes mutual support, develops important decisions for subordinates, allows participation in exit, takes into account the mood and needs of employees, etc. Of course, a little later leadership styles can be both task-oriented and personality-oriented.



Fiedler argues that neither of these two types of leaders is more effective than the other. It all depends on the situation and the nature of the situation, in particular, the level of control of the leader and his influence on the group members. In conditions of "high control", the leader has excellent interpersonal relations with his subordinates, his position in the group is undoubtedly recognized as influential and dominant, and the work performed by the group is well structured and clearly defined. In the case of "low control", the opposite is the true will - the leader treats his subordinates poorly, the group is not clearly determined to do this.

Task-oriented leaders are most effective in situations of very high or very low control. In a very high state of control, people are satisfied and happy, everything goes smoothly, and there is no need to worry about the feelings of subordinates or their relationships. Here, focus only on the task on which a focused leader will achieve the best results. When situational control is very low, a task-oriented leader can better organize the situation. By using his authority, he can be confused with the help of orders and disciplinary measures, and the uncertain work environment can be regulated in some way.

This is a phenomenon of direct coercion: "no one likes the big club in the hands of the leader, but everyone obeys him". However, it is important to remember that task-oriented and dictatorial (or abusive subordinates) are not the same thing. Relationship-oriented leaders are most effective under conditions of moderate control. In this case, all the gears of the working mechanism turn very smoothly, but it is necessary to pay attention to "malfunctions" caused by bad relationships and painful feelings. A leader who softens and accepts this nonsense will act most successfully in such a situation.

Situation theory has been tested in many leadership groups, from the presidents of multinational corporations to the army's commanders. The results of all these studies are generally consistent with Fiedler's assumptions. Theoretically, leadership styles are divided into two groups: resonant (idealistic, teaching, friendly, democratic) and dissonant (authoritarian). Each of them has its own characteristics.

The main characteristics of the authoritarian style: the leader focuses only on his own opinion, employees do not participate in production activities and they only do it indirectly on the orders of the boss. According to Trans Consulting Group expert Svetlana Kazakova, this method usually slows down the development process, but in some cases it is necessary (for example, for a "startup" or when something needs to be done as soon as possible, as well as to discuss when there is very little time for). [4]

When an ambitious style is used, the manager sets challenging goals for employees and demands their achievement. The idealistic style is completely opposite to it, if the boss inspires his subordinates, he paints an attractive picture of the future, how the achieved goals will affect the well-being of the employees and the company will show. The name of the collaborative style speaks for itself - the leader is his own hand, he is a friend to his subordinates, and sometimes devotes more time to them than to work. [5]

Conclusion And Recommendations. Instead of a conclusion, it can be said that the most successful leaders are different; they master the use of management tools – different styles. If the team needs to raise morale, resolve conflicts in the team, they



“burn” the friendly style; have friendly conversations with subordinates and go to watch football after work.

Eliminating the negative shortcomings of the leadership style means increasing attention to all elements of management. First of all, the leader should be free from the above shortcomings and organize his work style while having the following positive qualities:

1. The leader must skillfully use his rights and powers to carry out the interests of the society in harmony with the personal interests of the team and employees. But private interests should be subordinated to public interests without compromising the interests of the state.

2. Production is managed well only by a leader who has a reputation in the team. At the same time, it should not be forgotten that prestige is achieved not only by the position of the service, but also, first of all, by knowledge, experience, work and attitude to employees.

3. The leader is calm, polite and polite in any situation. It is a duty to be able to control one's character, to follow the example of those who joke while walking, who know their mood and intuition.

4. Not everyone likes the order. Therefore, the order given to the collar workers should be carried out not only in the form of a direct order, but also in the form of assignments and assignments, advice. Overall, we hope that all of considered should serve as an useful methods to operate as a leader.

References

- [1]. Niccolò Machiavelli “The Prince”. Tashkent. 2019
- [2]. Obucheniye Liderstvu. Istoria voprosa. (<https://master-class.spb.ru>)
- [3]. Liderstva. Psychology liderstva. Liderskaya effektivnost. (<https://masterclass.spb.ru/>)
- [4]. Model situatonnogo Liderstva. (<https://master-class.spb.ru>)

UDC: 378.2

TARGET, CONTENT AND STRUCTURAL PARAMETERS OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE DEPARTMENT ACTIVITY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

Abdullaeva Ozoda Safibullaevna
Namangan Engineering-Construction Institute
PhD in Pedagogical Sciences, Professor
aspirantka.030@gmail.com,

Annotasiya: Ushbu maqolada ta'lim muassasalarini boshqarish faoliyatining barcha sohalarida intellektual axborot tizimlari qullashning zarur bo'lgan usullar muhokama va tahlil qilingan. Shuningdek, ta'lim, ilmiy-tadqiqot, boshqaruv faoliyatining maqsadli, mazmunli va tuzulmaviy parametrlari ko'rib chiqilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: intellektual axborot tizimlari, kafedra faoliyatni rivojlantirish, boshqaruv faoliyati.

Аннотация: В данной статье рассмотрены и проанализированы интеллектуальные информационные системы во всех сферах управленческой



деятельности образовательных учреждений. А также рассмотрены целевые, содержательные и управленческие параметры образовательной, научно-исследовательской, управленческой деятельности.

Ключевые слова: интеллектуально-информационные системы, развитие деятельности кафедры, управленческая деятельность.

Abstract: This article discusses and analyzes intelligent information systems in all areas of management activities of educational institutions. And also the target, content and management parameters of educational, research, management activities are considered.

Key words: intellectual information systems, development of the department, management activities.

Introduction. In a rapidly developing world, the effective organization of educational activities is impossible without strong information support, which is the basis of intelligent information systems, which serves to efficiently process large amounts of data, providing information support for decision-making, the choice of optimal options and an effective strategy for the behavior of certain educational processes.

In the Republic of Uzbekistan, special attention is paid to improving the education system in the field of information technology. This is evidenced by the Decrees and Decrees of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, in particular the Decree dated October 6, 2020 No. PP-4851 "On measures to further improve the education system in areas of information technology, development and integration of scientific research with the IT industry, special attention is paid to solving issues of introducing intelligent information systems into educational processes aimed at improving the efficiency of the work of higher educational institutions, not only through the processing, storage and automation of routine information, but also through innovative methods, modeling research using modern means of information and communication technologies, which determines the relevance of the topic of dissertation research [1-3].

Literature review. In the course of the research, scientific works aimed at improving education through the development of a system of management processes were studied. In particular, the works of R.M.Davlatov, R.Kh.Dzhuraev, S.Yu.Nikiforov, N.F.Ryukhova in the system of a higher educational institution [4,5].

Under the intellectual system, the authors A.V.Ostroukh, V.O.Chinakala, K.A.Pupkov understand an information-computing system with intellectual support for solving complex problems in which logical information processing prevails over computational one. In the course of the study, an analysis was also made of the use of intelligent management systems by the department of higher educational institutions. The analysis showed that foreign higher educational institutions use such intellectual systems as Schools Information Management System (SIMS) - Stanford University (USA), Human Resources - Massachusetts Institute of Technology (USA), Global Korea Scholarship (GKS) - Seoul Cyber University (South Korea), University and College Admission Service (UCAS) - National Advice on pedagogical technology (England), ACS "Sprut" - Stavropol State University (Russia) and others. These systems can significantly improve the quality and efficiency of managing the activities

of a higher educational institution, automate the processes associated with managing the activities of the department [6,7,8].

Analysis and Results. An analysis of the domestic experience in using the management system for educational, research and management activities of the department showed that Hemis and Moodle are currently used. The use of these information systems requires improvement on the basis of intelligent information systems, it is necessary to improve on the basis of both Customer Relationship Management (CRM), Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP), Human Resource Management (HRM), as well as data mining technology (Data Mining, IAD), virtual, augmented, mixed reality technologies (VR / MR/AR), neural network technologies, allowing to increase the efficiency of educational, research and management activities of the department in the conditions of innovative development of higher education. [9,10].

In view of the fact that in the context of the innovative development of higher education, it becomes important to strengthen the connection between education, science and production, the commercialization of research activities, as well as international collaboration, in our opinion, the above target, content and management parameters of educational, research, management activities require improvement (see Fig. 1).

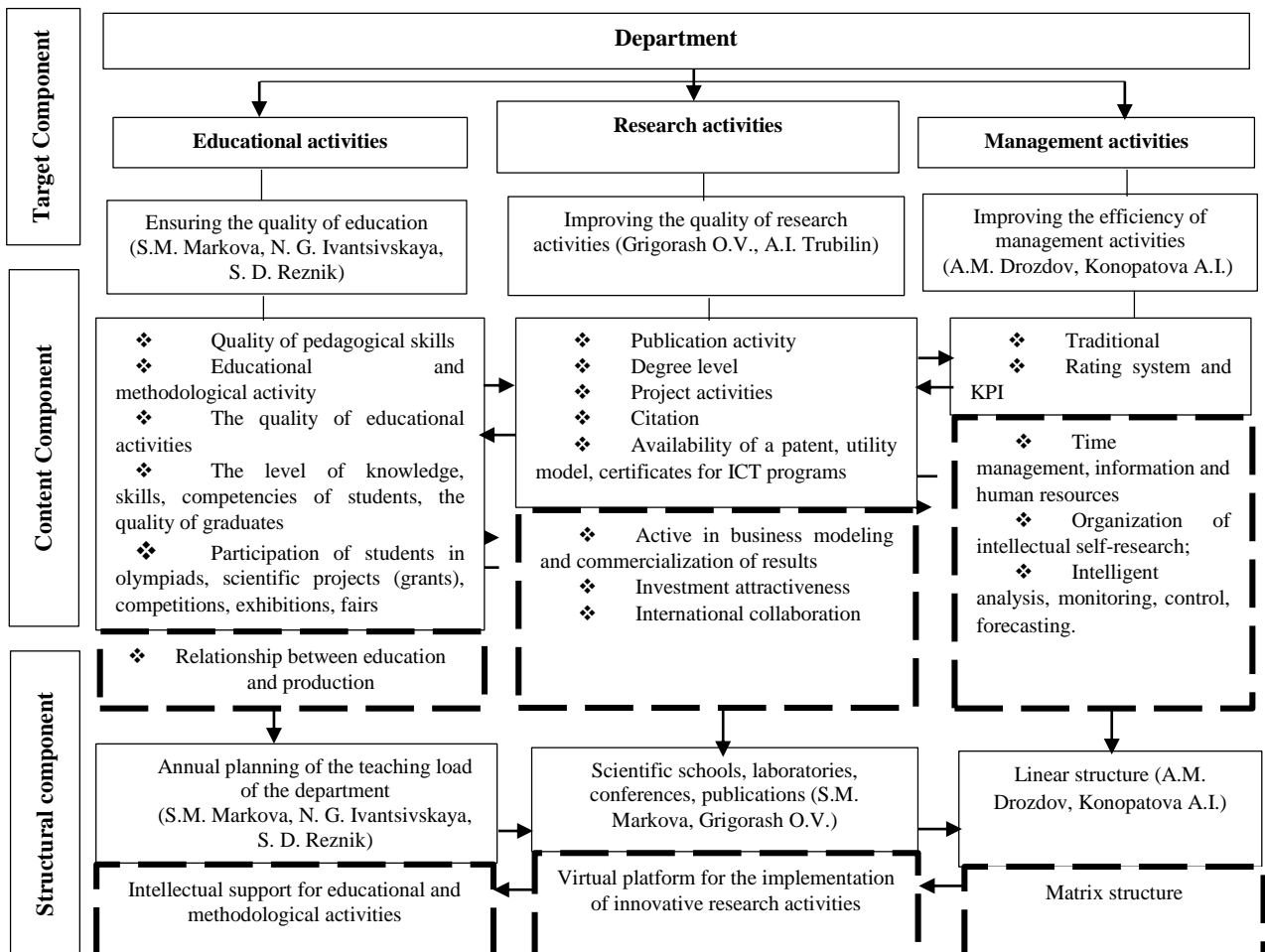


Fig.1. Matrix structure of educational, research and management activities of the department



To solve the identified problem, it is necessary first of all to determine the target, content and structural parameters for the development of the department's activity management system. Under the target parameters of the system of educational activities of the management system, the activities of the department S.M. Markova, N.G.Ivantsivskaya and others suggest considering the quality of education, under the content - the quality of pedagogical skills, educational and methodological activity, educational activities, the level of knowledge, skills, competencies of students, the quality of graduates, under the structural - annual planning of the teaching load of the department. Under the target parameters of research activities, Grigorash O.V., A.I. Trubilin and others consider improving the quality of research activities, under content - publication activity, degree level, project activity, citation, under structural - the presence of scientific schools and laboratories, publication activity, etc. A.M. Drozdov, Konopatova A.I. and others, under the target parameters of managerial activity, consider the increase in the efficiency of managerial activity, under the content parameters - the management system and the rating system, under the structural parameters - the linear structure of the management of the department.

Conclusion/Recommendations. An important element in the development of the department's activities is the improvement of target, content and structural parameters, based on the provision of a matrix structure of educational, research, management processes, allowing to regulate the coordination system of interaction of all subjects of the educational system by focusing on the innovative tasks of the department.

The analysis of the methodological and theoretical foundations for the development of educational, research, management processes of the department's activities made it possible to identify the need for basic principles, campaigns, and also determined organizational and pedagogical conditions such as ensuring a prompt response to dynamically changing environmental conditions; ensuring effective control of all processes of the department; development of a mechanism for motivating innovative activity, making managerial decisions on innovative development.

Thus, based on this, the system of a higher educational institution has structural units (departments), each of which performs the functions assigned to it. Management of the educational process is the most important stage and includes educational, research and management functions of administration. Therefore, for a higher educational institution, the tasks of creating on the basis of generalizations and developing the achieved results of using a scientific researcher scientific developments in the educational process of a single concept for building an information and educational environment (intelligent system), as well as the development of design methods and the introduction of an information educational environment into the educational process in order to further increase the efficiency of management, expand the scope of educational services and adequately respond to growing dynamics of information and communication capabilities.

References

- [1] Safibullayevna, A. O. (2023). INTELEKTUAL AXBOROT BILIMLAR TIZIMINI XUSUSIYATLARI, BELGILARI VA IMKONIYATLARI. IJODKOR O'QITUVCHI, 3(28), 121-126;



- [2] Ozoda, A., & Alijon, M. (2023). MULTIMEDIA TIZIMLARDA TASVIRLARGA ISHLOV BERISHNING DASTLABKI USULLARI. Innovations in Technology and Science Education, 2(9), 392-401.;
- [3] Abdullaeva, O. S. (2022). Sovershenstvovanie texnologii sozdaniya i ispol'zovaniya intellektual'noy sistemi upravleniya deyatel'nost'yu kafedri v usloviyax innovatsionnogo razvitiya visshogo obrazovaniya. Mexanika i texnologiya, (Spesvipusk 1), 167-174.
- [4] Safibullaevna, AO (2022). ZARUBEJNIY OPIT PODGOTOVKI MAGISTERSKIX PROGRAMM, NAPRAVLENNIX NA RAZVITIE INFORMACIONNO-UPRAVLENCHESKIX KOMPETENSIY. TEKUSHIY NAUCHNO-ISSLEDOVATEL'SKIY JURNAL PEDAGOGIKI , 3 (03), 41-47.
- [5] Abdullaeva O.S. OSENKA EFFEKTIVNOSTI PROSESSA RAZVITIYA INFORMACIONNO-UPRAVLENCHESKIX KOMPETENSIY MAGISTROV TEXNICHESKIX VUZOV // Ekonomika i sotsium. 2021. №5-1 (84). URL: <https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/evaluation-of-the-efficiency-of-the-development-process-of-information-and-management-competencies-among-masters-of-technical> (data obrasheniya : 15.06.2023).
- [6] Abdullaeva, O.S. (2022). Intellektual'nie texnologii sozdaniya i razvitiya otkritix sistem.
- [7] Abdullaeva, O. S., & Beknazarova, S. S. (2020). Psixologo-pedagogicheskie osnovi organizatsii prosessa podgotovki studentov k pedagogicheskoy deyatel'nosti s pozitsii sovremennix podxodov.

UDC:37.015.3

FORMATION OF PROFESSIONAL SPEECH CULTURE AMONG MEDICAL STUDENTS

Dzugaeva Zarina Ruslanovna
Lecturer, Department of “English languages”
Treatment faculty, Urgench branch of
Tashkent Medical Academy, Uzbekistan
[**bon_lorange@mail.ru**](mailto:bon_lorange@mail.ru)

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqola nutq faoliyatining turlari va tarkibiy qismlarini tavsiflaydi. Ushbu tarkibiy qismlarning samaradorligi va ularning tilshunos bo'lmagan universitet talabalarini o'qitish jarayonida ta'siri aniqlandi. Maqolada tibbiyot talabalarining kasbiy nutq madaniyatini samarali shakllantirish uchun qulay bo'lgan pedagogik shartlar belgilanadi va asoslanadi. Tibbiyot talabalarining kasbiy tayyorgarligi jarayonida uning motivatsion, qadriyat, axloqiy, ijtimoiy va boshqa tarkibiy qismlardan tashkil topgan shaxsiy fazilatlarini nazarda tutadigan akmelingistik kompetensiyaning samaradorligi aniqlandi.

Kalit so'zlar: Nutq, samaradorlik, shakllantirish, tarkibiy qism, o'qitish.

Аннотация: В данной статье описываются виды и компоненты речевой деятельности. Раскрывается эффективность данных компонентов и их влияние в процессе обучения студентов неязыкового вуза. В статье определяются и обосновываются педагогические условия способствующие эффективному



формированию профессионально речевой культуры студентов медицинского вуза. Определены эффективность акмелингвистической компетентности в процессе профессиональной подготовки студентов-медиков, предполагающей спектр его личностных качеств, состоящая из мотивационную, и ценностную, этическую, социальную и другие составляющие.

Ключевые слова: Речь, эффективность, формирование, компонент, обучение.

Abstract: This article describes the types and components of speech activity. The effectiveness of these components and their influence in the process of teaching students of a non-linguistic university is revealed. The article defines and substantiates the pedagogical conditions conducive to the effective formation of the professional speech culture of medical students. The effectiveness of acmelinguistic competence in the process of professional training of medical students, which presupposes a spectrum of his personal qualities, consisting of motivational, value, ethical, social and other components, has been determined.

Key words: Speech, efficiency, formation, component, teaching.

Introduction. The effectiveness of this element of speech activity is its ability to process educational and non-educational information. One of the main element of speech activity is reading, which provides the sphere of communicative communication, including written communication. Reading, as one of the types of speech activity, also carries out a psychological load, the value of which lies in the fact that the ability of mental operations such as analysis of the read text is developed; comparison of new educational information and previous to synthesize the material read. We will begin considering these issues with written forms of teaching (reading and writing), and then move on to oral communication (speaking and listening) - the main process of developing the acmelinguistic competence of a future doctor.

Research Methodology. The analysis of modern pedagogy - pedagogical literature made it possible to determine the following types of reading: a) on the basis of psychological determinants, i.e. internal and external psychological attitudes aimed at the development of analytical and synthesized mental properties of the individual; b) the ability to understand the read foreign text at the level of translation or without translation; c) to perceive the read test with the help of a dictionary or without a dictionary according to the degree of assistance to the student; d) by the method of transferring educational information (group, collective, classroom, extracurricular, independent work, tutoring); e) according to the degree of research activity (search, heuristic, project). For the successful assimilation of the educational text, it is necessary to accompany it with the implementation of exercises, which are divided into pre-text and after-text. Writing as a type of speech activity has its own peculiarity and specificity. First of all, it is a way of assimilating educational information in writing based on graphic signs. Mastering writing as a type in speech activity requires knowledge of the sections of phonetics, graphics and spelling.

If we compare the letter with the oral presentation of thoughts, then the letter is distinguished by harmony, logic and clarity of evidence, as well as the need to follow the laws of syntactic connections between sentences, to observe punctuation rules. The written presentation of speech should follow the sequence, namely, a clear description



of events, comparison of some facts with others, facts should be accompanied by comments. Written speech activities are characterized by their own types of exercises. The main type of exercise for developing writing includes different types of dictations; copying exercises, exercises aimed at writing the listened or read text.

The next type of speech activity is speaking, with the help of which the speaker's thoughts are orally expressed. The speaking process is effectively carried out on two levels: productive and reproductive. The productive level is characterized by the speaker's speech based on ready-made texts for a specific speech situation. The reproductive level is of a creative nature, where the speaker is provided with a speech situation, on the basis of which the speaker expresses his thoughts, which are of a creative nature. When speaking, the psychological structure of the act of speaking also changes, which consists of four phases:

The first phase is of an incentive and motivational nature, which encourages speech and arouses interest in its content;

The second phase is analytical-synthetic, consisting of certain mental operations that form a logically structured speech;

The third phase is the intonational design of thought (at the initial stage of learning, the transition from the program of the statement to its execution occurs through the native language)

The controlling phase, which includes the ability to fix speech, identify errors and the ability to correct them and control competent speech.

Speaking, namely from the situation in the broadest sense of the word and from a specific extralinguistic context. The latter includes the purpose and speech, which is characterized by the originality of the participants in the conversation, i.e. education, profession, position, etc. For development

the speaking process, special exercises have been developed, which are divided into prepared and speech exercises.

Analysis and results. Preparatory exercises are aimed at developing speech based on dialogue, which are accompanied by a certain intonation, facial expressions, gestures, the speech is short, consisting of simple sentences. Preparatory exercises, consisting of dialogues, are effective if accompanied by a presentation, where speech situations are brightly illuminated, presentation-dialogues with sound design.

Thus, the level of speaking proficiency is saturated with the student's initiative in the communication process: mastering speech situations (based on sample dialogues); the skills necessary for dialogical and monologic statements; free authentic communication (statements on their own behalf in situations of natural communication).

The next type of speech activity is listening, which means to hear, i.e. to perceive and understand the content of the speaker's speech by ear.

In the methodological and pedagogical literature, it is recommended to distinguish between the concept of understanding, which consists of two types: verbal and objective. According to psychologists, verbal understanding is manifested at the moment when a dialogue is established between the one who speaks and the one who listens, between the one who writes and the one who reads. At this moment, information is exchanged between them based on the understanding of what they have



heard or read. Subject understanding occurs in the process of comprehending the meaning of information through objects, phenomena of the surrounding reality.

In the process of conducting listening and in the process of mastering a text in a foreign language, the teacher should know that in order to master this material, it is necessary to conduct a conversation, which should be differentiated into external dialogue and internal. And at the same time, these two types of dialogue must coincide with each other. This phenomenon occurs at the moment when the student listens to the teacher, mentally processes the information and gives an answer to himself, and then transmits it to the ear. Thus, there is a coincidence of internal dialogue and external.

Conclusion. Conducting listening as a cultural and linguistic space becomes the basis for improving the acmelinguistic competence of a future specialist in a higher educational institution, a prerequisite for future successful professional activity and determines the communication strategy in the course of learning a foreign language.

References:

- [1]. Eremin Yu.V. Fundamentals of professional and communicative training of a foreign language teacher. - S-P .: Publishing house of the RSPU im. A.I. Herzen, 2001.- 180 p.
- [2]. Zimnyaya IA Key competences - a new paradigm of the result of modern education [Electronic resource] // Internet-journal "Eidos". - 2006 .-- May 5. - Access mode: <http://www.eidos.ru/journal/2006/0505.htm>. // Higher education today. - Moscow, 2003. - No. 5. –87 p.
- [3]. Narbaevna, S. D. Scientific medical text in the medical paradigm linguistics. Ph.D. - Uzbekistan, 2022.-180 p.
- [4]. Lapkin M.M. Study of the psychological determinants of the success of medical students' education. -M., 2014.-17p.
- [5]. Rakhimova Sh.A. Presence of child-related and different other motives in the epics of turkish people/ Bahri publications, 2023.— 438 p.
- [6]. Levin V.A. Educational environment: from modeling to design / V.A. Levin.- M .: TsKFL RAO, 1997.-24p.
- [7]. Nekrasova N.A. The problem of professionalism in psychology, acmeology and in practice.-M., 2015.-52p.
- [8]. Panfilova A. P. Innovative pedagogical technologies: Active learning [Text] // Moscow: Academy, 2011. - 192 p.
- [9]. Adambaeva N.K. About the single copy of the manuscript "Ma'orifuna nasab" by Babajan Sanoi kept in the Berlin State Library. // Uzbekistan, 2023. - 133 p.
- [10]. Rapatsevich E.S. Pedagogy: Big Modern Encyclopedia - Minsk: Modern Word, 2005 .- 57 p.



UDC: 374./81.11

THE ROLE OF INTERDISCIPLINARY INTEGRATION IN TEACHING ENGLISH TO THE STUDENTS OF MEDICAL INSTITUTES.

Anvarov Alijon Uktamovich

**Associate professor of the Department of
Uzbek and foreign languages of
Fergana Medical Institute of Public Health.
publichealth68@mail.ru**

Annotasiya: Ushbu maqolada tibbiyot institutlarida ingliz tilini o'qitishda fanlararo integratsiya ko'p qirrali shaxsni shakllantirishga, rivojlantirish va tarbiyalashga, shuningdek, ta'limni tashkil etishda turli xil bilim sohalaridagi bilimlarni birlashtirish jarayonida olingan barcha bilim, ko'nikmalarni yagona zanjirga bog'lash imkonini berishi haqida ma'lumotlar keltirilgan. Fanlararo integratsiya orqali talabalarga turli fanlarni o'rganish va ushbu aloqalarni ongsiz ravishda aniqlashga imkon berishi haqida mutaxassislarining fikrlari berilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: integratsiya, kommunikativ kompetensiya, lingvistik xususiyatlar, etnik guruhlar, ta'lim standartlari, madaniy va kasbiy kompetensiyalar, tadqiqot usullari.

Annotation: This article provides information about using interdisciplinary integration in teaching of English in medical institutes allows the formation, development and upbringing of a multifaceted personality, as well as the linking of all the knowledge, skills acquired in the process of combining knowledge in various fields of knowledge in the organization of education into a single chain. Through interdisciplinary integration, expert opinions have been given that it allows students to study different disciplines and identify these connections unconsciously.

Keywords: integration, communicative competence, linguistic characteristics, ethnic groups, educational standards, cultural and professional competencies, research methods.

Introduction: The development of the modern educational system is greatly influenced by changes in political, economic and social life. Society simultaneously challenges students in cultural, professional and personal communication as representatives of other countries also live in their countries and their culture, customs and language are diverse. In education, this leads to the formation of integrated training courses.

From the point of view of research, interdisciplinary integration in medical educational institutions is the filling of one academic discipline with another, and the purpose of this process is to synthesize interconnected ideas about social life and phenomena of the material world. [2]. Interdisciplinary integration in teaching English in medical institutes allows the formation, development and upbringing of a multifaceted personality. In the organization of education, it makes it possible to link all the knowledge, skills acquired in the process of combining knowledge from different fields of knowledge into a single chain. This allows students to study various subjects and unconsciously identify these connections. [1].



Literature review: Interdisciplinary integration we can consider in two ways, internal (within one discipline) and External (the relationship of the subject to topics in other related disciplines – English with another discipline, for example, "terminology of Latin"). The use of methods that allow the formation of such methods of integration in the training "foreign language in medicine" is very relevant, since they allow the use of the laws, theories, methods of one module of science. Such a structure of systematization of material leads to the formation of a general picture of the world among students, as well as interdisciplinary ties lead to an increase in the practical and scientific-theoretical training of students, forming communicative competencies. Interdisciplinary integration we can consider in two ways, internal (within one discipline) and External (the relationship of the subject to topics in other related disciplines – English with another discipline, for example, "terminology of Latin"). The use of methods that allow the formation of such methods of integration in the training "foreign language in medicine" is very relevant, since they allow the use of the laws, theories, methods of one module of science. Such a structure of systematization of material leads to the formation of a general picture of the world among students, as well as interdisciplinary ties lead to an increase in the practical and scientific-theoretical training of students, forming communicative competencies [1].

The purpose of interdisciplinary integration in the study of English is as follows:

- the formation of an algorithm for obtaining new knowledge (regarding other subjects) for students when teaching English to future doctors.

This places the following responsibilities:

1. to give students motivation to learn English by adding interesting information to the "Foreign language in medicine" module in medical institutes in an additional way to the topics set out in the program,
2. expanding the vocabulary wealth of medical institute students in their field and explaining the grammatical norms of the English language,
3. improving communicative competence and skills.

If we talk about interdisciplinary integration, it should be noted that any language is unique and unique, and it is also a unique system of national or international characters. The lifestyle, cultural heritage, traditions of different peoples are reflected in the composition of the languages. Linguistic features of all peoples reflect national and cultural differences, history of the nation, stages of development. Comparing the cultural and linguistic norms of different ethnic groups, one can see the single (special) and commonality in their application.

The culture of language mastered by man allows us to adopt norms, commands and even a specific model of behavior, the misunderstanding of which leads to misunderstanding in oral and non-verbal communication.

The external integration of knowledge of various disciplines is based on the fact that introducing students to the culture and knowledge of another nation is the main principle of teaching foreign languages. This makes learning English more interesting. The use of literary, publicist, scientific and folkloric materials contributes to a faster understanding of language on the example of scientific and cultural knowledge.



Methods and technologies based on the use of information technology by professors of English in higher education institutions make it possible to listen to original texts of various genres, thereby also increasing scientific motivation and developing literacy and regional, cultural, social, political knowledge.

In addition, modern requirements include the use of English the educational standards of the third generation in learning show that in the process of studying a subject, the student acquires general cultural and professional competencies. Accordingly, the teaching of listening, speaking, reading and writing should be based on the interaction of approaches in teaching cross-cultural, socio-cultural, professionally oriented foreign languages. To do this, we turn to the project, game, research methods that are most effective in teaching foreign languages in higher education institutions. [2].

Research Methodology: This study used methods that help to develop medical English in comparison with the Latin language using a literature review as the main data source. The literature review was devoted to teaching medical language based on Latin as the language of medicine.

Analysis and result: Analysis has shown that when teaching a foreign language, it is important to create a state of success that stimulates the development of motivation to learn it. In this case, the attitude, interest and successful learning of the subject of the students will depend on the teacher. The more the teacher "inspires" the student with the help of visual weapons, games, various exercises, the better the material is received by the student[1]. However, the teachers of higher education institutions are faced with a special task, that is, to make the student not only English-language communication, maybe it will encourage you to prepare for scientific English and find a solution to the problem that has arisen with the help of World scientific thought.

The effectiveness of corpus tools in improving language learning outcomes

In the first year of Language Teaching, we use the knowledge system of the main general education courses, using the inside of the language with the outside, most of which are mandatory for all students. At the same time, teaching a foreign language is aimed at:

1. adaptation to the language world under study[3];
2. formation and development of four competencies (types) in the process of learning English (reading, writing, speaking,listening);
3. acquaintance with the folklore of English-speaking countries;
4. the student's ability to present the country and culture in which he lives, his lifestyle before the culture of other English-speaking countries;
5. methods of independent study of English and cultures;
6. the ability to systematize information about the culture of English-speaking countries;
7. it is an expansion of the aesthetic development and worldview of students.

In the second year of study, integration is carried out with a number of specialized disciplines[4]. Specialized courses allow the development of the professional abilities of the student, which allows future medical professionals not only to speak with their native-speaking patients, but also to solve problems that arise with specialists from English-speaking countries in their field and facilitate the mechanism



of patient treatment, increase the competitiveness of specialists, expand and support international contacts.

In the study of specialized English, the main focus is on[5]:

1. training the student to develop professional competencies and self-education;
2. communicative competence of the student and the formation and development of professional skills;
3. the student's ability to speak a professional language used in the field of Medicine.

Conclusion, it should be noted that the teaching of English in medical higher education institutions is based on previously acquired knowledge and is a process of improving the teaching of languages at different levels of students, and also allows its application in professional, social, political, cultural activities, etc. In the era of globalization, professionals must respect, know cultural and scientific achievements, and also participate as representatives in international conferences, establish and support intercultural and scientific contacts. Such an understanding of the requirements for knowledge implies that a modern specialist will make the most of each teaching module, and therefore will take advantage of the interdisciplinary connections and interdisciplinary capabilities of each individual discipline.

References:

- [1]. The role of interdisciplinary integration in teaching foreign languages to students of medical educational institutions. A.A. Uktamovich - journal of new century innovations, 2023. N2. pp.114-117
- [2]. Kolesina K.Yu. Building the learning process on an integrated basis Dis.Candidate of Pedagogical Sciences.Rostov– on-Don, 1996. pp220
- [3]. Leontiev D.A. Value as an interdisciplinary concept: the experience of multidimensional reconstruction //Questions of Philosophy.1996, No. 5.-pp.15-26
- [4]. Mitter V. Monocultural education and interdisciplinary approach //The prospects.1993.-No. 1.p.45
- [5]. Nevmerzhitskaya E.V. Ethnooriented methodology of teaching a foreign language in the system of secondary vocational education: dis.Doctor of Pedagogical Sciences: 13.00.02/ Nevmerzhitskaya Elena Viktorovna.-M., 2011.-p715.
- [6]. Fakhrutdinova A.V. Actualization of the educational component of an educational subject in the context of international integration (on the example of teaching a foreign language) //Collection of materials of the International scientific and practical Conference: Foreign languages in the modern world.- 2011.-Kazan:Center for Innovative Technologies.-p.392



UDC: 378.2

STUDY OF THE MUHAMMAS GENRE IN WORLD LITERATURE**Boltaeva Gulchekhra Shokirovna,
Associate Professor****Navoi State Pedagogical Institute,
Lecturer of the filology faculty
boltaevagulchekhra@gmail.com**

Annotatsiya. Mazkur maqolada dunyo adabiyotshunosligida muxammas janrining o'rganilishi xususida fikr yuritiladi. Rus, arab, fors-tojik, ozarbayjon adabiyotshunosligida muxammas janrining genezisi, tadrijiy taraqqiyotiga oid dissertatsiya, maqola va ilmiy ishlar tahlil qilingan. Davr ruhini ifodalash, muxammas yaratuvchining tuyg'ularini yorqin tasvirlash va firklarni xalqona tarzda aks ettirish uchun muxammaslar dastlab musammat tarkibiga kiruvchi she'r shakli, keyinchalik tadrijiy takomil asosida she'riy janr sifatida ko'plab shoirlarning ijod laboratoriyasidan mustahkam o'rin olganligi borasidagi ilmiy mulohazalar bayon qilingan.

Kalit soz'lar: musammat, muxammas, epos, lirika, drama, qasida, arab poetikasi, fors-tojik poetikasi, turkiy poetika.

Аннотация. В данной статье рассматривается исследование жанра мухаммас в мировой литературе. Проанализированы диссертации, статьи и научные труды, посвященные генезису и эволюцию жанра мухаммас в русском, арабском, персидско-таджикском и азербайджанском литературоведении. Чтобы выразить дух времени, социальные проблемы общества, ярко описать чувства лирического героя, мухаммас изначально представлял собой поэтическую форму, входивший в состав мусаммата, а затем, на основе постепенного совершенствования мухаммас, как жанр, занял особое место в творческой лаборатории многих поэтов.

Ключевые слова: мусаммат, мухаммас, эпос, лирика, драма, касыда, арабская поэтика, персидско-таджикская поэтика, тюркская поэтика.

Abstract. This article discusses the study of the epic genre in world literature. Dissertations, articles and scientific works devoted to the genesis and gradual development of the epic genre in Russian, Arabic, Persian-Tajik and Azerbaijani literary criticism are analyzed. In order to express the spirit of the time, vividly describe the feelings of the creator of muhammas, popularly reflect differences, muhammas was originally a poetic genre that was part of the muhammat, and then, on the basis of gradual improvement, they took a firm place in the creative laboratory of many poets.

Key words: musammat, mukhammas, epic, lyrics, drama, qasida, Arabic poetics, Persian-Tajik poetics, Turkish poetics.

Introduction. Ghazal, musammat, mukhammas, mustazad, ode, rubai, tuyuq, chistan, fards are the product of artistic thinking of our people, and these examples of creativity created in the aruz system have their own development stages in organizing the subject scope and artistry of our literature. In this place, examples of the musammat genre in Uzbek classical poetry are of particular importance. In world literature, mukhammas has a special place among the forms of musammat, and at first it attracted

the attention of many creators as a form of poetry that is part of musammat, and later as a poetic genre based on its gradual improvement. It has a strong place in the creative laboratory of poets.

Literature review. In the research of S.N.Ivanov and I.V.Stebleva from the Russian orientalists, the khamamas are interpreted as poetic forms that grew out of the ghazal genre. In the odes of the great orientalist scholars, who were engaged in the study of classical Turkish poetic forms, they explained the theoretical ideas about the ghazal, emphasized the incomparable place of the ghazal in Turkish poetry, and murabba' as poetic forms that arose from it, mentions mukhammas, musaddas, musabba' and muzambal. He mentions Mustazad and Tarje'band as major poetic forms that grew out of ghazal. [1] Most of the research scholars dealing with the history of Arabic literature, genre issues and poetics, in their conclusions about the influence of Arabic literature on Persian-Tajik and Turkish literature, say that poetic genres were formed in Arabic literature and then moved to Persian-Tajik and Turkish literature in the middle ages. Regarding the influence of Arabic literature on medieval Turkish literature, the Arabologist I.M. Filshtinsky writes: "In fact, Iranian, Turkish, Greek, Syrian, Jewish and other writers and scholars, in the process of getting to know the Arabic language closely, did not lose contact with their national culture, not only Islamic an "mothers, but also mastered the ancient Arab traditions." [2] N.B. Kondireva expressed her opinion about the features that have entered Persian-Tajik poetics from Arabic poetics and writes: "Persian-Tajik literature does not follow the theory of genres (epos-lyrics-drama) that has been practiced in Europe since ancient times. As in Arabic literature, the traditional superiority of Persian-Tajik literature is reflected in poetry [3]. There were more than a hundred poetic works of authors of Jahiliyyah era before Islam in Arabic literature. These mainly cover the literature of the period from the 5th century to the middle of the 7th century [4]. It is known that the literature of this period is dominated by examples of the ode genre. The odes of Umru-l-Qays, Labid, Antara, Sabit ibn Abu al-Azdii, Tabbata Sharan Bashar ibn Burd, Farazdaq, who lived in the period of ignorance, are mentioned in the collection "Ayomu-l-arab". Later, in the book "Poet and Poem" created by Ibn Qutayba, who lived in the Islamic period, the poetic elements of the ode are described, the lyrical experiences typical of the song and the description of the epic events typical of the epic are described in it.

Analysis and Results. Commenting on the research on the history of Arabic odes, professor of the Russian-Tajik Institute of Slavonic Studies, doctor of philology Abdushukur Abdusattarov connects the emergence of musammat genre forms in Persian-Tajik literature with Arab-Spanish folk poetry. In his article entitled "Arabic-Spanish influence on the formation of Musammat genre" (Zaminahoi araby-ispnii musammat) he stated that based on the analysis of the literary and historical sources of the Middle Ages and the works of modern orientalists in the Arabic literature of the Caliphate period (VII-VIII centuries) was the influence of Arabic-Spanish poetry on the formation of musammat and its subsequent development in Persian-Tajik poetry. The Arab Caliphate (632-1258), which included the Arabian Peninsula, the Near and Middle East, North Africa, Spain, Central Asia and the Caucasus, had a great impact on the socio-political and cultural life of these countries. As a result, the influence of Arabic literature on Spanish literature was very significant. Based on these principles,

scientist A. Abdusatorov puts forward the opinion that the forms of musammat existing in Arabic-Spanish literature at the end of the 9th century were introduced and developed in Persian-Tajik literature in the 10th-12th centuries through the works of Rudaki, Manuchehri, Masudi Sadi Salman. [5]

In this article, the scientist A. Abdusatorov gives an opinion about the form of the ode in his analyzes related to the development of the ode genre. He points out that in some works created in the Arabic-Spanish language, the form of mukhammas poetry, which is similar to the ode, grew out of it, but is free from the ode according to its structure, is used. Abdushukur Abdusattarov puts forward the opinion that mukhammas grew out of the ode genre, which first appeared in Arabic literature and rose to a high peak. A number of studies have been conducted in Tatar literature on poetic genres, their genesis, development, and improvement. Most of these studies are aimed at the comparative study of Turkish-Tatar, on the other hand, Arabic and Persian-Tajik classical poetics, as well as the development and improvement of the Turkic-Tatar theory of the system of poetic genres. The ghazal, which entered Tatar literature first from Arabic and Persian-Tajik poetics, and then from Turkish literature, in the studies of Tatar literary scholars A.Yakhin, M.Bakirov, G.Gilmanov, Kh.Usmonov, Kh.Minnegulov, D.Zagidullina, Kh.Kurbatov, ode, rubai, masnavi, qita, fard and noma as poetic genres, hymn, lament, munojot, mukhammas, musaddas as stanza poetry forms are studied.[6]

Discussion. Sharipov Anvar Magdanurovich, a researcher of Kazan State University, in his dissertation on the analysis of the system of poetic genres in the ancient Turkic and Turkic-Tatar literature of the 8th-14th centuries, wrote that medieval Arab and Persian-Tajik classical poetics have their own characteristics, which are puts forward the idea that it was also transferred to the Turkish literature of the middle century.[7]

"In the oral and written literature of Turkic-speaking tribes and peoples who firmly adopted Islam in the 9th-10th centuries, the influence of Arab culture can be felt," says the researcher. By the 10th-14th centuries, Turkish oral poetry also underwent significant changes. In this period, Turkic-speaking poets accept Arabic poetics as a guide in the field of poetic creation[8]. Regarding the poetic forms of the ancient Turkic and Tatar literature belonging to the VIII-XIV centuries, A. Sharipov comes to the following conclusion in the theoretical analysis of the poetic genres and poetic forms existing in the XIII-XIV centuries in his doctoral dissertation: "Turkic-Tatar poetry of the XIII-XIV centuries; there were ghazal, ode, rubai, tuyuq, qita, fard genres in riyat.

The structure of this system of genres is quite complex and diverse, and has the following characteristics: 1) diversity between the terms of genres; 2) active influence of poetic genres and genre forms on each other and emergence of another genre from one genre. In the Turkic-Tatar poetry of the 13th and 14th centuries, in addition to the above-mentioned genres and thematic groups, there were poems with clauses such as tarje'band, takabband, musammat types, and forms that are part of poetic genres such as sokinoma, problem, and muvashshah. However, the texts and thematic groups of these strophic forms of the XIII-XIV centuries have not been determined until today[9],[10]. Mukhammas is one of the most active and significant poetic genres in



Persian-Tajik literature. In Persian-Tajik literature, a number of studies have been carried out on the genre of mukhammas and its artistic development.

Conclusion. As a conclusion, it should be noted that mukhammas were the same term for creative people to express the spirit of the time, vividly describe the feelings of the creator of mukhammas, and reflect the tribe in a popular way. Folk holidays and various entertainment shows and events were also held under the melody of great songs. Mukhammas differed from each other in terms of structure, subject area, content and artist's skill.

References:

- [1]. Ivanov S. N. Five centuries of the Uzbek gazelle // Appears in imperishable beauty. Uzbek classical lyrics of the XV-XX centuries. Per. from Old Uzbek and Uzbek S. Ivanova / comp. S. N. Ivanov. - M.: Nauka, 1977.
- [2]. Scroll of centuries: Turkic classical poetry of the XIII-XX centuries: Sat. works / comp., trans., entry. Art. S. N. Ivanova. L.: Publishing house Leningrad. un-ta, 1991.
- [3]. Filshinsky I. M. The history of Arabic literature of the 5th - early 10th centuries. - M.: Nauka, 1985.
- [4]. Sharipov A. The system of poetic genres in the ancient Turkic and Turkic-Tatar literature of the VIII-XIV centuries. (origin, formation and functioning). Abstract of the diss.doc.phil.sci. - Kazan, 2001.
- [5]. Muslimkulov R. Persian-Tajik classical poetics (X-XV centuries). - M.: 1989.
- [6]. Rakhmonov Sh. Musammata, its formation and evolution. - Dushanbe: Donish, 1987.
- [7]. Khakimov D. Formation of the mukhammas genre in the Persian-Tajik literature of the 12th - 19th centuries. diss. for the degree of Candidate of Philology. Dushanbe-2017.
- [8]. Hikmatov J. Mukhlis Badakhshani and his muhammas. – Dushanbe, 2010.
- [9]. Stebleva IV The development of Turkic poetic forms in the XI century. Moscow: Nauka, 1971.
- [10]. Suvorov M.N., Dzhandasova Z.A., Pylev A.I. Medieval Literature of the Muslim World. St. Petersburg: Presidential Library, 2015.

UDC: 822.115.133.09. 83.4

ANALYSIS OF MENTAL AND PHYSIOLOGICAL IMAGE OF CHILD CHARACTERS IN MC. DONAGH AND M. RAVENHILL DRAMAS

Mavlyanova Nigina Erkinovna
Independent researcher of
Bukhara State University
[**Mavlyanova_N@gmail.com**](mailto:Mavlyanova_N@gmail.com)

Annotasiya: Ushbu maqolada "bolalar obrazi" tushunchasi va uning dramatik sohadagi turlari tahlil qilinadi. Tadqiqot Mak.Donagh va M.Ravenhill ingliz dramaturgiyasida bu mavzu yanada ommalashgan davrni o'z ichiga oladi. M.Makdonah ijodidagi qahramonlar obrazlari o'ziga xos fiziologik va ruhiy xususiyatlarga ega, ular ulg'ayishganda ham dunyoga bolalarcha qarashni davom ettirishadi, ularda mustaqillik yetishmaydi.

M.Ravenhill bolalar haqidagi “Sen bilan abadiy tugadi” asarini adekvat tushunish va talqin qilish uchun nafaqat klassik pretsedent matnga, balki zamonaviy mashhur madaniyatning artefaktlariga ham murojaat qiladi

Kalit soʻzlar: Bolalar xarakteri, his-tuygʻulari, krossover fantastika, dramaturgiya, hikoya qilish, salbiy, ijobiy, neytral ifoda.

Аннотация: В данной статье анализируется понятие «детский характер» и его виды в области драматургии. Исследование сосредоточено на драматургии МкДонах и М. Равенхилл, когда в английской драматургии эта тема стала более популярной. Герои произведений М. Макдонаха имеют свои физиологические и психические особенности, они продолжают смотреть на мир по-детски даже когда вырастают, им не хватает самостоятельности.

Для адекватного понимания и интерпретации детской пьесы «Все кончено», М. Равенхилл обращается не только к классическому прецедентному тексту, но и к артефактам современной массовой культуры.

Ключевые слова: Детский характер, эмоция, кrossover, драматургия, повествование, отрицательная, положительная, нейтральная экспрессия.

Abstract. This article analyses the concept of “children’s character” and its types in the field of drama. The research is focused to dramaturgy of Mc. Donagh and M.Ravenhill when in English dramaturgy this topic became more popular. The characters of M. McDonagh's works have their own physiological and mental characteristics, they continue to look at the world like children even when they grow up, they lack independence. For an adequate understanding and interpretation of the children's play "Totally Over You", M. Ravenhill refers not only to the classic precedent text, but also to the artefacts of contemporary popular culture.

Key words. Children’s character, emotion, crossover fiction, dramaturgy, storytelling, negative, positive, neutral expression.

Introduction. The dramaturgy and works of Martin Mc. Donagh (Mc. Donagh, Martin 1970) are considered as a part of Irish literature with a national Irish focus because the author himself is Irish. At the same time, the playwright's contribution to the development of English drama and English theatre cannot be denied. Mc. Donagh's plays are staged in many London theatres, are actively discussed by theatre critics on the pages of English daily newspapers, and the author's plays are deeply studied by English literary critics. Undoubtedly, neither the format of the family, nor its conformity to the "standard", shown by the playwright, can save the child from a dysfunctional existence.

Literature review. McDonagh's works continue and develop the trends of English drama, so in the 1990s and 2000s, the playwright works on the aesthetics of the theatre of cruelty, for which the theme of children's problems, relationships with parents and the world of childhood is relevant (The Cripple of Inishmaan, 1996 and The Pillowman, 2003).

Mark Ravenhill (1966) continues the tradition of portraying the child hero as a victim. The young heroes created by M. Ravenhill in the 1990s were formed in a more democratic and comfortable society than the society of the 1950s and 60s. M. Ravenhill, like E. Bond, is interested in young people and their lifestyle, family problems, preferences and beliefs. Handbag (1998), inspired by O. Wilde's dramaturgy



(The Importance of Being Earnest) and underground culture, features Victorian characteristics, patriarchal family problems, and same-sex relationship problems. In the Oscar Wilde part of the play, Moncrieff and Constance, a same-sex couple, leave their new-born child in the care of a nanny, conspiring with Carved, the nanny "accidentally" shares the same bags, one of which contains a baby.

Analysis. Mc. Donagh's "The Cripple of Inishmaan" is one of the brilliant works of the playwright, which shows the Irish character, and the events of the work take place on the outskirts of Ireland, on one of the small islands. On an island imagined to be forgotten by God, the characters constantly repeat to each other the same stories, known to all the inhabitants of the island, in different variations, and the veracity of these stories arouses doubt in both listeners and readers.

In fact, this drama is a different version of the Irish provincial story "The Man from Aran" (1934), directed by RJ Flaherty half a century ago. P. Lonergan, a well-known researcher of M. Mc. Donagh's work, writes in his monograph:

The Cripple of Inishmaan is one of Mc. Donagh's most unexpected plays. The main motive in the work is the story of the death of the parents of the main character of the play - Billy, a disabled teenager who was orphaned at an early age. All the characters of the play tell this story in different ways. According to the first - "neutral" version developed by Helen, Billy's parents drowned at sea because they encountered a storm while trying to get to America.

In McDonagh's play, the theme of the hero's attempts to find his childhood history and finally move away from his birthplace is combined. It is noteworthy that Billy dreamed of going to America to become a star, just like his character, traveling to America was a childhood and teenage dream for McDonagh. In addition, the famous playwright, who had the opportunity to travel once in the United States, did not hide his childhood admiration for America and the idea of what was happening. McDonagh says in one of his interviews: "To me, as a child, as a beggar, as a child of the working class, to visit America seemed an impossible dream. Every time I went to America it always felt like I was in a movie or a dream like a 70s movie. But for the hero, saying goodbye to Ireland is as impossible as finding the unsolved secrets of his childhood, the lack of answers to the question of the fate of his family forces Billy, like other characters in the play, to weave stories about his parents, and through strengthens the painful connection with the homeland, dead parents and unhappy childhood:

Theatre critics and literary critics have criticized the playwright for the shallow content of the work, but the structural features of the dramatic work have been neglected by researchers.

Abandonment of children, aggression towards them and rejection of the role of parents - this is the protest reaction of the young heroes of M. Ravenhill's dramas to painful relations in society. But the demonstrative alienation of adult characters from child characters in new British dramas is a reflection not only of social reality, but also of intellectual reality: young children are rejected and abused by adults. Older characters don't like children because they themselves have been stigmatized by society for a long time in unreasonable child roles. The fact that both children from different families in M. Ravenhill's nest have a tragic end (one baby falls into the hands of a paedophile, the other dies from suffocation) shows the child's weakness in society. S.



Kane and M. Ravenhill present the problem of cruelty through child characters. In addition, the playwrights continue the tradition of E. Bond, "Blasted" and "Handbag" are the last of the English plays created in the 20th century, where the baby is presented as a passive and "innocent victim" of adults. In 21st century children's dramas, authors continue to explore cruelty, its nature and various forms. Although the types of victimized child characters are shown in the same way as in previous decades, 21st century British dramas are turning the child character into an active character who can stand up against the violence and aggression in the world. In the dramas of the beginning of the 21st century, the dynamic growth of the child-hero, i.e. growing up, is covered. At the centre of the dramatic conflict are no longer babies, toddlers, children, but teenagers who are capable of independent dramatic actions. The role of the adult actors is significantly reduced and the drama moves to the edge of the conflict.

Discussion. The problems of authenticity and fiction, the narrator's responsibility for the authenticity of his story, and issues related to family relationships are also considered by M. McDonagh in the play "The Pillowman" (2003). In the work, the author chooses a boring police department in an unknown town as a place without showing national colors or ethnic stereotypes.

In this drama of Ravenhill one can observe the different types and evolution of the child characters. Child or teenage protagonist, Adult Protagonist, Supernatural or Fantasy Protagonist, Other Child and Teenage protagonists found in literature Characters), parents and other adults (Parents and Other Adults), and younger characters (Younger Characters) are also shown in the drama. The use of characters of different ages, with different age, race, gender, and common interests in the drama, is used to create dramatic conflict, use contours of decency and respect, multi-directional moral instructions, and create modern comic situations.

Conclusion. The characters of M. McDonagh's works have their own physiological and mental characteristics, they continue to look at the world like children even when they grow up, they lack independence. For example, in the play "The Invalid on Inishman Island", the main character presents several versions of his childhood story, the boy is prone to creativity, the stories he comes up with show the maturity of his soul, and his attempts to leave his homeland, his dead parents missing mothers leads to aggravation of childhood trauma.

In M. Ravenhill's modern plays about children "Citizenship" and "Scenes for Family Life", the palette of types of children expands (not only "victim children", but also "tortured children", "abandoned children" appear), the child hero grows up and becomes more active as a character, the problematic situations in the dramas increase, cruelty becomes the main problem in both works. In his dramatic experiments, M. Ravenhill avoids showing scenes of violence, there are also scenes of physical violence between young characters in dramas.

References:

- [1]. Aston E. Feminist Views on the English Stage: Women Playwrights 1990-2000. New York: Cambridge University Press, 2003. – P.38.
- [2]. Bahodirovna, A. M. THE CONCEPT OF ALTERNATIVE IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK PROVERBS. *Zbiór artykułów naukowych recenzowanych.*, 169.
- [3]. Bakhodirovna, A. M. (2015). Effectiveness of teaching vocabulary through short



stories. *World science*, (1 (1)), 55-57.

- [4]. Bakker P. A Critical Analysis of the Plays of Sarah Daniels: A dissertation submitted in fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Ph. D in English Literature. Sheffield: University of Sheffield, 1996. – P.143
- [5]. Billington M. Torture and Baby-Stonings: Why We Need Shock Theatre ... in Small Doses // *The Guardian*. 2016. 13 May. URL: <https://www.theguardian.com/stage/theatreblog/2016/may/13/torture-baby-stonings-why-we-need-shock-theatre> (дата обращения: 01.03.2018)
- [6]. Bond E. Author's Note «On Violence» // *Plays 1: Saved, Early Morning, The Pope's Wedding, with an Author's Note «On Violence»*. London: Bloomsbury Methuen Drama (Contemporary Dramatists), 2008. – P. 12.
- [7]. Buchler L.A. In-Yer-Face: The Shocking Sarah Kane. Dissertation submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Arts in Drama and Performance studies in the School of Literature Studies, Media and Creative Arts. University of KwaZulu-Natal, Pietermaritzburg, 2008. – P.16.
- [8]. Kane S. *Blasted* // S. Kane. Complete plays. London: Bloomsbury Methuen Drama, 2001. – P. 51-53.
- [9]. Kane S. *Blasted* // S. Kane. Complete plays. London: Bloomsbury Methuen Drama, 2001. – P. 53.
- [10]. McDonagh M. *The Cripple of Inishmaan*. London: Bloomsbury Methuen Drama, 2014. – P.68-69.

81.112.82

THE IMAGE OF A SERVANT IN ABDULKHAMID CHOLPON'S WORK “NIGHT AND DAY”

Sharipov Ma'mur Mansurovich,
Lecturer of English literature
department,
Bukhara State University
m.m.sharipov1@buxdu.uz

Annotasiya. Ushbu maqolada o'zbek xalqi sevib o'qiydigan Kecha va Kunduz asaridagi xizmatkorlar obrazi yoritilgan bo'lib, xizmatkorlarning jamiyatda tutgan o'rni va mavqei, o'z boshliqlariga xizmat qilish jarayonlarini kuzatish mumkin. Voqea rivojlari 20 asr boshlarida kuzatilgan bo'lib, unda xizmatkorlar o'z vazifalarini qay tarzda bajarganliklariga guvoh bo'lish mumkin. Asardagi bosh qahramonlardan biri, o'z xizmatini aravakash sifatida bajargan O'lmasxonning Zebiga nisbatan muhabbati va bu yo'ldagi chekkan zahmatlarini kuzatish mumkin. Oshiq aravakashning nafaqat muhabbat yo'lidagi iztiroblari, balki xonadoniga yetishmovchiliklari uni tang ahvolga qolganini bilib olish mumkin. Bundan tashqari, Akbarali Mingboshining xizmatkori unga sodiqlik bilan xizmat vazifasini ado etib kelgan Miryoqub haqida ham so'z boradi.

Kalit so'zlar. Xizmatkor, aravakash, cho'ri, mehmon, davra, tabaqa, uy bekasi, Miryoqub



Аннотация. В данной статье освещен образ прислуги в произведении *День и Ночь*, которое любят читать узбекский народ, а также есть возможность проследить роль и положение прислуги в обществе, процессы служения своему хозяину. За развитием событий наблюдали в начале 20 века, и можно наблюдать, как слуги выполняли свои обязанности. Его любовь к Зеби и его трудолюбие на этом пути можно наблюдать у одного из главных героев пьесы, Олмасхана, который служил возницей. Стоит отметить, что не только страдания влюбленного человека, но и бедность его семьи поставили Олмасхана в тяжелое положение. Кроме того, упоминается также о Мирьякубе, слуге Акбарали Мингбоши, верно служившему ему.

Ключевые слова. Слуга, возница, горничная, гостья, круг, класс, домохозяйка, Мирякуб

Abstract. In this article, the image of the servants in the work *Night and Day*, which the Uzbek people love to read, is highlighted, and it is possible to observe the role and position of the servants in the society, the processes of serving their bosses. The developments of the event were observed at the beginning of the 20th century, and it is possible to witness how the servants performed their duties. One of the main characters in the play, Olmaskhan, who performed his service as a cart driver, can observe his love for Zebi and his hard work on this path. It is interesting to note that not only the sufferings of the love-struck man in love, but also the poverty of his family put Olmaskhan in a difficult situation. In addition, it is also mentioned about the servant of Akbarali Mingbashi - Miryakub, who served him faithfully.

Key words. Servant, cartman, maid, guest, circle, class, housewife, Miryakub

Introduction. In the previous society, there was a hierarchy among the servants, that is, there was a division into servants of higher and lower positions. This phenomenon found its expression in the English language in the nominative series reflecting the type of servants, for example, high-ranking servants are called the house steward and the housekeeper, the groom of the chambers, the house guard (the butler) and others included. Often lower servants had to wait for higher officials. In some families, higher-ranking servants ate separately from lower-ranking servants in the manager's or housekeeper's room. If all the servants ate together in the servants' room, manager and housekeeper would sit at the head of the table, and the rest would take their places according to their position. Olmaskhan, the cartman in the play, also had a good and close relationship with the people he served, especially with Zebi and her friends, so the girls treated Olmaskhan not as a servant, but as a close person or as their brother.

Literature review. According to Christopher Fort, a skilled literary critic from the USA, the Jadids encouraged the people to wake up from ignorance, and for this, it was necessary to emphasize education. But where would this process begin? This is the complex question, the riddle of time, the content of "*Night and Day*", he observes. After a long break, Fort went to the republic within the framework of the "Fulbright" educational exchange program between Uzbekistan and the USA and studied national literature; contacted colleagues and established professional cooperation.

Analysis. In Uzbek literature, the image of a servant is depicted not only as a slave, a low-class person who does the chores of a rich household, but as a family



member, a spiritual teacher, and an educated person: Don't worry, dear! Your father Hasanali will not forget you in this regard either. (A. Qadiri, Past Days.) In the old days, the servants of the landowners used to honor their households as "dear", "ma'am", "mother" in the manner of the Khans. (M. Muhammadjanov, Marriage Attempts.) Until the beginning of the 20th century, the word *gumashta* was used in Turkestan to refer to a trusted person, a representative of rich merchants who carried out local trade. Some rich people would send their servants to distant countries and enjoy themselves. (M. Muhammadjanov, Marriage Attempts.) By reading "Night and Day", we can understand that the Tsarist Russia gave positions to the most illiterate, ignorant people and ruled the people as they wished. Here is one of those wretched people, Akbarali Mingbashi. Akbarali Mingbashi cannot even solve his own problems, let alone listen to the people's needs and solve them. Actually, they wanted to release him from his post, but suddenly he was killed. And the government, trying to give it a political tone, turns Zebi into a Turkish spy, emphasizing his loyalty to the tsar and the Russian state. Akbarali Mingbashi for them, the simple name "sart" is not important. Even the name of one "investigative report" is written in the style of Qambar, Umarali, Akbarali! However, he is a loyal hero of Russia! In fact, they make a "great hero" out of a person who is "not worth four children". Miryakub is a person who knows how to do things and has a deep mind. Two Miryakub live in it. One judges the other. When the time comes, he will be disgusted with himself. He stands firm in front of his conscience. As they say, "A disciple who has not seen a teacher will rise to any position", there is no one person who can lead his mind to the right path and become a torch for him. If they start him on the right path, he will become an intelligent, mature, broad-minded child of the people. Miryakub's son-in-law did not say "you look like an American" for nothing. During his trip to the Crimea, he met a *jadid* (a late-nineteenth's century movement, modernist). It seems that under the influence of this modernity, his mind is affected. He loves his country and nation. Miryoqub is re-educated during the play. In the novel, the people blindly obey the religion without fully understanding it, even the religious people do not have a good knowledge of the religion, they are like a lamb standing next to the butcher in front of the government people. The work reveals the vices of the existing system.

Discussion. In modern literature, the portrayal of servant characters has continued to evolve. Servants are no longer just background characters but are often given their own storylines and character arcs. They are portrayed as being individuals with their own desires and motivations. One example of this is the character of Miryakub in Abdulhamid Cholpan's novel "Night and Day". Miryakub is a butler who is devoted to his master but also struggles with his own feelings. He often blames himself for not being right person, for doing evil deed. Sometimes he becomes kind and lovely person but sometimes he becomes evil. Servant characters often play a crucial role in the development of the plot. They are privy to information that other characters may not be aware of, and their actions can have far-reaching consequences.

Conclusion. One of the main ideas of the novel is to uproot the existing system. Even during the period when "Night and Day" was written, this situation has not changed. Perhaps the government has changed, the appearance of politics has changed, but the result, the desire is still the same! Those who want to wake up the country from



the sleep of ignorance are still persecuted, and those who want to study and gain knowledge are "enemies of the people". Cholpon's goal was to hold a mirror to the face of the people by showing the past, and to show their true situation. There is a hint in the play that Razzak, Zebi's father, a fanatical religious man, will go against his mentor and reform the government, even if it is in exchange for the sacrifice of his daughter. In short, although the novel was created in a complex social and political period, it is a work aimed not at ideology, but at ensuring the spiritual maturity of the people, like many works created at that time.

References:

- [1]. Mary Ann Cotton in The Five by Hallie Rubenhold: <https://www.goodreads.com/book/show/43882098-the-five>
- [2]. Mrs. Danvers in Rebecca by Daphne du Maurier: <https://www.goodreads.com/book/show/17899948-rebecca>
- [3]. John Bates in Downton Abbey by Julian Fellowes: <https://www.imdb.com/title/tt1606375/>
- [4]. Mr. Carson in Downton Abbey by Julian Fellowes: <https://www.imdb.com/title/tt1606375/>
- [5]. Mrs. Fairfax in Jane Eyre by Charlotte Bronte: https://www.goodreads.com/book/show/10210.Jane_Eyre
- [6]. Akhmedova Mekhrinigor. The meaning of spirituality: different approaches and development of the word. Science and practice: a new level of integration in the modern world. 2018/4/28. - P.110-113
- [7]. Sumaira Nawaz, Khaitova Gulshan Bahodirovna, and Akhmedova Mehrinigor Bahodirovna. "Explanation of Agricultural Terms in Dictionaries". Indonesian Journal of Innovation Studies, Vol. 18, May 2022, doi:10.21070/ijins.v18i.606.
- [8]. Bahodirovna, A. M. "Semantic Field and Sema in Uzbek (In the Example of 'Ma'naviyat')". INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE EDUCATION, vol. 1, no. 4, Oct. 2022, pp. 77-80, <http://inter-publishing.com/index.php/IJISE/article/view/173>.
- [9]. Sharipov Mamur MODERNIST PROSE IN THE LIGHT OF INTERTEXTUALITY IN MODERN LITERARY CRITICISM. Innovative Society: Problems, Analysis and Development Prospects (Spain)
- [10]. Sh.M. Mansurovich Intertextuality and Intertext: Main Elements and Determination. INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF INCLUSIVE AND ..., 2022
- [11]. Sharipov Mamur Mansurovich The Problem of Intertextuality in Modern Literature. INNOVATION IN SOCIAL SCIENCE Vol. 18 (2022): April
- [12]. Sharipov Mamur Mansurovich. Intertextuality in Sacred and Mystical Literary Texts as a Linguistic Phenomenon of Intercultural Dialogue: Based on the Material of English and Uzbek Languages. Academic Journal of Digital Economics and Stability 15, 77-82 p
- [13]. M.M Sharipov, Z.I Rasulov. THE EFFECT OF THE MORPHOLOGICAL LEVEL OF ECONOMY ON LANGUAGE CHANGES. Theoretical & Applied Science, 2020



UDC 811.322

AUTOMATIC PART-OF-SPEECH ANNOTATION TOOL FOR UZBEK LANGUAGE**Salaev Ulugbek**

PhD student at

Urgench State University

ulugbek.salaev@urdu.uz

Annotasiya. Ushbu tadqiqot ishida 16 ta tanlangan tegdan foydalangan holda o‘zbek tili uchun grammatik teglash modeli taqdim etilgan. Taklif etilayotgan metodologiya tilning yuqori agglyutinativ xarakterini hisobga olgan holda so‘zlarni morfologik tahlil qilish kutubxonasini va affiks qabul qilmaydigan so‘zlar uchun teglangan ma’lumotlar bazasini o‘z ichiga oladi. Teglangan ma’lumotlar bazasi yordamida modelning aniqlik darajasi baholandi. Bundan tashqari, ochiq foydalanish huquqidagi Python kutubxonasi va web/API vositalari yaratildi.

Kalit so‘zlar: teglash, morfologik tahlil, teglash vositasi, o‘zbek tili.

Аннотация. В данной исследовательской работе представлена модель тегирования частей речи для узбекского языка с использованием 16 выбранных тегов. Предлагаемая методология включает в себя библиотеку морфологического анализа флективных слов с учетом сильно агглютинативного характера языка, а также поддерживаемого тегированным лексиконом, который содержит нефлективное поведение слов. Инструмент тегирования был оценен на аннотированном наборе данных, чтобы продемонстрировать точность модели. Кроме того, были созданы общедоступная библиотека Python и инструменты веб/API.

Ключевые слова: POS-тегирование, морфологический анализ, инструмент тегирования, узбекский язык.

Abstract. This research paper introduces the Part-of-Speech tagging model for the Uzbek language using 16 selected tags. The proposed methodology includes a morphological analysis library for inflectional words by considering highly agglutinative character of the language and supported by a tagged lexicon which contains the words non-inflectional behavior. The tagger tool was evaluated on the annotated dataset to demonstrate the accuracy of the model. Additionally, the publicly available Python library and web/API tools were created.

Key words: POS tagging, morphological analysis, tagger tool, Uzbek language.

Introduction. Computer linguistics combines rule-based modeling of human natural language with statistical, machine learning, and deep learning models. Together, these technologies allow computers to process human language in the form of text or voice data and fully “understand” its core meaning. The initial stage of working with text data in the field of Natural Language Processing (NLP) consists part-of-speech (POS) tagging in a sentence with its part of speech tags. A POS tag is a unique label assigned to individual tokens (words) in a text corpus, indicating their



specific part of speech and sometimes additional grammatical attributes, such as tense, number, or case. These tags are utilized in corpus searches, text analysis tools, and various algorithms to facilitate language processing and understanding. This helps algorithms understand the grammatical structure and meaning of the text.

POS tagged corpus are the primary source for the body of text defined in Machine Learning (ML) algorithms. The algorithm learns to predict the appropriate word category tag for a given word based on the context of the same text. It is already developed models for marking different defective parts for different languages of the world, each of which has its own tags and rules. Some common defect parts labeling schemes include Penn Treebank [1] tags and Universal dependency tags.

We can define as main objective of POS tagging of text are following criteria's:

- The primary goal is to improve NLP systems' accuracy and performance. By assigning appropriate POS tags to each token, language models can better comprehend the syntactic structure and semantics of a sentence. This enables more accurate language understanding, sentiment analysis, and information extraction in various NLP applications.
- POS tagging aids in efficient information retrieval from large text corpora. By tagging words with their corresponding parts of speech, search algorithms can filter and retrieve specific types of words or phrases, enabling more precise and relevant results for users' queries.
- Annotation plays a crucial role in machine translation systems and language modeling. By extracting the grammatical data of a sentence, such as verb tense, noun, number, and adjective, accurate translations and coherent language generation can be achieved, enhancing the overall quality of machine-generated text.

This proposed methodology is automatic grammatical annotation of Uzbek texts in various NLP tasks. The model developed by involving a morphological analysis library, a tagged dataset, and a set of linguistic rules. Publicly available Python library and software created under this model.

Literature review. Grammatical tagging models have been proposed using different approaches for different languages. In scientific works [2]–[4], various grammatical tagging models have been proposed for different languages, utilizing statistical approaches. These models leverage the morphological characteristics of languages to improve the accuracy of grammatical tagging.

In the studies [5]–[7], models of morphological analysis specifically tailored for the Uzbek language have been proposed. These models involve the application of grammatical rules and algorithms based on finite state machines and associated software. The initial step in morphological analysis is to segment the sentence into its constituent parts and assign POS tags to the tokens. The research in these studies focuses on developing decision-making models based on the linguistic rules of the Uzbek language, specifically addressing the determination of word groups through the analysis of affixal morphemes. These efforts aim to improve the accuracy and

efficiency of morphological analysis for the Uzbek language, benefiting various natural language processing tasks.

Recently, the issue of developing a tagging tool for Uzbek text was considered in [5], [6] works, and these tools help to form a grammatically tagged corpus. However, this tagging process should be done by linguistic experts and required to recheck the tagged corpus data. A Manual annotation is commonly employed to annotate a small corpus, which serves as the training data for developing a new automatic POS tagger. The issue of automated annotation of the given text by the combined use of language models arises. This approach is implemented by using open access morphological analysis libraries, a database of tagged lexicon, and a set of rules that are integrated together.

Methodology. Rule-based POS tagging approaches utilize contextual information to assign tags to words that are unknown or have ambiguous meanings through the application of predetermined rules. In this work defined a rule-based annotation methodology to use in Latin alphabet of the Uzbek language and it includes the following parts: (1) Morphological analysis library, database of tagged words, list of morphological tags; (2) Text cleaning and normalization; (3) Tokenization; (4) Tagging process and assign to tokens. An overview of the proposed approach is illustrated in Figure 1. An overview of the proposed model Figure 1.

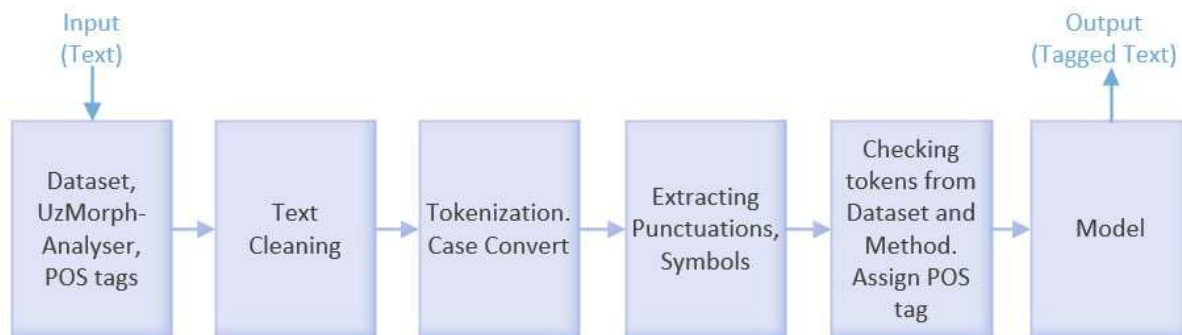


Figure 1. An overview of the proposed model

Rule-based annotation is a method of tagging words with their corresponding parts of speech using a predefined set of rules. In a rule-based tagging system, vocabulary tags are assigned to words based on their definition from the lexicon, their morphological features, and their function in the context. For example, rule-based tagging can tag words based on their affixal formation, since affixes often contain information about word order. While developing a tagging model we used the UzMorph Analyzer [1] library which includes the morphological analysis methods for the Uzbek language words. In the morphological analysis, it is possible to obtain grammatical information from lexemes, to determine the word group based on its affixes. The words formed by affixation are mainly belong to the independent word categories. In this library, there is a method of presenting the result indicating that the

word belongs to one of the main word categories (noun, verb, adjective, number, adverb, pronoun) by analyzing the given words based on affixes. This library is provided under the right of open access, and instructions for using its methods are provided.

In the next step, we listed tagged lexicon database. In order to create a tagged text corpus, it is necessary to get POS tags list that define word categories and cover the language vocabulary. To implement the problem of tagging in the Uzbek language, we describe the word categories and their corresponding labels (tags) in the form of Table 1.

Table 1. List of the POS tags

Tag	Name (English/Uzbek)	Tag	Name (English/Uzbek)
NOUN	Noun (<i>Ot</i>)	PRT	Particle (<i>Yuklama</i>)
VERB	Verb (<i>Fe'l</i>)	INTJ	Interjection (<i>Undov</i>)
ADJ	Adjective (<i>Sifat</i>)	MOD	Modal (<i>Modal</i>)
NUM	Number (<i>Son</i>)	IMIT	Imitation (<i>Taqlid</i>)
ADV	Adverb (<i>Ravish</i>)	AUX	Auxiliary Verb (<i>Yordamchi fe'l</i>)
PRN	Pronoun (<i>Olmosh</i>)	PPN	Proper Noun (<i>Atoqli ot</i>)
CNJ	Conjunction (<i>Bog'lovchi</i>)	PUNC	Punctuation (<i>Tinish belgi</i>)
ADP	Adposition (<i>Ko'makchi</i>)	SYM	Symbol (<i>Belgi</i>)

Result and Discussion. Annotation process is a complex system that integrates several functions (tokenization, word/sentence segmentation, context-sensitive tag extraction) with using lexicon and other linguistic resources. In the process of evaluating such systems, it implies clear choices about the criteria that are effectively taken into account. When evaluating the accuracy of tagging, it is necessary to take into account that factors such as processing speed (the number of words tagged per second), the environment of the software (in which operating system the tagger can work, how easily it can be integrated with other modules), the characteristics of the input data, the explanatory representation of the tag (the linguistic difference between two classes of words must be clearly described) are affected in different dimensions, their importance varies depending on the purpose of the evaluation [7].

The created tool has been analyzed using the test dataset (consists 2772 tokens), and evaluating the tool's output for each word with the actual expected output. We have calculated accuracy score of each token using the below described metrics module. Score are calculated at the word level (i.e., by considering words that the system annotated correctly or incorrectly) and the average accuracy of the model is 91.6%. We carry out the process of evaluating the accuracy of the model as follows: Let t_i represent the set of tags assigned to the i -th word form w_i by a tagger, and r_i denote

the set of tags assigned to the same word form in the reference annotations. Precision and recall for this word form are determined as follows: Precision $P(w_i) = \frac{|t_i \cap r_i|}{t_i}$ is the ratio of the number of correct tags over the number of tags assigned by the system, while Recall $R(w_i) = \frac{|t_i \cap r_i|}{r_i}$ is the ratio of the number of correct tags over the number of tags assigned in the reference. By averaging the sums of these quantities across all word forms, we obtain the overall measures for the entire corpus: $P = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N p_i$ and $R = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N r_i$. Precision and recall are often combined into a single value, known as the F-measure. This measure incorporates a parameter α that represents the relative importance given to precision over recall, calculated using the formula $F = \frac{1}{\frac{\alpha}{P} + \frac{1-\alpha}{R}}$.

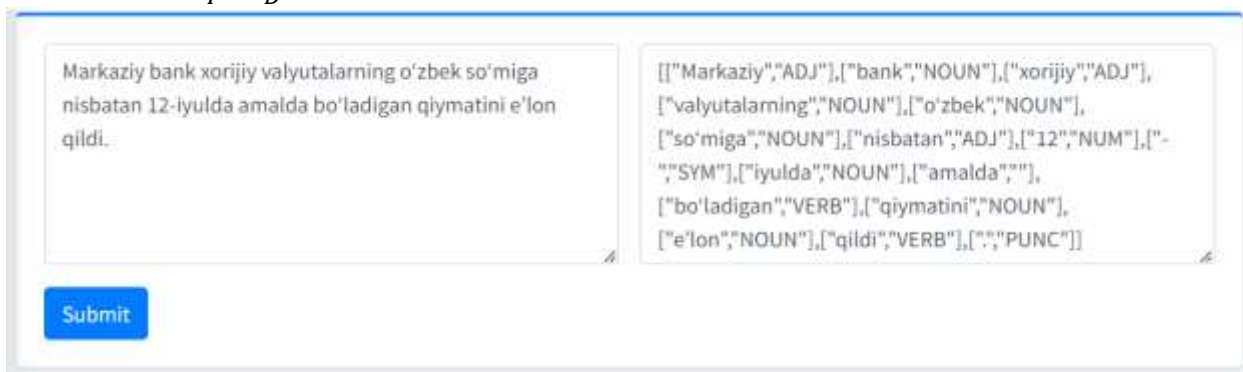


Figure 2. Web interface of UzTagger software

Furthormore, in this work developed the library and tools based on the proposed model:

- The “uztagger” library [2] was created and uploaded to the Python Package Index (PyPi) library repository for use in the Python language;
- To demonstrate the model performance a web interface [3] was created (Figure 2);
- The API system [4] was developed with the aim of integrating the model into other software;

While analysis of the model results, it can be determined that the some of the incorrectly tagged token are assigned by the UzMorphAnalyser morphological analysis library. Linguistic objects which set of concatenated affixes are not entirely present in the library. The analysis of the model’s results indicates that checking POS tag of tokens from predefined tagged datasets for the particular part of speech class which has limited number of words enhances the model’s accuracy. In the Uzbek language, it is possible to define independent word groups based on the rule of word formation based on the affixal morpheme. Most of the words that are considered additional and intermediate word groups do not accept affixes, and the number of words in this group is limited. Considering that a large number of words can be formed by adding affixes to a single base word, creating a tagged database and using it in a model will decrease algorithm execution time and memory management.



A large POS tagged dataset is requested to apply machine learning algorithms based on statistical approaches for developing a tagging model. This model can serve as a preliminary step alongside rule-based approaches while creating a tagged dataset.

Conclusion. One of the main resources in NLP is text that has been annotated with POS tags. The study emphasizes the importance of a large POS tagged dataset to apply machine learning algorithms in the development of the tagging model. This study presents the development of a rule-based part-of-speech tagging model for the Uzbek language. Furthermore, a Python library and web/API tools have been created based on this model, ensuring ease of use and accessibility for various applications. The “uztagger” library’s availability on the Python Package Index (PyPi) repository facilitates its integration into Python-based projects and applications.

References

- [1] A. Taylor, M. Marcus, and B. Santorini, “The Penn Treebank: An overview,” Jul. 2003, doi: 10.1007/978-94-010-0201-1_1.
- [2] M. Shamsfard and H. Fadaee, “A hybrid morphology-based POS tagger for Persian,” in Proceedings of the 6th International Conference on Language Resources and Evaluation, LREC 2008, 2008.
- [3] M. Hadni, S. Alaoui Ouatik, A. Lachkar, and M. Meknassi, “Hybrid Part-Of-Speech Tagger for Non-Vocalized Arabic Text,” International Journal on Natural Language Computing, vol. 2, no. 6, 2013, doi: 10.5121/ijnlc.2013.2601.
- [4] S. S. Selvi and R. Anitha, “Bilingual Corpus-based Hybrid POS Tagger for Low Resource Tamil Language: A Statistical approach,” Journal of Intelligent and Fuzzy Systems, vol. 43, no. 6, 2022, doi: 10.3233/JIFS-221278.
- [5] M. Sharipov, E. Kuriyozov, O. Yuldashev, and O. Sobirov, “UzbekTagger: The rule-based POS tagger for Uzbek language,” Xiva preprint arXiv:2301.12711, 2023.
- [6] M. Sharipov, J. Mattiev, J. Sobirov, and R. Baltayev, “Creating a morphological and syntactic tagged corpus for the Uzbek language,” Xiva preprint Xiva:2210.15234, 2022.
- [7] P. Paroubek, “Evaluating Part-of-Speech Tagging and Parsing: On the evaluation of automatic parsing of natural language,” in Evaluation of Text and Speech Systems, 2007, pp. 99–124.



METHODOLOGY OF ORGANIZING LESSONS THROUGH INTERACTIVE PROGRAM IN PRACTICAL ENGLISH CLASSES

Kakhorova Tursinoy Ulugbek kizi
Ferghana Medical Institute of Public Health
"Department of Uzbek and Foreign Languages"
foreign language teacher
tursunoysolihabonu@gmail.com

Annotatsiya. Multimedia texnologiyasi, interaktiv materiallar va 3D dasturlar deganda odamlarga o'z g'oyalari va ma'lumotlarini almashish imkonini beruvchi apparat va dasturiy ta'minotdan foydalanadigan kompyuterga asoslangan interaktiv ilovalar tushuniladi. Bu matn, grafik, animatsiya, video va ovozning kombinatsiyasi demakdir. Ushbu maqolada ingliz tilini tibbiyot sohasi vakillari uchun tez va oson o'rganishlarida bir nechta interaktiv dasturlarga to'xtalib o'tilgan. Zamonaviy dars tashkillash texnologiyalarining afzalliklari va muammolari haqida keng yoritib beriladi.

Kalit so'zlar: til o'rganish, interaktiv dastur, multimedia, dars samaradorligi, til o'rganish, texnologiya

Аннотация: Мультимедийные технологии, интерактивные материалы и 3D-программное обеспечение относятся к компьютерным интерактивным приложениям, которые используют аппаратное и программное обеспечение, чтобы позволить людям делиться своими идеями и информацией. Это означает сочетание текста, графики, анимации, видео и звука. В этой статье речь пойдет о нескольких интерактивных программах для медицинских работников, позволяющих быстро и легко выучить английский язык. Широко освещены преимущества и проблемы современных технологий обучения.

Ключевые слова: изучение языка, интерактивная программа, мультимедиа, эффективность урока, изучение языка, технология.

Abstract: Multimedia technology, interactive materials, and 3D software refer to computer-based interactive applications that use hardware and software to enable people to share their ideas and information. This means a combination of text, graphics, animation, video and sound. This article focuses on several interactive programs for medical professionals to learn English quickly and easily. Advantages and problems of modern teaching technologies are widely covered.

Key words: language learning, interactive program, multimedia, lesson efficiency, language learning, technology

Introduction. In medical education, foreign language teachers should incorporate this into lesson and assessment planning, as they do with film, video, and computer-assisted learning strategies. Technology also makes teaching fun and effective because it has the ability to engage language learners. The use of multimedia technology in the language classroom improves the teaching content and makes effective use of class time. It improves the teaching effectiveness of teachers in contrast to traditional teacher-centered teaching methods. In this way, English teachers can take full advantage.



Programmed teaching is carried out in the form of rapid internal and external feedback necessary for the teacher and the student. Internal feedback is a continuous analysis of learning material carried out by the student himself. External return communication - pedagogue or manager -by the teacher, by the device, by the student, by the educational material to constantly assess its absorption.

One of the main advantages of programmed learning is constant self- monitoring and student work on learning material. in the process of their acquisition of knowledge, skills and qualifications control over. Students self-control by comparing the results of the performed process with the sample is done. The sample is inside each step of the program provided in feedback materials. Perform external feedback increase, that is, control by the teacher is more complicated is work. Different in order to ensure the continuity of control different control devices are used.

Students are very active in the programmed learning process they work. The knowledge acquired by the students is definitely pre-structured depends on how correct the program is. Programmed Another feature of teaching is that it is very big for the teacher opens up opportunities, that is, the teacher's creative work and the opportunity to work more independently with students is created. Programmed teaching in the early 50s of the 20th century appeared and was associated with the name of the American psychologist B. Skinner. It is the effectiveness of management of the acquisition of materials a regular program of partial transfer of information during the upgrade recommended to build on the basis and control it.

Literature review: N. Crowder developed a distributed program in which control According to the results, students are given different opportunities for independent work A variety of materials are recommended.

G.K. Selevko gives the following definition of programmed teaching, i.e., by programmed teaching, he understands the management of mastering of programmed educational material with the help of teaching equipment (EHM, programmed textbook, simulator, etc.). Programmed educational material consists of a series of relatively small educational information ("frames", "files", "steps") presented in a certain logical sequence. V.P. Bospalko recommended the classification of pedagogical technology on the model of organization and management of cognitive activity. Teacher and learner (supervised) relations defines as follows:

- strong (uncontrolled and uncorrectable activity);
- periodic (control, self-control, mutual control);
- diffuse (frontal) or orientation (individuality);
- manually (verbally) or through machines (learning tools).

Research Methodology: This study employed a qualitative research design, using literature review as the primary source of data. The literature review focused on the application of multimedia and interactive programming tools in teaching English as a second language.

Analysis and result: The analysis of the literature review revealed that the use of 3D interactive multimedia tools in teaching English has several advantages. First, it exposes learners to authentic language usage, which leads to a deeper understanding of the language. Second, it enables personalized learning, as learners can analyze the language according to their needs. Third, it provides effective feedback, which helps



learners to improve their language proficiency. However, there are also some challenges in using programmes, such as the need for technical skills and the availability of appropriate materials.

The effectiveness of corpus tools in improving language learning outcomes

5 main principles for programming:

1. The principle of a certain level (hierarchy) of control devices. In the hierarchical structure of this programmed teaching technology, the pedagogue stands first, creating the first common goal in science; in complex non-standard teaching situations, individual support and correction takes place.

2. The principle of feedback. Each of his educational activities periodical organization of educational process management system requires. First of all, the correct connection is established - information about the image of the necessary action from the control object transferred to the controller. Reversible communication, V.P. Bepalko not only for the pedagogue, but also for the learner is also necessary; to the former for correction, and to the latter to understand the educational material. Internal and external feedback is also available. Internal feedback is the students' own results and his mental activity serves for independent correction of the character. External return communication is carried out directly to the learner by means of devices that control the educational process or by the influence of the pedagogue.

3. The principle of the progressive technological process implemented in the illumination and transmission of educational material. A progressive educational event is a technological method, in which the educational material is used in the program to provide pieces of information and educational tasks (which serve to ensure the effective acquisition of knowledge and skills and the learner's acquisition of knowledge which reflects a certain theory) consists of separate, independent, but interconnected and optimal parts. The set of information necessary for direct and return communication forms the educational program step of cognitive actions and rules. Three interrelated personnel (links) are added to this person: information, feedback and control. The sequence of progressive learning activities creates an educational program that forms the basis of programmed learning technology

.4. Individual model and management principle in teaching will be continued. This principle applies to every learner directs the information process and recommends it to the learner during training, it gives the opportunity to move forward at speed, because his power of cognition according to him by the manager it will be convenient to adapt to the transmitted information.

5. Special for transferring programmed educational material the principle of using technical means.

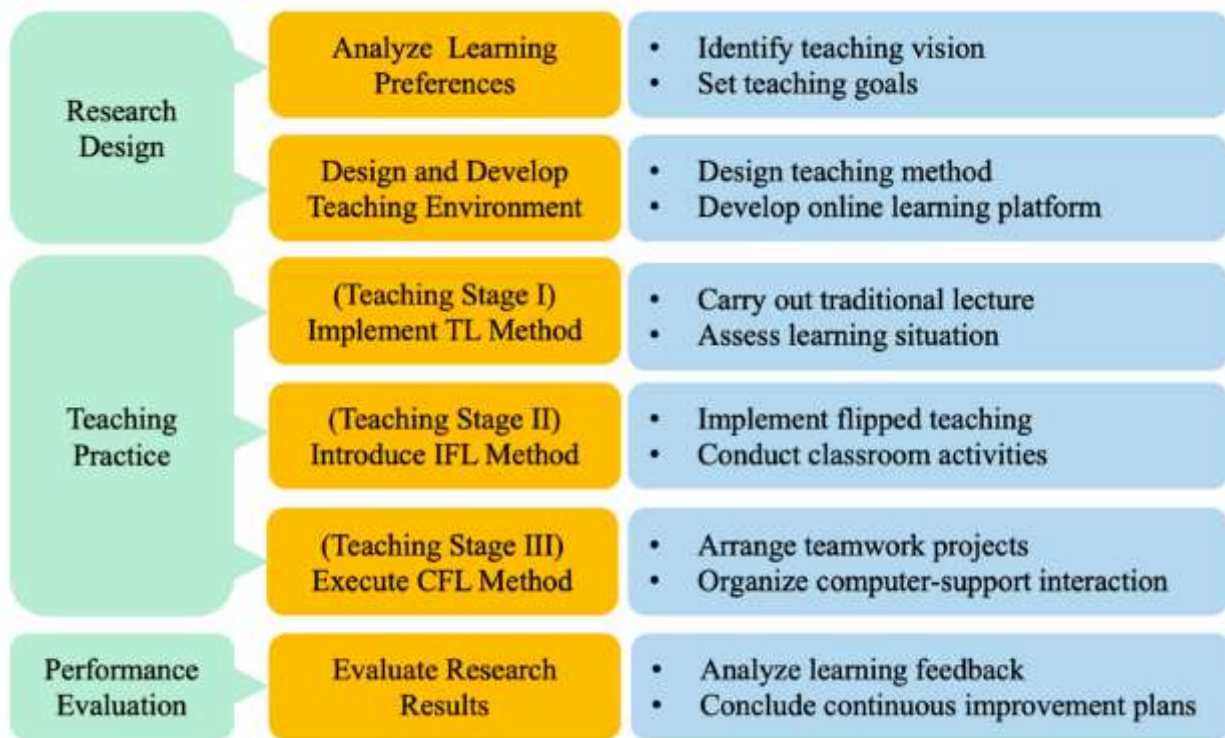
Scientific justification of programmed teaching technology is one makes it possible to distinguish a number of educational programs:

• fluent programs; • branching programs; • simplified programs; • mixed programs; algorithm; • block teaching; • modular training; • full assimilation of knowledge;

The integration of corpus tools into language teaching curriculum

In the educational process, 3D software can provide deep and interesting learning for students. This makes it difficult for them to imagine things, especially for students in the field of seeing physical body parts in imagination and meaningfully

relating to reality. 3D software development helps students develop critical thinking, problem solving, and language learning. ensure that acquisition, delivery of technology is appropriate, and that it is aligned with learning objectives. Adequate training and support must be provided to students and faculty to ensure successful implementation. The rapid development of technology in improving the quality of science education is very necessary in human life, and the development of this educational activity has a great impact. Increase the learning load of students with high-quality captured color displays and interesting animations for materials presented in images, videos, audios and games. The participation of students in receiving help from various programs in the educational process determines the activity of interactive production. Based on the above description, every educator who aims to create an interactive learning environment should develop a tool for learning English in an interactive way. Interactive tools should serve to improve students' understanding of the English language, as well as materials suitable for modern education. Below we give some recommendations on organizing the effectiveness of the lesson:



Conclusion, the use of interactive programmes in English language teaching is a promising approach to improving language learning outcomes. English interactive programmes are becoming an essential component in teaching and learning English. The data-driven approach of interactive programmes provides learners with access to authentic language usage, personalized learning, and effective feedback. The application interactive programmes in ESL classrooms helps learners to develop their language proficiency and achieve better results. interactive programmes can be used to teach vocabulary, grammar, collocations, and discourse analysis.

References:

[1]. Shoyimova Sh.S., Mirzaeva Sh.R., Mirzaeva N.A. In higher education features of introducing the credit system of education. "Higher medical education: issues of



integration of science and education" Educational and methodological conference collection of articles and theses. ToshPTI 2019, pp. 178-185

[2]. Bespalko V.P. Slagaemiye pedagogicheskoy texnologii. – M.: Pedagogika, 1989

[3]. Goncalves, L.M., Osorio, H.S., Oliveira, L.L., Simonetti, L.R., dos Reis, E., & Lucchetti, G. (2016). Learning from listening: helping healthcare students to understand spiritual assessment in clinical practice. *Journal of Religion & Health*, 55(3), 986-999.

[4]. Losh, D.P., Mauksch, L.B., Arnold, R.W., Maresca, T.M., Storck, M.G., Maestas, R.R., et al. (2005). Teaching inpatient communication skills to medical students: an innovative strategy. *Academic Medicine*, 80(2), 118-124.

[5]. Assessment, monitoring and evaluation. UNESCO International Institute for Educational Planning. www.iiep.unesco.org. 2010.

[6]. Tursinoy, Kakhorova, and Abdukhaliyeva Sarvinozhxon. "Methodology of interactive didactic materials in teaching english during medical education." *Involta Scientific Journal* 2.2 (2023): 36-40.

[7]. Кахорова Т. Tibbiy ta'lim jarayonida ingliz tilini o'rgatishda interaktiv didaktik materiallardan foydalanish metodikasini shakllantirish va 3D interaktiv ta'lim dasturi //Общество и инновации. – 2022. – Т. 3. – №. 2/С. – С. 52-55.

[8]. Ulugbekovna, Kakhorova Tursunoy. "Correct pronunciation (Orthoepy) and correct spelling (Spelling) of words in russian." *academicia: an international multidisciplinary research journal* 11.1 (2021): 1145-1148.

[9]. Rasulovna, Kadirova Munira. "Technology for developing creative activity of medical students during training." *Open Access Repository* 9.1 (2023): 51-57.

[10]. Rasulovna, Kadirova Munira, and Ergasheva Shahlo Pulatovna. "Modernization of creative competence of students in medical higher educational institutions." *International Journal of Psychosocial Rehabilitation* 24.1 (2020): 1721-1733.

[11]. Kadirova, Munira Rasulovna. "technology of introduction of electronic platform of medical education on the basis of innovative approach." *academic research in educational sciences* 2.8 (2021): 270-276.

[12]. Uktamovich, anvarov alijon. "development of professional abilities of students of medical educational institutions by teaching foreign languages." *образование наука и инновационные идеи в мире* 18.4 (2023): 123-126.

[13]. Uktamovich, anvarov alijon. "the role of interdisciplinary integration in teaching foreign languages to students of medical educational institutions." *journal of new century innovations* 23.2 (2023): 114-117.



UDC: 81.11

REVIEW OF LINGUISTIC THEORIES IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE OF THE RENAISSANCE PERIOD

Shukurova Madina Askarovna,
Doctor of philosophy
in philological sciences,
Bukhara state university
Shukurova_m@gmail.com

Abstract. The article is devoted to the review of linguistic theories in English linguistics of the Renaissance period and the specific features of the vocabulary, which is considered to be very actual for investigation. The views expressed in this article, as well as the comparative examples that are given in the English language, serve as a scientific source when highlighting various aspects of the terms of ethics of the Renaissance period.

Key words: transition, language, society, interpretation, vocabulary, research, characteristics, ethics, terms, scientific views, division

Аннотация. Статья посвящена обзору лингвистических теорий в английской лингвистике периода Ренессанса и специфическим чертам лексики, которая является очень актуальной для исследования. Взгляды, выраженные в этой статье, а также сравнительные примеры, приведенные на английском языке, служат научным источником при освещении различных аспектов этических норм периода Возрождения.

Ключевые слова: переход, язык, общество, интерпретация, словарь, исследование, характеристики, этика, термины, научные взгляды, разделение

Annotatsiya. Maqola Uyg'onish davri ingliz tilshunosligidagi lingvistik nazariyalarni ko'rib chiqishga va o'rganish uchun juda muhim bo'lgan so'z boyligining o'ziga xos xususiyatlari tahliliga bag'ishlangan. Ushbu maqolada keltirilgan qarashlar, shuningdek ingliz tilida keltirilgan qiyosiy misollar Uyg'onish davri axloqiy me'yorlarining turli jihatlarini yoritishda ilmiy manba bo'lib xizmat qiladi.

Kalit soz'lar: o'tish, til, jamiyat, talqin, lug'at, tadqiqot, xususiyatlar, axloq, atamalar, ilmiy qarashlar, bo'linish

Introduction. In the field of terminology of world linguistics, structural-semantic, morphological, systemic, lexicographic, lexico-semantic and derivative features, the formation and functioning of terms have been studied in sufficient detail. However, paradigmatic, syntagmatic, communicative-pragmatic features of ethical terms in the text, philosophy, etymological and semantic aspects, ethical-terminological layer and intentional structure, boundaries and correlations of lexical layers used in ethical-philosophical, scientific texts, general stratification necessitate the study of the phenomena of objective reality. First of all, it serves to identify the most general trends in its development, to study methods of analyzing their motivational nature, to develop a mechanism for equivalent translation of the semantics of ethical terms of the English language into modern Uzbek.

Literature review. Since antiquity, the greatest minds of mankind have contributed to the formation of ethical thought, its philosophy and categorical and



conceptual apparatus: Heraclitus, Democritus, Plato, Aristotle, Farabi, Ibn Sina, Ibn Rushd, Jami, Navoi, Leonardo da Vinci, Shakespeare, Francis Bacon, Thomas More, Hobbes, Voltaire, Rousseau, Diderot, George Moore, Lessing, Kant, Schelling, Hegel and others[1].

The normative requirements for the concept of “term” were first formulated by the founder of the Russian terminological school, D.S. Lotte, as “consistency, non-connectedness of the term with the context, brevity, absolute or comparative unambiguity, simplicity and clarity, the degree of embeddedness of the term”[2]. R.G.Piotrovsky believes that “terminology is closely related to other layers and the main fund of words of the vocabulary of the language, however, it manifests itself in the formation of terms correlated primarily with the general means of word formation of the language”[3].

The first publications in the field of terminology were primarily devoted to the problems of ordering technical terminology[4], but today terminology has become a separate field of linguistics, which deals with a wide range of practical issues, including lexicographic systematization, information retrieval, automatic translation and standardization issues, since they relate to the most mobile and receptive parts of the lexicon. As a result, a fundamental study was prepared, offering an overview of the current state and future prospects for the development of terminology, highlighting key theoretical and methodological issues related to the organization, standardization and unification of terminology, as well as the creation of dictionaries in the context of bilingualism and multilingualism[5].

Analysis and Results. In the XV-XVI centuries, the influence of the Latin language on all levels of the English language is the deepest and widest[6]. Moreover, the syntactic structure of the English language of that period was, according to many researchers, one of the most permeable levels, which is explained by three reasons[7]: 1. the influence of the substrate; 2. cultural impact when two languages collide; 3. the influence of translations from one language to another and the penetration from the original language of those syntactic turns into which this document is translated. The formation and development of new language models is carried out as a result of conscious efforts of speakers and proceed under their more or less clearly conscious control. This is, along with the emergence of new words, their use in inappropriate meanings and the formation of new syntactic constructions: linguistic changes of this nature, always caused by the needs of expressing some new contents or a clearer designation of already known objects of thought, in the case of their spread to the speech practice of the entire language collective, become particular moments of the general process of enrichment and language development. It is well known that mutual influence as an important factor in the historical development of many languages can play a significant role in the formation of different styles within a literary language as a result of the direct influence of bilingualism or the actual language at a certain historical interval (for example, Latin). An example is the process of formation of the style of the language of philosophy in the English literary language system in the XVI-XVII centuries. under the direct influence of classical languages. It is very important to understand the special role of Latin in this period and to identify its linguistic status in the fate of the English national language, the fact of penetration into the English

language is not so much isolated, although significant in its significance units, as the fact of the entry into it of large, integral semantic and structural groups. This also shows the peculiarity of the formation and formation of English philosophical vocabulary within organized thematic groups.

Let's focus on the types of syntactic models and their foreign-language sub-basis in order to explicate convenient identification milestones of the written variety of the literary language and limit it from oral-colloquial variants. When considering semantic and syntactic parameters, we found that the functioning of borrowings of the XVI-XVII centuries is characterized by the following features[8]. 1. The analysis of syntagmatic connections of the studied vocabulary reveals the main models of combinations and their partners in the context in the initial period: a) nominal - N+prep+N (N+of+N); Pron+N (Pronpers+N; Pronind+N); N+sopj.+N; N+and+N; N+or+N; A+N; b) verb - V+prep+N; Vmod.+N; Vbe+N.

2. During the first hundred years on the basis of the borrowing language, the number of constructions increased. They are characterized by a variety of structures. In particular, models were added that were not fixed in the initial period of the functioning of borrowings in the recipient language: Ns+and+Ns; Ns+prep+Ns; N's+N; N+to+N; Num+N; N+upon+N; N+of+Pron. With the dominance of two-part combinations, among which the most common model is A+N (Adj.+N). There is also a significant increase in the number of combinations in the N+prep+N model, where the range of prepositions used increases. The refinement of the preposition in the N+prep+N model leads to the formation of its type N+between+N; N+upon+N; N+with N, etc., the frequency of occurrence of models characteristic of the initial period also increases. (Examples: cause of ratiocination, inequality of, of coherence, fact of knowledge, gradation of consequence).

The acquisition by lexical units of new meanings, shades characteristic of the expression of moral and ethical thought confirms the fact that there is a process of gradual professional differentiation of the language of ethics in connection with the specialization of knowledge, its separation into a separate science[9] (anticipation, concurrence, gradation etc.): "anticipation is when we prevent those wordes that another would saie" (T.Wilson. Rhetorics. P.100) (SOD, P.75); "so shall my anticipation prevent your discovery" (Shaks. Haml. 11.2. 304).

Discussion. The analysis of phrases with borrowings of the XVI-XVII centuries revealed the presence of 9 basic models, while in modern English 23 models are generally accepted. It follows that during the study period, the complete design of all currently known models has not yet been observed: the absence of strict norms of literary use affects. The most common were prepositions of and to, the positions of which strengthened even more in the future, i.e., the frequency of their occurrence increased, and prepositions between, with, upon were added to them, inferior in this parameter only to the preposition of, which conveys the most abstract attributive relations (cause of ratiocination, inequality of, of coherence, fact of knowledge, gradation of consequence).

The vocabulary of ethics was used in models of various types, a total of 9 models[10] were identified (while 23 models are generally accepted in modern English), which indicates the absence of strict norms of literary use of ethics terms of



the research period. Among the most productive models are A+N, N+prep+N, Pron+N. It should be noted the predominant functioning of two composite combinations, among which the most common model is A+N (eternal reality; serious reflex; hopeful expectation).

One of the defining features of the writing of the XIV-XVII centuries is the use of ethical and philosophical terminology in various genres. In addition, the diversity of the genre testifies both to the work of one author, whose works are diverse, and to the works of numerous thinkers whose work is characterized by the monotony of the genre (T. Eliot, Putenham, etc.). In addition, the development of new shades and meanings for words used to describe ethical thought suggests that the language of ethics gradually becomes more specialized and becomes its own science in accordance with the specialization of knowledge[11] (anticipation; consistency; gradation; fact).

Differences in the meanings of the same borrowing, which are not accompanied by a violation of its identity, the appearance of two or more ethical and philosophical meanings in it is the result of the expansion of the semantic boundaries of the unit due to the development of internal semantic possibilities. In the written and literary language, new layers of vocabulary are added, allowing to express new concepts and a new interpretation of the semantics of lexical units in the context of the established materialistic system of F.Bacon [12], who is called “the true progenitor of all experimental science.” Strong changes in the entire socio-political life of England in the XVI-XVII centuries led to the enrichment of the language of that era with borrowed lexical units. The lexical structure and set of syntactic techniques used to organize linguistic material of a moral and ethical nature in various spheres and genres were influenced by this linguistic situation, in which Latin prevailed in such areas as science, politics, education, upbringing and religion. One of the defining characteristics of the literature of that era is the widespread use of ethnic terminology in the vast majority of genres.

Conclusion. According to the results of the study, it can be argued that the vocabulary of ethics is a single, integral system that corresponds to the exact objective laws of history and thought, reflects the actual dialectical relationship and further development of the most important ethical concepts, as well as the worldview of representatives of the XVI-XVII centuries. The use of moral and ethical terminology by playwrights, poets and theologians shows that these authors were able to master a new worldview and are sufficiently familiar with the most important works of ethical and philosophical character of the old and new times, as well as with the vocabulary used in such works.

References:

- [1]. Gurevich A.Ya. Kategorii srednevekovoy kul'turi. – M.: Iskusstvo, 1984. – S. 5-43; Ovsyannikov M.F. Istoriya esteticheskoy misli. – M.: Visshaya shkola, 1984. – 336 s.
- [2]. Lotte D.S. Osnovi postroeniya nauchno-texnicheskoy terminologii: voprosi teorii i metodiki. – M.: Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1961. – 158 s.
- [3]. Tatarinov V.A. Istoriya otechestvennogo terminovedeniya. – T.2.: Napravleniya i metodi terminologicheskix issledovaniy. Ocherk i xrestomatiya. Kn.1. – M.: Moskovskiy lisey, 1995. – 333 s. – S. 205-206.



- [4]. Kupsova A.K. Problemi formirovaniya terminologiy novix nauk (na primere logistiki): Avtoref. diss. ... kand. filol. nauk. – M., 2007. – 18 s.
- [5]. Semenova T.I. Lingvisticheskiy fenomen kajimosti (na materiale sovremennogo angliyskogo yazika): Avtoref. diss. ... doktora filol. nauk. – Irkutsk, 2007. – 35 s. [6]. Mc Knight G.H. The evolution of the English language from Chaucer to the 20th century. – N.-Y.: Dover Publications, 1968. – P. 168.
- [7]. Shukurova Madina Askarovna. Historical background on the systematization of the vocabulary of ethics. *Academicia. An International Multidisciplinary Research Journal*. ISSN (online): 2249-7137, 2021. Vol. 11, Issue 3. 25-29.
- [8]. Shukurova Madina Askarovna. General Linguistic Theories in English Linguistics of the XVI-XVII Centuries and the Practice of Norms in Vocabulary. *European Scholar Journal (ESJ)*. ISSN (E): 2660-5562, 2021. Vol. 2 No. 4. 504-506.
- [9]. Shukurova Madina Askarovna, Djumayeva Nozima Djurabayevna. Some principles of the formation and development of ethical terms in the English language in the XVI-XVIII centuries. *International Journal on integrated education*. 2019. Vol. 2. Issue VI. 31-39.
- [10]. Shukurova M.A. Analiz spetsial'noy leksiki angliyskogo yazika XVI veka po aspektam terminologichnosti. *International Journal of Word Art*. Tashkent. 2021. P. 207.
- [11]. Shukurova M.A. Comparative investigation on the semantic meaning of some terms of ethics of the XVI-XVII centuries. *Proceeding of International Conference on Research Innovation In Multidisciplinary Sciences*, 2021.
- [12]. Shukurova Madina Askarovna. Nekotorie voprosi razvitiya eticheskix terminov v angliyskom yazike XVI-XVIII vekov. *Buxoro davlat universiteti ilmiy axboroti*. – 2020. №1 (77). 165-170.



UDK 651.1

**A MULTIFUNCTIONAL TRAFFIC LIGHT AS A MODERN METHOD OF
ELIMINATING TRAFFIC JAMS AND A SHARP DECREASE IN
FATALITIES IN TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS AT HIGHWAY INTERSECTIONS**

Tazhimuratov Umid Ruzmatovich*
Director of the family business, lawyer

Tazhimuratov Ruzmat Otazhanovich
Senior teacher of the Tashkent
Medical Academy
Candidate of Medical Sciences

Tazhimuratov Abdusami Umid ugli,
student of the 10th grade
of school No. 169

Samatov Gaffor Allakulovich,
Head of the Department
of Transport Logistics,
Tashkent State Transport University,
Doctor of Economics, Professor
transportlogistikasi@mail.ru

Zhumaniyozov Erkin Khudoyberganovich
Associate Professor of the Department
of Forensic Medicine and Law
of the Tashkent Medical Academy,
Candidate of Medical Sciences

Annotatsiya. Yildan-yilga dunyo avtomobil yo‘llaridagi muammolar ortib bormoqda. “Yo‘l belgilari va signallari to‘g‘risidagi” 1968 yildagi Jeneva konvensiyasiga bag‘ishlangan 2006 yildagi BMT Yevropa iqtisodiy komissiyasi (YEIK) ning hisobotiga ko‘ra, insonlarning yo‘l harakati havfsizligi, tashqi muhitning himoya qilinishidagi talablarining oshishi va dunyo miqyosida shiddatli rivojlanyotgan texnologik progresslarni hisobga olgan holda qoidalarga vaqti-vaqti bilan o‘zgartirishlar kiritib turish kerakligi ta’kidlangan (BMT YEIK xisoboti Nyu-York va Jeneva 2007 yil). Afsuski, taxminan yuz yil davomida dunyo bo‘yicha yo‘l harakati qoidalariga ayanchli hodisalarga olib qiluvchi sabablarga qarshi keskin chora-tadbirlar ko‘rilmagan.

Bizning tadqiqotlar chorrahalaridagi tirbandliklar, yo‘l transport xodisalari va uni oqibatida kelib chiquvchi o‘lim ko‘rsatishini kamaytirishga qaratilgan. Yangi yo‘l belgisi va svetofor ixtiro qilingan. Vatanimiz va xorij olimlarining xulosalariga ko‘ra, ixtiro qilingan belgi va svetofor amalda katta muvoffaqiyatga ega bo‘lishi kutiladi.

Kalit so‘zlar: Ko‘pfunksional yo‘l belgisi, ko‘pfunksional svetofor, asosiy yo‘l, ikkinchi darajali yo‘l, piyodalar yo‘lakchasi, chorraha markazi, asosiy va ikkinchi



darajali yo‘llarni ikkiga bo‘luvchi chiziqlar, svetofor siferblati, svetofor gardishi, yo‘l transport xodisalari.

Аннотация Год за годом проблемы на дорогах мира усугубляются день. Согласно Докладу Европейской экономической комиссии ООН (ЕЭК) 2006 г. по Женевской конвенции 1968 г. «Дорожные знаки и сигналы», правила периодически обновляются с учетом растущих требований к безопасности людей, защите внешней среды, и быстрое развитие технического прогресса во всем мире (Отчет МЭК ООН, Нью-Йорк и Женева, 2007 г.). К сожалению, вот уже около ста лет кардинальных мер против причин дорожно-транспортных происшествий во всем мире не принимается. Наше исследование сосредоточено на снижении заторов на перекрестках, дорожно-транспортных происшествий и связанных с ними смертей. Были изобретены новый дорожный знак и светофор. По выводам отечественных и зарубежных ученых, изобретенный знак и светофор должны иметь большой успех на практике.

Ключевые слова: Многофункциональный дорожный знак, многофункциональный светофор, главная дорога, второстепенная дорога, пешеходный переход, центр перекрестка, линии разделяющие главную и второстепенную дороги на две, циферблат светофора, фланец светофора, дорожно-транспортные происшествия.

Abstract. Year after year, the problems on the world's roads are getting worse. According to the UN Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) 2006 Report on the 1968 Geneva Convention "Road Signs and Signals", the rules are periodically updated to take into account the growing demands for human safety, environmental protection, and the rapid development of technological progress around the world (Report IEC UN, New York and Geneva, 2007). Unfortunately, for about a hundred years now, no drastic measures have been taken against the causes of road traffic accidents around the world. Our research is focused on reducing intersection congestion, traffic accidents, and related deaths. A new road sign and traffic light were invented. According to the conclusions of domestic and foreign scientists, the invented sign and traffic light should be a great success in practice.

Keywords: a Multifunctional traffic light, a multifunctional road sign, a main road, a minor road, a pedestrian crossing, intersection center, a traffic light dial, a traffic light flange, lines dividing the main and the minor road into, traffic accidents.

Introduction. Every year, about 1 300 000 people die worldwide as a result of car accidents, and 30-40 million people become disabled to some degree [1, 2, 3, 14]. The fact that the average age of the dead and injured ranges from 5 to 45 years makes us think deeply. Road traffic deaths range from 9.3 to 64.6 per 100,000 people worldwide. In addition to personal tragedies and enormous human suffering, road traffic crashes cost society around \$500 billion a year worldwide [14].

Some infectious diseases (Ebola and others) claim the lives of about 10,000 people every year, and car accidents claim the lives of about 3,500 or more people a day worldwide [14]. Mortality in Uzbekistan ranges from 21 to 23 per 100,000 population.



During World War II, 200,000 people from the United States died, twice as many, 400,000 died in car accidents on US roads during the same period. There are many such examples [14].

In the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) 2006 report on the 1968 Geneva Convention on Road Signs and Signals and the instruments of the Vienna Convention, each state party to the convention has the right to develop and use symbols acceptable to its country. In addition to the use of recognized characters are also noted. For this reason, in some countries (USA, Europe, Australia, etc.) specific characters are used. For example, in the USA and in other countries there are also different road signs [4, 5, 6, 14].

Main part

The implementation of the road development strategy should provide a higher level of safety and save the lives of many people. It is planned that by 2030 road deaths will reach 4 people per 100,000 population against 11.5 in 2019 (Russia) [11, 17, 18]. This is only planned, but for this, it is necessary to work hard, and put into practice the latest achievements of science and technology.

Table 1

Growth in road traffic accidents and their consequences in 2021 compared to 2020 (Tashkent)

Year	2019	2020	2021	Percentage growth by 2020
Accident	8588	6982	10001	43,24%
Dead	1915	1962	2426	23,65%
Injured	6673	6591	9230	40,04%

The main goal of this study is to streamline road markings and traffic lights, to offer modern signs and traffic lights instead of obsolete road signs, to reduce the number of car accidents that sometimes lead to death on the world's highways, especially at intersections, traffic jams at intersections, local. Aimed at preventing damage to the ecology of the area, as well as at preventing poisoning of traffic police officers who control traffic at the intersection in case of traffic jams [7, 11, 14].

Input parameters: In the course of scientific work, road signs, and traffic lights were analyzed. Studied their impact on road users, and their role in ensuring road safety. The study revealed a number of shortcomings. The fact that road signs and traffic lights are not visible to road users from afar, and sometimes even close (because of tall cars), makes them more of a hindrance than a help. Such shortcomings are especially noticeable when there is no electricity at the intersection. Due to the large number of vehicles on the roads in the current period of economic development, there are large traffic jams at intersections [7, 15, 16]. To reduce these shortcomings, we managed to invent a multifunctional traffic light with traffic signs. For this, the

Geometric traffic light, Traffic light (variations), and LED traffic light invented in the Russian Federation were carefully analyzed [8, 9, 10].

Results

Their shortcomings are revealed. As a result, our group created a more advanced multifunctional traffic light. The appearance of the multifunctional traffic light is quadrangular, the size of its width is much larger than its height, and the base is painted in a light airy color [13, 14]. The main road is green and the secondary road is red. The direction of travel on the main road and the minor road is indicated by white lines drawn on them.

A pedestrian crossing has been arranged at the multifunctional traffic light at the intersection of roads. It is painted white and yellow.

Four red lines on the main road and four green lines on the minor road indicate that vehicles entering the intersection must give way to each other when the traffic lights are not working.

In the area where the main and secondary roads connect with each other, that is, in the center of the intersection, the dial is located. It flashes green, red and displays numbers about 50 cm in size.

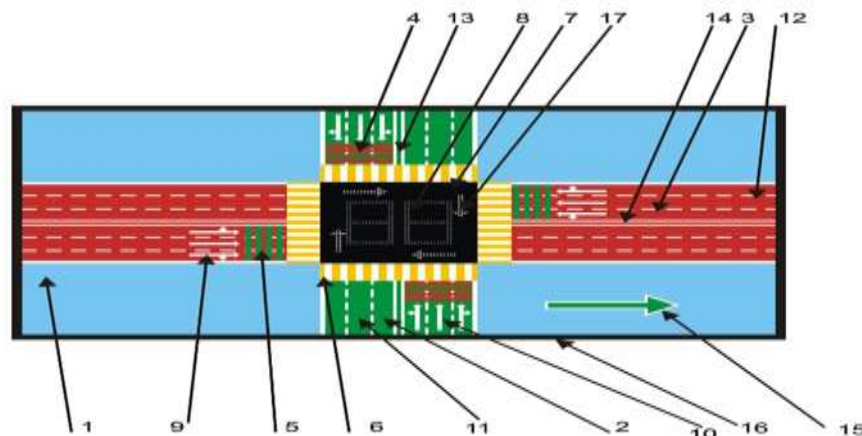


Fig. 2. *There are several options for traffic lights. In our opinion, the best option for a new traffic light is the following option.*

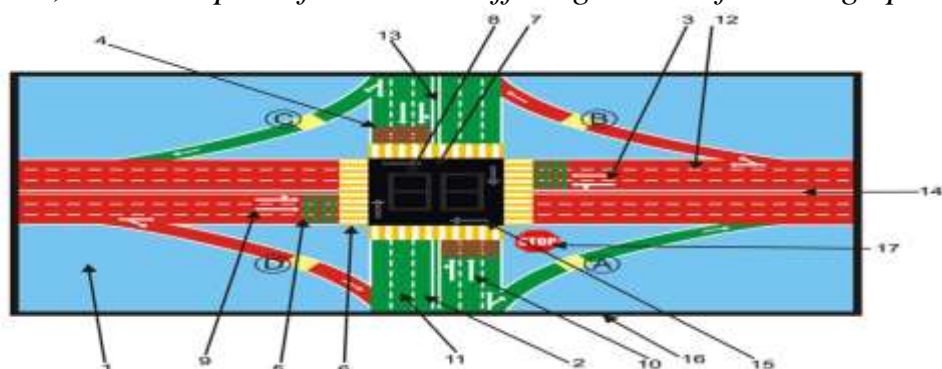


Fig. 3. *The structure of the new traffic light. Vehicles turning right from these roads give way to pedestrians and vehicles moving on the left before entering the highway.*

Below the numbers is a green-red luminous arrow indicating a left turn. Depending on the appearance of the road intersection, the appearance of the traffic light is adjusted to it. For example, U-shaped, T-shaped.

A. B. C. D. - a lane and sidewalk that allows you to turn off the main, minor road, before reaching the intersection and traffic lights.

1- The base of the traffic light is painted light blue.

2- Main road. Green color.

3- Minor road. Painted red.

4- Red lines on the main road.

5- Green lines painted on a minor road. In the event that a traffic light is not functioning at an intersection or the intersection is not equipped with a traffic light, these colored lines help drivers cross the intersection in turn.

6- Pedestrian crossing.

7- Center of the intersection.

8- Traffic light dial

9- White lines drawn on a minor road indicate the direction of travel along this road.

10- White lines drawn on the main road indicate the direction of vehicles on the main road.

11- Main road lanes.

12- Lane minor roads

13- Lines dividing the main road into two

14- Lines that divide the minor road into two

15- left traffic light turn signal

16- Traffic light flange.

17- Stop sign

The traffic light can be installed in two ways before the intersection and after the intersection.



Fig. 4. Installation of a traffic light in front of an intersection.



Fig. 5. *The principle of operation of a multifunctional traffic light.*

Conclusion. This traffic light is multifunctional and works like a regular traffic light when there is electricity at the intersection. When green is on, a green countdown timer starts at the center of the intersection, and traffic on the main road crosses the intersection until the digit reaches zero. When the red light is on, a red countdown stopwatch starts at the center of the intersection, and vehicles on the minor road cross the intersection until it reaches zero.

Under the numbers on the dial, green and red arrows flash, indicating the left turn. The left turn is allowed when the green arrow is on and the turn is stopped when the red arrow is on.

If there is no electricity at the intersection and the traffic light does not work, then its other function appears, i.e. function regulating the movement of cars at the intersection.

The implementation of this work consists of several stages:

1. At intersections where the traffic light does not work and traffic jams begin, according to previously acquired skills, the movement of all vehicles stops, and they are waiting for the complete release of the intersection.

2. Drivers stop as close as possible to the pedestrian crossing, but do not step on the pedestrian crossing;

3. If at this time a person is moving along a pedestrian crossing, he must give way to him;

4. After that, the vehicles on the main road, i.e. the green road, will move first.

5. The intersection is crossed by three vehicles from each lane of the main road. The number of cars depends on the number of lanes on the road. For example, if the number of lanes on the road is two, then six vehicles on each side of the main road will cross the intersection, if the number of lanes is three, nine on each side, etc.;

6. While vehicles on the main road will fill the vacant places, vehicles on the minor road will cross the intersection.



Until the empty spaces on the main road are filled with vehicles coming from behind, the intersection is crossed by vehicles of the minor road, i.e. on the red road as above;

7. These movements will continue until the traffic light function is restored. Vehicles are not allowed to stop at the center of the intersection.

Based on the work done, we came to the following conclusion about a multifunctional traffic light:

1. Multifunctional traffic light meets modern requirements.

2. Multiple traffic lights and traffic signs at some intersections can be controlled by the proposed four multi-functional traffic lights or traffic signs.

3. The multifunctional traffic light clearly indicates how long the vehicles on the minor road must give way to the vehicles on the main road, both with and without electricity.

4. Clearly defines when vehicles moving on a minor road can continue to move.

5. White arrows indicating the main and a minor road on the multi-functional traffic light are convenient for drivers.

6. Multifunctional traffic light meets modern requirements.

7. The use of multifunctional traffic lights allows you to avoid large traffic jams.

8. It can also be used as a multifunctional sign at intersections with relatively small passenger traffic and light vehicles. This has a positive effect on saving electricity and fuel, as well as on the local ecology.

9. In the event of a power outage, traffic safety can be easily controlled using the signs on the multifunctional traffic light.

10. There is no need to resort to the help of traffic safety officers.

11. These traffic lights are clearly visible to drivers from afar, and in the presence of traffic jams, drivers are sure that they will not get stuck in a traffic jam for a long time. As a result, drivers are not nervous and driving culture is improved.

12. Reduces fuel consumption due to the ability to quickly disperse traffic jams.

13. Reduces environmental damage caused by excessive fuel consumption in long traffic jams.

14. The multifunctional traffic light signals that a vehicle moving on the main road at an intersection must give way to vehicles moving on a minor road when approaching an intersection, as a result of which the vehicle owner is forced to slow down at the intersection. This situation prevents possible accidents at the intersection.

15. Most importantly, the number of fatal crashes at intersections will be drastically reduced.

16. As a result of using a multifunctional traffic light, there is no need to use the signs "Main road", "Direction of the main road", "Give way", and "Pedestrian crossing".

17. If necessary, traffic lights may be equipped with a sign for trucks, motorcycles, horse-drawn carriages or "stop", cameras and other signs, if necessary.

18. Training manuals for multifunctional traffic lights and signs will be created.

19. This traffic light and road sign is more economical than currently used traffic lights.



20. Launching the production of multifunctional traffic lights and selling them abroad will bring material benefits to the state.

21. The introduction of traffic lights and signs will be a bold step towards meeting the recommendations of the World Health Organization on road safety

References:

- [1]. President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated February 11, 2022 Video conference on the topic "Ensuring road safety".
- [2]. Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated April 4, 2022 "On measures to reliably ensure the safety of people on the roads and a sharp decrease in mortality".
- [3]. Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated April 12, 2022 No. 172.
- [4]. Traffic rules with pictures and tests on the topic. A.A. Akilov., Karimova K.A., Rizaev Sh.Sh. Tashkent 2016.
- [5]. Akhmadurinov M.M. Overview of methods for modeling traffic flows //Transport of the Urals. - 2009. - No. 3 (22). - 40-50 p.6.
- [6]. Abdullaev B.I. Improving the quality of transport services on city bus routes. Abstract 2019.
- [7]. Samatov G.A. Information technology and intelligent transport systems in logistics. Tutorial 2020.
- [8]. Russian Federation, Federal Service for Intellectual Property. Geometric traffic light. Description of the invention to the patent. Zhuravlev B.V. 2016.
- [9]. Russian Federation, Federal Service for Intellectual Property. Traffic light (options). Ivanov V.B. Description of the invention to the patent. 2001
- [10]. Russian Federation, Federal Service for Intellectual Property. LED traffic light. Author(s): Sergeev B. S., Shchigolev S. A., Nagovitsyn V. V. Description of the invention to the patent. Ural State University of Communications. 2001
- [11]. Rules of the road. Russian Federation. 2023
- [12]. SDA with examples and comments for all understandable languages. A. Gromakovsky. Moscow. 2021
- [13]. Florida Driver's Handbook. Tallahassee, Florida, 1995
- [14]. Convention on Road Signs and Signals, 1968. European Agreement, Supplementary Convention and Protocol on Road Markings to the United Nations European Agreement. NY. Geneva, 2007).
- [15]. Pryadko I.P. Modern urban planning: the ratio of rationally regulated and spontaneous // Industrial and civil construction. 2013. No. 12. S. 60-63.
- [16]. Renovation of the bus fleet will continue//Bolshaya Moskva. No. 36. 2015, p. 3.
- [17]. Serzhenko I.I. The development of urban transport and the policy of municipal authorities in Moscow in the late XIX - early XX centuries. // Historical journal: scientific research. -2014. C. 536 - 545. DOI: 10.7256/2222-1972.2014.5.13853.
- [18].<https://www.avto27.net/poleznaya-informatsiya/stati/avtomobilnye-probki-sovremennaya-problema>.



UDC: 675.11

BENEFITS OF USING THE SOLIDWORKS SOFTWARE PACKAGE IN AUTOMOTIVE

Kulmuradov Dilshod Istamovich
(PhD). Lecturer of
Jizzakh politechnical institute
kulmuradovdilshod@gmail.com

Annotatsiya: Avtomobil sanoati dizayn, ishlab chiqarish va muhandislik jarayonlarida sezilarli yutuqlarga guvoh bo'ldi, bu ko'p jihatdan murakkab kompyuter quvvatli dizayn (SAPR) dasturiy ta'minotining integratsiyasi bilan bog'liq. Ushbu maqola SOLIDWORKS dasturiy ta'minot paketini avtomobilsozlik sohasida qo'llashning afzalliklarini o'rganadi. Uning dizayn samaradorligi, hamkorlik, simulyatsiya va xarajatlarni kamaytirishga ta'sirini tahlil qilib, biz SOLIDWORKS qanday qilib avtomobil innovatsiyasi va raqobatbardoshligini oshirishda hal qiluvchi vositaga aylanganini ko'rsatamiz.

Kalit so'zlar; SOLIDWORKS dasturiy ta'minoti, Avtomobil sanoati, SAPR dasturi, Dizayn samaradorligi, Hamkorlik vositalari, Simulyatsiya va tahlil, Xarajatlarni kamaytirish, Barqarorlik, Moslashtirish.

Аннотация: В автомобильной промышленности произошел значительный прогресс в процессах проектирования, производства и проектирования, во многом благодаря интеграции сложного программного обеспечения для автоматизированного проектирования (САПР). В этой статье рассматриваются преимущества использования программного пакета SOLIDWORKS в автомобильной отрасли. Анализируя его влияние на эффективность проектирования, совместную работу, моделирование и снижение затрат, мы демонстрируем, как SOLIDWORKS стал ключевым инструментом в повышении инноваций и конкурентоспособности автомобильной промышленности.

Ключевые слова; Программное обеспечение SOLIDWORKS, Автомобильная промышленность, Программное обеспечение САПР, Эффективность проектирования, Инструменты для совместной работы, Моделирование и анализ, Снижение затрат, Устойчивое развитие, Кастомизация.

Abstract: The automotive industry has witnessed remarkable advancements in design, manufacturing, and engineering processes, largely driven by the integration of sophisticated computer-aided design (CAD) software. This article explores the benefits of employing the SOLIDWORKS software package in the automotive sector. By analyzing its impact on design efficiency, collaboration, simulation, and cost reduction, we demonstrate how SOLIDWORKS has become a pivotal tool in enhancing automotive innovation and competitiveness.

Key words; SOLIDWORKS software, Automotive industry, CAD software, Design efficiency, Collaboration tools, Simulation and analysis, Cost reduction, Sustainability, Customization.

Introduction. The automotive industry stands at the forefront of technological progress, driven by the constant pursuit of innovation, efficiency, and safety. As consumer expectations evolve and regulatory standards become more stringent,



manufacturers must continually adapt to remain competitive in the global market. In this dynamic landscape, computer-aided design (CAD) software has emerged as an indispensable tool for achieving these goals. One prominent player in the CAD software arena is SOLIDWORKS, a comprehensive software package celebrated for its versatility and effectiveness in various industries, including the automotive sector.

In recent years, the integration of CAD software has revolutionized the automotive design and manufacturing processes, enabling engineers and designers to create intricate 3D models, simulate real-world conditions, and collaborate seamlessly across multidisciplinary teams. Among the array of CAD solutions available, SOLIDWORKS has garnered significant attention due to its tailored features that cater specifically to the demands of the automotive industry. This article delves into the manifold benefits that SOLIDWORKS offers to the automotive sector, highlighting its impact on design efficiency, collaboration, simulation, cost reduction, and innovation. As the automotive landscape continues to evolve, the role of CAD software like SOLIDWORKS becomes increasingly pivotal in shaping the industry's trajectory. By exploring the advantages of SOLIDWORKS in automotive applications, we can gain valuable insights into how this technology is transforming the way vehicles are conceptualized, designed, and brought to market. Through this exploration, we aim to underscore the importance of CAD software in propelling the automotive industry forward and fostering a culture of constant innovation.

Enhanced Design Efficiency:

The automotive design process has historically been characterized by its complexity, requiring engineers to meticulously balance aesthetics, functionality, and safety. This intricate dance between form and function demands tools that not only streamline the design process but also empower designers to iterate rapidly and effectively. This is precisely where SOLIDWORKS steps in, offering a suite of features that significantly enhance design efficiency in the automotive industry.

At the core of SOLIDWORKS' design efficiency lies its intuitive user interface and robust parametric modeling capabilities. Engineers can rapidly create, modify, and visualize intricate 3D models, thanks to a plethora of tools that facilitate the generation of complex components and assemblies. The feature-based modeling approach offered by SOLIDWORKS enables designers to create designs that are driven by parameters, allowing for quick adjustments and iterative changes. This not only expedites the design process but also reduces the time and effort required to create variants of a particular design, a common necessity in the automotive sector where multiple models are often derived from a common platform.

Furthermore, SOLIDWORKS' vast library of pre-designed parts and standard components provides a significant advantage. Engineers can leverage this library to incorporate tried-and-tested components into their designs, eliminating the need to recreate them from scratch. This not only saves time but also ensures consistency across projects and enhances design quality.

One of the standout features of SOLIDWORKS is its seamless integration with computer-aided engineering (CAE) tools. This integration allows engineers to evaluate the structural integrity and performance of designs under various conditions virtually. Through simulations, potential design flaws can be identified and rectified early in the



design process, reducing the need for costly physical prototypes and iterative changes. This integration between design and analysis enhances collaboration between design and engineering teams, fostering a more streamlined development cycle.

In conclusion, SOLIDWORKS' emphasis on design efficiency stems from its intuitive interface, parametric modeling capabilities, extensive component libraries, and integration with simulation tools. By accelerating the design process and facilitating iterative changes, the software empowers automotive designers to tackle the challenges of creating complex, innovative, and aesthetically appealing vehicle designs efficiently. This efficiency not only enhances time-to-market but also provides the flexibility needed to meet evolving consumer demands and industry trends.

Enhanced Design Efficiency:

In the fast-paced and competitive landscape of the automotive industry, efficient design processes are paramount to staying ahead of the curve. The integration of SOLIDWORKS software in automotive design has brought about a paradigm shift, revolutionizing the way vehicles are conceived, developed, and refined. This section delves into the manifold ways in which SOLIDWORKS enhances design efficiency within the automotive sector.

1. **Intuitive Interface and Parametric Modeling:** SOLIDWORKS offers an intuitive user interface that empowers automotive engineers and designers to swiftly translate their creative visions into intricate 3D models. The software's user-friendly tools enable the generation of complex components and assemblies, facilitating the creation of detailed vehicle designs. Parametric modeling lies at the heart of SOLIDWORKS, allowing designers to create designs driven by parameters. This feature streamlines the design process, enabling rapid adjustments and modifications while maintaining design integrity.

2. **Rapid Prototyping and Time-to-Market:** The feature-based approach of SOLIDWORKS expedites design iterations, leading to quicker prototyping and reduced time-to-market. Engineers can easily experiment with different design options, accommodating changes requested by stakeholders and addressing unforeseen challenges. The software's ability to create detailed visualizations and prototypes aids in communicating design concepts effectively, minimizing misunderstandings and iterations.

3. **Component Libraries and Standardization:** Automotive design often involves a multitude of intricate parts and components. SOLIDWORKS addresses this challenge through its extensive library of pre-designed parts and standard components. Designers can seamlessly integrate these elements into their projects, saving time and ensuring consistency across various designs. This feature is particularly advantageous in the automotive sector, where standardized components are prevalent across different vehicle models.

4. **Collaboration and Communication:** SOLIDWORKS serves as a collaborative platform that facilitates real-time communication among multidisciplinary teams. Geographically dispersed teams can work seamlessly on the same project, thanks to cloud-based solutions and integrated communication tools. This level of collaboration minimizes delays, fosters a culture of innovation, and harnesses the collective expertise of teams spanning design, engineering, and manufacturing.



5. **Simulation and Iterative Refinement:** The integration of simulation tools within SOLIDWORKS revolutionizes the automotive design process. Engineers can subject components and assemblies to various simulated conditions, predicting how they will perform under real-world circumstances. This iterative approach to refinement helps in identifying potential design flaws, ensuring that vehicles are robust, safe, and optimized for performance.

SOLIDWORKS redefines design efficiency in the automotive industry by combining an intuitive interface, parametric modeling, rapid prototyping, collaborative features, and sophisticated simulation tools. By harnessing these capabilities, automotive professionals can navigate the intricate landscape of design challenges, bringing innovative and meticulously crafted vehicles to market faster than ever before. The software's impact is not only evident in shortened development cycles but also in the empowerment of designers to push the boundaries of automotive innovation.

Improved Collaboration:

In the dynamic realm of automotive design and manufacturing, effective collaboration among multidisciplinary teams is a fundamental requirement for success. The introduction of SOLIDWORKS software into the automotive sector has ushered in a new era of collaborative possibilities, revolutionizing the way teams work together to bring innovative vehicles to life. This section delves into the ways in which SOLIDWORKS enhances collaboration within the automotive industry.

1. **Real-Time Data Sharing and Accessibility:** SOLIDWORKS serves as a centralized platform where design, engineering, and manufacturing teams can seamlessly collaborate on a single project. With cloud-based solutions, geographically dispersed teams can access design files, models, and project updates in real time. This accessibility transcends geographical boundaries, allowing teams to contribute their expertise regardless of their physical location.

2. **Integrated Communication Tools:** Effective collaboration hinges on clear communication. SOLIDWORKS provides integrated communication tools that enable teams to discuss designs, exchange ideas, and address concerns directly within the software interface. This eliminates the need for external communication platforms and minimizes the chances of miscommunication, ensuring that everyone is on the same page throughout the design process.

3. **Concurrent Engineering and Parallel Workflows:** Automotive design involves a multitude of components and systems that need to come together seamlessly. SOLIDWORKS enables concurrent engineering by allowing teams to work on different aspects of a project simultaneously. This parallel workflow accelerates the design process and ensures that all components are integrated efficiently, reducing the risk of last-minute conflicts and design rework.

4. **Version Control and Data Management:** Maintaining version control and managing design data are critical in collaborative environments. SOLIDWORKS integrates with various product lifecycle management (PLM) systems, providing robust version control and data management capabilities. This ensures that teams are always working with the most up-to-date design information, minimizing the risk of errors caused by outdated data.



5. Cross-Functional Decision Making: Automotive design decisions often have implications that span across multiple disciplines, from aesthetics to engineering feasibility. SOLIDWORKS enables cross-functional decision making by providing tools for visualizing designs in detail, running simulations, and evaluating various design alternatives. This empowers teams to make informed decisions that strike a balance between aesthetics, performance, and practicality.

Conclusion. The integration of SOLIDWORKS software into the automotive industry has ushered in a new era of design, collaboration, simulation, cost reduction, and innovation. This article has explored the diverse benefits that SOLIDWORKS brings to the automotive sector, highlighting its profound impact on enhancing various aspects of vehicle development and production.

SOLIDWORKS' contribution to enhanced design efficiency cannot be overstated. Its intuitive user interface, parametric modeling capabilities, and extensive libraries of standard components have streamlined the design process, enabling engineers to create intricate 3D models and assemblies efficiently. This efficiency, coupled with rapid prototyping and time-to-market reduction, empowers automotive manufacturers to stay competitive in an ever-evolving market.

References:

- [1]. SolidWorks. (n.d.). Retrieved from <https://www.solidworks.com/>
- [2]. Kulkarni, R. V., & Kulkarni, V. R. (2019). Importance of CAD/CAE in automotive industry. *International Journal of Research in Engineering and Advanced Technology (IJREAT)*, 7(3), 108-111.
- [3]. Kafle, A., & Patil, V. D. (2020). Simulation in the automotive industry: A review. *Materials Today: Proceedings*, 26(4), 3639-3643.
- [4]. Maia, M. A. A., da Silva, L. F. M., & Batista, A. M. (2018). Application of CAD software in the automotive industry: A review. *Procedia Manufacturing*, 23, 308-314.
- [5]. Sun, Z., & Yan, Y. (2020). Sustainable design in the automotive industry: Challenges and opportunities. *Journal of Cleaner Production*, 252, 119671.



UDC: 004-1

SOCIAL-PHILOSOPHICAL PHENOMENON OF THE CATEGORY OF JUSTICE

Sa'dullayeva Shahnoza Bahodirovna
Lecturer at Samarkand state
institute of foreign languages
sadullaeva_sh@mail.ru

Annotatsiya. Maqola jamiyatni tashkil etishning asosiy tamoyili sifatida adolat muammosiga bag'ishlangan. Odil sudlov modelining turli nuqtai nazarlari, shuningdek, uni jamiyatda amalga oshirish loyihalari o'rganilib, uni jamiyatda amalga oshirish loyihalari o'rganilib, aynan ijtimoiy falsafa odil sudlovni uslubiy va uslubiy jihatdan qo'llab-quvvatlashi lozimligi ta'kidlanadi.

Kalit so'zlar: adolat, jamiyat, ijtimoiy falsafa, hodisa, tenglik, kategoriya, qonun, hukmdor, qadriyat, huquq, axloq.

Аннотация. Статья посвящена проблеме справедливости как основного принципа организации общества. Исследуются различные точки зрения на модель справедливости, а также проекты ее реализации в обществе, подчеркивается, что именно социальная философия должна обеспечить методологическое и методологическое обеспечение справедливости.

Ключевые слова: справедливость, общество, социальная философия, явление, равенство, категория, закон, правитель, ценность, право, мораль.

Abstract. The article is devoted to the problem of justice as a basic principle of the organization of society. Different points of view of the model of justice, as well as the projects of its realization in society are studied, projects of its realization in the society, it is emphasized that it is social philosophy that should provide methodological and methodological support for justice.

Key words: justice, society, social philosophy, phenomenon, equality, category, law, ruler, value, right, morality.

Introduction. The concept of justice is the common value signifier that allows us to make judgments about the justification of the existence of socio-political structures within which socio-political structures occur. There is probably not a single historical epoch in which one of the ruling elite has not declared that the social and political structures within which each of us lives are justified.

There is perhaps no historical epoch in which a ruling elite has not declared itself just (e.g., the ruler of a given of a given country) or there has not been a demand for the restoration of justice by some group in opposition to the ruling elite. About justice-fairness, whether in full voice or in whispers, was spoken of by everyone: kings, emperors, officials, philosophers, lawyers, slaves, proletarians.

In general terms, we can say that justice is a category of moral, legal and socio-political, justice is a category of moral-legal and socio-political consciousness, a notion of the essential and proper, associated with historically changing ideas of people about social ideals, as well as about social ideals, as well as norms and human rights. Justice implies the requirement of conformity between the practical role of a person or social



group in the life of society and their social status, between their rights and duties, between their rights and duties, between their rights and duties, and between their rights and duties.

Between their rights and duties, between the act and the punishment, between the merits of people and the public opinion about it. At the same time, discrepancies in these relations are recognized as injustice. The discrepancy in these relations is recognized as injustice [1. P. 431].

The comparative analysis of these definitions allows us to formulate a number of the most common semantic constructions, the totality of which can give us a modern definition of justice. a modern definition of justice.

Justice is, of course, a moral category that exists first of all in the human consciousness and then in objective reality.

This thesis presupposes an active, active attitude to justice. The existence of justice is possible only in a human act. A number of modern Uzbek social scientists believe that scientific generalization of such a value concept as justice is impossible.

It is impossible to scientifically generalize such a value concept as justice. It is impossible to scientifically treat ideals and goals, i.e., what does not yet exist but should be. In their view, science cannot deal with debt. science cannot deal with duty, it cannot develop ideals, science and morality, science and morality, science and the proper are polarly incompatible.

Analysis and Results. In fact, the distinction between the existent and the proper is not absolute. Science, above all, is concerned with the real, the true, but the proper does not necessarily always contradict the real and the true. Moreover, it can be their natural manifestation and continuation. The proper follows from the existent, in fact. In fact, the proper is the being, but taken in perspective.

The understanding of fairness is historical and is conditioned by many factors (historical, cultural, social, political, economic, etc.). The moral imperatives that are characteristic of all times of all mankind and reflect the attitude of people to the category under study (for example, love and aspiration for equality as a just principle of social life).

The category of justice has a very acute social sounding and meaning, as it is the "center of attraction", on the one hand, of moral ideas about what is and should be, existing in people's consciousness, and on the other hand, of legally sanctioned norms of political, legal and economic life.

In other words, no state structure, legal act or form of property will be fully legitimate if it does not correspond to the ideas about the just foundations of social life that are in the minds of the overwhelming majority of the population. in the minds of the vast majority of the population.

In the most general terms, we can say that justice is a historically, culturally, socially, politically and economically conditioned moral category, reflecting the ideas of the essence and the proper in the popular consciousness, as well as the degree of legitimacy of legally authorized norms of political, legal and economic life.

The meaning of justice includes the requirement of correspondence between the practical role of a person or a social group in the life of society and their social position, and in an active, active form, which implies understanding of justice not only as a thing,



but also as a due. The definition of justice as "correspondence to truth" means that the resolution of a dispute, the evaluation of people's behavior should be based on truth, based on objective reality. In other words, justice is a specific ratio of equal and unequal in the solution of certain issues and, as such, should serve good and truth, be creative in nature and direction.

Justice, as Platon believed, is "the distributive capacity that gives to each his own according to his dignity", "equality in the community", as well as "the ability to obey the law in life", "the ability to obey the right laws", "the ability to obey the right laws". to obey the right laws" [2. C. 431]. According to Platon, the essence of justice is in the ability to justice consists in ability:

1) to distribute, giving each his own according to his dignity, according to his act (deed). This expresses the distributive function of justice;

2) to equalize people in dormitory, in practice, for deeds (acts). This manifests the equalizing (equalizing) function of justice;

3) to obey (obey) laws, the "right" laws. This is nothing but the ability to follow moral duty.

Thus, the first two functions, revealing the equalizing and distributive capacity of justice, characterize it as a principle of responsibility, which is the basis of correct objective assessment of human behavior as a social subject, the basis of impartial allocation of rewards corresponding to the act committed by a person. The principle of responsibility is the basis for the correct objective assessment of a person's behavior as a social subject, the basis for impartial determination of the punishment corresponding to the act committed.

This ability, manifested in the objective side of social (legal, criminal) responsibility, reflects the objective side of justice. The ability to obey the "right" laws, which is realized in the responsible behavior of a social subject, subjective assessment (self-assessment) of his behavior, reflects the subjective side of justice.

This ability shows the inseparable connection of justice and moral laws, obedience to which is a conviction of the individual, a conscious necessity, manifestation of moral duty in practical life, in deeds and behavior of people. Pythagoras of Samos, insinuating that the laws of his day were unjust, urged his students: "Try, first of all, to have good morals rather than laws: morals are the very first laws"[3. C. 43].

The most significant influence on the development of the philosophical foundations of justice was exerted by T. Hobbes, J. Locke, D. Hume and I. Kant. The nineteenth century supplemented this list with ideas of morality as a sphere distinct not only from abstract law, but also from individual morality and social institutions as entities relatively independent of individual actions.

T. Hobbes was the first XVII th century thinker to list in detail the natural laws inherent in individuals. Among them is the law of justice: "The third natural law is justice. . people must fulfill the agreements they have made, without which agreements have no meaning and are only empty sounds, and since this leaves the right of everyone for everything, then people continue to be in a state of war." [4. C. 110]. The point is that natural morality can't come into actuality because of a general mistrust of each other. Hobbes' individuals are willing to respect each other's rights, but are not sure



that their rights will be respected by others. The natural state of these individuals can be nothing more nothing but a state of war. "In such a state...there is no society, and, worst of all, there is perpetual fear and constant danger of violent death, and the life of man is lonely, hopeless, dull, and short-lived"[4. C. 110]. That is why the only way out of this natural stalemate can only be the social contract and the transition to a state or civil state.

The individuals of Hume's just theory are not egoists at all. They can be equally characterized by both compassion for others, which engenders love and goodwill, and the desire to prevent their own pain, giving rise to fear and hope. In the event that most people care for themselves rather than for others, the dominant form of social bonding is justice. Where altruistic feelings predominate, it is replaced by love. Humans create social bonds based on considerations not by reason, but by seeking to prevent pain. This theory rules out the social contract, but the society the community begins to make sense of some collective sentient. That can move both pleasure and pain between individuals, as well as pain. These features of Hume's moral theory made it the basis for the for the subsequent development of utilitarianism.[5. C. 117].

Conclusion. In this understanding, social justice is impossible without social responsibility, because justice, understood as fair inequality, includes a dialectical unity of rights and responsibilities of the individual and society. For social justice, society demands social responsibility of each person, just as a socially responsible person longs for society's observance of the principle of justice. That is why social justice cannot be "calculated" only in kind, in the form of goods.

The key role in the study of the problem of justice belongs to social philosophy as a general methodology of social sciences. It is social philosophy that should provide the methodological unity of the theory of justice and of course, following the well-known principle that there is nothing more practical than a good theory.

Following the well-known principle that there is nothing more practical than a good theory, social philosophy should provide the desired theory of justice with a necessary set of practical recommendations, i.e., it should indicate ways and means of translating the principles of this theory of justice into people's practical life.

Referencies:

- [1]. *Filosofskiy slovar'* / A.V. Ado i dr.; pod red. I.T. Frolova. 6-e izd., pererab. i dop.M.: Politizdat, 1991. 559 s.
- [2]. *Platon. Dialogi* / per. s drevnegrech. S.Ya. Sheynman-Tonshteyn. M.: Misl', 1986. 607 s.
- [3]. *Taranov P.S. Filosofskaya aforistika: zapovedi, pritchi, nastavleniya*. M.: Ostoje, 1996. 574 s.
- [4]. *Gobbs T. Leviafan, ili Materiya, forma i vlast' gosudarstva serkovnogo i grajdanskogo* // *Gobbs T. Sochineniya: v 2 t.* M.: Misl', 1991. T. 2. S. 3-590.
- [5]. *Yum D. Traktat o chelovecheskoy prirode* / per. s angl. S.I. Sereteli; pod obsh. red., so vstup. st. i primech. I.S. Narskogo. Minsk: OOO «Popurri», 1998. 720 s.