



ACTUAL PROBLEMS OF MODERN SCIENCE, EDUCATION AND TRAINING

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**THE RESULTS OF THE EMPIRICAL TRANSFER OF SOCIO-
PSYCHOLOGICAL FACTORS AFFECTING THE MENTAL HEALTH OF
THE INDIVIDUAL**

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Annotasiya: Mazkur maqolada shaxsda salomatlikka bo'lgan munosabatning ijtimoiy-psixologik xususiyatlari, shaxsning qadriyat yo'nalishlari, oilada shaxslararo munosabatlarning shaxs ruhiy salomatligiga ta'siri kabi masalalar yoritilgan bo'lib, olib borilgan empirik tadqiqotlar tahlili keltirilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: ruhiy salomatlik, psixologik farovonlik, munosabatlar, kognitiv daraja, xulq-atvor darajasi, мотивацион-кадриятли даража.

Аннотация: В статье рассматриваются такие вопросы, как социально-психологические характеристики отношения к здоровью, личностные ценности, влияние межличностных отношений в семье на психическое здоровье человека, а также приводится анализ эмпирических исследований.

Ключевые слова: психическое здоровье, психологическое благополучие, отношения, когнитивный уровень, поведенческий уровень, мотивационно-ценностный уровень.

Abstract: This article addresses issues such as the socio-psychological characteristics of the attitude to health, personality values, the impact of interpersonal relationships in the family on the mental health of the individual, and provides an analysis of empirical research.

Key words: mental health, psychological well-being, relationships, cognitive level, behavioral level, motivational-value level.

Introduction. Mental health includes our emotional, psychological, and social well-being. It affects how we think, feel, and act. It also helps determine how we handle stress, relate to others, and make choices. Mental health is important at every stage of life, from childhood and adolescence through adulthood. Mental health problems range from the worries we all experience as part of everyday life to serious long-term conditions. There are so many factors effect on human mental health. Health is be ensured primarily through understanding and managing the psyche. A spiritually healthy person seeks to stabilize himself physically, mentally, emotionally (emotionally), spiritually, by trying to understand himself ("in the context of me"). People who were self-centered, self-centered, were able to control life, and they had the power to help people as well. Hence, spiritual and mental health is an integral part of each person's (individual) health and is interrelated. Everyone needs to feel mentally refreshed and healthy, as well as have a healthy lifestyle, while experiencing unexpected illnesses and various extreme situations in the world today. This is be

evidenced by the problem of the coronavirus pandemic, which is of concern to the whole world today. Life itself shows that the citizens of any country, who have a well-formed medical and mental culture, will be able to rationally respond to such unexpected mass problems and contribute to overcoming them.

Methodology. We aimed to conduct research on this issue. In our study, we sought to study and analyze respondents' perceptions of events occurring in extreme situations, among other factors that affect a person's mental health. Of the 89 respondents who participated in the study and were selected for the experiment, RA Berezovskaya's "Attitude to Health", I.G.) were studied and analyzed socio-psychological factors affecting the mental health of the individual.

Analysis And Results

The results were as follows. Figure 1.

T/p	Name of scale	Спирмен	n
1	Cognitive +emotional	$r = 476; p < 0.01$	89
2	Cognitive+behavioral	$r = 641; p < 0.01$	89
3	Cognitive+motivation	$r = 430; p < 0.01$	89
4	Emotional+behavioral	$r = 439; p < 0.01$	89
5	Emotional+motivational	$r = 414; p < 0.01$	89
6	Behavioral+motivational	$r = 269; p < 0.05$	89

The 89 respondents who participated in the experiment were assessed on the "Health Attitude" cognitive level, i.e. their awareness of their health care or knowledge of the main risk factors and risks to their health, and their understanding of the role of health in ensuring active, meaningful and long life. Correlation of respondents' cognitive process with emotional process is $r = 476; p < 0.01$, that the ability of a person to take care of their health, to enjoy their health, to be calm, to enjoy and enjoy it (figure 1. When a person is aware of the knowledge necessary to maintain their health, to live a healthy life, health risk factors If he became aware of the information about him. He would be satisfied with his health. It is important to have existing knowledge, data and clear insights into health based on an attitude towards health. It is on the basis of this knowledge that a positive emotional mood, confidence in one's health and the opportunity to feel good are provided. In fact, this high level of positive emotion is one of the most influential factors in human health. Mental disorders can cause physical problems, and mental well-being can have a beneficial effect on the social environment, while maintaining good health in a person. Hence, this factor correlation was noted in the respondents at a high level of importance ($r = 476$), and the interdependence of cognitive and emotional-emotional factors in the perception of health and the formation of attitudes to it was clearly demonstrated.

Correlation of cognitive process with behavioral process is $r = 641; p < 0.01$. That is, a person's behavior, his habits meet the requirements of a healthy lifestyle, when he is aware of the information that threatens his health, the secrets of longevity. These results show that the existing knowledge about health serves as a basis for ensuring that a person controls his behavior, avoids negative behaviors and forms of behavior. Negative behaviors can occur as a result of ignorance, incomplete awareness of health risks, and lead to lifelong remorse and self-blame.

Cognitive process is valuable - the relationship with motivation in respondents is $r = 430$, $p < 0.01$. Health plays an important role in the individual hierarchy of values. Existing values, pre-established attitudes and constant adherence to them serve as a guarantee of good health. In order to maintain and strengthen health, it is necessary to have a motivation that is be understood from the value system. The connection of the motivational basis with values plays an important role in maintaining good health and maintaining one's own health. We observed that this attitude was be positively noted in respondents.

There is a connection between the emotional scale and the behavioral scale is $r = 439$; $p < 0.01$. When a person cares about his health and is happy with his health, his behavior will be positive and his behavior will be normal. In fact, emotional and behavioral scales are complementary, content-synchronized, and human behavior and its emotional spheres are interrelated.

The emotional process is also related to value motivation, i.e., this indicator is 414 in respondents; $p < 0.01$. Being happy with his health, feeling satisfied with his health, intensifies his efforts to maintain health. Emotional uplift creates a motivated relationship that is be understood and it is be directed in the right direction. We can observe that the activation of motivation for health, its maintenance, the effect of a positive emotional assessment of health on the satisfaction of constant health. This attitude was be also noted in the respondents at a high level of importance.

The behavioral process is related to value motivation and it is $r = 269$ in respondents; $p < 0.05$. Their actions reflect their goal of maintaining good health.

It is known that many experts use certain life goals and values as a criterion for diagnosing personality orientation. The reason is that the system of values determines the main content of a person's orientation and organizes his attitude to the environment, people, himself, the content of motives for life, the worldview of the person. In our next study, we used IG Senin's "Questionnaire of Values". This questionnaire explores values that are goal-oriented: being in close contact with people, having a sincere love for a profession or field of knowledge, working hard, and constantly learning. Recognizing values as the meaning of life is the core content and purpose of some people's lives, and such people often value the opportunity to interact in all areas of life.

The "Questionnaire of Values" was developed by I.G Senin (1991) and modified in 2000 at the Republican Diagnostic Center and adapted to the Uzbek national environment. The main idea of this questionnaire is the target values: high prestige, high income, creativity, active social relations, self-improvement, achievement-oriented, spiritual satisfaction, self-preservation and indirect values in the field of life: the professional world, education, aimed at diagnosing family life, social life, the world of interests.

This methodology, on the one hand, determines the priority of certain target values reflected in different spheres of life, and on the other hand helps to measure the importance of this or that sphere of life for a person, which depends on the direction and beliefs of the person. The results of the study are be presented below. The results obtained are as follows.

Target values direction results. Figure 2

T/p	Values	n	%
1	Having a high reputation	1	1
2	High financial security	10	11,1
3	Creativity	7	7,8
4	Active social relationship	6	6,7
5	Working on self	14	15,7
6	Direction to awards	19	21,3
7	Moral satisfaction	26	29,2
8	Keeping selfness	6	6,7

From this table, it is known that 29.2% of the respondents marked spiritual satisfaction. They chose their favorite professions, directions, that is, areas of life that satisfy them spiritually (figure 2). They stated that they were engaged in activities that were of interest to them, that produced spiritual nourishment, inner satisfaction. Through this indicator, we observe that the majority of respondents achieve the strengthening of their mental and physical well-being through their values of spiritual satisfaction. Ensuring spiritual satisfaction plays an important role in overcoming a number of human problems, stress, and illness.

21.3% of respondents set the value of focus on achievements. They plan their lives carefully, set clear goals, work hard to achieve goals, and are interested in achieving significant results, certain achievements. They also tend to overestimate themselves a bit. The success of each of them serves to ensure self-confidence, to feel light, to be effective in their activities, to set their goals more clearly and grandly. This is also an important factor in maintaining good health.

The scale of self-study was set by 15.7% of respondents, which means that they are interested in learning more about their capabilities, abilities, personal qualities. Such qualities enable them to develop in all respects, to perfect all their qualities, as well as to consider the basic meaning of life as infinite possibilities. Only when a person is satisfied with his health does he have a desire to work on himself.

High financial security was identified by 11.1% of participants. They basically see material well-being as the main purpose of life. They try to raise their financial situation as much as possible. Living a full life often allows this category of people to have high self-esteem. Also, such individuals do not lack negative traits, such as ignoring other people (especially those who live a humble life). In turn, the occurrence of material problems in their lives leads to depression and an increase in risk factors for their health. The fact that it is based on material security also indicates the existence of dependence on it. Although a prosperous life ensures good health and mood, a strong attachment to it also leads to health-threatening situations. Outcomes such as creativity (7.8 percent), active social relationships (6.7 percent), and self-preservation (6.7 percent) were reported to be severely deficient, indicating that these indicators are not at the level of strong importance for health. High prestige was 1.1 percent. This emphasizes that the level of awareness is not important in ensuring human health. We have identified the results of these target values in the professional

world, in the field of education, family life, social life, the world of interests. The results are given in the table below.

Outcome analysis on vital activity values

Figure 3

τ/p	Values of vital activity	N	%
1	Professional world	19	21,3
2	Education and upbringing sphere	24	26,9
3	Family life	30	33,7
4	Social life	10	11,2
5	World of interest	6	6,7

Of the five life activity values in this table, 33.7 percent of respondents set a family life scale. They prioritize family life, all issues related to the family. Building a happy family has been identified by these categories as the most important value. This means that those who perceive their health in accordance with family relations and the system of values established in it have the highest percentage, which means that they constantly monitor the environment in the family and take it seriously.

26.9% of respondents defined the field of education (figure 3). Those who define this value have a high aspiration to be knowledgeable, educated, to expand their worldview. Such people consider reading, acquiring new knowledge, not being left behind in life to be the most important values. The field of education expresses the fact that a person has a perfect understanding of his "Self", has a systemic content of life views.

21.3% of respondents identified the professional world. These respondents attach great importance to their field of professional activity, they are able to realize themselves and their families through their profession. They spend a lot of time on their work, their profession. These are the respondents have become the main content of professional life. This shows that his place in society, his social prestige is understood fully.

Social life was defined by 11.2 percent of respondents. They are active in public affairs, attaching great importance to the problems of public life. They quickly enter the socio-political life. Society, a community of people, is very important for them to express themselves. That is, their perception of themselves as the most active part of society shows that they are not indifferent to every reality in society, that they have organized their opportunities in harmony with the life of society.

The value scale of the world of interests was set by 6.7% of respondents. The reason why this value is set less than other scales may also be that the personal interests of the respondents took precedence. They spend their free time entirely in certain areas of interest. People who don't want to be involved in a field find their lives boring, meaningless in many ways. Interests enrich a person with new energy and aspirations and serve to increase his motivational activity.

In conclusion, the results of the Value Orientation Survey not only revealed the existence of purposeful and indirect values in the individual, but also allowed to understand how important each value is for the individual. Also, when we studied the

correlation of the results of the values given in this methodology on the scales, it reflected the following view. We analyzed the Spearman criterion.

Correlation in the direction of values

Figure 4

	Direction of values	n	Spirman scale	Spirman scale
1	High financial security+Family life	4	1,000**	$r=1$; $p<0.01$
2	Working on self +Family life	4	1,000**	$r=1$; $p<0.01$
3	Moral satisfaction+world of profession	10	,960**	$r=960$; $p<0.01$
4	Keeping self + world of profession	3	1,000**	$r=1$; $p<0.01$

According to the results of the correlation of the results obtained in the respondents in the direction of values, the relationship of high material well-being with family life $r = 1$; Expressed in $p < 0.01$ (1.000 **), it was observed that family interests, relationships and the dependence of the existing environment on material well-being have an advantage over other indicators. This, in turn, is be related to the satisfaction of material needs in the family (figure 4).

According to the results of the correlation of self-study with family life, $r = 1$; $p < 0.01$, which means that a person's work on himself is in harmony with the content of family life, and in order to ensure self-satisfaction, it is necessary to have a positive content of family life.

Outcome of the correlation that spiritual satisfaction is related to the professional world, $r = 960$; $p < 0.01$.

This indicates that professional activity is not always spiritually satisfying. When spiritual satisfaction and the professional world are equal, the problem of occupational diseases, various mental disorders, stressogenic situations in a person is solved when there is membership.

The correlation of respondents' self-awareness with the professional world is $r = 1$; $p < 0.01$, which means that in this case, the notion of identity, the manifestation of a sense of belonging to it, the emergence of a sense of satisfaction with their work is observed in relationships related to owning a profession, working through an activity, benefiting society and family.

We found a correlation between the results obtained and the relationship to health. The results are given in the table below.

Correlation between health orientation and value orientation

Figure 5

	Attitude on health and values	n	Spirman scale
	Cognitive+high financial security	10	$r=675$; $p<0.05^*$
	Motivation + world of profession	19	$r=622$; $p<0.01^{**}$

The correlation of cognitive level of health in respondents with the direction of values in the field of "high material security" $r = 675$; $p < 0.05$, according to which high material well-being does not depend on the cognitive level of health, the acquisition of relevant knowledge and information. It expressed the content of an attitude that material possibilities and conscious perception of health are not strongly related. The level of value motivation of health correlation of the direction of values with the field

of "professional world" $r = 622$; $p < 0.01$, where there is a correlation between the two units (figure 5). It is be stated that the content of motivations for health care is related to the issue of employment, the level of employment. In fact, the fact that a person is engaged in an activity serves to activate his outlook on life and the field of conscious motivation, to ensure that he strives to increase his potential.

The next method was the questionnaire "Scale of studying the family environment", in which respondents showed the results on the relationship between family members, personal development, family management as a system. The results obtained are be given below.

Results of the questionnaire "Scale of studying the family environment."

Figure 6

T/p	Values	Pirson	n
1	Solidarity + Striving for Success	$r=217$; $p<0,05$	89
2	Solidarity +Intellectual cultural aspect	$r=210$; $p<0,05$	89
3	Solidarity+moral behavioral aspect	$r=234$; $p<0,05$	89
4	Solidarity+Organization	$r=237$; $p<0,05$	89
5	Solidarity + control	$r=347$; $p<0,01$	89
6	Expressiveness + Intellectual cultural aspect	$r=218$; $p<0,05$	89
7	Expressiveness + moral behavioral aspect	$r=242$; $p<0,05$	89
8	Expressiveness + organization	$r=354$; $p<0,01$	89
9	Conflict + Moral behavioral aspect	$r=257$; $p<0,05$	89
10	Conflict + organization	$r=355$; $p<0,01$	89
11	Striving for Success + control	$r=227$; $p<0,05$	89
12	Intellectual cultural aspect + active relaxing	$r=342$; $p<0,01$	89
13	Intellectual cultural aspect + control	$r=330$; $p<0,01$	89
14	Moral behavioral aspect + organization	$r=324$; $p<0,01$	89
15	Moral behavioral aspect + control	$r=219$; $p<0,05$	89

Solidarity is one of the universal values. Solidarity strengthens the unity of family members living in one family and working towards a common goal, and serves as an important factor of peace and development. So, in such an environment, of course, the pursuit of success, spiritual, intellectual development prevails. The opportunity to organize various spiritual, cultural events and celebrations will increase. Of course, control strengthens the environment of solidarity. In this table (figure 6), the relationship between solidarity and striving for success is $r = 217$; $p < 0,05$, which indicates that a person's desire to succeed, the expression of solidarity in the achievement of any achievement is at a high level. Solidarity - intellectually and culturally $r = 210$; $p < 0.05$, solidarity - in terms of spiritual morality $r = 234$; $p < 0.05$, coherence - with organization $r = 237$; $p < 0.05$, coherence - control relationship $r = 347$; Expressed in $p < 0.01$, mental well-being, calmness, nervous stability in the individual provide self-control and allow to achieve a number of positive activity results. The same views are be expressed in the opinions of the respondents.

Expressiveness (the degree to which there is open communication and open expression of feelings in the family) intellectual cultural aspect $r = 218$; $p < 0.05$, expressiveness + spiritual morality $r = 242$; The significance level at $p < 0.05$ was noted to be moderate, which was explained by the fact that it was not very high due to national ethnic characteristics, oriental family characteristics. Expressiveness + Organization is $r = 354$; $p < 0.01$.

The conflict - moral behavioral aspect $r = 257$; $p < 0.05$, conflict - Correlation with organization is $r = 355$; $p < 0.01$. The concept of “conflict” is actually a conflict that is be characterized by conflicting views, interpersonal or intergroup relationships associated with unpleasant emotional experiences. However, conflicts arise when the spiritual and moral aspect of the family is be weakened. The destructive nature of family conflicts leads to the loss of human health and mental stability.

The relationship between the pursuit of success and control is $r = 227$; $p < 0.05$. Monitoring, reporting, analyzing activities for each success increases the effectiveness of the work. There will be order. As a result, the person is calm. The physical and mental health of the individual is be taken into account in achieving success and exercising full control. Violation of control, low success, in addition to affecting a person's mental health, leads to negative evaluations such as self-dissatisfaction, lack of recognition of their potential. Therefore, the link between striving for success and control is important in ensuring an individual's health.

The relationship between intellectual culture and active recreation is $r = 342$; $p < 0,01$, active recreation serves to increase the intellectual and cultural level, to increase the possibility of self-sufficiency in society. The relationship between intellectual culture and control is $r = 330$; $p < 0.01$. The productivity and productivity of the intellectual, cultural and social activities of family members is the result of their active recreation and control. When cultural recreation in the family is properly organized, the mood and physical capabilities of family members are high, which ensures good family relationships, the formation of family affiliation, peace of mind, spiritual growth and proper planning of each family member.

Moral behavioral aspect with organization aspect is $r = 324$; $p < 0.01$, the relationship between spiritual ethics and control $r = 219$; $p < 0.05$. Respect for family values and norms is reflected in the organization of family members' activities, economic planning, clarity of family rules, division of responsibilities, and understanding and fulfillment of family members' duties. Spiritual morality is ensured through order and organization. Systematically, the orderly knowledge, values, way of life enriches the spiritual world of a person with morally beautiful qualities and allows the development of the spiritual world.

When we examined the relationship between the results of the Health Attitude Survey and the results of the Family Environment Survey, the following results were be observed.

Correlation of “Family Environment Scale” with the results of the Health Attitude Survey. Figure 7

τ/p	Values	Pirson	n
1	Cognitive+ control	$r=259$; $p<0,05$	89
2	Behavioral+ intellectual cultural aspect	$r=237$; $p<0,05$	89

3	Behavioral + cultural moral aspect	$r=211; p<0,05$	89
4	Behavioral + control	$r=230; ; p<0,05$	89

The COVID-19 pandemic, which shook the entire population of the world, caused different emotions in people. In this context, we conducted a social psychological survey (IPS) to identify the processes taking place in the psyche of respondents. The questionnaire consisted of four questions, each of which was closed. The first question, "How did you feel during the quarantine?" was answered by the respondents as follows. -71.8% fearing infection; 20.2% fearing that the next economic situation of the family will face a crisis; fear of death was 8%. The strongest fear of the population in such an unexpected situation was the fear of contracting the virus (71.8%), which led to a constant increase in panic and anxiety in the population. The second question, "What did you know as a precautionary measure?" % ", "Focus on boosting immunity"- 5% of respondents identified it as a measure (figure 7). The fact that "strict adherence to quarantine rules" (46%) is considered a precautionary measure shows that it has contributed to the improvement of medical culture and the level of the population. The third question, "How did you comfort and support each other?", "Good days are coming, all good things are ahead" - 36.2 percent; "No one is out of the attention of our state, we should not be afraid, the disease will not affect us" - 39.8%; "Everything is from God, risk" - 23% of respondents said. While comforting and supporting each other, they reminded that "no one is out of the state's attention, we should not be afraid, the disease does not affect us" (39.8%). striving to ensure equality.

To the question "What conclusions did you draw from quarantine?" - "Appreciation of health, peace, relatives and freedom" - 21%, "Purity" - 19.5%, "Attention to health" - 12.3, "Father- mother, children, more time and attention to the family "-11.5, "There is a lot of work in the community "-29.7% of respondents. Recognition of the role of harmony in the population's conclusions from quarantine (29.7%) stated that in such situations it can be overcome mentally and physically if they unite together. This reflected the following view when we statistically analyzed the results obtained.

Correlation of social psychological survey

Figure 8

T/p	Questions	Spirmen	N
1	Q1. "How did you feel during the quarantine?" Question 4. "What conclusions did they draw from quarantine?"	$r=263; p<0,05$	89
2	Q2: "What do you know as a precaution?" Question 3. "How you comforted and supported each other"	$r=265; p<0,05$	89

During the quarantine, respondents had a high level of fear of contracting the virus, the subsequent economic crisis of the family, and death. It was stressful situation that led them to draw positive conclusions from quarantine. Their behavior includes caring for others, valuing loved ones, treating each other sincerely, forgiving, apologizing for inappropriate actions and relationships, and so on. Dependence is $r = 263$; $p < 0.05$. In fact, Ibn Sina pointed out that panic in humans is a semi-disease. Respondents to stay at home during the quarantine period - 41%, "Strict adherence to quarantine rules" - 46%, "Hygiene rules" - 9%, "Food storage" - 8%, focus on boosting immunity - 5% of respondents responded as a measure of protection. "Strict adherence to quarantine rules" (46%) and "staying at home" (41%) were noted by respondents to be concerned about their own health and the health of others by acting as a precautionary measure (figure 8).

What did you know as a precautionary measure during the quarantine period, the relationship between the answers to the question "How did you comfort and support each other" and the answers to the question $r = 265$; $p < 0.05$.

Health attitudes and social-psychological questioner correlation

Figure 9

T/p	Questioners	Pirson	n
1	Cognitive + SPQ 3- "How you comforted and supported each other"	$r=360$; $p<0,01$	89
2	Cognitive + SPQ 4- "What did you learn from quarantine?"	$r=232$; $p<0,05$	89
3	Emotional + IPS 3- "How you comforted and supported each other"	$r=314$; $p<0,01$	89
4	Behavioral + SPQ 3- "How you comforted and supported each other"	$r=246$; $p<0,05$	89
5	Motivation + SPQ 2- "What did you know as a precaution"?	$r=299$; $p<0,01$	89
6	Motivation + SPQ 3- "How you comforted and supported each other"	$r=225$; $p<0,05$	89

The cognitive level, that is, a person's awareness of their own health, awareness of health risk factors, knowledge of the importance of health in ensuring a meaningful, active and long life, and their ability to comfort and support each other in a pandemic. . It is $r = 360$; $p < 0.01$.

Conclusion. To sum up, it has been observed that the more existing knowledge on health care is formed, the more effective and active the opportunity to comfort and support each other in a pandemic setting at the cognitive level will be. Hence, increasing certain cognitive knowledge and levels of the population shows that it is important for them to maintain peace of mind without panicking in difficult situation. There is also a link between the cognitive level and the ability to draw the

necessary, necessary conclusions for themselves from quarantine. This relationship is $r = 232$; $p < 0.05$. It is known that the pandemic situation, which has spread all over the world, has formed the skills and knowledge of people to improve their medical level, culture, health, value life, efficient use of time, psychological support and encouragement to each other. The relationship between emotional level, i.e., a person's concern for their own health, awareness, concern for them, or satisfaction with their health, in Question 3, entitled "How did you comfort and support each other" in a social psychological survey, $r = 314$; $p < 0.01$. "Good days are coming, all good things are ahead" - "No one is out of the state's attention, we should not be afraid, the disease does not affect us", "Everything is from God, risk". They were ready to stand ready, forgets worries, albeit a little. In this correlation, a person's positive emotionality allows him to think positively about his health, to feel refreshed and healthy, which in turn provides comfort and support to those around him, not to give in to various panics. It was observed that this condition was formed as much as possible in the respondents. The level of motivation, that is, the importance of health in the hierarchy of individual terminal values of the individual, shows the extent to which strengthening is formed. Question 2 of the Social Psychological Survey entitled "What did you know as a precautionary measure" $r = 299$; $p < 0.01$; and the question "How did you comfort and support each other?" 3 $r = 225$; $p < 0.05$ is equal. Terminal values are fundamental values, and instrumental is a means of achieving terminal values. This determines whether a person's health is important at the level of terminal values. Hence, according to him, the fact that health is formed among the terminal values in the individual is observed at a moderate level, although not very perfect. This requires strengthening measures to shape health values among the population at the level of terminal values. In conclusion, it can be said that by increasing the health culture and knowledge of the population, it will be possible to ensure that their lifestyle, behavior, emotional state is adequate, focused on spiritual vitality. The presence of psychological immunity in the fight against unexpectedly common diseases in its place serves as a protection against blind mental disorders, low-level treatments and self-denial. However, the health and spiritual vitality of the population serves as the greatest wealth and resource of society. In this regard, it will be necessary to strengthen the role of various effective practical trainings, seminars, advocacy work with experienced industry representatives to ensure positive results.

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ATHLETICS THE ART OF NUTRITION IN DOING SPORTS

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Annotatsiya: Maqolada atletizm bilan shug'ullanganda sportchilarni qo'shimcha ovqatlanishni tashkil qilishning ahamiyati haqida so'z boradi.

Kalit so'zlar: Sportchi, bodibilding, oqsil, uglevod, aminokislota, arginin, kreatin, beta-eksdisteron, alanin, glutamin, leytsin, izoleytsin

Аннотация: В статье обсуждается важность дополнительного питания спортсменов в легкой атлетике.

Ключевые слова: спортсмен, бодибилдер, белок, углевод, аминокислота, аргинин, креатин, бета-эксдистерон, аланин, глютамин, лейцин, изолейцин.

Abstract: The article discusses the importance of supplementing athletes in athletics.

Keywords: Athlete, bodybuilder, protein, carbohydrate, amino acid, arginine, creatine, beta-exdisterone, alanine, glutamine, leucine, isoleucine

Introduction. The reason for failure in bodybuilding is simple: the bodybuilder tries to feed his muscles ... with air. however, muscles need a different diet! If 4% of success in athletics is training, how will the remaining 96% be formed? Diet is a necessary and important issue that athletes need to think about every day. A diet full of nutrients - ensures high performance in all sports. You can act accordingly. Before sitting at a table for a meal, athletes in all sports need to know how much energy their workout load expenditure and organize that amount of energy in the meal. For

example: athletes, weightlifters, wrestlers, all need to be fed a diet rich in protein (carbohydrates), carbohydrates, fats. It is difficult to ensure a result without them. Athletes should train in the most modern gyms and the latest advanced methods, if they do not eat properly, the muscles will not recover 100%, and it is clear that the result will not grow.³

Unfortunately, this is a fact. Unless anyone is volunteering to come up with a pretty template? hardgainers, i.e., unlucky by nature, say little. But that's the case more closely studied, hardgainers are those who are wrong with sports, who are just exercisers and irregular eaters, who eat what is right, who do not consume sports nutritional supplements come out.⁴ According to them, supplements are harmful to health, although the importance of protein for the body is incomparable, and another name for it is called "carrier of life." Every athlete should know that each of the amino acids in the body has its own function and has its own significance. Modern bodybuilding and sports nutrition supplements are closely intertwined connection The role of protein, amino acids, BCAA, creatine, well-known vitamins and trace elements in increasing muscle size incomparable It has been scientifically proven that a lack of nutrients also has a negative effect on muscle growth.⁵ Research materials and methods. The following diet is designed for athletes with a diet of 55-70 kg, if the athlete is heavier or lighter, the diet should include 3 g of protein, 5 g of carbohydrates (50%) per 1 kg of body weight. , Should be 1 g of fat (15%) .⁶

Literature review. 1) At night. What and how much? Arginine .5 g. Why: Put 1 cup of water and an arginine capsule on the bedside table and go to bed. The clock bell rings Remember to set it to 1-3 hours before your stop. At this time arginine is the most convenient opportunity to receive. Then you can continue sleeping again. The advice has proven in practice to be of little use if it seems a little strange. One of the main causes of slow muscle growth is narrowing of the capillaries. Therefore, muscle tissue does not get enough of anabolic hormones and nutrients. Drinking arginine on an empty stomach at night activates the process of strong nitrogen oxidation in the body. As a result, the capillaries dilate. Most importantly, this situation lasts until the evening will be preserved. This means that all the nutrients reach the muscles. 2) An hour before breakfast, that is, as soon as you wake up.

What and how much?. Whey milk protein 40 g; Carbohydrate 50 g; Carnitine . 1-3 g; Beta-Ecdisteron 100 mg.

Why? By morning, the body can fully absorb the glycogen in the liver, and the turn goes to the muscles - an alternative option for obtaining energy. Catabolic hormones supply muscle tissue with free amino acids, and the blood delivers them to the liver. Here they are converted to glucose. To stop this dangerous process, you should immediately consume fast-absorbing carbohydrates and whey milk protein. After 15-20 minutes, the nutrient amino acids are absorbed into the bloodstream and the muscles stop getting energy.

Research and methodology. As for carbohydrates, they are absorbed very quickly because they are absorbed in liquid form, resulting in an immediate replenishment of the liver's glycogen reserves. Carnitine is needed to activate testosterone receptors. This property of carnitine has recently been identified. In the morning, the amount of endogenous testosterone in the body is slightly higher. If you

don't use this powerful anabolic hormone, it will simply go through the bloodstream in vain. Carnitine internalizes testosterone molecules promotes retention by tissue receptors. This pathway accelerates muscle growth. In addition, beta-exdisterone should be taken. Because it helps testosterone accelerate protein synthesis. This plant-derived supplement has a beneficial effect on the process of increasing muscle protein. Eventually your body will be in an anabolic state from early in the morning.

Breakfast.

3 eggs;

3 egg whites;

3 tablespoons oatmeal (prepared);

2 slices of cottage cheese cake;

After breakfast.

What and how much?

Multivitamins and micronutrients 1 dose.

Why? Lack of vitamins is often the cause of poor muscle development. It is no secret that the products in today's supermarkets do not have enough vitamins. Heavy exercise requires more vitamins than usual. Sodium and potassium are required for thyroid hormones, which are responsible for muscle protein metabolism. What if these micronutrients are not absorbed by the body in moderation with food? Deficiency of such micronutrients lowers immunity (even testosterone secretion). From this it should be concluded that the consumption of vitamins and micronutrients at breakfast should become a habit.

2 breakfast.

250 low-fat cheese;

1 slice of wholemeal bread;

6 nuts. Lunch.

250 g chicken breast;

2 slices of wholemeal bread;

cottage cheese 50 g;

more salad.

Breakfast.

What and how much?

Beta-Ecdisteron 100 mg.

Why? Re-consumption of this supplement will help break down the protein in your lunch. More specifically, beta-ecdisterone accelerates protein synthesis. Due to the amino acids in the blood, this process is accelerated. An hour before training. What and how much? Arginine 5 g, Caffeine 200 mg. Why? Arginine is involved in the synthesis of nitric oxide and dilates capillary blood vessels. This is very important before exercise. As the capillaries dilate, the flow of oxygen and nutrients to the muscle tissue increases. As a result, you will exercise more and more effectively. Caffeine increases physical strength, and more importantly, energy. Caffeine increases mental endurance and at the same time drives away fatigue. In addition, caffeine has analgesic properties. After consuming it, you will continue to exercise without feeling any pain. Half an hour before training. What and how much?

Whey milk - protein. 20 g; Creatine ,5 g; Carnitine 1-3 g, 40 g of slow carbohydrates - in the form of fruit, bread crumbs or oatmeal. Why? Whey milk protein enriches the blood with amino acids and prevents the activation of the catabolic mechanism in the muscles, i.e. stops the breakdown of muscle fibers. It should also be noted that the protein also has the property of dilating blood vessels. It increases the effectiveness of arginine and promotes the penetration of creatine into muscle tissue. Creatine is not called the main "fuel" in muscle contraction in vain. The more creatine you have in your muscles, the stronger your muscles will be. You know the importance of carnitine. But drinking before training will benefit you even more. Carnitine accelerates the delivery of fatty acids to the mitochondria, the "energy factory" within the tissues. This means extra energy. As a result, the body reduces blood sugar and glycogen consumption. Fruits, legumes, black bread are "safe" carbohydrates, meaning they don't drastically increase insulin levels. Carbohydrates enrich the blood with glucose and thus normalize the amount of sugar in the blood. Its decrease indicates the activation of catabolic secretion hormones. Training sung. What and how much?

Whey milk - protein 60 g; Carbohydrate 80 g; Creatine 5 g; Carnitine 1-3 g; Beta-ekdisterone 100 mg. BCAA amino acids in large amounts in a separate leucine. Why? Drinking whey protein immediately after exercise is important in normalizing protein synthesis. Scientists explain this by the fact that whey contains milk protein. From this in addition whey milk protein helps in the absorption of carbohydrates. The rapid rise in blood glucose blocks the secretion of catabolic hormones. Blood glucose reaches the muscles and liver directly. In muscles, it is converted into fuel for anabolic processes, and in the liver to glycogen. It is known to increase testosterone secretion from exercise. So take an anabolic complex - carnitine and beta-exdisterone. Together, they accelerate protein synthesis. By replenishing creatine, you replenish your ATF reserves. This is because muscle tissue that is weakened after exercise absorbs all the nutrients, including creatine.

Dinner.

300 g chicken breast, pasta mixed with kale, berries.

After dinner.

What and how much?

Multivitamins and micronutrients 1 dose. Why? Exercise triggers hundreds of metabolic reactions in the body. Vitamins and trace elements are directly involved in the processes necessary for this life. By taking them after dinner, you will help to replenish and restore the energy and energy expended in your body. 2nd dinner. Mix 200 g boiled potatoes, boiled beans in a bowl of rice. 3rd dinner. 250 low-fat cheese (or cottage cheese), 1 banana. An hour before bedtime. What and how much? Arginine 9 g; ZMA 1 dose. Why? During sleep, the body produces growth hormone. The effect level of this potent anabolic will increase even more after you take arginine. 9 g of arginine accelerates the secretion of growth hormones. The importance of growth hormone: it develops muscles, strengthens the skeletal system. Studies have shown that the bones of wrestlers become thicker and stronger from year to year. This is of course due to the proper use of these growth hormones. The ZMA supplement consists of zinc and magnesium. Zinc increases testosterone levels by 40%. Magnesium, on the other hand, helps in the absorption of zinc, relaxes muscles and improves sleep quality.

When you go to sleep.

What and how much?

Casein 40 g; Beta-ekdisterone 100 mg. Why? During sleep, the amount of amino acids in the blood begins to decrease. Because you don't eat when you sleep. When the decrease reaches a critical level, spontaneous catabolic hormone secretion begins to be produced. They begin to deliver ready-made amino acids from muscle tissue to the bloodstream. To prevent the same process, drink casein before bed to preserve muscle tissue. Casein is a protein that is digested over a long period of time. Due to this, the body is slowly supplied with amino acids. Beta-Ekdisterone helps these amino acids get into your muscles.

For natural proteins, chicken breast was recommended.

Replace it from time to time with meat (minced) or fish (for omega-3). Substitute rice, pasta, buckwheat, potatoes for carbohydrates. Amino Acids- Life Support. People who have

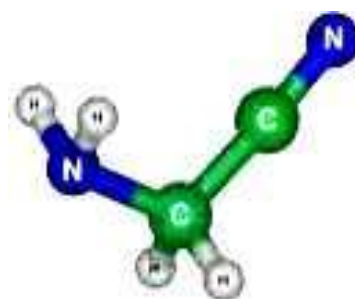
no knowledge of amino acids are ignorant when they hear it called The damage it takes to stand on one side remains that damage. Similarly, without any knowledge in this field, we have tried to explain what function amino acids have in the

human body in order to put an end to various statements. BCAA amino acids Of all the amino acids mentioned above, three are the most important for the body: valine, leucine and isoleucine. Amino acids in this class branched chain and widely known as BCAA (Branched chain Amino Acids). The branched chain composition of these three amino acids is completely valuable. BCAA has a very valuable property due to the special structure of the amino acid molecule. Of all the amino acids, BCAA accounts for 42% and they play an important role in protein metabolism in the body and as an important source of energy in the muscles.⁷

How to take BCAA amino acid?

Analysis and results. The most popular dose today is the pre-workout and post-workout method. About 30 minutes before training — this increases the energy potential in the muscles. Even after training, it is important to take BCAA - if taken as soon as possible, it will begin to provide macrobiological nutrients to the muscles in building protein. It is also recommended to take BCAA with a meal before training and immediately after training. Experts recommend taking it in combination with a certain dose of complex carbohydrates in your post-workout intake. The reason is the formation of optimal reserves of glycogen in the muscles. It is also unwise to take total amino acids in high doses, as this valuable product can make the body rough in other words, it is thrown in the trash in vain. Amino acid composition, their properties and purpose. Isoleucine is an amino acid belonging to the BCAA group and has a branched chain. Its main purpose is to provide energy for the muscle cell. Absence of isoleucine in the body leads to drowsiness and general weakness in the body, leads to a decrease in blood sugar (hypoglycemia), and in deficiency leads to loss of muscle mass. Leucine is an amino acid belonging to the BCAA group and has a branched chain.

Its main purpose is to prevent the growth and construction of muscle fibers, the formation of protein in the muscle and liver, and the destruction of protein molecules. Resists a decrease in serotonin in the body, resulting in a slowing of body fatigue.





Deficiency of leucine in the body occurs due to low-calorie, poor nutrition and vitamin B6 deficiency. Valine is an amino acid belonging to the BCAA group and has a branched chain. Its main purpose is to act as a source of energy in the muscle cell. It also resists a decrease in serotonin in the body, resulting in less fatigue in the body. Lack of valine in the body leads to poor caloric intake and vitamin B6 deficiency. Lysine is an essential amino acid, a key ingredient in the production of carnitine. Accelerates arginine function. Deficiency of lysine in the body - slows down muscle weight gain. Methionine is an essential amino acid. Purpose; prevents the accumulation of fat in the liver, liver and kidney tissue has a restorative function, accelerates protein production in tissues, accelerates recovery after training. In methionine deficiency, it slows down the growth and development of the body.

Phenylalanine is an essential amino acid. Assignment - accelerates protein production, stimulates the removal of metabolic products through the liver and kidneys. Phenylalanine is a thyroid hormone that controls metabolism. Phenylalanine deficiency slows down the growth and development of the body.

Threonine is a complete amino acid. Assignment - the body produces immunoglobulin and antibodies for the normal functioning of the immune system. Due to the reduction of threonine in the body, the energy reserves are quickly depleted and the body is quickly depleted. Its deficiency leads to excessive accumulation of uric acid in the body.

Tryptophan is an essential amino acid. By taking this amino acid, human behavior becomes balanced as well as growth hormone increases. Arginine-replacing amino acid. Assignment-quickly restores the body after heavy loads, dissolves fat. As a result of taking arginine, the amount of cholesterol in the body decreases.

Histidine is a replacement amino acid. Assignment is one of the most important regulators of blood clotting, its presence in the body promotes the formation of hemoglobin in the blood, again protein metabolism, the formation of red and white blood cells. Histidine also relieves allergy symptoms. Its deficiency leads to the loss of spirit in the body. Cysteine is a replaceable amino acid. This acid is an important antioxidant, it is necessary for the growth of nails and hair. From methionine there is a possibility of cysteine production through the system.

Tyrosine is a replacement amino acid. Assignment-ensures the normal functioning of the thyroid gland, normalizes the function of the adrenal glands by forming red and white cells in the blood.

Intake of this amino acid produces the substance "growth hormone" and has a general stimulating effect on the body. Alanine is an exchangeable amino acid. Assignment Alanine is formed from the amino acid BCAA in the body as a raw material for glucose production.

Asparagine and asparagine acid are exchangeable amino acids. In the body, aspartic acid is formed from asparagine, which is DNA and RNA necessary for production. It is very important for the immune system. As a result of its intake, glycogen reserves accumulate in the muscles. After all, aspartic acid contributes to the formation of glucose from carbohydrates.

Glutamine and glutamic acid are exchangeable amino acids. Ammonia binds to glutamic acid in the body, resulting in the formation of glutamine. Assignment

promotes protein formation and fluid accumulation in cells. Glutamine has a significant effect on the accumulation of glycogen in muscles, as well as acting as their energy potential.

Glutamic acid is an intermediate level of breakdown of amino acids, the consumption of which has a positive effect on the results of training.

Glycine is an exchangeable amino acid. This amino acid is important for the formation of connective tissue and weakens it in glycine deficiency. Proline is a replaceable amino acid. This amino acid is important for the heart and joints. It is also useful as a source of energy. Serine is an exchangeable amino acid. This amino acid is energy and important for immunity it plays an important role for cell energy. Cool improves brain function, thinking processes and human is an amino acid responsible for memory.

Conclusion. That means success 96% we achieve through nutrition and natural products in nutrition to absorb the energy listed above We can divide into 6 groups. Proteins:

1. Milk, cheese, cottage cheese, kefir, yogurt, etc. How much milk

The more lean it is, the more protein (protein) it contains. An average glass of milk contains an average of 3.3 g of protein.

2. Meat, poultry, fish, eggs and products made from them. Meat,

one chicken breast contains an average of 29 g of protein. One egg contains an average of 6 g of protein.

Gainers (carbohydrates):

3. Bread products: Bread, various porridge (kasha) ovsyane hlopya, semolina, honey, buckwheat, various pasta.

Oils: 4. Fats. Sunflower oil, olive oil, walnuts and so on.

5. Vegetables.

6. Fruits and products made from them.

Without following all of the above information, you may not even think about increasing your athletic performance without eating a complete diet. Proper nutrition provides the body with the nutrients, vitamins, and micronutrients it needs, including dairy and meat products. is very important in the use of complete valuable proteins.



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STUDENTS 'PROFESSIONAL COMPETENCE FORMATION MODEL

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Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada talabalarning kasbiy kompetentligini shakllantirish muammolari, ularni bartaraf etishga oid tadqiqotchilarning fikrlari keltirilgan. Shuningdek, talabalarning kasbiy kompetentligini shakllantirish modeli keltirilgan.

Tayanch soʻzlar: kasbiy, kompetentlik, qobiliyat, kompetensiya, kasbiy yoʻnalish, oʻqitish texnologiyasi.

Аннотация. В статье представлены проблемы формирования профессиональной компетентности студентов, взгляды исследователей на их решение. Также разработана модель формирования профессиональной компетентности студентов.

Ключевые слова: профессионализм, компетентность, способности, компетентность, профессиональная направленность, технология обучения.

Annotation. This article presents the problems of the formation of professional competence of students, the views of researchers on their solution. A model for the formation of students' professional competence has also been developed.

Keywords: professionalism, competence, ability, competence, professional orientation, teaching technology.

Introduction. Today's urgent task is to form adaptable persons who meet all requirements of reforms that are being held in the society, as well as an effective person who can work basing on the requirements of the labor market for qualified specialists.[1].

As the main influence on the teaching and upbringing of the younger generation is played by the professor, the formation of students' professional competence is reflected in the management of the educational process [3].

Literature review. The concept of "competence" was introduced in connection with the research of foreign and local researchers in the field of pedagogy and psychology, in their works, they identified the problem of competence formation as one of the characteristics of a developing individual. The first notes about "competence" were given in the works of famous German scientist Habermas who used the term "competence" in the context of the theory of speech communication [1].

In general, scientists have argued that competence depends on individual traits rather than on a variety of abilities. Many authors have addressed the issue of competence in their research and emphasized the need for emotional stability, intellectual mobility, and creative ingenuity of a young specialist on the path of professional development.

Ability is described as a subject of specialized activity in the system of social development and its task is to make adequate decisions, plan and execute actions in problematic situations [2].

The nature of ability is multilateral, but it can only emerge in the context of a deep personality with an interest in human values and activities. This allowed us to understand the importance and necessity of special research on the problem of competence formation in the study of various aspects of human life. As a result, the definition of different types of competencies that are directly related to a particular personal or social object can come into existence.

Professional development of future specialists considered the knowledge that forms the basis of professional competence and the state development assemblage. Scientists such as N.V. Kuzmina, A.K. Markova, E.F. Zeer, V.A. Slavenin, T.F. Loshakovova researched the formation and development of students' professional competence. D.Dyui, U.Uoller, M.Mid, K.YUng, P.Sorokin, F.Znanetskiylarning studied the concept of professional competence in their research. According to them, «professional competence» is the enforcement of acquired skills and competencies into real. According to D.L. Tompson and D. Pristin, professional competence is a collection of all knowledge and all rules of ethics needed in one's work. "Competence» in the works of scientists (I.N. Spilrien, S.G. Gellerstein, E.A. Klimov, V.D. Shadrnikov, K.K. Platonov, N.V. Kuzmina) is described as a quality that allows solving situational problems of life. Contrary to N.V. Kuzmina's opinion, the most important psychological concept is defined in the implementation of competence problems in this concept [9].

A.P. Akimova defines professional competence as a set of knowledge, innovations, and skills needed in her work [11]. N.V. Kukharev describes the dependence of pedagogical competence on the concept of pedagogical skills as follows: a set of qualities that most effectively can solve the specific qualities of the teacher and pedagogical issues arising from the pedagogical and psychological training [4]. M.I. Lukyanova divides the pedagogical competence of a teacher into three parts: pedagogical and psychological proficiency; important professional qualities of the person; the main criterion of a teacher's work is to focus on the student and strive to improve the skills of the teacher, to learn new knowledge, to improve their work [10].

Research methodology. For the last years, the terms «competence» and «competency» are being used widely in researches. An analysis of the pedagogical-psychological and educational literature shows that these terms are used in different conditions and described differently by different researchers.

Theoretical basis of a research formed by categories and concepts such as "professionalism", "competence", "professional competence", "communicative competence", "personal orientation", "professional orientation" [12].

For each stage of higher education, basic competencies are defined at the level of educational blocks and academic disciplines. The essence of social and personal experience in the process of organizing professional activity in a social society following the main objectives of professional-pedagogical education in determining the order of basic competence. From this point of view, the basic competence is divided into integrated - meaningful, socio-cultural, educational - cognitive, information, communicative, socially active, self-improvement.

The formation of students' professional competence is as follows: pedagogical system, procedure, and result. Social rules are important in evaluating the formation level of professional competence and they, in turn, are recorded in the context of the State Education Standard. In evaluating the education system activity, it is possible to distinguish its effectiveness and key indicators related to the development of the pedagogical system. It is these indicators that underlie the logic of assessing the level of professional development of students. Several types of research have been carried out in studying the professional development problems of future teachers. However, the interest of scholars in various points and aspects of this problem is growing, which testifies to its importance and urgency at the present stage of modernization and development of the system of uninterrupted education.

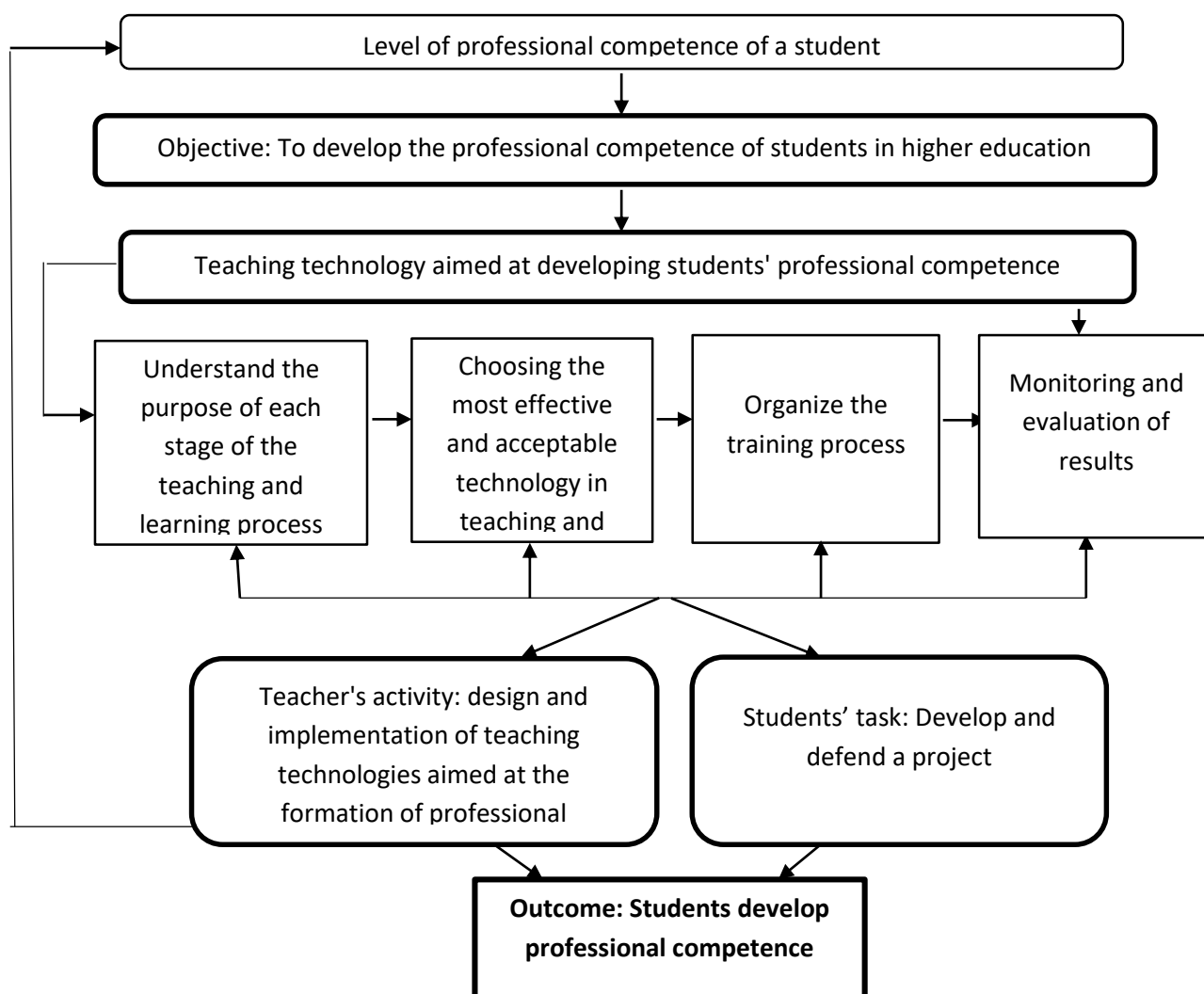
Basing on the above-mentioned researcher's opinions and due to the results of the analysis of the literature in the field, it was decided to develop a model designed to build the professional competence of students. (Picture №1).

Professional competence is an indicator of the preparedness of a future teacher to meet the various requirements, goals, needs, rules, standards, and conditions, the readiness to organize professional activities in terms of assessment. Professional competence formation stages are reflected not only as a professional formation factor but also as a result of formation: here it reflects exactly what happened, assembled, formed, and created [9].

Individual qualities that reflect the level of professional competence, intellectual potential, emotional qualities, practical cooperation, interpersonal skills, and personal socio-cultural activity of a computer science teacher are formed. According to the tradition of foreign countries, professional competence is measured by the competence of the specialist, and the education system aimed at its formation is measured by the level of knowledge, skills, and abilities

Research works by R.A.Mavlanova, N.N.Azizxodjaeva, F.Yuzlikaev, R.X.Jo'raev, V.A.Kan – Kolik, N.V.Kuzmina, N.D.Nikandarov, V.A.Slastenin was carried out to develop the phenomenon of professional competence. Researchers describe the pedagogical culture as a professional-personal phenomenon that is carried out in connection with the qualities of personal - reliability. In turn, the concept of

professional competence, as it was criticized by V.A. Slastenin, represents the unity of theoretical and practical preparation for the implementation of pedagogical activity and describes its professionalism [3]. An analysis of the pedagogical-psychological literature on the research problem suggests that - the terms of professional competence and professionalism are synonymous. There are differences in determining the current concept.



Picture-1. Students' professional competence formation model.

Professional creativity is considered as the highest description. It was the personal category that has positive feature and includes the followings: intellectual and creative initiative; intellectual abilities, breadth of knowledge; intelligence, ability to perceive contradictions, a tendency to creative hesitation, the ability to feel inner creativity; ability to feel new, to see originality in problems, professionalism, and thirst for knowledge.

Analysis and results. Experiments aimed at the formation of professional competence of students were carried out with the participation of students of the 3rd year students of Navoi State Pedagogical Institute "Methods of teaching to computer science" department. 72 students participated in the experiment. Of these, 36 were divided into experimental groups and 37 into control groups. Their results were analyzed mathematically and statistically based on the Student-Fisher criterion.

Suitable average unit value for using this criterion $\bar{X} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^4 n_i X_i$, scattering coefficients $D_n = \sum_{i=1}^4 \frac{n_i (x_i - \bar{X})^2}{n-1}$, standard deviations $\tau_n = \sqrt{D_n}$, indicators of variation $\delta_n = \frac{\tau_n}{\bar{X}}$, a reliable assessment of deviations $\Delta_n = t_{kh} \cdot \frac{D_n}{\sqrt{n}}$, and in determining mastering indicators $A \% = \frac{\bar{X}}{3} \cdot 100\% - \frac{\bar{Y}}{3} \cdot 100\%$ formulas were used. The calculation showed that the average mastering rate of the experimental group was higher than that of the control group, an increase of 7%.

Conclusions and suggestions. To sum up, the model of formation of students' professional competence in the educational process acquires special relevance in the process of training qualified specialists in the system of uninterrupted education.

The development of theoretical and methodological bases of this process, their theoretical and practical substantiation, as well as a systematic approach to the formation of professional competence of students, allows the effective organization of the process.

Nowadays theoretical basis for personal development has already been created. The degree of individual engagement determines his/her level of socio-psychological success which ultimately determines the prosperity of the whole society. The following events are observed in the process of engaging in social activities:

- The emergence of the attitude of the person to the choice of activity as an individual problem;
- the types of activities in which a person can participate and the individuality of the acceptability of the person's participation in them;
- access to social activities under the guidance of a teacher on the following grounds: students' understanding of the purpose of the activity and the comparison of personal goals;
- accumulation of work experience;
- change the direction of the process according to the situation;
- the person's entry into a social activity, becoming a full participant in it.

In defining the subject matter, the "professional formation" category was studied along with the modern pedagogical categories. In the first case, professional formation is considered as one of the forms of personal development, and in the second, professional formation is considered as a means of personal development (in the process of independent learning and self-development). A whole-part relationship between the two came into existence

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FUTURE PRESCHOOL EDUCATION PROFESSIONALS FOREIGN EXPERIENCE IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF ECO'ESTHETICAL CULTURE

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Annotation: The article analyzes foreign experience in developing the eco-aesthetic culture of future preschool professionals, explores the features of the preschool education system in the Russian Federation, the British system of preschool

education, the preschool education system in Germany, the method of raising children in Japan.

Keywords: preschool, humanism, democracy, integration, lifelong learning, international

Introduction. At the new stage of development of Uzbekistan, the issues of reforming education, introducing new approaches to it, studying the best foreign practices, studying the position of developed countries in training and localization of their effectiveness are becoming increasingly important.

Materials and Methods. Presidential Decree No. 3261 of September 9, 2017 "On measures to radically improve the system of preschool education" [1] indicates the existing systemic shortcomings, the reasons that hinder the full implementation of state policy in the field of preschool education. According to the resolution, a commission was established to critically study and develop proposals for further improvement of the preschool education system, and its main tasks include:

- revision of state requirements for the organization of quality preschool education;
- Implement a simplified procedure for organizing the activities of non-governmental preschool educational institutions, studying foreign experience.

Results and discussion. In order to further develop the system of preschool education, which is an important part of the system of continuing education, the Ministry of Preschool Education of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Ministry of Preschool Education of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, the Main Department of Preschool Education of Tashkent, regional preschool education departments and their district marked. Along with the main tasks and activities of the Ministry of Preschool Education of the Republic of Uzbekistan, its territorial divisions, it is planned to create conditions for the full intellectual, moral, aesthetic and physical development of preschool children, taking into account the best international practices. The following is an analysis of the experience of several foreign countries.

Features of the system of preschool education in the Russian Federation State policy in the field of education is based on the ideas of humanism and democracy, which are reflected in the Constitution and the Law on Education. These documents directly state that education is a process of teaching and educating a person aimed at the interests of the state, society and the individual. The structure of Russian education consists of curricula and state standards and directions of various levels, as well as governing bodies - institutions outside the education system and subordinated to the education system. Preschool education is the first stage of the education system of the Russian Federation. The idea of providing educational opportunities for even the youngest children arose in 1918 with the creation of the "Regulations on the Unified School of Labor." From the date of adoption of the statute, every child is guaranteed the right to education from birth.

The English system of preschool education [2] The UK is a country of unique cultures and traditions. The English education system is considered one of the best in the world, British education programs meet the highest standards. Preschool education in the UK is based on a movement to help children from poor working families voluntarily. In 1816, Robert Owen opened the first kindergarten in Scotland for the

children of his factory workers. In the early twentieth century, at the initiative of the Sisters Macmillans, several kindergartens were opened, which mainly cared for the health and good nutrition of children from low-income families.

In 1988, the Law on Education came into force, which established not only educational standards, but also a basic assessment of the level of mental development of children at the time of enrollment in school. Compulsory education in England, Scotland and Wales starts at the age of 5 and in Northern Ireland at the age of 4. The start date of training is considered to be the earliest in Europe. It should be noted that the difference between the upbringing and education of children does not exist in all countries. In the UK, however, both are recognized as important and necessary. There are 25 types of such institutions in the United Kingdom, and therefore the education system here is diverse and unequal in importance. Early education reform has been underway in the UK since 1997. Until this period, the approach to early education and upbringing was not systematized - the preschool institution could apply as many curricula or types of services as it wished. This has led to the proliferation of 'unique' approaches that are not integrated into a single education system. The quality of training services varied. While preschool education for 3-4 year olds in the UK is recognized as one of the best in Europe, in the UK in the early 1990s it was only used by 20 per cent of children. The adopted reform was aimed at developing a single educational program for the upbringing of children aged 3-4. The fee for raising children in preschools in the UK is the highest in Europe. A loan program has been developed to help low-income families, according to which parents who work at least 16 hours a week can receive a loan of \$ 105 for a child under 14 and \$ 158 for two or more children of the same age. Families have a primary financial responsibility for the care and education of their children. With free and affordable parenting, you can spend a little time (a few hours) a day with 3-4 year olds. However, in the UK, the number of single-parent or single-parent families in the family is the highest in Europe (20%). The majority of such parents (60%) are unemployed.

Preschoolers need to play a lot, but the requirements for knowledge of literature and mathematics Five-year-olds need to know:

- identify sounds at the beginning and end of words;
- be able to distinguish sounds and letters;
- say all the letters of the alphabet;
- read simple words and sentences; - write your name;
- use phonetic knowledge in writing simple words.

Such goals lead to the creation of high-tech applications. They describe not only the exact sequence of actions by the educator for each lesson, but also the results to be obtained.

The laws of the pre-school education system in Germany [3] provide for the right to free pre-school education. Children can be taken to kindergarten from 4 months. Most Germans exercise this right. In Germany, grandparents, who are members of the older generation, have no concept of the obligation to retire and look after grandchildren after birth. That is why parents are forced to send their children to kindergartens. The colorful forms and types of preschools (MTCs) are amazing. The most interesting types of kindergartens are:

1. Waldkindergarten. The idea of creating such kindergartens began in Scandinavia. Often such gardens are located in the woods. Children are taught to love and care for nature.

2. Bauernhofkindergarten. Such gardens will be located on farms, farms or nearby lands.

3. Reggio-Kindergarten. The concept of creating such kindergartens originated in the Italian city of Reggio Emilio, and the name is derived from it. Such a preschool is reminiscent of a market (fair) area - a large room (hall) in the middle and from it to the various "neighborhoods" of the town - small rooms. The environment in which children are housed in this type of kindergarten is called the primary caregiver. Every morning, the children meet with the tutor in a large room to discuss the day's plan and then disperse to the rooms. One room will be converted into a room for construction and assembly of various constructors.

4. Freinet-Kindergarten. This direction of preschool pedagogy derives its name from the Italian family couple, who developed a unique approach to the upbringing of children. The main principle of this direction is the complete freedom and independence of the child. In Frynet Kindergarten, children decide for themselves what to do, what games to play, what to do, when to eat and sleep.

5. Integrated kindergartens. In this type of Preschool Education, physically and mentally ill children are brought up together with healthy children. Such an environment is seen as a great opportunity for ordinary children to learn endurance, tolerance and respect.

6. International kindergartens. Such Preschool Education Institutions are designed for immigrants and are often set up by the emigrants themselves for their children. There are many Turkish-German, Jewish, Russian-German kindergartens in Germany. The concept of these institutions is based on the principle of bilingualism. That is, there will always be a German-speaking tutor in the groups as well as a native-speaking tutor with the children. In doing so, children learn both their parents' language and German. Russian-German kindergartens often use programs by Russian authors.

Preschool education in Japan [4] The following is a common phrase about the method of raising children in Japan: "A child under the age of 5 is a king, from the age of 5 to 15 is a slave, and after the age of 15 is a person with equal rights." Different interpretations of this phrase are found in other nations as well. Of course, it is not necessary to accept this philosophical phrase as it is. But the life of a child is divided into several periods, and in the first period of them the child fascinates everyone, takes care of him, caresses him. As the child gets older, in addition to enjoyment, he or she develops responsibilities and a number of obligations for his or her actions. After reaching a certain age of adulthood, the child of yesterday will become an equal and equal member of society today. All this is observed in a rhythm and sequence in the Japanese education system.

The issue of placing a child in a preschool institution is decided by the municipality, regardless of the institution. Parents who apply to the City Hall (city government) will be given an atlas showing where the kindergartens are located. This atlas shows the scheme of going there, the number of places in the preschool. Parents can go to kindergarten earlier, talk to educators, and choose the kindergarten they like,



but the decisive outcome is determined by the municipality, and if there is a vacancy, parents are allowed to send the child to kindergarten. It is possible to take a child to kindergarten from all months of the year, but the number of vacancies will increase by April 1, at which time some of the children graduating from kindergarten will go to primary school at the beginning of the school year. The system of preschool education in Japan includes the following types of institutions: - state, municipal, prefectural - private. There are also kindergartens at schools and institutes. That is, for children from kindergarten age, its future learning process is determined. Such a specialized kindergarten pupil will have the opportunity to enter the relevant prestigious school and then the university in the future. In shaping their child's bright future, parents take a logical approach to the choice of preschool and educational institutions. This process begins with the placement of a child in a prestigious kindergarten and then in the best high school, and continues until the child grows up. As a result, in order for a child to have a decent profession and receive a decent salary, parents have to spend a lot of money on the child's education from birth. If for some reason the family does not take the child to kindergarten, then the mother herself should teach him all the necessary knowledge to prepare him for school. Private kindergartens and childcare centers make up 80% of Japan's preschool education system.

In pre-school education in Japan, educators and groups change frequently. It is necessary to teach the child to live in a society without getting used to the same people, the same conditions. Children learn to read and write in school, but the main purpose of attending kindergarten is to socialize the child. Living in groups is teaching him to live with group interests. In Japan, pre-school education covers five areas: - social relations; - health, safety; environment; - expression of feelings. As a result of such state policies in the areas of preschool and school education, Japanese children are inculcated with sports and exercise skills.

Conclusion. In conclusion, it should be noted that the development of the system of preschool education on the basis of foreign experience, its adaptation to the conditions of the republic and our national mentality, will improve the system of preschool education in our country on the basis of modern pedagogical technologies.

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PHYSICAL TRAINING IN YOUNG RHYTHM GYMNASTICS

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Annotasiya: Maqolada yosh badiiy gimnastikachi qizlarning yosh jihatidan badiiy gimnastikada jismoniy tayyorgarligining yetakchi omillari yoritib berilgan va ularni rivojlantirish usullari yoritilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: Sakrash qobiliyati, jismoniy tayyorgarlik moslashuvchanlik, harakatchanlik, chidamlilik.

Аннотация: В статье описаны ведущие факторы физической подготовки юных художественных гимнасток по художественной гимнастике с точки зрения возраста и пути их развития.

Ключевые слова: прыгучесть, физическая подготовка, гибкость, подвижность, выносливость.

Annotation: The article highlights the leading factors of physical training of young rhythmic gymnasts in rhythmic gymnastics in terms of age and methods of their development.

Keywords: jumping ability, physical fitness, flexibility, mobility, endurance.

Introduction. I.A.Karimov noted that physical culture and sports are increasingly developing within the priorities of state policy.

The Law on Physical Culture and Sports and a number of government decisions in this area, which are being consistently implemented, are a clear example of this. In this regard, special attention is paid to the development of gymnastics.

Every state that strives for the development of society, first of all, considers the well-being of its citizens, and especially the younger generation, as its greatest asset and strives to create all the favorable conditions for them to live.

The independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan In connection with the formation of a democratic society, it remains important who will be the successors of the ongoing reforms.

The leaders of our government are creating all conditions for the cultivation of a harmoniously developed personality, which embodies high spiritual and moral values, the preservation of national values, the strengthening of the health of the younger generation and a positive solution.

Literature review. It is known that a great deal of work is being done in the country to improve the living standards of the population, strengthen their health, popularize physical culture and sports, and educate our future generation to be fully mature and physically fit. Such good deeds are not only a concern for the future of our independent Uzbekistan, but also a requirement of the current difficult conditions. It is known that the level of development of physical activity qualities directly affects sports and technical achievements in selected sports.

The higher their level of development, the faster and better the process of training movement movements, the higher the sports result.

Yu.V. Menxin noted that today rhythmic gymnastics has a well-established methodology of physical training and training, including a system of targeted impact, in order to ensure the athlete's reliable preparation for competitive activities.

What is the physical training of young gymnasts based on?

Research and methodology. According to the author, this type of training is based on the following conceptual rules.

In the first conceptual situation, it is emphasized that the tentative basis of a physical training program is a training activity, which has a specific content and has a natural interrelationship of the components of the activity with the interaction and environmental factors.

Consequently, the whole system of physical training is determined by the specific features of the activity that the athlete has set for himself and is legally called a goal. In this case, the goal of gymnasts is to perform multi-stage exercises on special equipment, which must be performed in accordance with the rules (various elements, combinations, combinations), its structural and structural structure, quality and reliability.

In the second conceptual situation, the regular features of the qualities of action serve as an objective basis for the selection of their usual and complex means and methods of development.

The third conceptual situation: The main condition for ensuring the high efficiency of the gymnast's activity is the use of the laws of the relationship between skills, qualifications and skills.

The rule of the fourth concept stems from a well-known fact: A gymnast's sporting activity should not be carried out close to the limit of physical capacity.

Analysis and results. The basic conceptual rules outlined above predetermine the validity of the relevant principles of gymnastics physical training.

Yu.V. According to Menxin, these principles are:

1) Pedagogical influences corresponding to the developed qualities and peculiarities of the planned activity;



- 2) In the process of developing the quality of any skill and qualification to focus on the maximum result due to bringing the body systems to the level of "extremely high" performance;
- 3) Physical difficulties in sports and training in order to ensure its reliability;
- 4) Stable adaptation only at the submaximal level of the load, with constant encouragement of a high level of manifestation of qualities and abilities;
- 5) Controlled dynamics of learning loads.

Conclusion. Today, there is no single system of physical training for gymnasts.

The dynamics of exercise loads, taking into account the age of the athletes, the leading factors of physical fitness of gymnasts in terms of age have not been identified.

Why are indicators that reflect changes in leading factors in the physical fitness of young gymnasts important?

First, the factor structure of the physical fitness of young rhythmic gymnasts has age characteristics.

Second, the structure does not remain constant, it is called "drift" among gymnasts. For example, in the early stages of rhythmic gymnastics, the priorities of physical training are: the ability to jump, then the development of intermuscular coordination, then the mobility and flexibility of the waist in the hip and shoulder joints.

At the age of six, the structure of physical fitness changes. The development of mobility in the joints and the development of flexibility in the lower back, followed by jumping in the right and left legs, mobility in the shoulder joints and resistance to static force of the back muscles are increased.

At age seven, the significant factor (lower back flexibility factor) and at age five, the factor becomes the leader.

By this age, agility skills that have not shown themselves are beginning to show up, bending flexibility, speed, a factor that has not shown itself before.

At the age of 8 years, the coefficient of flexibility and the factor of technical coordination are manifested. In terms of key factors, it repeats eight years, as if five years.

At the age of 9, developmental priorities again begin to manifest themselves in flexibility, speed, frequency of movements, and the ability to jump.

At the age of 10, developing strength endurance becomes a priority. Apparently, this is due to the increase in the volume of work in the combination, which leaves its mark on the development of this quality.

In practice, the effective use of a training plan that affects the development of physical fitness qualities ensures successful participation in training sessions and competitions.

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GROWTH OF SPEECH AS A FACTOR OF THE CONTENT OF A CHILDREN'S READING

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Annotatsiya. Maqolada maktabgacha yoshdagi o'quvchilarda nutqni rivojlantirishga tizimli yondoshuvlar, xususan, folklorning fonetik, leksik, grammatik mashqlar, bolalar o'yinlari va qo'shiq o'yinlari kabi o'ziga xos turlari orqali o'qish ko'nikmalarini shakllantirishning mazmuni ko'rib chiqiladi.

Kalit so'zlar: bolalarning o'qishi, nutq, nutqni rivojlantirish, bog'lovchi nutq, fikrlash, so'z boyligi, tovush, so'z, qo'shiq, o'yin.

Abstract. The article examines the content of the formation of reading skills in pre-schoolers through systematic approaches to the development of speech, in particular, specific types of folklore, such as phonetic, lexical, grammatical exercises, children's games and song-games.

Key words: children's reading, speech, speech development, connecting speech, thinking, vocabulary, sound, word, song, game.

Аннотация. В статье исследуется содержание формирования навыков чтения у дошкольников через систематические подходы к развитию речи, в частности, отдельные виды фольклора, такие как фонетические, лексические, грамматические упражнения, детские игры и песни-игры.

Ключевые слова: детское чтение, речь, речевое развитие, связующая речь, мышление, лексика, звук, слово, песня, игра.

Introduction. Human upbringing is as ancient and comprehensive as man himself. Consequently, a comprehensive human education is an old dream of mankind,

and our ancestors looked for ways and principles to teach the enlightenment and culture of the younger generation in order to bring them to perfection. Formation of the essence and content of education by solving the existing problems of educating the younger generation as a harmoniously developed personality, ensuring the effectiveness of education in accordance with modern requirements, bringing it to world standards, relying on national and universal values in the upbringing and improvement of the younger generation, enriching the rules and laws of the subject pedagogy of preschool education on the basis of the rich experience of our people and the search for its new aspects are urgent problems of today.

In our opinion, the formation of reading skills is no exception, but the process of speech development should be organized systematically and consistently, with a clear purposeful, gradual reading within the framework of teaching principles such as science and life, exhibition, humanity. The following factors play an important role in this:

a) interactive vocabulary - as a factor in increasing welfare. "The process of thinking begins with the communication between the child and the parents. Independent thinking, on the contrary, is formed after these conversations, the child begins to "swallow" and "digest" independently" [1]. Indeed, the process of speech and thinking mutually reinforce each other, first under the influence of family relationships, and then as a result of regular communication with the external environment (observation of the environment, conversation with others).

The personality and psyche of the child, some qualities of the inner "I" are manifested in the independence of thought and speech activity, in particular, in communication with others. [6]

Literature review. According to psychologists, "Communication is one of the main actions in the process of individual development, which stems from one of the strongest human needs - to be human, to speak like people, understand them, love, coordinate relationships. Starting from the mastery of this type of activity, a person creates the basis for perfect mastery of other types of activity by speech (verbal) and non-verbal means (non-verbal)" [2].

As he grows up, the child is faced with new words related to day and night, the changing seasons, seasonal changes, natural phenomena, plants, animals, objects used in everyday life, and the need to use them; processes related to adults and peers in the family and the external environment, shopping centers, transport, parks, kindergartens provide interaction. Because the thinking, imagination and speech of a child develop through the acquisition of unfamiliar objects or events that he has not seen before, terms associated with their names.

b) didactic materials - as a factor determining the grammatical structure of speech. In this process, children are asked questions on topics of interest to them, such as their favorite characters (cartoons, films, fairy tale characters), choice of profession, adults (parents, teachers), the use of words on the spot, speech exercises. attention is paid to the issue of shaping. In particular, grammar exercises are performed by organizing for students answers to questions about poetry, stories or folklore works, in particular, images of genres belonging to a special type (for example, riddles, proverbs,

quick statements), character details, behavior. For this, the selected texts should reflect the above aspects.[9]

In the classroom, children are given tasks to identify the character traits of fairy-tale characters, in particular, to find missing words (place, name or features) instead of dots. The basis for self-education is laid on the basis of self-assessment of the characteristics of the heroes. After all, as long as a child perceives the world as pure and flawless as it is, fiction is the great force that keeps him that way.

c) correct pronunciation - as a factor in the education of sound culture. It is well known that the physiological underdevelopment of the speech organs in preschoolers can sometimes lead to incorrect pronunciation of certain sounds. Therefore, it is recommended to strengthen the appropriate exercise system during this period. This is mainly due to the need to correct the pronunciation of some sounds that are difficult to speak in most young children. For example, the repetition of several syllables, such as bet, duck, turnip, lick, cheers weaving, flying carpet, old witch, composing a phrase or sentences with their participation, narrating a poem, proverbs, quick pronouncing of these words is involved.

It can also be noted that setting tasks related to the definition of vowels and their consonants, or sometimes finding the use of some sounds instead of others, can also be an important tool in this regard.

d) dialogues - as a factor in the formation of oral speech. Children are first taught that an oral conversation between two or more people is called dialogue, then text is entered and the meaning of the words is worked out. The meaning of unfamiliar words related to the speech of the main characters of the work is explained, the roles are distributed. The actions of the participants, the costumes and the scenery corresponding to the plot serve naturalness, authenticity and creativity.

Research Methodology. The task to revive for children the speech of fairy tale characters "Bogirsak", "Emerald and Precious", "Wolf and Fox" on the basis of conversations or creating dialogues on topics such as "In a flower garden", "Toy store" contributes to the development of cognitive processes. For example, the task of creating dialogues on the basis of the Uzbek folk tale "Curve and Straight" familiar to them in an animated form is performed after the teacher reads the text of the tale. This will mark the places where there are more dialogs than text, and you will be prompted to create dialogs based on these tabs.

In the process of working on the text, children's attention to unfamiliar aspects described in the play evokes the image of internal and external features characteristic of a particular image, even a small detail. By asking questions about the appearance or personality of the characters in the Curved and Straight story, you can determine the characteristics of a particular image.

d) narration - as a factor in the composition of monologue speech. The versatility of oral speech is manifested in its sensitivity, ease of receiving and transmitting information. One of the earliest forms of oral speech is monologue speech. "Speech is a monologue in which, on the basis of linguistic mechanisms, the inner experiences of a person are reflected, aimed at expressing his egocentric influence and transmitting information" [3].

In a monologue, along with a combination of internal and external manifestations of personal experience, the thoughts and opinions of others are also expressed. Another important feature of monologue speech is the ability to convey the opinion of others in the same way as in the original, without reducing it. Otherwise, the meaning of the material will be violated. It is well known that a child's vocabulary, sentence-building skills, and the ability to express themselves freely and fluently are associated with the level of thinking.

Analysis and results. Reflecting on what you have heard, seen and experienced is a kind of mental activity that requires each other. If you use the communication skills of a young child intelligently (for example, what verses he or she learned, the heroes of fairy tales and the people around him are told by him or her in his own words), the goal will not be achieved. be elusive. The teacher's task is to recommend exercises for expressing belonging to others in their own words and set an example in this.

e) fiction as a factor in the formation of speech and spirituality. Children's works are not only a means of coherent speech, but also a necessary spiritual basis for the education of moral qualities and aesthetic taste. The psychophysiological characteristics of young children include quarterly works of different genres for storytelling, reading and memorization (poems, parables, fairy tales, fairy tales, short stories, quick stories, challenges, riddles, proverbs, counting, sayings, lullabies, restraint, requires step-by-step training for conciliators). In the process of teaching works of art, it is also advisable to theoretically briefly, clearly and simply convey their genre features.[5]

Among the works of art that the little ones like, there are, of course, fairy tales. The need to hear this over and over again is due to the fact that fairy tales are created in an international tone, simplicity of language and effective plot. The acute need for this genre among young children also determines its high educational value. One of the urgent tasks facing educational institutions is to teach children from an early age to be honest, truthful, honest and hardworking through art. Therefore, the curriculum of pre-schoolers should include such folk tales as "Three Foxes", "Hungry Raven", "Emerald and Precious", "Wolf and Fox", "Sparrow", "Wisdom and Wealth", read them and tell stories. on the basis of which moral qualities inherent in a person are acquired.

e) preparation for teaching literacy - as a factor in the composition of communication and reading. Literacy training is equally relevant for the stages of continuing education, and didactic materials are selected taking into account age characteristics and individual training of students. The age differences of children in preschool education are also reflected in the form and content of their activities. This requires the following approaches to speech formation:

- a) exercises for the formation of sound culture;
- b) grammar exercises related to the construction of sentences;
- c) exercises for writing stories.

Literacy exercises are aimed at enriching the vocabulary of nouns, observing simple elements of a monologue, grammatically clear and understandable expression of thoughts, expression of the active attitude of children towards objects and events around them. These exercises are aimed at creating small texts and stories based on

children's perception of existence, perception of the essence of reality, as well as a short and smooth expression of their thoughts.

When compiling a children's related speech, it is desirable, first of all, to highlight the types of activities associated with the environment and observe its seasonal changes. The content of this process is the expansion of knowledge about family, neighborhood, homeland, nature, seasons, holidays, great figures, work, recreation, folk games, flora and fauna.[9]

Games that children enjoy and that children play are effective in developing speech and awakening love for books, they are a factor in enriching vocabulary, as well as learning numbers, learning the body through body movements and developing the respiratory tract.

Puzzles are an interesting process that teaches wit, ingenuity and ingenuity, and is also useful for understanding the hidden features of the subject and expanding the worldview.

Although the original and portable meanings of objects in play songs serve to strengthen children's memory and sharpen their thinking, they also contribute to understanding the meaning of new words, enriching speech, and creating a culture of unlimited use of the native language.[7]

In **conclusion**, it is natural that,

1) speech development exercises make children think more and think more, in some cases it is difficult for them to understand the meaning in works of art, and this sometimes leads to a decrease in self-confidence.

2) In such cases, the first task is to help teachers. This is a necessary condition for the formation of reading skills associated with the development of speech, which requires further activation and improvement of teaching aids.

3) After all, it's not a secret for anyone that modern teachers prefer to study works that solve life situations, and not just advice.

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SOME LEXICO-PHONETIC ARCHAISMS IN THE STRUCTURE OF ENGLISH PROVERBS

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada ingliz maqollari tarkibidagi ayrim leksik-fonetik arxaizmlarning morfologik, etimologik, semantik va korpus tahlili bo'yicha tadqiqot natijalari keltirilgan. Shuningdek, ushbu maqolada *thither*, *morrow* va *thou* arxaizmlarining morfologik o'ziga xosliklari, ularning maqollar tarkibidagi ma'noviy xususiyatlari, shuningdek, Britaniya Milliy Korpusi va Amerika Zamonaviy Ingliz Korpusi ma'lumotlariga asosan, qo'llanilish chastotalari qamrab olingan.

Kalit so'zlar: arxaizm, leksik arxaizmlar, fonetik arxaizmlar, mutlaq arxaizmlar, nisbiy arxaizmlar

Аннотация: В статье представлены результаты исследования морфологического, этимологического, семантического и корпусного анализа некоторых лексико-фонетических архаизмов в английских пословицах. В этой статье также рассматриваются морфологические особенности архаизмов *thither*, *morrow* и *thou*, их семантические особенности в пословицах и частота их использования на основе данных Британского национального корпуса и Американского современного английского корпуса.

Ключевые слова: архаизм, лексические архаизмы, фонетические архаизмы, абсолютные архаизмы, относительные архаизмы.

Abstract: This paper introduces the research results regarding the morphological, etymological, semantical and corpus based analysis of certain lexico-phonetic archaisms in the structure of English proverbs. The results enclose the morphological features of archaisms *thither*, *morrow* and *thou*, their semantical analysis in the context of proverbs, as well, their frequency of usage, based on the data of British National Corpus and Corpus of Contemporary American English.

Key words: archaism, lexical archaisms, phonetic archaisms, absolute archaisms, relative archaisms

Introduction. Archaisms, which had particular senses or grammatical forms at one time, but are very rarely employed at present [4], are still used in several written sources, such as folklore genres, legal documents, historical books and etc. One of the specific folklore genre, which is abundant in archaisms, is proverbs, which we chose as the main source in this study. To analyze the lexico-phonetic archaisms in the context of the English language, we purposefully chose proverbs from English folklore, in particular, from "Oxford Dictionary of Proverbs" edited by J. Speake [10]. These proverbs contain lexico-phonetical archaisms *thither*, *morrow* and *thou*, which belong to the same period, more specific, to the XII century.

This research was conducted to answer the following questions:

1. What is the actuality of the studies on archaisms and what is the difference between lexico-phonetic archaisms from other types of archaisms?
2. Did these archaisms keep their morphological features from XII century till now?
3. What semantical changes occurred in these archaisms during the language development?
4. What are their semantic features in the structure of proverbs?
5. What is their frequency of the usage in BNC and COCA?

Literature Review. The subject of archaisms was already a matter of scholarly studies throughout the world. In particular, El- Hadary defines archaism as a term, which refers to the use of old-fashioned language in a translation [1]. Traxel explains that archaisms are linguistic forms, used to be common but then went out of fashion, stating that they frequently refer to vocabulary, but may also comprise other linguistic categories, such as orthography, phonology, morphology or syntax [2]. Ginzburg et al., highlight the level of vocabulary units used in narrow, specialized fields of human intercourse making a group of archaisms, e g. *billow*-“wave”; *welkin* “sky”; *steed*-“horse”; *slay*-“kill” [3]. Loredana clarifies two types of archaisms, those that have completely disappeared from the language- **absolute archaisms** (linguistic fossils), such as *alegar* – “ale or beer which has passed through the acetous fermentation and was used as a cheap substitute for vinegar” or *ballop* – “the old name for the flap in the forepart of the breeches which is buttoned up”; and **relative archaisms** that occur in a variety of contexts, for a multitude of purposes and reasons, such as *druid*, *tournament*, *archer*, *thane* (“knight”) [4]. Pointing out the importance of archaisms in juridical system, Awe & Fanokun summarize that archaism is an old and outdated word or expression that is still in use in legal writing, being rare in daily modern English but often appears in legal contracts [5].

In Uzbek linguistics, the issue of archaic words were included in the works of N.Turniyazov and A.Rahimov [6], M.Hamroyev et.al. [7], Ulmas Sharipova and Ibrohim Yuldashev [8].

In particular, specific works were carried out on archaism typology in terms of their grammatical, lexico-morphological features. To this aspect, Jamolkhonov [9] distinguishes grammatical (affixal), phonetic-grammatical archaisms, lexico-phonetic archaisms and lexical archaisms, according to their linguistic features.

Research Methodology. Our study presents the analytical results of lexico-phonetic archaisms in the structure of English proverbs based on the descriptive, component analysis, statistical and comparative analysis methods. The frequency of usage of archaisms were obtained based on the data of British National Corpus and Corpus of Contemporary American English.

Analysis And Results. As we mentioned above, according to their linguistic features, grammatical (affixal), phonetic-grammatical, lexico-phonetic and lexical archaisms are distinguished [9].

Grammatical archaisms refer to an old form of a particular affix. For example, affixes, such as *-t*, *-fen*, *-end* and *-dōm* correspond to modern affixes *-ive*, *-ment*, *-er* and *-ness* respectively: *insight-narrative*; *andleofen-nourishment*, *tōhlystend-listener*, *hāligdōm- holiness*.

Phonetic-grammatical archaisms. Although some morphemes exist in the modern language, as a result of the change in their pronunciation, some of their phonemes become archaic. For example, *unmæɡnes-weariness*, *inēþung- breathing*, *oferbiternes-overbitterness*, *unmeltung-indigestion*.

Lexico-phonetic archaisms. Sometimes, partial obsolescence of the sound structure of a lexeme occur, in this case the archaic form and modern form of the lexeme become very close to each other, however, one of them obtains more clear archaic feature, for example: *hadde-had*, *hem-them*, *koude-could* and etc.

Lexical archaisms are divided into 2 main categories:

1. Archaism- lexeme: the lexeme becomes archaic as a whole, for example, *fiddle-violin*.

2. Archaism-semema: one of the meanings of a lexeme becomes archaic, but other meanings continue to be active, for example, the lexeme *fair* has the archaic meaning of “*beautiful*”, however, this word is in active vocabulary conveying the meanings “*just*”, “*equitable*”, “*open-minded*”, “*honest*”, etc.

Analysis of lexico-phonetic archaisms in English proverbs

1. **Thither-there.** This archaism conveys the meaning “to that place or there” and morphologically belongs to adverbs. In some cases, its usage as an adjective “being on the other and farther side; more remote” can be observed.

Etymological analysis. According to the MD [11], it is an old word meaning “to that place” or “in that direction”. In terms of etymology, the initial form of this word – “*thæder*” is of German origin [12]. In OE period, “*thæder*” exposed to the alteration “*thider*” [13], whereas in the ME period, in XII century, this word was used in several variants, such as *hidere*, *thidire*, *thidre*, *thidur*, *thiddere*, *thiddire*, *thirdir*, *thither*, *tider*, *thedere*, *thedirre*, *thedure*, *thedre*, *therder*, *thether*, *thethur*, *theodere*, *theodre*, *thudere*, *dider*, *dither*, *dedir*, *dedur*, *dethire*, *dethur*, *thede* [14]. Halliwell also justifies that “*thider*”, being Anglo-Saxon word, means “*thither*”, and gives example from the folklore legend “Arthur and Merlin”:

*Wher wer were aldermast, Thai were **thider** sent o hast.* [15; 864]

Semantic analysis. In Modern English, the meaning of this archaism is close to *there*, *that*, and even *the* in some cases, surviving in the structures of proverbs:

*Where the caraine is, **thither** do the Eagles resort.* [10]

(Where the carcass is, **there** shall the eagles be gathered together.)

Corpus based approach. In BNC, the frequency of this archaism is 57, of which 33 occur in the collocation of “*hither and thither*”. Whereas in COCA, the number of concordances is 389.

2. **Morrow-morning.** This archaism expresses the meaning “morning” and morphologically belongs to nouns. In some cases, it is used in the collocation of “good morrow”.

Etymological analysis. According to MD, this archaism has two meanings “tomorrow” or “morning” [11], when used together with the definite article, it conveys “the next day, future” [12]. In terms of etymology, the initial forms of this word were “*morn*”, “*morwen*”, of Old English origin [12]. In OE period, “*morgen*” exposed to the alteration “*morwe*”, during the ME period, in the XII century [13], having several variants, such as *morewe*, *morowe*, *moruwe*, *morrow*, *morowh*, *morw*, *moro*, *morou*,

morue, morowth & (early) morze, marewe, marowe [14]. Halliwell also justifies that “morwe”, being Anglo-Saxon word, means “morning, morrow”, and has the form “morwening” [15, 562].

Semantic analysis. In Modern English, the meaning of this archaism is close to *morning, tomorrow*, surviving in the structures of proverbs:

*Never bid the devil good **morrow** until you meet him.* [10]

This Irish proverb, belongs to XIX century, conveys the meaning “do not rush/set out to encounter trouble before you have to”.

Corpus based approach. According to the concurrency data of BNC, the frequency of this archaism is 174. In COCA, this amounts to 2849, of which 83 occur in the collocation of “good morrow”.

3. Thou-you. This archaism expresses the meaning “you” and morphologically belongs to pronouns. It is used to define the second person singular and plural forms of personal pronouns.

Etymological analysis. According to the MWD, this archaism has two more meanings “to address as thou” (verb) or “a thousand of something” (noun) [12]. In terms of etymology, the initial form of this word was, date back to the XII century, is of Old English origin [13], related to German word “du”. During the ME period, several variants, such as *thoue, thouz, thowe, thue, thugh, tho, thogh, tou, towe, tu* were in use [14].

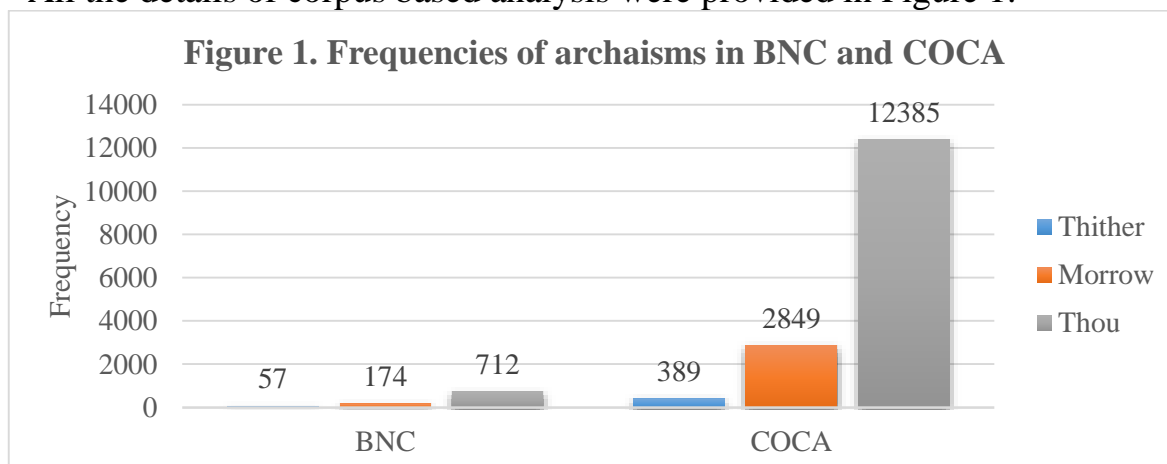
Semantic analysis. In Modern English, the meaning of this archaism is equal to *you*, surviving in the structures of proverbs:

*Saint Swithun’s day if **thou** be fair for forty days it will remain.* [10]

According to some sources, this proverb means that if it rains on St. Swithun’s day then it will continue to rain for a further forty days. St. Swithun's Day falls on 15th July. St. Swithin, or Swithun was a Saxon Bishop of Winchester and was originally buried, at his request, in an outside grave at Winchester. Nine years later the monks at Winchester moved his remains to a magnificent shrine inside Winchester cathedral. Legend says that during the ceremony it began to rain and continued to do so for forty days [16].

Corpus based approach. According to the concurrency data in BNC, the frequency of this archaism is 712. In COCA, the number of concordances is 12385.

All the details of corpus based analysis were provided in Figure 1.



Conclusion. Our study on lexico-phonetic archaisms *thither*, *morrow* and *thou* showed that these lexemes etymologically belong to the XII century, more specific, to the Middle English period. However, they still survived in the structures of English proverbs, keeping their archaic forms and concepts. Their morphological functions also changed, for example, being an adverb, archaism *thither* served as an adjective, or the archaic pronoun *thou* was used as a verb and even as a noun during the language development. The corpus based analysis proved that, these archaisms are common not only in proverbs content, but also in different spheres of modern English. Even though these archaisms belong to the same period, their usage varied greatly, for example, *thither* showed to the least results in terms of concurrency in corpus BNC and COCA, of 57 and 389, respectively. Whereas the highest results belong to *thou*, with 712 and 12385 frequencies, respectively to BNC and COCA.

ABBREVIATIONS:

BNC- British National Corpus, **COCA-** Corpus of Contemporary American English, **OE-** Old English, **ME-** Middle English, **MD-** Macmillan Dictionary, **MWD-** Merriam Webster Dictionary

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FEATURES OF TRANSLATION OF CHILDREN'S FANTASY

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada tarjimon matnni tahlil qilib, noto'g'ri mezonlarga asoslanib tarjima xavfidan qochish uchun qaysi turdagi matnni tarjima qilishi kerakligi haqida so'z yuritiladi. Nemis tarjimoni O. Kade turli xil "matnlar janrlari" ning mazmuni, maqsadi va sxemasini belgilaydi, deb hisoblaydi. Uning ta'kidlashicha, har xil tabiatdagi ko'plab matnlar, barcha matn janrlari uchun tarjimaning yagona sxemasi yoki modeli bo'lishi mumkin emas degan xulosaga kelishimizga imkon beradi.

Kalit so'zlar: matn, tarjima jarayoni, tarjimoni baholash, tarjimon, matnning janri, matnning maqsadi, matnning shakli, tarjima shakli

Abstract: The article pays special attention to a typology of texts that meets the requirements of the translation process and applies to all types of texts encountered in practice is an indispensable prerequisite for an objective assessment of translations. By analyzing the text, the translator determines which type of text he has to translate in order to avoid the translation based on incorrect criteria. German translator O.Kade believes that a wide range of different "genres of texts" is determined by the content, purpose and form of the text. Already the variety of texts of different nature, as he claims, makes us conclude that there cannot be a single scheme or model of translation for all genres of text.

Key words: typology of texts, translation process, types of texts, assessment of translations, content of the text, purpose of the text, form of the text.

Аннотация: В статье особое внимание уделяется на типология текстов, отвечающая требованиям процесса перевода и распространяющаяся на все типы текстов, встречающихся в практике, является непреложной предпосылкой объективной оценки переводов. Переводчик с помощью анализа текста устанавливает какой из видов текста ему предстоит переводить, чтобы избежать опасности перевода по неверным критериям. Немецкий переводчик О. Каде считает, что широкая шкала различных "жанров текстов" определяется содержанием, назначением и формой текста. Уже многообразие различных по своему характеру текстов, как он утверждает, заставляет сделать вывод, что не может быть единой схемы или модели перевода для всех жанров текста.

Ключевые слова: Текст, процесса перевода, жанры текстов, назначения текста, форма текста, переводчик, модель перевода.

Introduction. A typology of texts that meets the requirements of the translation process and applies to all types of texts encountered in practice is an indispensable prerequisite for an objective assessment of translations. By analyzing the text, the translator determines which type of text he has to translate in order to avoid the translation based on incorrect criteria. German translator O.Kade believes that a wide

range of different “genres of texts» is determined by the content, purpose and form of the text. Already the variety of texts of different nature, as he claims, makes us conclude that there cannot be a single scheme or model of translation for all genres of text [1, p. 202-220].

It is known that the translation method must match the type of text. The main goal during translation is to preserve the most essential, which determines the type of text. When analyzing the type of text, the translator proceeds from one criterion, specifically the material of which the text is composed. Since a text can only be created by means of a language, it is necessary to investigate during analysis what functions the language performs in a given text. The scientist Karl Buhler pointed out that language at the same time is “description” (representing information), an “expression” (symbolizing emotional or aesthetic experiences) and a “appeal” (calling for action or reaction). These three functions can be qualitatively unequal in different language utterances. In practice, there are numerous weaves and mixes of forms.

However, depending on the predominance of a particular function in a particular text, three main types can be distinguished: according to the descriptive function of the language - texts oriented towards the content; for the expressive function of the language - form-oriented texts; by the function of appeal - texts oriented to appeal. Form-oriented texts also convey content, but linguistic form is the dominant component in them.

While the type of text largely determines the choice of method and the degree of importance of what should be preserved during translation, the type of text determines which intralingual patterns are considered by the translator.

Since form and content are inseparably linked to each other, the way of expressing thought in a language is no less important than its objective content. For texts oriented to the form, first of all, the form is important, considering the aesthetic, artistic, and creative aspects. Such a text is analyzed, first of all, from the point of view of the embodiment of its form, determined by aesthetic, stylistic, semantic, and grammatical parameters, and is translated by this. When translating, an equal impact should be achieved using the analogy of form. Only in this case, the translation can be considered equivalent [1; 202-220].

Difficulties in classifying certain types of texts as form-oriented texts cannot, in principle, be overcome only by indicating the nature of the literary genre, as is usually done. Even the designation of the genre given by the author himself cannot play a decisive role, since there is a lot of ambiguity in nomenclature issues, not to mention the pretentious use of the name of genres. The translator cannot do without his analysis. When dealing with fantasy, the translator must translate it according to the principles applicable to form-oriented texts, while preserving the pragmatic potential of the text, considering the main recipient - the child. Naturally, the books about “Harry Potter” are also read by adults, which once again proves their belonging to the fantasy genre, which blurs the boundaries between children's and “adult” works, but J. Rowling herself emphasizes that she primarily wrote for children. In our study, we classify the Harry Potter books as a children's fantasy genre, therefore, we consider a child as a recipient.

Main part. Thus, the texts of children's fantasy convey the content, but they lose their specific character if the external and internal form, determined by the norms of poetics, the style, and artistic aspirations of the author, is not preserved during translation. This requirement leads to the inevitable conclusion that, in contrast to content-oriented texts, the translation of which is determined by the characteristics of the target language, the language design of the translation of form-oriented texts is determined by the source language.

For example, when translating content-oriented text, puns can be ignored without reducing the invariance of the content plan. And in a form-oriented text, it is necessary to find a functional correspondence that meets the artistic and aesthetic function of the stylistic figure. If differences in the structure of languages do not allow to convey puns in the same place, one has to choose between replacing another linguistic figure with a similar aesthetic impact or including puns where it was not in the original text, but there is an opportunity for this in the translation text. In this case, fragments of the text of children's fantasy are focused more on appeal than on form, which is associated with the specifics of this complex multifaceted genre. When evaluating a translation of an appeal-oriented text, one should, first of all, consider whether the translator has managed to sufficiently penetrate the extra-linguistic and extra-literary goal-setting of the corresponding text and whether his version of the translation contains the same appeal, whether he is capable of exerting the same effect as the original author achieved. [1; 202-228].

Structural and typological aspects of J. Rowling's fantasy work must be considered along with the cultural one for the reason that their cultural conditionality and cultural conventionality are beyond doubt. In other words, what linguistic means should be used to format the text of the translation of "Harry Potter", what should be its extralinguistic parameters, depends on the culture within which it is created, what are the traditions that dictate the rules of its construction to the author both in terms of expression and in terms of content.

"In the process of translation, along with the comparison of different linguistic systems, there is a comparison of different cultures, as a rule, texts addressed to the native speaker are designed only for its perception. They are entirely based on the specific features of psychology, the available amount of information, and the characteristics of the social environment. In the process of translation, the Text is redirected to a foreign-language Recipient who has a different volume of background knowledge. translation "[2; 78]. The national-cultural and socio-cultural characteristics of each people, expressed in some way in the language, are individual, even with close translation, they are not always clear to the speakers of a different language and culture.

L.K. Latyshev noted that an ordinary (who does not have the appropriate linguistic and cultural background) addressee of the translation cannot independently "decipher" the hint, adding "from himself" the "missing" (implied) content, since he does not have the necessary cultural and historical or actual event information. Consequently, the translator should help him in this, since the social purpose of the translation is precisely to create opportunities for the recipient of the translation equal to the addressee of the original for the semantic interpretation of the text" [3; 201].

The translator needs to convert implicit content to explicit content. LK Latyshev proposes two ways: 1) to compensate the recipient of the translation for the implied information unknown to him by entering it directly into the text of the translation; 2) compensate for the "missing" content with a translator's note. The advantages and disadvantages of each of the two methods for solving the problem of inequality of pre-information reserves for carriers of FL and carriers of PY are quite obvious. On the one hand, the introduction of "complementary" content into the translation text is in many cases inappropriate; this applies, for example, to texts such as political statements, memoirs, historical accounts, religious texts, etc. On the other hand, this technique often requires deep enough lexical and grammatical transformations [3; 202-203].

It is the commentary that is the way to overcome the cultural distance of the reader. A complex literary text is saturated with a plurality of meanings that need to be extracted. The assimilation and explanation of the text are carried out through its interpretation and commentary, i.e. linguistic interpretation - a procedure for the reception of meanings, which is closely related to the tradition of a particular society [4; 168-174].

Results and Discussions. Commentarial texts acquire no less value in the eyes of the reader than the text of the original source itself, which explains the emergence of many Internet sites, books, pocket encyclopedias, the purpose of which is to interpret and interpret J. Rowling's books. Based on the comments, the reader can produce his text, different from others, conjecture or add to it. Thus, the commentary creates the necessary conditions for an interactive relationship between the reader and the text. Interactive work of thought based on commentary reveals the innumerable properties of individuality, uniqueness, and uniqueness of the existence of an individual. The commentary text reproduces the main text, as it were, anew.

Translator Sh.Z.Dalimov in translation of Harry Potter into Uzbek created not only references, footnotes and notes that allow to preserve the identity of the author's speech to the maximum extent, while at the same time not destroying the integrity of the perception of the translated text, but also the commentary to the text "Explanatory Dictionary - Research of Events, Places, Persons and the phenomena of the witchcraft world in the first volume of the Harry Potter saga ", containing explanations, interpretations, additions, bibliographic descriptions, biographical, historiographic and etymological references, information gleaned from interviews, books, encyclopedias, etc. translator's notes highlight the main historical and cultural events, "decipher" the names of heroes, names of places, textbooks, food, holidays, etc., making the lingua-ethnic barrier transparent, helping to comprehend the author's intention, to understand comparisons with certain characters. The translator has to enter into verbal communication with the reader and explain the author's intention to him. The commentator (translator) has to direct the perception of the linguistic personality (reader), i.e. his cognitive discourse, into the desired vector of possible understanding. Quite often, the deliberate complexity (obscurity) of the author's text needs a kind of "intellectual" medium, in the form of a commentary or commentator. Thanks to the commentary of the translator Sh.Z.Dalimov, the realities of J. Rowling's books are available to adults and children, regardless of their belonging to different cultures, societies, historical eras.

K.I. Chukovsky justly noted that a good translator, although he looks at a foreign text, thinks all the time in Russian and only in Russian, not for a moment succumbing to the influence of foreign turns of speech, alien to the syntactic laws of the native language. The translator needs to strive to ensure that every phrase translated by him sounded in Russian, obeying the logic and aesthetics of the Russian language. At one time, there were fierce disputes over this, the essence of which was summarized by the famous English critic, poet, and philosopher Matthew Arnold as follows: "Some say: a translation can be considered good if, reading it, we forget the original, and it seems to us that the original was written in our native language. Others say: the purpose of translation is exactly the opposite. It is necessary to preserve in translation every turn, unusual, unusual for our language so that it can be felt as strongly as possible that we are faced with the creation of a mind alien to us, that we are only imitating something made of another material "[5; 186].

The researcher Ernst Merian-Genast notes that the translator carries out the transfer in two directions: either he transfers a foreign author to his reader, or he transfers his reader to a foreign author. Hence, there are two completely different translation methods. In the first case, the translator sees his task in bringing the original closer to the method of thinking and the language of his compatriots, to make the foreign author speak as his compatriot would speak. In the second case, the reader feels that he is being addressed by a foreigner [1; 202-228].

The Harry Potter books have been published in millions of copies, translated into sixty languages of the world, including American English, Latin, Ancient Greek, and various dialects. Dr. Jeremy Munday, the linguist at the American Institute of Linguistics and International Studies, highlighted the following translation problems of Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone and Harry Potter and the Chamber of Secrets faced by translators around the world: the transfer of proper names, fictitious titles; the transfer of puns, occasionalism, fictional realities and the transfer of the national-cultural component [6; 58].

A unique opportunity for linguists and translators is the opportunity to study interviews with the translators of Harry Potter into different languages of the world, to learn about how each of them developed their translation strategies and interpreted the original text. Thus, the translators of "Harry Potter" into Dutch, Slovak, French, Italian, Catalan, Welsh, Japanese, Spanish, Brazilian, Portuguese, Norwegian, and Dutch mainly tried to reveal the meaning, associative links, additional connotations in the process of translating "speaking" names and fictitious names; German and some Russian translators have resorted to using transcription; Israeli and Swedish translators used the technique of replacing the realities of the original culture with the realities of the recipient's culture. Also, to make the text of the book more understandable for the American recipient, the editor of the American edition of "Scholastic" introduced some lexical words into the text of the Harry Potter book (crumpets - English muffins, jelly - Jell-O, jacket potato - baked potato, treacle toffee - treacle fudge), spelling (mum - that) and grammatical (got fond-grown fond, he's got flu - he's got the flu, teddy - the teddy, shift the slime - get the slime off the end of term - end of the term) changes, as well as some episodes were expanded and shortened within several sentences, the title

of the first book was replaced (for commercial purposes) and the italics were removed in which some words and phrases are highlighted [7; 69]

Harry Potter's Latin and Greek translators Peter Needham and Andrew Wilson faced different challenges, but like other translators, they developed their translation strategies to overcome the difficulties. For example, because Andrew Wilson identified the Greek who lived in the fourth century BC as the recipient of his translation, he had to translate all the names, i.e. the reception of transliteration was excluded [8; 21]. The translation process was further complicated by the fact that the Harry Potter saga has not yet been completed, which means that the translation of the details is treated with care, since their omission or incorrect transmission may cause difficulties in the process of translating the next part. For example, the Spanish translators translated Professor Sinistra's name as Profesor Sinistra (masculine) and were forced to correct it to Profesora Sinistra (feminine) in the next book. The confusion with names also took place in the work of the German translator, Klaus Fritz. Different interpretations of names are found in Russian translations of the Rosman publishing house when one character has both a transliterated version of the name and a "translated" version. [9; 25]

There is a philosophical idea in the work of "Harry Potter" that all translators had to keep during the translation. One of the main themes of J. Rowling's works is the struggle between dark and light forces. However, in addition to this, there is an obvious close connection between the words and deeds of the heroes of J.

Conclusion. Rowling's books and the teachings of the brilliant Swiss philosopher Carl Gustav Jung, according to which the goal of all work of the soul is the "individuation" of the personality, the acquisition of "selfhood". A person becomes individualized when he synthesizes in himself all possible dimensions of the psychic, in this process, he acquires selfhood, becomes himself. Selfhood also means integrating evil. You need to perceive evil as a moment of your destiny, a part of your personality, and not accept it as something external, accept it as a part of yourself. Only then will an integral personality be obtained. In other words, the meaning of J. Rowling's books is not only the struggle between Good and Evil but also the struggle with evil within oneself, self-knowledge of the personality, which synthesizes in itself all possible dimensions of the psychic, including Evil [10].

Philosophical ideas are included in the movement of the plot, are the basis of the figurative system, and the semantic content of the style, play an essential role in the definitions of fantastic reality. Christian themes of love and self-sacrifice are the main ones throughout all the Harry Potter books, and the translator also needs to accurately reflect them, without adding anything from himself.

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MYSTICAL SOURCES OF WILLIAM BUTLER YEATS' MYTH-MAKING

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Annotasiya. Ushbu maqolada ko'zga ko'ringan, atoqli ingliz shoiri Uilyam Batler Yeyts ijodi misolida she'riyatda mifologiya, uning tizimi, tili va ko'rinishlari tahlil qilinadi. Bu borada shoirning ishlari ayniqsa muhim ahamiyatga ega. Asr boshlarida mifologiyaga bo'lgan alohida e'tibor fonida ham Yeyts eng yorqin afsona yaratuvchilar qatorida ajralib turadi. Uning ijodi romantizm va modernizm o'rtasidagi o'tish hodisasi sifatida belgilanib, unda yangi davrda urf – odatlar va afsonalarni tiklab, qayta kashf etishga alohida e'tibor qaratilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: zamonaviy she'riyat, mifologiya, mistika, okkultizm, afsona yaratish manbalari, she'riy tahlillar, mifologik xarakterlarni izohlash.

Аннотация. Цель данной работы - выявить закономерности мифологии, ее системы, языка и материала в современной поэзии - на примерах самого выдающегося английского писателя Уильяма Батлера Йейтса. Особенно показательна его работа как предмет такого рассмотрения. Даже на фоне особого внимания к мифологии, существовавшей на рубеже веков, Йейтс выделяется как один из самых ярких мифотворцев, а его поэзия может считаться переходным явлением между романтизмом и модернизмом. Особое внимание уделяется открытию автором древних ирландских мифов и легенд в новую эпоху, возрождение древних традиций в Новое время.

Ключевые слова: современная поэзия, мифология, мистицизм, оккультизм, источники мифотворчества, поэтический анализ, интерпретация мифологического персонажа в поэзии.

Annotation. The purpose of this work is to identify the patterns of mythology, its system, language, and material in modern poetry - in the examples of the most prominent English author William Butler Yeats. His work as a subject of such consideration is especially indicative. Even against the background of special attention to the mythology that existed at the turn of the century, Yeats stands out as one of the brightest myth-makers, and his poetry can be considered a transitional phenomenon between romanticism and modernism. Particular attention is paid to the author's rediscovery of ancient Irish myths and legends in a new era, reviving ancient traditions in modern times.

Keywords: modern poetry, mythology, mysticism, occultism, sources of myth-making, poetry analyses, interpretation of mythological character in poetry.

Introduction. The early period of creativity of the Irish poet, playwright, and essayist William Butler Yeats passed under the sign of symbolism and myth-making. It is difficult to overestimate the importance of Yeats for Irish and Western European culture in the late XIX and early XX centuries. Yeats's work raised the importance of Irish literature in English as both national and universal literature. The merit of Yeats was a kind of "creative translation" of the culture that has survived in the folk environment of Ireland into the common European language. Yeats strove to make Irish culture part of the global process, and he succeeded. Yeats was one of the founders of the Irish National Theater (along with John Millington Synge and Lady Gregory). In Irish poetry, after Yeats, a whole school of followers was created (the most prominent can be considered Austin Clark and John Montagu). Joyce's early lyrics are also influenced by Yeats. The poet and eminent literary critic of the late XIX century, Arthur Symonds, called Yeats the first Symbolist to write in English rather than French.

A figure like Yeats was impossible to miss. He could be worshiped or he could be resisted, but not indifferent in any way. The poet's death was responded to by Wystan Hugh Auden, a modernist who belonged to the "other camp" - a camp in which Yeats was considered an old-fashioned eccentric, who in the "age of steam and electricity" seriously believed in mysticism and magic and continued to write "traditional" poetry.

And to the memory of this strange, outdated man W.H. Auden dedicated the following lines:

You were silly like us; your gift survived it all:

The parish of rich women, physical decay,

Yourself.

Materials and methods. Richard Ellman, analyzing the biography of Yeats, wrote: "A strange, shy and weak boy allowed his fantasy to imagine himself a magician who could control the whole world with the help of thought" [5; 24]. Indeed, young Yeates, always losing in fights, could not with the help of physical strength stand up for himself. He could not associate himself with brutality and therefore preferred to believe in the dream that he was a magician and could stand up for himself with the

power of thought. This belief (or self-hypnosis), which originated in adolescence, was carried by Yeats throughout his life.

In any case, Yeats's appeal to mystical sources is obvious, and it is also obvious that such close attention to the occult cannot be accidental. Yeats, who cultivated in himself a magician and adept at the occult sciences, showed a possible way of using mystical images in modern literature.

It is not possible to fully analyze all the sources of Yeats' complex myth-making within the framework of our work. The influence on Yeats of each of these sources deserves a separate detailed textual and cultural-historical study. We have only outlined possible ways for further study of the mystical roots of Yeats' work and analyzed in the most detail and striking of the existing mystical influences.

The book "Wanderings of Oisín" (1888) by William Butler Yeats is taken as a practical basis for the analysis of the language of myth.

Yeats's poem was written at the very dawn of the poet's work: it is one of the first "prophetic poems", conceived as a continuation of the "Book of Tel". The mythological system has not yet been formed by the poet, and we have the opportunity to look at the process of myth-making itself, and not at an already completed system, removed from its author and therefore already dead.

This work received undeservedly little attention from critics, and this was one of the reasons for choosing this particular poem for our analysis. In literary criticism, the early work of the Irish poet was underestimated and considered weaker (and still counts). The "weakness" was the complexity and darkness of Yeats' early poetry, the confusion of symbols and allusions. The poem "Oisín's Wanderings" was one of Yeats's earliest works, and researchers did not take it seriously, despite the fact that for the poet himself, this work was very important.

Discussions and results. On the threshold of the third millennium, interest in interdisciplinary research, in identifying internal connections and patterns between various sciences, has greatly increased. A similar phenomenon was observed a century ago, during the fin de siècle period, in the field of literature, music, and painting. Richard Wagner proclaimed the principle of the unity of the arts - "gesamtkunstwerk", the French symbolists embodied it in poetry: Verlaine was interested in the music of verse; Rimbaud found musical vowel matches, Mallarmé, in search of a general synthesis, came to the "music of silence."

Yeats' poem Oisín's Wanderings is the author's first major work in which he turns to Irish mythology. In the Old Irish epic Oisín is known as the son of the leader of the common Irish fianna, Finn McCool, a hero, around whose figure a cycle of skels (sagas) has formed, including the legends about the amazing birth of the mythological hero as "biography" (Coimpert), about the conquests of a woman (Tochmarc), about adventures (Echtraí), battles (Catha), feasts (Fessa). It is believed that the legends about Finn were created no earlier than the 9th century (the Ulster cycle, very likely, was formed in the 1st century AD).

Oisín's Travels has its origins in medieval Gaelic ballads, also dating back to the IX century. The ballads contain complaints from Oisín, who outlived his father, Finn: "This night my right hand is weak, my strength is no longer what it was; no wonder I have to grieve" [7; 491]. There are ballads about Oisín's meetings with Saint Patrick

and their disputes. Also, in ballads and in folk tales, various versions of the journey of Oisín and Níav to the islands of Tír na nÓg are left. The direct sources for Yeats, who did not speak Gaelic, were translations of medieval texts into English published in the Transactions of the Ossianic Society (1854-63). The plot gained fame in Europe also due to the fact that in the 18th century, a collection of "songs" attributed to Oisín (or Ossian) himself, compiled by James MacPherson, appeared. Yeats "competed" with this sensational falsification and was flattered to hear from an acquaintance that he better reflected the "mingled nobility and savagery" [7; 141]) of ancient Oisín than MacPherson did.

The position of the mythological Oisín as a hero is secondary; his main status is that of a bard and the alleged author of the Fenian cycle. Another function of Oisín is that it is he who brings the romantic flavor, which has more than once been noted by critics as characteristic of the cycle. There is a "romanticization" of the skels due to the development of the hero's image, which can be conventionally called romantic (Oisín remains alone, having lost his friends and his beloved woman), and due to the status of a poet who pays attention to his emotional experiences.

So, relying primarily on the poem "Wanderings of Oisín", we outline the characteristic features of the language system and structure of the myth by William Butler Yeats. It is no surprise that Yeats, one of the earliest and foremost authors of the Irish Literary Renaissance, turned to Irish folklore for inspiration. The creative reworking of the myths and legends of his people was a paramount task for Yeats: turning to the ancient heritage was to revive the interrupted tradition and unite the nation. In 1887, in private correspondence with Catherine Tynan Yates wrote: "I feel more and more that we must create a school of Irish poetry based on Irish myth and history" [9; 11]. The images of the stately Druidic elders, gray-haired, with long fluttering beards, sitting alone on a sharp rock above the stormy sea, harmoniously blended into the artistic world of Yeats. Most likely, he was familiar not only with the great MacPhersonian hoax but also with the original works of Celtic folklore.

The imaging system in Yeats's early work has a slightly different structure:

1. The hero is the central image of the Yeats system. It can have a mythological prototype, or it can be completely invented by the author. The hero can be a warrior, a poet, or a madman. Also, the role of the hero is often the image of the author.
2. The goddess is also the central image, opposing the image of the hero.
3. Gods and various supernatural beings.
4. Real historical characters, both contemporary to Yeats and those who lived in previous eras.
5. Images of birds, animals, trees.

Many images, especially the central ones, are accompanied by some attributes that form the character's own symbolic field (often this function is performed by images of birds, animals and trees). In ancient mythology, gods also often had such attributes-characteristics. For example, the goddess of wisdom and just war, Athena appeared in mythical stories accompanied by an owl and a snake: "The deep wisdom of the earth was embodied in a snake (by the way, the Russian" earth "and" snake " - one root), and the secret all-vision of the night - in an owl with her eyes burning with cold light "[6;

14]. Such symbolic attributes contribute to better disclosure of the image and will be involved by us in the analysis of characters.

Oisín, the central character of "Wanderings of Oisín", remained for Yeats a model and prototype of the hero throughout his early work. The image of Oisín was also the first experience of reflecting the personal traits of the author in a mythological mirror, which affected the attitude of the creator to the poem: "The end of Oisín is a great relief for me; no poem ever gave me so many problems, and this gave rise to insomnia, kept me in a tense nervous state, all the time did not leave my thoughts - throughout all these weeks ... A long poem - like a fever "[5; 41] The poem was a synthesized experience of the young Yeats: the poet combined the decorativeness of the romantic presentation with the Irish plot, he also used the symbol as a creative method. In a letter to Catherine Tynan, Yeats speaks of the symbolic encryption of many images and plot moves of "Wanderings ...": "I am said some things that only I have the key to. My readers have been given a love story, and they will not even notice that the poem is full of symbols. They will not understand it. If they understood, it would ruin the art "[9; 98]. If you look for the keys to the symbolic reading of the poem, hidden by Yeats, then one of the most important will be the Celtic myth.

Yeats takes his Oisín "the way of the hero," and the model of initiation lays the basis of the plot of the poem. Oisín copes with all initiation trials, except for the last one - instead of going further into the future, he tries to return to the past - and instantly transforms from a young youth into a decrepit old man and soon dies. On the pages of the poem are hidden omens of the mournful fate of Oisín: the composition of the plot is built in such a way that with each new spatial movement of the hero, new alarming symbols appear, which intensify the atmosphere of the narrative. If on the way to the first island Niamh sang merry songs, then on the way to the second island the singing became sad, and the third journey took place in silence:

And Niamh sang continually ...for now the fall of tears

And never a song sang Danaan songs...

There are other omens of the sad end of Oisín's wanderings. The movement itself from island to island, on the one hand, symbolizes the transition to new stages of cognition, but on the other hand, it says that the hero cannot be satisfied with any of the options for eternity offered to him. Despite the three hundred years that Oisín spends in the lands of immortality, there are no changes inside him, he remains a man, and this runs counter to the very idea of initiation - the renewal of the hero, his new birth. Oisín himself realizes his inability to change, which he expresses in bitter words:

"Light is man's love, and lighter is man's rage;

His purpose drifts and dies. "

Unlike his companion Niamh, the hero does not have the fullness of being in himself; it is not harmonious enough and therefore cannot withstand eternity. Indeed, human love, human hatred, even human unconsciousness are transient, and, unlike Niamh, Oisín cannot endlessly love, fight or dream. Despite the fact that the daughter of Angus is his wife during Oisín's stay on the islands, it cannot be considered that the mystical marriage of the hero with the Goddess was concluded. Niamh remains for the hero testing, leading, unknown; it does not become a reward at the end of the journey.

Oisín asks his companion: "And which of these is the Island of Content?" To which the goddess replies: "None know" [8; 19].

The last road, which Oisín overcomes without being accompanied by Niamh, finally takes the hero out of the world where it is possible to know.

Conclusion

Literary analysis of the works of Yeats and Blake led to the following conclusions. Two poets, who lived in different eras, acutely felt the need to create a new mythology and opposed the world of imagination and art and the treasury of ancient symbolism to the modern world, in which technological progress, reason and mechanism reigned. They paved the way to truth not empirically and scientifically, but with the help of spiritual vision. This is the main point that unites Blake and Yeats, which determined other similarities in the work of poets, such as a penchant for mysticism and the desire to create their own universal myth, offering an alternative reality, as well as a rejection of the rationalist methods proposed by the philosophy of the Enlightenment and positivism. The mystical way of perceiving the surrounding world determined the appeal of both poets to the same sources, among which one can mention the philosophy of Berkeley, Swedenborg and Boehme, alchemy and Kabbalah, ancient myths of different peoples (including the Celts). From these sources, Blake and Yates drew symbols to create their own mystical language. The language was not simply borrowed from the occult systems of antiquity, but transformed and reworked by the individual imaginations of the authors. Both Yates and Blake mixed archetypal images with the images that modern reality offered them, and such a combination of the past with the present allowed, on the one hand, to bring ancient legends closer to the reader, make them understandable and thereby teach the reader to empathize with mythical plots, and on the other hand, to elevate the present, to make heroes of modern events and modern heroes.

In the field of philosophical views, Yeats and Blake unite subjectivism and Berkeleianism, as well as a dialectical view of the world and the affirmation of the unity and struggle of opposites.

The result of the "myth-building" in the cases considered in the dissertation was the creation of a universal and cosmological system for Blake and a more individual and personal system for Yeats. The conflict in the works of Blake grows to the universal level, while the conflict in the works of Yeats is an internal conflict of the personality. The great universality and philosophical character of Blake's myth, on the one hand, gives the system harmony and comprehensiveness, and, on the other hand, "obscures" the verse and puts poetry under the subordination of philosophy. Yeats, on the contrary, fails, despite all his aspirations, to create a complete and complete mythological system, to make a unity out of eclecticism, but "living" and diverse imagery gives charm and sonority to his poetry. Yeats, unlike Blake, is more successful as a poet and magician than as a philosopher and mystic.

The use of a plurality of approaches to the analysis of the work of Yeats revealed promising avenues for further research. Many aspects touched upon in the dissertation had to be addressed for a deep disclosure of the given topic, but many of these problems deserve detailed consideration, which is possible in future works. So, in the dissertation, outputs were made for further study of the connections of Yeats and Blake

with alchemy, Kabbalah, and Neoplatonism. The solution of general theoretical problems can be facilitated by a new understanding of the philosophy of education, positivism, mysticism, proposed in the dissertation. In order to solve practical problems, one can name such topics as, for example, the theme of the national identity of Yeats' poetry and the theme of religion in Blake's work.

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CHINESE AS AN EASTERN STATE IN THE WORKS OF US WRITERS

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Annotasiya: Maqolaning ob'ekti P.Bak kabi amerikalik yozuvchining asarlari tanlangan. Unda sharqning ta'rifi, uning adabiyoti va madaniyati va sharqiy mamlakatlarga munosabati o'rganilgan. Maqolada Sharq mavzusining Amerika yozuvchilarining adabiy faoliyatidagi ahamiyati yoritilgan va Sharq adabiyoti va madaniyatiga bo'lgan munosabat tahlil qilingan.

Bundan oldimizga qo'yilgan vazifalar :

Pearl Buck asarlarida Xitoy tavsifini o'rganish

Amerikalik yozuvchilarning sharq adabiyoti va madaniyatiga bo'lgan yondashuvlarini o'rganish;

Kalit so'zlar: eskizlar, biografik, o'zaro ma'naviy boyitish, milliy adabiyot, madaniyat yozuvchilari.

Аннотация: В качестве объектов статьи выбраны произведения американского писателя П. Бака. Описание Востока, его литературы и культуры и отношения к восточным странам. В статье подчеркивается значение восточной темы в литературной деятельности американских писателей, анализируется отношение к восточной литературе и культуре.

Эта цель ставит перед нами следующие задачи:

Изучить описание Китая в творчестве Перл Бака.

Исследовать подходы американских писателей к восточной литературе и культуре;

Ключевые слова: очерки, биографические, взаимное духовное обогащение, освещение, национальная литература, писатели культуры.

Annotation. The objects of the article are chosen of American writer's work, such as P. Buck. The description of the East, its literature and culture and the attitude toward the eastern countries. In the article highlighted the significance of the Eastern theme in American writers' literary activity and analyze the attitudes toward the Eastern literature and culture.

This aim puts the following tasks before us:

To study the description of China in the works of Pearl Buck

To investigate the approaches of American writers to eastern literature and culture;

Keywords: sketches, biographical, mutual spiritual enrichment, coverage, nation literature, culture writers.

Introduction: Pearl Buck (1892-1973), one of the most famous writers of American literature, devoted his work to the relationship between East and West. In one of his last works, P. Buck quotes a wise Chinese philosopher, who is a little closer, saying, "We live under one sky." This idea becomes the content of the writer's life.

Pearl Buck was born on June 26, 1892, in Hillsborough, Virginia. The writer moved to China with his family in three months. Writer lived in China for almost 40 years, which was the first half of her life. For the rest of the second half, he lived in his homeland.

His parents were missionaries in China. Still, Absalom and Caroline Sidenstrickers paid close attention to their children's upbringing. His father was a very serious man who did not understand humor. For many years he encouraged the Chinese to convert to Christianity.

Materials and methods. At the age of four, P.Bak could speak and write in Chinese as well as in English. Pearl's friends were also Chinese children, Pearl's nanny was Chinese and she told Chinese folk tales and legends.

In 1927, Pearl Buck defended his dissertation at Cornell University on the work of twentieth-century English essayists. During his student days, Bak also wrote articles on politics, history, and culture, showing his breadth of thinking. He won the competition and was awarded. He later recalled, "The award gave me confidence as a writer." Continuous research has led Pearl Buck to have a unique style. Pearl Buck's first work, *The Chinese Woman Speaks*, was published in Asia in 1925. He later reworked these stories and published them in 1930 as a novel, *East Wind, West Wind*. Her first novel was written in the form of a letter, in the form of a monologue by Kvey Lan, a Chinese girl, to a foreign friend living in China. For Buck, the theme of the novel was the clash of Chinese and European lifestyles.

Discussions and results. In 1931, Buck published *The Good Earth*, which played a key role in his career. Before this novel was published, Americans knew almost nothing about China and the Chinese. The story of *Generous Land* takes place in the village of Nanshgou, Anhui Province, where Pearl and her husband Lossi spent the first years of their marriage. The play depicts the life of farmer Van Lun. It tells the story of her marriage to old age. At the beginning of the novel, Van Lun is a poor farmer, and at the end of the work, he becomes rich.

Pearl Buck, who is well acquainted with the life and customs of the Chinese people, describes the relationship between the young couple as follows: "There was a woman coming to the house. Never again would Wang Lung have to rise summer and winter at dawn to light the fire. He could lie in his bed and wait, and he would also have a bowl of water brought to him, and if the earth were fruitful there would be tea leaves in the water. Once in some years, it was so". Meaning: "Soon there will be a bride at home. Van Lun no longer has to get up early and light a fire in winter and summer. While lying down, he can wait for a bucket of boiling water, and when the harvest is plentiful, he can have tea. That's what happened in some years. " Many books have been written about the sun-baked earth, the mud house, and the work done from morning till night. But this work has a different character. Pearl Buck's *Generous Land* is unique in that it has a unique way of working on sources.

O-Lan is Van Lun's wife, a gentle, resilient, and hardworking woman. The life of this poor, not-so-beautiful broad-faced woman passed with hard, invisible labor. P. Buck writes about him: "Her face was wet and streaked with the earth." The writer skillfully uses a metaphor here: "His sweaty face was the color of the earth." Despite her pregnancy, O-Lan worked hard in the fields with Van Lun from morning till night. She

even describes her condition to Van Lun in a low voice, with an oriental shyness and shyness typical of women: "I am with a child." In the example of the closeness of the image of O-Lan to nature, the writer refers to the symbolic unity of earth and man. P. Buck describes the situation of O-Lan, who spends his life under housework and hard work and does not even think of embellishing himself as a woman, in a simple and vivid way through the conversation of a couple: "I mean, can you not buy a little oil for your hair as other women do and make yourself a new coat of black cloth? And those shoes you wear are not fit for a land proprietor's wife, such as you are now.

But she answered nothing, only looked at him humbly and without knowing what she did, and she hid her feet one over the other the bench on which she sat. Then, although in his heart he was ashamed that he reproached this creature who through all these years had followed him faithfully as a dog, and a dog, and although he remembered that when he was poor and labored in the fields himself she left her bed even after a child was born and came to help him in the harvest fields, yet he could not stem the irritation in his breast and he went on ruthlessly, although against his inner will. I have labored and have grown rich and I would have my wife look less like and hind".

Meaning: "Can't you dye your hair like other women and make yourself a black dress? Your shoes are useless, remember, you are now the wife of a large landowner.

Although he and his wife had been married for so many years and had endured many hardships, even in the poorest of times, his wife had obeyed and obeyed him, worked day and night in the fields, and even had children. Although he knew that he had gone out to the field to work with him, he became angry and said angrily:

"I worked hard, I got rich, I didn't want my wife to be a servant." "

For Van Lun, the earth was the meaning and purpose of life. He cannot live without land. Always thinking, the land is generous, a source of abundance, a prosperous life, and its future. His land was very barren, but for Van Lun, the earth was the only source of life in the world, and he could not imagine anything else. Although it has suffered from famine, destruction, drought, flood, and locust infestation several times, it is good that the earth, along with itself, and others like it, can eradicate these things. he knew. Because Van Lun was brought up in the spirit of Confucianism, when there was a drought or when the year came and flooded everywhere, when the whims of nature increased, he would come to the temple to ask for help from the god of heaven and light candles.

Realizing that the earth's fertility was a gift of nature, Van Lun would wake up every morning and open the window to look at the weather.

At the beginning of the work, P. Bak describes the thoughts of a Chinese farmer in the simplest words:

"He went to the hole and tore the paper away.

It is spring ... The hole was barely large enough to admit his hand and he thrust it out to feel of the air. A small soft wind blew gently from the east, a wind mild and murmurous and full of rain. It was a good omen. The fields needed rain for fruition.

There would be no rain this day, but within a few days, if this wind continued, there would be waret. It was good. Yesterday he had said to his father that if this brazen, glittering sunshine continued, the wheat could not fill in the ear. Now it was as if Heaven had chosen this day to wish him well. Earth would be fruit".



In the first part of the novel, Wang Lun succeeds, his first child being a boy, which was a sign of happiness for the Chinese. Every morning and evening, O-Lan worked side by side with Van Lun and gained a lot of land due to his savings. It is said that their family status rose as they bought new land from the Hwan family. We see that the history of one generation, the fate of a great nation, is a favorite subject of the Chinese folk novel, which is the main source of the American writer's work.

The only incident described in the novel shocks Van Lun's life. It was the birth and delay of her daughter's birth with a disability.

Indeed, in the novel, this nameless baby shows man's weakness in the face of nature and pain.

Pearl Buck's own daughter was also born disabled, and in this novel, her biographical elements are reflected, that is, her grief for her disabled daughter is expressed through the images of Van Lun and O-Lan.

The development of the Van Lun family did not last long. As is the case everywhere, the results of the labor expended in Chinese agriculture are not always clear. Perhaps the strongest part of the novel is the portrayal of the catastrophic famine, in which the famine gradually destroys the entire village, and Van Lun leads his neighbors into poverty. When they run out of food, people eat the roots of the plants, then the precious seeds, and then the tasteless but non-nutritious mud called the "gift of the god of the earth."

As the famine intensifies, men and women become more and more savage. There are various rumors about cannibalism in the village. Van Lun's father says he saw it with his own eyes during the famine as a child. Women start killing their daughters. During those difficult years, O-Lan gave birth to a girl and immediately strangled her. Before Van Lun can wrap the body in a cloth and place it in the old grave, a wolf-like dog appears behind him. Van Lun was too weak to drive the dog away, too tired to starve to death. He knew that as soon as he returned, the hungry beast would dig up the dead body, but he did not know how to protect his liver. The fact that Pearl Buck witnessed such events as a child led her to describe them vividly in the novel.

Drought-stricken, Van Lun and his family moved south. He fed his family through rickshaws. Van Lun heard about the revolution from those around him, but he could not understand the word because he had never heard it before. According to him, the enemy is neither the emperor, nor the economic system, nor Confucianism, nor any other abstract idea, but the enemy is drought, cruel fate, and misfortune.

Van Lun just wanted to make money, return to his farm and start his life all over again. The third part of the novel vividly describes Van Lun's return from the south, his land acquisition, the rise of his family through labor, his wealth, and his schooling for his sons to become literate.

Nevertheless, at the end of the book, disaster is predicted because his sons do not support Van Lun's devotion to the Earth. They consider themselves modern men and despise the peasant father and his values.

At the end of the novel, the author vividly describes the attitude of the Chinese people to the land through the episode of the protagonist Wang Lun's appeal to his children who want to sell the land: "It is the end of a family - when they begin to sell the land, he said brokenly. Out of the land we came and into it we must go - and if you will hold

your land you can live - no one can rob you of the land "(Synopsis: "If you sell the land, the family will fail. There must be land. The only land can be owned. No one can steal your land. "Van Lun describes his situation: "And his two sons held him, one on either side, each holding his arm, and he held tight in his hand the warm loose earth ". Meaning: "While his sons were leaning on his armpits, he was holding the warm, soft soil in his hands."

The development of the characters in the novel is done slowly and sequentially. The method of smooth and calm storytelling was characterized by the exchange of details of unexpected events and disasters. When P. Buck speaks in the same fluent, yet low voice, about Van Lun's slowly growing wealth, he speaks of both the destruction of his home and the famine that brought their neighbors to cannibalism. He tells the story of his wife's death.

Stories are not commented on. The author's notes are left out of the reader's view. There are no shouts, no ambiguous silence, no excitement in the novel.

Clarity is the main criterion of the author's statement. This precision is so skillfully done that there is no trace of excessive effort in the book to achieve it.

The novel was staged, staged on Broadway, screened in Hollywood.

The success of *The Generous Earth* inspired the writer to continue this family epic. He came up with the idea to create a trilogy, which was later renamed *The House of Earth* (1935).

After *The Generous Land*, the author's four other works include *Sons* (1932), *The Young Revolutionist* (1933), and *The Mothes* (1934).) and *A House Divided* (1935).

The novel "Mother" plays an important role in the work of the writer. She described the plight of Chinese women. The writer made effective use of symbolic symbols in the novel. The protagonists in the play are nameless: Mother, Father. Big boy, Blind girl, Little boy, and so on.

In this work, Pearl Buck portrays the mother to the highest status. In the pages of the novel, he appears as an inexhaustible source of power, a great leader of the people.

The mother is close to O-Lan, the protagonist of the novel *Generous Earth*. He is very patient, obedient, and the color of his face is like fertile ground. The mother endures all the trials. After her husband leaves, she raises her children alone, struggles to survive, and works hard on a piece of land.

He tries to convince readers that the characters he created are not transient.

The realist writer, who created the novel "Generous Earth" at a high artistic level, returns to propagate the ideas of the "Bible" in the trilogy "Sons", especially in the last novel "Divided Space". He does not intend to look for the cause of what is happening. As the first book in the trilogy, *Generous Earth* required less effort from Pearl Buck, in which she achieved her goal of expressing her views. Here the artist was stronger than his rival. Although the author's idea is much clearer in "Sons", its social burden is light, and the artistic value of the novel is much lower. In "Divided Space" he expresses his opinion to the end, and the missionary is completely superior to the artist.

The influence of the novel "Generous Earth" on the political arena was more important than its popularity. From the 1930s to the 1960s, Buck's novels were more important than any other American author's book on relations with China. In the novel, American

and Chinese readers saw for the first time human relationships, Chinese characters who think like real, ordinary people, unlike exotic "eastern" heroes.

The same is the main achievement of the work and brought real fame to the author. Prior to the publication of the novel, some writers and journalists from Europe or the continent discriminated against the peoples of Asia in their works, treating them as a low class. They knew the Chinese as ignorant, some kind of mysterious people. He was addicted to drugs, and his society was considered backward and rude. This ugly, absurd, and ingrained view in the minds of some Europeans were, of course, far from the truth.

Pearl Buck's literary legacy is vast, rich, and priceless. However, it is almost unfamiliar to Uzbek readers. His contribution to literature is primarily due to the fact that he was one of the first to cover the subject of China for the Western world. He acknowledged this in the last years of his long life and fruitful creative activity, writing: "It is difficult for me to say which part of the world is more valuable. I am as loyal to Asia as I am to my homeland. " Indeed, the writer considered China to be his "second home."

Pearl Buck was awarded the Nobel Prize on December 10, 1938. He said in a speech that day: "If I were speaking on behalf of the Chinese people from an unofficial point of view, I would be wrong. For many years, the life of the Chinese people has been a part of my life. The minds and intellects of my country and China, of my native land, are similar in many respects. Especially on this day, when all the people of China are fighting for the greatest, most important struggle for freedom, the two countries' notions of freedom and liberty are more and more similar than ever. is the most valuable thing. "

Conclusion. In P. Bak's work, all the hard and light experiences of life are observed: joy, happiness, and worries are constantly exchanged. Fear, panic and joy, success, and achievements have always accompanied him. The author's wonderful novels, which are loved and read all over the world, are a classic example of how to write about human destiny. His fans were spread all over the world, and even more so outside of his homeland, America. The author's books have been published in ten of the world's most widely spoken languages, making him one of the most widely read American writers, along with Mark Twain.

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PROSPECTS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE DIGITAL ECONOMY IN UZBEKISTAN

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Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada O'zbekistonda raqamli iqtisodiyotning bugungi kundagi holati, rivojlantirish istiqbollari hamda bu orqali erishish mumkin bo'lgan ijobiy natijalar tahlil qilingan. Shuningdek "Raqamli O'zbekiston-2030" dasturini ishlab chiqish yuzasidan takliflar berilgan.

Kalit so'zlari. Raqamli iqtisodiyot, global inqiroz, raqamli texnologiyalar, raqamlashtirish, raqamli infratuzilma, axborot-kommunikatsiya texnologiyalari (AKT), AKT indeksi, "Raqamli O'zbekiston-2030".

Аннотация. В этой статье рассмотрены пути снижения отрицательных последствий глобального кризиса в функционировании сфер и отраслей экономики Узбекистана в условиях пандемии, проанализировано современное состояние, значение и перспективы развития цифровой экономики, положительные результаты при активном развитии этой сферы. Также даны рекомендации по разработке программы "Цифровой Узбекистан 2030".

Ключевые слова: цифровая экономика, глобальный кризис, цифровые технологии, цифровизация, цифровая инфраструктура, информационно-коммуникационные технологии (ИКТ), индекс ИКТ, "Цифровой Узбекистан 2030".

Annotation. This article analyzes the current state of the digital economy in Uzbekistan, its development prospects and the positive results that can be achieved through it. There are also proposals for the development of the program "Digital Uzbekistan-2030".

Keywords. Digital economy, global crisis, digital technologies, digitization, digital infrastructure, information and communication technologies (ICT), ICT index, "Digital Uzbekistan-2030".

Introduction. On April 28, 2020, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M.Mirziyoyev adopted Resolution № PP-4699 "On measures for the widespread introduction of the digital economy and e-government". In order to further develop the digital economy and e-government in Uzbekistan, the following important tasks have been set: to introduce a set of information systems in production management, with a view to doubling the share of the digital economy in GDP by 2023; Extensive use of

software products in the reporting of financial and economic activities, as well as its rapid formation through the automation of technological processes; complete modernization of the country's digital infrastructure and access to modern telecommunications services in all regions, with a view to improving the quality of communication services, etc. [1]

Analysis of the relevant literature. Our economists are conducting a lot of research on the development of the digital economy in our country. In particular, our economists such as R.H.Ayupov, G.R.Boltaboeva, S.S.Gulyamov, O.M.Abdullayev understand the essence of the digital economy, its peculiarities, differences from the traditional economy and the role and importance of foreign experience.

R.H.Ayupov and G.R.Boltaboeva in their textbook "Fundamentals of the Digital Economy" describe the digital economy as follows: A large set of data and their processing. The practical application of the results will allow to achieve greater efficiency than the traditional form of management. [2] It follows from this idea that the foundation of the digital economy is digital technologies that allow us to work with large amounts of data. Examples include a variety of digital technologies: 3D technology, blockchain technology, robotics, artificial intelligence, remote medical services, and the sale and purchase of a variety of goods and services online.[3]

Research methodology. In the further development of digital economy in our country and in the analysis of the current state of the digital economy, the methods of analysis and synthesis, comparative and comparative analysis and macroeconomic analysis were used.

Analysis and results. As a result of the measures taken in our country to date to develop the digital economy, many positive changes have been achieved:

- The provision of public services has been digitized to some extent, and conditions have been created for online applications. The digitalization of public services opens the door to many opportunities.
- Firstly, it eliminates the problem of corruption, which is one of the biggest problems, secondly, the existence of stratification is not allowed, ie conditions are created for any person to use and apply for public services at any time and place, and thirdly, costs and creates an opportunity to save time and so on.
- Online payment systems (such as Click, PayMe, PayCom, Upay) and e-commerce systems (arba.uz, asaxiy.uz, technomart.uz, etc.) have been created. The widespread introduction of online payments and e-commerce will lead to the expansion of trade relations within and outside the country, increasing the position of our country in international trade. In this regard, the creation of global e-markets and the creation of a national cryptocurrency are among the key issues in the development of e-commerce.

As of January-April this year, foreign investment in the electrical industry increased 24 times compared to the same period in 2019. [4] This indicates, on the one hand, the growing volume of production and use of ICT in our country, on the other hand, the growing attractiveness of this industry for foreign investors.

As of 2019, our country ranked 103rd out of more than 170 countries in the ICT Development Index.[5] Although this is not a high figure, it shows that the work done to promote the widespread use of ICT technologies is yielding positive results.[6] In particular, according to World Bank statistics, the world average ICT development

index is 5.11. The highest score was 8.65, corresponding to the UK contribution.[7] In our country, this figure is 4.9 and lags behind the overall average by 0.2. This result shows that much remains to be done in this area. [8]

The above positive results are the first elements of the digital infrastructure, which still does not provide sufficient opportunities for the full implementation of the conditions for the development of the digital economy in our country. In this regard, at the meeting of the President on February 13, 2020 “On the development of information technology” the share of the digital economy in GDP was 10.9% in the US, 10% in China and 5.5% in India. In Uzbekistan, this figure does not exceed 2%.[9] Currently, the main obstacles to the development of the digital economy in our country are:

- Insufficient formation of digital infrastructure;
- Lack of activities related to digital technologies;
- Lack of economic entities developing the digital economy;
- Lack of focus on human capital development and the formation of digital literacy;
- Lack of an effective information security system.

One of the most essential conditions for a digital economy is the infrastructure that forms the basis of this digital relationship. The widespread use of ICT in the formation of infrastructure, the digitization of all industries and sectors, the provision of the country with full Internet services, the widespread use of Internet resources in production and services, the basis of these activities is directly linked to digital technologies. Processes related to the search, storage, processing and dissemination of large amounts of information. Digital technologies have the advantage of being able to sort and analyze the necessary information in the shortest possible time, as well as keep abreast of the latest developments in the field around the world.

Also, one of the most important problems in our country is the widespread introduction of digital technologies in countries with highly developed digital economy and the regular improvement and renewal of digital literacy of the staff, which in our country is the main reformer and only the share of the private sector. A good example of this is the country of Switzerland, where large enterprises and organizations, corporations use their research institutes and centers to continuously improve the knowledge, skills and abilities of their employees. Each large enterprise or organization has its own institute, which, depending on the increase or decrease in production and services, the lack of leading specialists in the field, admits students to the institutes opened under the organization and based on their needs and modern requirements. On the one hand, this will help reduce unemployment and provide permanent employment, and on the other hand, each organization will produce a quality workforce that can fully meet its needs.

One of the peculiarities of the digital economy is the change in the demand for human capital, which now reduces the role of physical labor, and mental labor rises to the top. It is a matter of collecting, sorting and processing information, as well as a spiritually oriented activity, ie intellectual activity. In terms of the creation and use of knowledge, networks can be divided into producers and consumers of knowledge. Today, the share of the digital sector in innovative development is growing, and information processors account for the largest share of income worldwide. The development of this sector will serve to increase the overall competitiveness of our country.

Conclusions and suggestions. The development of the digital economy is one of the most important strategic issues for Uzbekistan in the context of the global crisis, which determines its competitiveness in the global arena. Research shows that in the development of the digital economy, the creation of a highly developed digital infrastructure, the full digitization of existing industries and sectors, especially the use of the Internet, is highly effective. At present, digital technologies such as Big Data, artificial intelligence, neuro technologies, quantum technologies, Internet of Things, robotics and sensory engineering, crowdsourcing, blockchain technologies, cryptocurrencies and 3D technologies are widely used in various types of activities. The introduction of digital production will lead to an increase in GDP, economic growth, production and consumption of digital goods and services. This shows the need for our state to create conditions for the development of the digital economy, to direct it to the most necessary areas and to stimulate this process as much as possible. In this regard, on June 9, at a meeting dedicated to “Discussion of topical issues to ensure the stability of the national economy”, President Sh.M. Mirziyoyev said that the widespread introduction of digital technologies in all sectors and public services, health, education, manufacturing, agriculture, the food industry, and other areas. [10]

In our opinion, it is expedient to take measures to further develop the digital economy in our country and ensure the uninterrupted operation of all sectors and industries in the context of the global crisis, to reduce the negative impact of the crisis in three stages:

1. Stage 1. Complete formation of digital infrastructure. At this stage, in the context of a pandemic, the digitization of all industries and sectors, especially the service and manufacturing sectors, will create the best possible conditions for workers to carry out their activities remotely; introduction of digital technology-related occupations (for example, types of specialties working with large amounts of information) in order to reduce the unemployment problem in the country to a certain extent; use of Big Data technologies in the process of establishing international cooperation in the healthcare system (there is an opportunity to keep abreast of the latest medical news and exchange experiences, communicate with leading medical professionals); adaptation and updating of labor market requirements based on the characteristics of new professions related to the digital economy; organization of new training courses for specialists in the field of digital technology and implementation of large-scale projects, etc.
2. Stage 2. Establishing e-commerce and e-business on a global scale. At this stage, it is mainly to establish the use of Internet services in the digitalization of the industry and the expansion of the sales market in order to make the sale and purchase of goods and services online, which are the result of production and services, on an international scale. use of experience gives a positive effect) is required.
3. Stage 3. Organize the activities of “Digital Research Centers” in order to conduct research and development on innovation and digital technologies at the international level. The practical implementation of the third stage is convenient in all respects, as the formation of such research centers in practice requires a large amount of costs and a highly developed infrastructure. In the future, further development of the digital economy and its effective functioning will allow the Republic of Uzbekistan to respond



appropriately to the processes of globalization and integration of the XXI century, including the global crisis, which is currently the biggest problem.

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SOCIO-ECONOMIC POLICY OF AMIR TEMUR

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Annotatsiya. Mazkur maqolada Amir Temur tomonidan amalga oshirilgan moliya, soliq, yagona pul-kredit siyosati hamda o'z davri uchun muhim bo'lgan va bugungi kunda ham ahamiyatini yo'qotmagan iqtisodiy qarashlari tahlil qilingan. Shuningdek, Amir Temur davrida mamlakatda iqtisodiy islohotlar doirasida tashqi va ichki savdo aloqalarini rivojlantirish uchun yaratilgan shart-sharoitlar, ijtimoiy himoya

masalalari hamda davlat boshqaruvida moddiy ragʻbatlantirish tizimidan keng foydalanishni amalga oshirish maqsadida olib borilgan chora-tadbirlariga alohida eʼtibor qaratilgan.

Kalit soʻzlari. Ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy siyosat, davlat byudjeti, pul-kredit siyosati, soliq siyosati, moddiy ragʻbatlantirish, ijtimoiy himoya, chek tizimi, tashqi va ichki savdo.

Аннотация. В статье анализируется финансовая, налоговая, денежно-кредитная политика Амира Темура, а также экономические взгляды, которые были важны для его времени и не утратили своей актуальности сегодня. Особое внимание уделяется условиям, созданным во время правления Амира Темура в рамках экономических реформ для развития внешних и внутренних торговых отношений, социальной защиты и мер по внедрению системы материального стимулирования в государственном управлении.

Ключевые слова. Социально-экономическая политика, государственный бюджет, денежно-кредитная политика, налоговая политика, финансовые стимулы, социальная защита, чековая система, внешняя и внутренняя торговля.

Annotation. This article analyzes the financial, tax, monetary policy pursued by Amir Temur, as well as economic views that were important for his time and have not lost their relevance today. Particular attention is paid to the conditions created during the reign of Amir Temur in the framework of economic reforms to develop foreign and domestic trade relations, social protection and measures to implement the system of financial incentives in public administration.

Keywords. Socio-economic policy, state budget, monetary policy, tax policy, financial incentives, social protection, check system, foreign and domestic trade.

Introduction. The Uzbek people have an ancient history and rich cultural heritage. One of the priorities of our people is to study this history in depth, to preserve the cultural heritage of our ancestors and pass it on to future generations. As President Sh.M.Mirziyoyev said, everyone glorifies their history. But nowhere in our country is there such a rich history, such great scholars as our ancestors. We need to study this heritage in depth, to be able to convey it to our people and the world. One of the ancestors mentioned by our President, the great statesman Sahibkiran Amir Temur united 27 countries into his state and founded a huge empire. Sahibkiran left an indelible mark on the history of this great empire, not only as a skilful commander, statesman, politician, but also as a broad-minded economist of his time.

One of the rarest and most invaluable works reflecting the economic history of Amir Temur's time is the work of Temur's charters, written by Sahibkiran himself. Works on the stages of development of the financial and monetary system, foreign and domestic trade relations in the process of formation and development of the state during the reign of Amir Temur and the Temurid dynasty Sharofiddin Ali Yazdi's "Zafarnoma", Rui Gonzalez de Clavijo's travel diary to Amir Temur Palace in Samarkand, It is the monetary policy of Timur and the Timurids.

Research methodology. In the study and analysis of the topic, the method of scientific abstraction, analysis, unity of logic and historicity, as well as methods of comparison and comparison were used.

Analysis and results. When Amir Temur thought about the methods of economic management of the countries within his state, he asked each of them how much gross income is generated per year, how it is distributed, state payments and other economic issues. He compared the experience of the kings who ruled the country before him and came to certain conclusions. In order to improve the independent financial policy of the state, Amir Temur consolidated the finances of all member states and introduced methods of managing them on the basis of administrative requirements. Through this, Amir Temur was able, firstly, to implement a single monetary policy, secondly, economic control over the territories under his control and the implementation of economic reforms, and thirdly, trade between all regions. conditions have been created for the large-scale introduction of the increase (such as money circulation, the same conveniences for traders in all regions, the introduction of a check system).[1]

If the first budget structure in Europe appeared in England and France in the XVII century, Amir Temur in his country developed and introduced the first budget buds in governing the country 3 centuries ago [2].

The treasury at the disposal of the state of Amir Temur consisted of two funds. The first fund is the main treasure, which contains gems that have been inherited from generation to generation for many years. The second fund is for current expenditures, for which a loan was taken from the first fund when there was a lack of funds. Over the years, the state of the treasury has changed, sometimes there is a deficit, and additional taxes and fees have been introduced to fill it. This system is reminiscent of the existing budget system in our country, except that our budget consists of revenues and expenditures, which corresponds to the second fund of the reign of Amir Temur. Expenditures in the central and local branches of the state, mainly general expenditures of administrative offices and palaces, expenditures on military and military campaigns, expenditures on landscaping and welfare of the country, expenditures related to scientific, cultural and religious activities, social protection expenditures and other important work. Amir Temur pursued a single and strict monetary policy for the country and personally supervised its implementation. In pursuing a single monetary policy, Amir Temur followed 4 important principles[2]:

1. Amir Temur considered monetary policy as the economic basis of the state. Through the implementation of a single monetary policy, there is an opportunity to ensure economic stability in the country, to integrate the economies of the country's regions into a single economic system, to ensure equality in the implementation of tax policy.

2. Amir Temur used money as an important political tool to ensure the integrity of the empire. Coins minted by order of Amir Temur bear the name of Amir Temur in all regions and were minted only in his name, which, in our opinion, means that he is the sole ruler of all borders and that all socio-economic reforms can be carried out only by him.

3. Amir Temur considered money as an important factor in the development of foreign trade. He sent ambassadors through trade caravans and established diplomatic relations to carry out foreign and domestic trade not only within his own country, but also in Europe (France, England, Spain). This, in turn, ensured that the coins minted

by Amir Temur entered European countries and had a certain value. In addition, it led to the development of the Great Silk Road, a trade center connecting East and West, which is of great importance for the peoples of Central Asia.

4. Amir Temur strictly controlled the reduction of unauthorized minting of money, the prevention of various offenses in their circulation, the elimination of the problem of counterfeit coins. It follows that Amir Temur effectively prevented illegal, anti-money laundering activities in trade and that the presence of excess money supply, the problem of unsecured goods, and in turn the growth of inflation and the shadow economy well aware that it can lead to the formation of.

According to Ibn Arabshah, during the reign of Amir Temur, in the interests of the people, there were special price inspectors in the market, who referred to Amir Temur about weights (scales), prices and described the places and cities [3]. In this way, Amir Temur established control over the fact that trade relations in the country do not deviate from the established norms, the prices of goods and services correspond to its volume and prices are not unreasonably raised. During the reign of Timur, agriculture played a decisive role in the country's economy. The largest share of national income is generated in this area. The main producers were landowners and tenants. During this period, the taxes and tribute taxes, mainly related to agriculture, were applied. Collecting the owner's rent, income tax according to the yield of the crop and the fertility of the land; constantly recommended to take into account the arable lands irrigated by ditches, springs and rivers, and to take two parts of the harvest from such lands to the citizens, and one part to the supreme commander (royal treasury). The land tax system of Amir Temur shows the existence of modern land tax and the first buds of land rent: the rent is taken from irrigated, arable lands, meadows and wetlands in the form of differential rent I. Additional crops from autumn, spring, winter and summer farming are left to farmers in the form of differential rent II. In his tax policy, privileges played an important role: those who acquired new land, built sewers, planted gardens, rehabilitated the ruins were exempted from paying taxes for one year, and in the second year paid taxes voluntarily. In the third year, they paid taxes in accordance with the tax rules in force in the country. It is stated that the developers of the ruined lands should be provided with various tools by the khalisa (administration). It is obvious that Amir Temur considered the interests of both the people and the state in taxing the people, his fair tax policy led to an increase in the welfare of the population and state budget revenues [4].

After all, the destruction of a citizen's home leads to the impoverishment of the state treasury. The depletion of the treasury will lead to the disintegration of the army. The disintegration of the army, in turn, led to the weakening of the kingdom. These ideas are the essence of the words of the President of our country Shavkat Mirziyoyev from the first days of his presidency: "If the people are rich, the state will be rich and powerful"[5].

Amir Temur considered society and community as a great driving force in material and spiritual stimulation, and used it as a program and action in the management of the state and economy.[6]

The system of gradual increase of salary depending on the position and service is reminiscent of the current tariff grid. Amir Temur introduced such a system in the

second half of the XIV century, and in our country a similar system was introduced in 1992.[7]

The material and physical damages inflicted on the people by the oppressors were discussed among the people in accordance with the Shari'ah, and after proof, the damages were collected and the punishments were determined in accordance with the rules of the Shari'ah. [8]

First of all, the socially vulnerable segments of the population - the weak, the paralyzed, the blind, the lame, the unable to work due to old age - are provided with pensions. According to some sources, ten percent of the treasury was spent for this purpose.

Secondly, the work done was to provide jobs and occupations for the able-bodied, the poor and the needy. I also ordered that the beggars of each country be given a task and a job, so that the image of begging would be lost in this way, - says Amir Temur in Tuzuk [9].

The existing check system was first introduced during the reign of Amir Temur. The concept of check (chak) was originally introduced into Europe as a result of effective and well-thought-out economic reforms of Amir Temur to cash, and a document to that effect, that is, those who received a check. They carried out their plans by going to the target cities, showing the check to the same money changers or large merchants. This ensured financial security on the one hand, and facilitated trade on the other.[10]

Conclusions and suggestions. Although Amir Temur lived in the 14th century, his economic reforms and views have not lost their relevance today. Amir Temur's well-thought-out financial policy has allowed the country to achieve many positive results:

- First, there has been economic growth in the country's regions;
- Secondly, as a result of the implementation of a single monetary policy, economic and political stability has been ensured in the country;
- Third, the country's markets will be enriched with a variety of rare goods through the effective development of domestic and foreign trade;
- Fourth, through the establishment of diplomatic relations, it became possible to obtain information on the socio-economic and political situation in other countries, to keep abreast of news and to strengthen trade ties;
- Fifth, the introduction of a social protection system to ensure the welfare of the population has somewhat solved the problem of unequal distribution of income;
- Sixth, the use of financial incentives in the management of citizens unites them in a common goal, encourages them to approach their work with devotion;
- Seventh, the determination of tax policy on the basis of the economic situation and living conditions of the population, the creation of a sense of gratitude among citizens, the voluntary payment;
- Eighth, the beautification work carried out during the reign of Amir Temur, on the one hand, made the country prosperous, and on the other hand, the buildings and structures made the state of Amir Temur famous all over the world.

In short, in order to revive, study and widely use the past of our people in the period of a new revival in our country - the Third Renaissance, it is expedient to do the following:



- to establish cooperation in the field of return, copying, research and scientific and creative work of rare manuscripts, literature and other types of cultural heritage of our ancestors in foreign countries;
- to take measures to translate and republish works from Persian, Tajik, Arabic and other languages into Uzbek, reflecting our rich and ancient history, which is the basis for the creation of many socio-economic sciences;
- implementation of measures such as the widespread use of works and manuscripts written by our ancestors and informing about the environment, social, economic and political life of that period in research work, etc.

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MODERN PROBLEMS OF TECHNICAL SCIENCES

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SCIENTIFIC BASIS OF RUBBER VULCANIZATION

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Annotasiya. Vulkanlash kauchuk mahsulotlarini tayyorlashda eng muhim va odatiy jarayondir. Vulkanlash-jarayoni kauchuk yoki elastomer kompozitsiyalarni rezinaga o'tkazish bilan bog'liq jarayon bo'lib, ular mexanik deformasiyadan keyin asl shakliga tez qaytishi bilan tavsiflanadi. Ushbu maqolada mahalliy xom-ashyolar asosida kauchuklarni vulkanlash uchun organik tezlatgichlar olish borasidagi tadqiqotlar ko'rsatib o'tilgan.

Kalit so'zlar. Kauchuk, vulkanlash, tezlatgichlar, al'degid, tiomachavina.

Аннотация. Вулканизация является наиболее важным и типичным процессом при изготовлении резиновых изделий. Процесс вулканизация связанный с переносом на резину резиновых или эластомерных составов, для которых характерно быстрое возвращение к первоначальной форме после механической деформации. В этой статье показаны исследования по получению органических ускорителей вулканизации каучуков на основе местного сырья.

Ключевые слова. Каучук, вулканизации, ускоритель, альдегид, тиомочевина.

Abstract. Vulcanization is the most important and typical process in the manufacture of rubber products. The vulcanization process is associated with the transfer of rubber or elastomeric compounds to rubber, which are characterized by a rapid return to their original shape after mechanical deformation. This article shows research on the production of organic accelerators for vulcanization of rubbers based on local raw materials.



Key words: rubber, vulcanization; accelerator, aldehyde, thiourea.

Introduction. To date, more than a thousand compounds have been described that can accelerate the vulcanization process. However, despite this, the search for new efficient accelerators for vulcanizing rubbers is currently in full swing. Today, there are more than 100 commercial and more than 60 permanently used organic accelerators. The use of organic accelerators as vulcanizers allows changing the reaction rate and temperature conditions, to change the duration of the induction period and the physico-mechanical properties.

Literature review. The composition of the vulcanization group affects not only the density of the network of chemical bonds, but also the structure of the vulcanizers, and the structural mechanism of non-uniform vulcanization has been identified by Yuko Ikeda, Norihito Higashitani, Kensuke Hijikata, Yota Kokubo, Yuichi Morita, Mitsuhiro Shibayama, Noboru Osaka, Takuya Suzuki, Hitoshi Yondo [1]. Today, there are a lot of compounds with the properties of vulcanizing accelerators of rubber, which, depending on their chemical composition and structure, are divided into the following groups: dithiocarbamates, thiuramsulfides, thiazols, sulfenamides, guanidines, xanthogens, thiomachavina derivatives and special-purpose accelerators [2]. Vulcanization increases the force required to elongate the sample and reduces the amount of deformation remaining after the deformation force is removed, vulcanization increases elasticity and reduces plasticity [3]. Chemical compounds added to rubber with other ingredients to improve the physical and mechanical properties of rubber and shorten the vulcanization process are considered vulcanizing accelerators [4].

Today, volcanic accelerators such as "Kaptax", "Altax" are widely used in the rubber industry in the country, and such accelerators are imported to the country. In our country, there are raw materials that replace such organic accelerators, on the basis of which there is an opportunity to synthesize import-substituting vulcanizing ingredients.

Research Methodology. The method of IR-spectroscopy was used within present paper.

Experimental procedures. The use of aldehydes as ingredients obtained by condensation with thiomachavina as organic accelerators for vulcanization of rubbers is of great practical interest. Condensation of formaldehyde with urea and thiourea The reaction of condensation of formaldehyde with urea containing amide groups in the molecule is characterized by certain regularities. These reactions proceed in several stages, the directions of which depend on temperature, pH value, concentration of reagents, etc. The urea molecule has four reactive hydrogen atoms and can theoretically attach four formaldehyde molecules to form tetramethylol urea. At pH =7 and at room temperature, mono- and dimethylolureas can be isolated as pure crystalline compounds. It is impossible to isolate trimethylurea and tetramethylolurea in pure form, since the equilibrium constant of the reaction of its formation is much greater than the equilibrium constant of the reaction of formation of -NH, -CH₂, -OH groups. This is probably due to the fact that the hydrogens of the two methylol groups in dimethylolurea are stabilized due to the formation of intramolecular hydrogen bonds with different atoms. In trimethylolurea, the stabilization of the oxygen atoms of the

methylol groups is much weaker, since two of them should be stabilized by hydrogen bonds with one oxygen atom. Condensation of thiourea with formaldehyde was carried out in a three-necked flask equipped with a reflux water condenser, dropping funnel, and magnetic stirrer. The reactor was charged with 96 g (1 mol) of 37% formaldehyde. The mixture was stirred for 25-30 minutes at temperatures of 30-40 °C. Then, 28 g of thiourea (3 mol) was added to the solution with vigorous stirring.

Thereafter, 3 mg of orthophosphoric acid was added to the reaction mixture. The resulting reaction mass was thoroughly mixed at a temperature of 80-84 °C for 3 hours, then the mixture was placed in a flask at a pressure of 10 mm Hg, a temperature of 60 °C, and formaldehyde, methanol and water were distilled off. Received thiourea-formaldehyde resin with the content of the main product 69 ÷ 70%. The precipitate is filtered off and dried at a temperature of 100 ± 5 °C. The resulting resin is a mixture of mono, di-, tri- and tetra-methylol thiourea derivatives. The synthesized resin is characterized by the following indicators (table 1).

Table 1

Some physicochemical characteristics of thiomachavin methylol derivatives

№	Name of indicators	Indicators
	Appearance	Appearance Homogeneous suspension from white to light yellow
2.	Mass fraction of dry residue,%	70
3.	Mass fraction of free formaldehyde,% no more	0,2
4.	Conditional viscosity at 20 ± 0.5 °C, by	34
5.	Viscometer B No.-246 with nozzles with a diameter of 8.0	45
6.	Chelation time at 100 °C, s	Complete

In the IR spectrum of the condensation products of thiourea with formaldehyde, intense absorption peaks were found in the regions of 1612.31 cm⁻¹ - stretching vibration of the –CO-group, 3500 cm⁻¹ - bending vibration of –OH-group, 1500-1507 cm⁻¹ - stretching vibration NH₂ -group, 1490-1500 cm⁻¹ - stretching vibration of the NH-group.

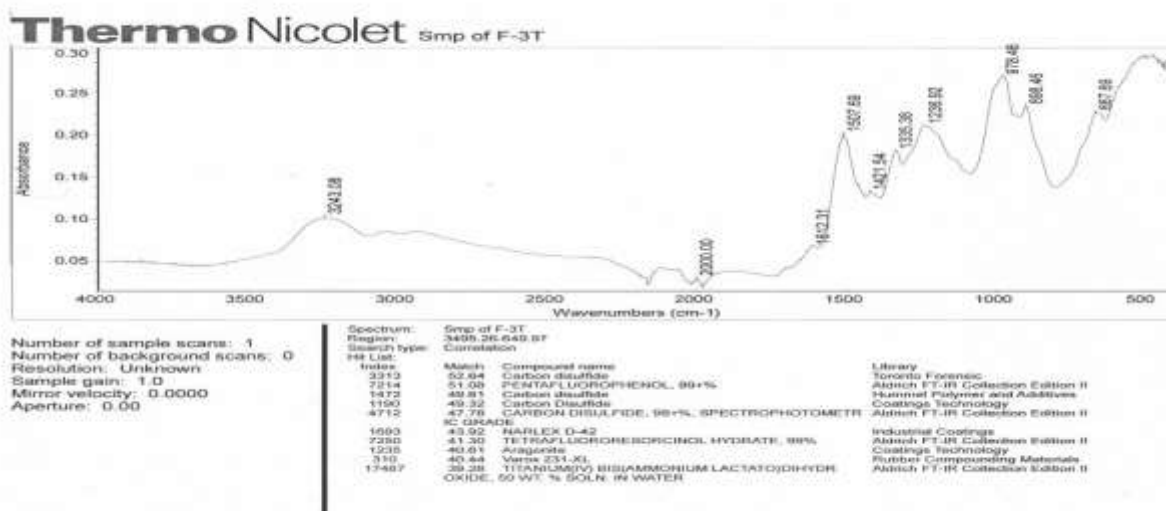


Figure 1. IR spectrum of the condensation product of thiourea with formaldehyde.

In this regard, to carry out the condensation reaction of thiomachavin with formaldehyde, we have chosen the ratio of formaldehyde: thiomachavin = 1:3. The rubber mixture obtained using F-3T must comply with the following physical, mechanical and operational characteristics (rubber mixture, vulcanization temperature - 135- 140 °C, time - 35 min.). As you can see from the table. 1 and 2, the newly synthesized accelerators for vulcanization of rubbers are not inferior to an industrial accelerator in terms of their physical, mechanical and operational characteristics.

Table 2**Physico-mechanical and operational characteristics
the resulting rubber compound using F-3T-U.**

№	Indicators	F-3T-U
1.	Hardness, kg / cm	75
2.	Strength, not less, kg / cm	92
3.	Elongation, not less,%	142
4.	Residual elongation, no more,%	3

Conclusion/Recommendations. The condensation of aldehydes with amines and amides first forms unstable amino alcohols - hydroxy derivatives of urea (thioureas), which, when heated, transform into imines and imides. It was found that the condensation of urea (thiourea) with the croton fraction occurs with the formation of a product of linear and cyclic structure. The composition and structure of the obtained products were proved using IR spectroscopy and elemental analysis data. The resulting products were tested as a rubber vulcanization accelerator. It has been established that the newly synthesized products are not inferior to the industrial accelerator of vulcanization of rubber - altax in their physical, mechanical and operational characteristics.

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BUILDING KINDNESS THROUGH AN INTERACTIVE PROCESS

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Annotasiya. Maqolada mehr tushunchasi interasion jarayon sifatida tahlil qilingan. Interaksionizm sosiologiyada nazariy yondashuv sifatida o'zaro ijtimoiy ta'sir sharoitida shakllanadigan, shaxslar yoki ijtimoiy guruhlar o'rtasidagi o'zaro munosabatlar, aloqalarni o'rnatish jarayonini anglatadi. Ma'lumki, inson hayotining ijtimoiy manbai boshqa odamlar bilan muloqotda namoyon bo'ladi. Muloqotda o'zaro ta'sirlarning teginishdan, sezgirlikdan, ovoz ohangidan, imo-ishoralardan va mimikadan boshlanadi, keyinchalik nutqning mazmunini tushunishga o'tiladi. Maqolada interaksion jarayonlar va ularning tasnifi mehr madaniyati asosida tahlil qilingan.

Kalit so'zlar: mehr, mehrlilik, ramziy interaksionizm, munosabatlar, ramzlar.

Аннотация. В статье понятие доброты анализируется как интерактивный процесс. Интеракционизм как теоретический подход в социологии относится к процессу установления отношений, отношений между людьми или социальными группами, которые формируются в контексте социального взаимодействия. Общеизвестно, что социальный источник жизни человека проявляется в общении с другими людьми. В общении взаимодействия начинаются с прикосновения, чувствительности, тона голоса, жестов и мимики, а затем переходят к пониманию содержания речи. В статье анализируются процессы взаимодействия и их классификация на основе культуры доброты.

Ключевые слова: доброта, сострадание, символический интеракционизм, отношения, символы.

Annotation. The article analyzes the concept of kindness as an interactive process. Interactionism as a theoretical approach in sociology refers to the process of establishing relationships, relationships between people or social groups that are formed in the context of social interaction. It is well known that the social source of human life is manifested in communication with other people. In communication, interactions begin with touch, sensitivity, tone of voice, gestures and facial expressions, and then move on to understanding the content of speech. The article analyzes the processes of interaction and their classification based on the culture of kindness.

Key words: kindness, compassion, symbolic interactionism, relationships, symbols.

Introduction. The word kindness is used in various dictionaries to mean kindness, sorrow, compassion, conscious care for others, and respect. In Uzbek it is a word derived from Persian-Tajik. In a figurative sense, it means the sun. In this sense, it is characterized by the sun and allows you to understand a very wide range of

meanings in the Uzbek language. In particular, it allows us to combine many qualities with human nature, such as radiant, invigorating, tolerant, good and evil.

At the same time, when the word love is combined with other words, these words lead to a deeper and deeper essence of the expressive concepts. In particular, compassion, love, affection, compassion, and so on. In Alisher Navoi's story "Sabba'i Sayyar" the word mehr is mentioned 151 times, and the word "Mehr" means love, beauty, sunshine. Apparently, love is a symbol of beauty, light, such as the sky and the stars [1.].

The word "interaction" means to interact. Interactionism is a theoretical paradigm in sociology, which refers to the process of establishing relationships between individuals or social groups, which are formed in the context of social interaction.

The concept of symbolic interactionism is widely used in the sociological literature. It should also be noted that it is important in that it expresses many meanings. In particular, the description of interactionism with a focus on the procedural aspects of the relationship is one aspect of the problem, while the stable, "established" symbolic structures are the other component.

Literature review. The concept of love as an interactive process was developed by foreign scientists G. Bloomer, J.G. Mid, N.N. Obozov, V.A. Sisenko, A.N. Leontiev, N.I. Gubanov, Uzbek scientists M.B. Bekturodov, G.B. Shoumarov, M.N. Boltaev, Sh.R. Barotov, A.A. Husenova and many other researchers have done a lot in this area. In particular, M. Midning's "Loneliness, independence and interdependence in the context of American culture", L. Semenova's "Near Man", M. Bekturodov's "Sociology of Modern Management".

Research methodology. Methods such as narrative, literature analysis, comparative analysis, observation, interview, interview, experiment were used.

Analysis and results. In essence, symbolic interactionism is manifested in social interactionism. In the process of interaction, the system of interaction between fact and reality, in which a person or community absorbs the thought of another subject, is characterized by the connection of these meanings to the elements of the environment - material and abstract ideas. This allows us to see the relationship between the elements of interactivity as a system of relationships that allows the individual to adapt to the primary discourse and to achieve mutual understanding through dialogue. The beginning of mutual understanding (agreement is a prerequisite for mutual understanding in terms of a certain generalization) is the starting point for the creation of new meanings as a result of communication. Interpretation, in which the argument is found to be more valid in a conversation, distinguishes the topic from the communicative sign. The communicative sign can at the same time be an element of "understood context", creating a stable space of communication, and at the same time preventing the assimilation of the attention of another participant in the dialogue. Because of the many facets of meaning, each symbol has its own set of symbolic interactions. In each of these partners, they appear to realize other intentions in pursuit of their own goals, as well as in the way that one of the participants in the interaction acts independently due to the influence of factors. In particular, such communication stems from the social place and role of the context of the meeting. Indeed, a successful

dialogue involves the introduction of the conceptual aspects of the parties and the concept of culture, which is based on the mutual benefit of the dialogue between the participants and their long-term socialization. Thanks to the established concept of interactive symbols, partners are more easily able to accept the system of values (meanings) of the social groups to which they belong or the groups with which they interact. Of course, we should not be tempted to think that every time a person comes in contact with other people, he or she will pass on his or her culture to others. Because such thinking interferes with the general approach. However, in order to reach a common understanding, we will find ways to understand each other by meeting with a different cultural position and a different language. Even when we study texts about periods that are historically far away from us, we understand what we read, and through the content of the text, the historical context, and so on, we “understand” and be able to interpret the environment of the period. All of this comes from the universal nature of human cognitive abilities.

The basic concepts of interactionism include the terms "I", "identification", "symbolic influence", "joint action". Through these concepts, interactionism critically analyzes approaches that reveal the essence of social theory, sociological methodology, dialogue, compromise, consensus discourse.

From the point of view of JG Mead, human thought and behavior itself is social. As a proponent of behaviorism, he examines the interaction of people through the prism of stimuli generated by the signs and the reactions associated with them. But according to Mead, motivating a person is only possible for his real movement. In this regard, Mead seeks to think radically about individual movement (meaning the movement of one person) and social movement (which includes the actions of two or more people, depending on their mentality). In the second case, due to the resulting social interaction, the person may act in different ways: he may respond immediately to the stimulus, react for a certain period of time, or may not react to it at all. Mead called insignificant gestures "gestures capable of provoking behavioral reactions," in which case almost no change of heart. This encounter can occur naturally, with accompanying gestures. But we must not forget that the purposeful instinctive action of one subject is able to stimulate enough instinctive action in another. These include gestures typical of fast sports - boxing, wrestling, hockey. The gestures of one opponent can cause unconscious movements in another. Important gestures represent a certain image in the actor. Important gestures include hand, body, and voice gestures, as well as language-specific expressions. It has also contributed to the development of human society, which is distinguished by the conceptual features of meaningful gestures that interact with each other. According to Mead, a meaningful symbol is a gesture that is unique to humans. Symbols that appear in the process of communication can provoke a predictable reaction, which is based on what kind of connection with the person. From a pragmatic point of view, the ability to express a meaningful sign creates qualitatively new opportunities in the study of human interactions.

It is known that the social source of human life is manifested in contact with other people. Communication begins with touch, sensitivity, tone of voice, gestures, and facial expressions; then go on to understand the content of the speech. Man first learns

to talk to his family and friends, who in turn learn it from their parents, and thus the speech goes back to the earliest stages of human history.

According to the American sociologist G. Bloomer, symbolic interactionism is based on three principles [2]:

1. People's attitudes to external stimuli, such as the response to social forces or internal stimuli, are more concerned with understanding the meanings of things and events than with simply responding to the needs of the body. According to Bloomer, symbolic interactionism, while denying both social and biological determinism, makes it possible to understand the determinism of essence. In short, the nature of human behavior is determined, first of all, by its unique meanings, which are attached to each other in the process of communication.

2. In the process of communication, the evidence behind the ideas can be pre-formed, created to some extent in mutually influential situations, initially developed and changed. In the process of interaction, participants do not automatically follow the pre-established norms, as well as their specific roles. It is on this basis that the process of communication can be effectively influenced. Experienced image-makers in this area follow this postulate and try to turn political figures with specific goals into symbols of strong personalities, democracy, justice fighters, patriots, and thus change the initial impression.

3. According to Bloomer, meanings are the result of interdependent interpretations. By accepting the role of others, the participants in the process explain the meanings and intentions of others. Thus, the meanings of action change in the context of interaction: in many cases, when people interact with each other, they communicate only when they have a preconceived notion of how they will behave and what others will do.

Two important aspects must be taken into account in the interactive formation of the factor of kindness - the ratio and effect of mind and emotion. The table above shows that the interactive formation and strengthening of love is influenced by a combination of mental and emotional (desire, emotion) factors. For example, if liking (sympathy) is an emotion, not putting oneself above others is a mental decision. Achieving their proper functioning creates a stability of love.

For example, when a person enters a room and the smell of the perfume he spreads spreads throughout the room, a fragrance is created. This is where the interaction process takes place. If the odor is pleasing, the odor subject will be in a dominant position in the interaction process. His image, position is also assimilated as the position of others. The combination of qualities and attributes in human beings also triggers interactive processes. Let's say that an interactive process takes place when humility in a person enters with sincerity in him. In doing so, for example, humility removes kindness when combined with sincerity.



Figure 1. Kindness's interaction process model.

Source: Developed by the author.

Similarly, in social relations, interactive processes are manifested through the image, charisma, body movement, voice, and other factors of the individual. Interaction processes occur under the influence of the following social factors. Stage 1 is the emergence of a general impression, Stage 2 is the process of thinking about the impression, Phase 3 comprises the judgment of the leader in the relationship debate, while in the final stage the point of view of the dominant party is accepted on the basis of inner aspiration, desire and reason, and is motivated to be put into practice.

Based on the results of sociological research, we will consider some of the relationships that arise as a result of the interaction of the following human qualities and attributes:

Gratitude for doing good leads to mutual hostility at the initial stage, and then to forgiveness under the influence of factors, so that the relationship continues as before.

Generosity + gratitude = hostility occurs.

Infidelity + goodness = leads to a cooling off of the relationship, disappointment. Leads to persistent cold.

Humility + tolerance = sincerity.

Hard work + humility = generosity.

Return to goodness = friendship and kindness.

Humility + kindness = sympathy.

Compassion + kindness + diligence = humility.

Hard work + patriotism + courage = courage.

Humility + sincerity + honesty = compassion.



Kindness + compassion + diligence + generosity = doing good.
Honesty + honesty + sincerity + mutual religious closeness = pride in friendship.
Confidence + compassion + loyalty to one's faith + courage
and responsibility + diligence + courage = leadership.
Courage + courage + conviction = patriotism.
Recognition of the work done + humility = provides a career for the servant.
Patriotism + courage + consensus in faith = leads to political solidarity.
Sincerity + humility = leads to honesty.

Any conflict does not lead to a cooling of the relationship. In a loving relationship, the scope of adherence to the norm is liberalized, unconditional relationships are formed with each other, and they are focused on positive results.

In a rational approach, relationships occur in a calculated, digital order, which is important as they become conditional relationships in a way that is related to factors such as if you don't like it, if you feel sorry for it. The norm shrinks. In such an interactive process, conflict leads to a cooling of the relationship.

"Usually, when the Messenger of Allaah (peace and blessings of Allaah be upon him) was happy, his face would be as bright as a piece of the moon." [3] B. - 52].

Entering character strength involves answering more than ten of the following criteria:

1. Implementation - the act is internally motivated and rewarding.
2. Ethically valued - regardless of having the desired outcome / reward.
3. Does not discriminate against others - one's creative action benefits others.
4. Notelistic contradiction is a measure of language. Researchers have tried to reduce the confusion caused by synonyms or antonyms.
5. Traitlike - power is general and stable over any situation and time.
6. Attentiveness - a trait is significantly different from other traits.
7. Paragons - stories, legends and myths contain desirable qualities
8. Prodigies - As in other fields, a person can display an extraordinary talent for a particular power.
9. Selective Absence - This creates an opportunity for someone not to have any power at all. For example, a person can be zero for a joke.
10. Institutions and ceremonies are social assistance. This includes sports teams, after-school programs, religious institutions, and more.

Kindness is a characteristic force in the subject of humanity. This theme involves loving and befriending others. Their kindness is to do good and good deeds for others; to help them; take care of them. Synonyms include generosity, upbringing, care, compassion, altruistic love and "beauty" [4. B. - 52].

Representation of kindness in symbols. Kokcha Darvoza mahalla in Tashkent is one of the 323 mahallas in the country with a complex social and spiritual environment. The history of the neighborhood is intertwined with the history of the city. There are almost no immigrants in the neighborhood. To find a positive solution to the problem, scientists from the Academy of Public Administration under the President conducted a two-stage sociological survey in the neighborhood (an expert survey of reputable and experienced people in the neighborhood and a referendum questionnaire covering 1380 apartments in the neighborhood).

According to the results, there have been 15, 18 criminal cases, 10, 12 family divorces, and 4, 6 property disputes in the mahalla every year. In addition, 72 unemployed people, 103 people engaged in informal activities, 38 needy families live in the neighborhood and have not been able to find solutions to their problems. The aspirations of the youth of the neighborhood to improve their lives, professional and intellectual development in the future were weak (the survey found that 42% of the total youth had no goals to improve their lives).

There were no professional or scientific circles in the neighborhood, and there was no library. There were no conditions in the neighborhood for the development of sports. There was no systematic public outreach to individuals who had inadvertently become involved in religious extremism in the neighborhood, which was largely handled by law enforcement officials. Human harmony was weak. His greeting relationship with people on the other side of the street was also weak. Parents' attendance at school in the neighborhood is limited to taking their children out of school. The reading status of the students was not controlled.

To change the social environment in the neighborhood, the following work was carried out during the year:

- As an experiment, 10 households have a habit of giving a bowl of home-cooked food to their close neighbor. This habit soon became widespread in the neighborhood;
- Every day the leaders of the streets greeted passers-by for an hour and asked how they were;
- Each person involved in a religious extremist movement was assigned 5 dignitaries, who were required to carry a person attached to weddings and celebrations;
- Science and professional circles were organized in 4 vacant rooms of the mahalla building;
- Every three months there is an educational conversation between unemployed youth and students on the topic "My hopes for life", followed by an essay;
- The promotion of the family tree of each family was organized, and most families were engaged in this work;
- Launched a training course "Lucky Family" to teach young girls and boys to marry independently;
- The procedure of holding the contest "The 20 most peaceful families" every two months and posting photos of the winners at the level of community promotion was introduced.

As an experiment, as a result of systematic educational work carried out in this mahalla in 2018 for a year, there were no crimes or family divorces in the mahalla. The pilot project initially aimed to equip aimless young people with a specific profession based on their interests and a specific profession within their interests. As mentioned above, crime, divorces and unemployment have been eliminated in this neighborhood. Therefore, based on the positive experience of our practice, it raises the issue of conducting work on a scientific basis, the importance of life among different segments of the population, especially young people, self-determination, patience and contentment, serious educational work on the spirituality of kindness.

Conclusion. The formation of love in a person through work, work, service has been tested, valued and formed social mechanisms in the experience of our ancestors.



In particular, the concept of "will be rewarded", "will be polite" has always been aimed at increasing the child's love for life and others by involving him in the labor process:

- In various ceremonies held at home, it is said that it is rewarding for children to pour a towel on the shoulders of children, water in the hands of guests with the sun in their hands and receive their blessings;

- The children stood outside the guests with one hand on their chest and said "Hello, welcome!" that should be greeted with a smile and shown the way;

- It is said that it is the children's duty to order the shoes of the guests;

- It is the children's duty to take out the dishes when the soup is cooked;

- The fruits are tasted and served with respect to the guests. This process is also associated with the labor of arching the fruit;

- Hospitality-related services such as pouring water on their hands, holding towels and "receiving a blessing" while accompanying the guests served to increase the love for the person in the upbringing of children.

It should also be borne in mind that in many cases the traditions of the past, which we consider to be obsolete, are in line with the recommendations given today to prevent the coronavirus pandemic. So, our ancestors, realizing the importance of this, made it not only a one-time measure, but an integral part of our culture as a daily necessity. It means not only health, but also upbringing, respect and kindness.

The policy pursued by the head of our state clearly shows that Uzbekistan relies not on a culture of power, but on a culture of kindness in its development.

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INSTITUTIONAL FEATURES OF PUBLIC SERVICES: SOCIO-PHILOSOPHICAL ANALYSIS

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Annotasiya: Ushbu maqolada, Bugungi Yangi O‘zbekistonda davlat boshqaruvi tizimida mutlaq yangi tizim davlat xizmatlarining shakllantirilayotgani, uning avfzalliklari, oldingi davlat boshqaruv tizimlaridan farqi va ushbu davlat xizmatlarini rivojlantirishga qaratilgan normativ-huquqiy hujjatlar ochib berilgan. Undan tashqari O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti huzuridagi davlat xizmatini rivojlantirish agentligining tarkibi, maqsad va vazifalari yoritilgan.

Kalit so‘zlar: dinamizm, kar'era tartibi, davlat boshqaruvi, davlat xizmati, xalq manfaatlari, yuksak professionalizm.

Аннотация: В данной статье раскрывается формирование совершенно новой системы государственных услуг в современном Новом Узбекистане, ее преимущества, отличия от прежних систем государственного управления и нормативные акты, направленные на развитие этих государственных услуг. Кроме того, описаны состав, цели и задачи Агентства по развитию государственной службы при Президенте Республики Узбекистан.

Ключевые слова: динамизм, карьерный порядок, государственное управление, государственная служба, общественный интерес, высокий профессионализм.

Annotation: This article reveals the formation of a completely new system of public services in modern New Uzbekistan, its advantages, differences from the previous systems of public administration and regulations aimed at the development of these public services. In addition, the composition, goals and objectives of the Agency for the Development of Civil Service under the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan are described.

Key words: dynamism, career order, public administration, civil service, public interest, high professionalism.

Introduction. The dynamic features of the development of modern societies are manifested, first of all, in the new requirements to the system of public administration. Society and its development, which are inherently dynamic phenomena, require constant improvement of the system of public administration. In Plato's cratological view, despotism, aristocracy, and democracy are mutually exclusive ways of governing, which stems from the dynamism of the system of government. Hence,

dynamism is not a phenomenon typical of today's system of governance, it has always been an attribute of the life and development of society. In the views of philosophers such as Abu Nasr Farobi, Nizamulmulk, N.Machiavelli, J. Locke, S. Montyoske, I. Kant, Gegel, I. Bentham, G. Toro on social life and development, there are considerable ideas about the dynamic features of management. They can be studied separately in the context of historical and philosophical heritage.

The radical changes taking place in New Uzbekistan today are due to the formation of a completely new system of public services in public administration. Until now, the management system in the Republic was built on the principle of distribution of positions. This principle has paved the way for autocracy and voluntarism in the past decades, resulting in nepotism, bribery and corruption in government. Personnel are assigned to this or that position based on their professionalism, knowledge and experience, diligence, not loyalty to the top. It is true that in some places an open electoral system was used, which seemed to be a form of democratic governance, but governance reforms did not yield the expected results due to the lack of a career system in the entire system of governance.

Literature Review. Iso Hamedov, a doctor of law and professor at the University of International Economics and Diplomacy, argues that a career order is based on the principle of meritocracy, which requires a civil servant to be highly professional, non-interfering in politics, loyal and responsible, obedient to the law, striving for step-by-step growth. Until the principle of career is introduced, encouraging civil servants to justice, the rule of law, and accountability will remain a simple, ineffective approach.

The draft law "On Public Services" was submitted for public discussion in 2017. It was developed by the Ministry of Justice of Uzbekistan and published on May 21, 2018 on the Single portal of interactive public services. Opinions expressed in the media relate to this project. It is clear that the law has not yet reached a sufficient level, this gap is now being filled by Presidential Decrees and Resolutions.

Research Methodology. Our research presents the advantages, differences from the previous systems of public administration and regulations aimed at the development of these public services. In addition, the composition, goals and objectives of the Agency for the Development of Civil Service under the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan are described, based on the descriptive, component analysis, statistical and comparative analysis methods.

Analysis And Results. The main purpose of the law is to create a new system of public services, the formation of employees in all levels of government and institutions in accordance with the principles of career, educating them to strive for professional and high ethical standards. Many of these demands on civil servants and officials are also found in the works of Confucius, Farobi, Nizamulmulk, Alisher Navoi, Babur, as-Samarkandi. For example, the Chinese thinker Confucius developed a system of step-by-step promotion of civil servants. Farobi, on the other hand, requires a person to have a number of qualities to become a head of state. In short, public administration and civil servants have always been under the watchful eye of the intelligentsia, and those who are aware of their political activities have carefully analyzed their actions, creating an ideal model of a statesman.

The draft law cites public services and public civic services as realities. It includes military service, law enforcement, courts, diplomacy and deputies to public service institutions. However, it is unclear what will be included in public civil service institutions. According to I. Khamedov, courts and deputies have a special legal status and should not be included in the list of civil servants. There is life in the researcher's objections because deputies are not civil servants, even when deputies of the Oliy Majlis are exempt from their main activities and perform legislative or senatorial duties, they are elected by the people according to their constitutional position and fulfill their requirements.

The law stipulates that civil servants are required to serve the interests of the people and high ethical standards. Serving the interests of the people reflects the political motto of President Sh.M. Mirziyoyev: "Let the people serve the people, not government agencies." Indeed, this fundamental goal has changed the functioning of the entire system of public administration. Obedience to the law, serving the interests of the people, listening to everyone's complaints and solving their problems are becoming a priority of public administration institutions.

Public service is a professionally paid type of activity carried out in accordance with the public interests of citizens of Uzbekistan in government agencies and organizations. This activity should be in line with the public administration system, its institutional requirements and characteristics. For example, the institutional characteristics of law enforcement officers are reflected in the formation of legal values in society, the rule of law in citizens. The compliance of law enforcement officers with institutional requirements is measured by the completeness of the above functions. However, this does not rule out that institutional requirements and specifications will be career procedures that are common to all civil servants. An employee must believe that he or she can reach the highest career with exemplary qualities such as hard work, professionalism, loyalty to the interests of the people, full fulfillment of his social duties. The ability to achieve a high career due to their services should form the basis of the employee's moral and professional development.

In 2019, the Civil Service Development Agency was established under the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated October 3, 2019 No. 5843 "On radical improvement of personnel policy and the system of civil service in the Republic of Uzbekistan" refers to the introduction of a career order. Career is a specific aspect of the activities of civil servants. The resolution calls for the creation of conditions that allow civil servants to pursue a career. "El-Yurt Umidi" Foundation under the Agency, the Civil Service Development Fund, the Agency's branches and the Academy of Public Administration under the President should assist in this. The Agency establishes relations with all management systems for the implementation of personnel policy in the country, participates in the organization of retraining and advanced training in foreign countries.

Conclusion. It can be seen that the Civil Service Development Agency has a much broader system and staff. This means that the system of public administration itself is complex. To meet his staffing needs, the most important thing is to select staff, to create a new system that takes into account their career aspirations.

The mission of the agency is also diverse. The main tasks include:

- development of an ideological platform for the transformation of the civil service;
- implementation of the Unified State Personnel Policy in Management;
- monitoring of public services, analysis of their development trends;
- management of the personnel reserve, maintenance of the State Register of civil servants;
- protection of legal requirements and rights of civil servants.

It should be noted that the position management system is now obsolete, it must be replaced by a career order. Management should be defined not by a system of positions, but by high professionalism and the secrets of management, awareness of technology and the characteristics of their implementation. Management systems may change, but a specialist who has gone through career procedures will have a stable position and position in public administration. Staff turnover is a sign of failure and imperfection in public administration.

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INNOVATIVE APPROACHES AND FOREIGN EXPERIENCE IN EDUCATION QUALITY MANAGEMENT

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Annotasiya. Ushbu maqolada muallif tomonidan ta'limni zamon talabi darajasida isloh qilish, uning sifatini yuksak talab darajasiga ko'tarish muammolari atroflicha ko'rib chiqilgan bo'lib, yuqori malakali kadrlar tayyorlashda milliy va xorijiy tajriba keng yoritilgan. Shuningdek, maqolada yuqori malakali kadrlar tayyorlashda ta'lim jarayonining sifatini belgilovchi asosiy xususiyatlar ko'rsatib berilgan hamda oliy o'quv yurtidagi sifat tizimi tushunchasini asosini ifodalovchi qoidalar keltirilgan. Maqolada sociol boshqaruvning ta'lim sifatini oshirishdagi roli, mazmuni, mohiyati, tizimlari va vazifalari, oliy o'quv yurti sosial boshqaruviga tizimli yondashuv hamda ta'lim sifatini oshirishda ijtimoiy mexanizmlarning nazariy va metodologik asoslari tahlil qilingan.

Kalit so'zlar: Ta'lim, cosial menejment, globallashuv, boshqaruv, raqobat, mutaxassis, oliy ta'lim, jarayon, madaniyat, konsepsiya, mehnat taqsimoti.

Аннотация. В данной статье автором подробно рассмотрены проблемы реформирования образования на современном уровне, повышения его качества до высокого уровня, широко освещен национальный и зарубежный опыт подготовки квалифицированных кадров. В статье также изложены основные характеристики, определяющие качества образовательного процесса в подготовке высококвалифицированных кадров, а также изложены положения, составляющие основу понятия системы качества в высшем учебном заведении. В статье анализируются роль, содержание, сущность, системы и задачи социологического управления в повышении качества образования, системный подход к социологическому управлению в высшем учебном заведении, также теоретические и методологические основы социальных механизмов повышения качества образования.

Ключевые слова: Образование, социальное управление, глобализация, управление, соревнование, специалист, высшее образование, обработать, культура, концепция, разделение труда.

Abstract. The article gives in detail description of educational reforms at the level of modern requirements and raising its quality to the high level of modern demands, and national and foreign experience in training highly qualified personnel also specified. The article also shows the main features that determine the quality of the educational process in training highly qualified personnel and the rules that form the basis of the concept of a quality system in higher education. The article analyzes the role, content, essence, systems, and tasks of social management in improving the quality of education, a systematic approach to the social management of higher education, and the theoretical and methodological basis of social mechanisms for the education quality improvement.

Key words: Education, social management, globalization, management, competition, specialist, higher education, process, culture, concept, division of labor.

Introduction. In the current environment, where education is valued as the most unique capital in the world, it is important to create opportunities for education quality at all stages of education for all generation throughout their lives and by introducing the mechanisms to improve the effectiveness and methods of evaluating learning outcomes. Education is an important component of human socialization and plays a key role in solving problems in society. Along with the development of education, the society has always been concerned about another important issue - the problem of improving the quality of education. A wide range of reforms requires finding solutions to existing problems in improving the quality of education, improving the content of education, as well as managing its quality on a scientific basis. Education quality is a systematic set of socially important features (characteristics, parameters), organized on the basis of the principles of hierarchy (top-down) of education, the suitability of education (as a result, process, social system) for different needs, interests of the state, society, and individual[1]. Management of education quality is an individual type of management that is organized and focused on achieving the most predictable outcomes of education, that is, the maximum opportunities for a particular learner, rather than any random, better-than-expected, spontaneous goals. It is also focused on achieving the most predictable outcomes of education, that is, the maximum opportunities for a particular learner, rather than any random, better-than-expected, spontaneous goals. Achieved out-terms as the result of scientific researches such as descriptions of the concepts of quality of education and quality management, identified in the research process, diversity of views, different approaches to quality management of education, and requirements to ensure compliance of national standards with international standards of quality of education and training show need to study and analyze international experience in scientific approaches to quality of education and quality management. World experience shows that the conditions for a normal life for mankind today are to accelerate the pace of social development, to involve common intellectual potential in solving social problems, to use innovative resources of social space management, to achieve social balance throughout the country. Absolute use of basic living resources - human governing should be a priority. Particularly, the need for each university as a subject of management to constantly improve its attitude to changes in not only the internal but also the external environment is increasing. This, in turn, requires more serious attention in social governance, without which it is impossible to improve the quality of effective education to an alternative level. A number of positive reforms have been carried out in our country to form a new innovative system of education in the difficult conditions of globalization. This has posed important challenges to society, such as improving and implementing social mechanisms to further improve the quality of education in higher education. To solve these problems requires an in-depth scientific study of the theoretical and methodological basis for improving the mechanisms of social management in higher education.

The analysis of the literature on the topic. In foreign countries, the scientific approach to the education quality and its management have began to be studied in the

1950s, and most studies have been analyzed as an example of the higher education system and educational institutions that implement it. In 1995, on the aim of implementation of the decision of its General Conference, UNESCO developed a program entitled "Reform and Development of Higher Education", which describes the global trends and challenges in the development of higher education over the centuries. In the introductory part of this document, the following main directions are identified among the "main tasks of higher education in a rapidly changing world."

- modernity;

- globalization;

“ A multifaceted concept that encompasses all the main functions and activities of higher education ”.

18 available chapters out of 151 in the program are directly related to the quality of education. They provide a broadened descriptive interpretation of the concept of quality as “the quality of higher education is a multifaceted concept that depends on the content, functions or conditions and norms of the system”[1].

The concept of quality covers the quality of teaching, training and research, which are all the main functions and activities in the field of higher education, ie the quality of teaching in the form of relevant staff activities and the results of teaching and research. The quality assessing problem of education is always relevant, and today this issue is studied by a comprehensive manner. Foreign scholars and practitioners are developing criteria for evaluating the quality of education as part of the study of the quality of education, identifying factors that ensure high quality, studying the problems of education quality management and monitoring[2]. Ensuring the quality of education through the introduction of mutually recognized systems of education evaluation is one of the important conditions for the formation of a single educational field in European countries. The existing quality of education systems in the world can be conditionally divided into two models. The first model is the "French" model which is based on the external assessment of the responsibility of higher education institutions over the society and the state through certification, accreditation and control. Such a model is used in the Scandinavian countries, the Czech Republic, Latvia, Estonia and other countries [3;4;5-6]. In these countries, the purpose of assessment is formed by public authorities, the most important aspects are identified, decisions are made on the organization of the educational process. As the main focus is on the effective conduct of external assessment, self-assessment is viewed superficially by the educational institutions. The second "English" model of quality assessment basis in higher education is self-assessment by the educational institution. This model is used in the United Kingdom, Germany, the United States and Latin America [3;7;8 -6]. In many European countries, the focus on the concept of quality of education has been increased since the 1980s. In 1984, R. Joseph stated that "quality" and "financial costs" should be the main objects in the evaluation of the higher education system. That same year, the National Committee for Quality was founded in France. D.F.Westerheijden explains the reasons for the urgency of this problem as follows.

First of all, there are objections to the increase of the state budget for higher education and, consequently, to the benefits of higher education than in other social spheres.

Second is the increasing focus on the quality of education in connection due to the expansion of the Western European education system. For the last three decades a sharp increase in the number of students, the proliferation of new fields of education, faculties and even institutes has led to debates about increasing funding for higher education.

Third is the factor of "candour" in many areas of modern society. This means that information about the educational institution, its system of work, programs, the quality of knowledge and skills that students receive is increasingly going out of the institution.

Fourth is the growth international exchange of students, teachers and researchers in Europe, as well as the internationalization of the European labor market. The expansion of the Western European higher education system, the increase in expenditures on its development and support, has made it an urgent task for educational institutions to improve the quality of training and justify the expenditures. At the same time, the internationalization of European higher education has made it urgent to create a system for evaluating the quality of education at the international level.

There are two approaches to quality policy in higher education: continental (European) and British.[4;5;9]

In the continental approach, the external aspect of quality is more important, it means it determines the degree to which the graduates of an educational institution are ready to participate in the national economy of the country. This is explained by the state funding of higher education institutions. In the British approach, quality is characterized by a high degree of independence and autonomy, as British universities are free to choose forms of development and control.

Research methodology. The power of any country is determined by its intellectual potential. This is directly related to the quality of education. Society and education form an integrated system. Any global processes taking place in society are reflected to the state of education. The ongoing economic and social changes in Uzbekistan, the formation of the economy in an innovative direction, integration into the world economy set the task of training quality specialists, which is one of the most pressing issues in the education system. Requirements for the quality of training include revising the management system of educational institutions, strengthening incentives for quality education services and, consequently, supporting the introduction of quality management systems for educational services, the formation of new principles of management based on strategic planning, quality management system. The national quality assessment systems for use in different countries differ not only in terms of goals, objectives, evaluation criteria, and measures, but also in many parameters, such as the level of involvement of government, public, special agencies, and institutions in the process. Education quality management is part of the general structure of education management. If we focus on the sustained development of approaches to quality management, the modern concept of the implementation of quality management in the form of a cycle of continuous technological changes based on statistical control was mentioned in the works of W. Walter Schwartz for the first time. This is well known as a PDCA (Plan-Do-Check-Act) "Shekhar cycle".

The concept of the cycle is explained as follows:



- Plan to improve your actions when mistakes are detected in performing assigned tasks and find ideas to solve these problems;
 - Do the smaller volume works that need to be done first in problem solving. This allows you to avoid mistakes that might be done in your current practice in the process of determining whether ideas work or not;
 - Take a control over the expected results in testing.
 - Besides, carry out continuous monitoring over the proposed key measures (whether or not to continue the experiments) to ensure that you are aware of the quality of results required at any given time and that you can identify potential problems;
 - If your experiment is successful, try to put it into practice on a large scale. Try to involve other people who will cooperate with you in implementing the changes.
- As a result of the integration of different approaches, the concept of Total Quality Management (TQM) has been formed.

Conclusions and Recommendations. In a country where the training of personnel is well established, there will be a comprehensive development. Because the development of any field depends on the potential of personnel in this field and their effective use of scientific achievements. Reforms in the education system of the country putting forward such modern requirements in the education management system such as the need to improve the management mechanisms of the educational process, that is, to abandon the old methods of ensuring the quality and efficiency of education. Education as a dynamic social system that is always in the process, compiles all the features which are connected with the social system. As a system, education can also be in the stages of operation, development, crisis and progress. Education management, like other social systems, has common functions such as planning, organization, motivation, control. Education management quality is part of the overall structure of education management, complements the existing theory and practice of management activities in the education system with important elements, which means education quality management is implemented as part of an integrated education management system. Research has shown that education quality assessment should consist of two components, internal (self-assessment) and external assessment, as well as that the specific mechanisms of these organizers may be different and that internal assessment is crucial in ensuring the quality of education. The external evaluation system implies quality improvement with more standards and cost-effectiveness, while the internal evaluation system implies improvement aimed at competitiveness and development. Generally, elements of self evaluation are also included in external evaluation. There are many unresolved issues in the enforcement process of quality assurance systems abroad, such as the balance between internal and external evaluation, the search for optimal methods of evaluation.

We hope that the establishment of mutually beneficial cooperation in the field of science and education with countries that meet higher education world standards will bring positive results.

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**SORPTION-PHOTOMETRIC DETERMINATION OF LEAD (II) IONS BY
IMMOBILIZED SODIUM 4-AMINO-5-HYDROXY-3 - ((E) - (4-
NITROPHENYL) DIAZENYL) - 6 - ((E) -PHENYLDIAZENYL)
NAPHTHALENE-2,7-DISULFONATE**

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Аннотация: Мақолада ППД полиакрилонитрил толасида иммобилизация қилинган натрий 4-амино-5-гидрокси-3 - ((е) - (4-нитрофенил) диазенил)-6-((е)-фенилдиазенил) нафталин-2,7-дисульфонатни кўрғошин ионларини аниқлаш учун реагент сифатида ишлатиш мумкинлиги кўрсатилган. Иммобилизация ва комплекс ҳосил қилишни мақбул шароитлари топишган.

Калит сўзлар: иммобилизацияга реагент, 4-амино-5-гидрокси-3-((е)-(4-нитрофенил) диазенил)-6-((е)-фенилдиазенил) нафталин-2,7-дисульфонат натрий, сорбцион – спектроскопик анализ усули, кўрғошин, чиқинди сув.

Аннотация: В статье показана возможность использования натрий 4-амино-5-гидрокси-3-((е)-(4-нитрофенил) диазенил)-6-((е)-фенилдиазенил) нафталин-2,7-дисульфонат, иммобилизированного на полиакрилонитрильном волокне ППД, в качестве реагента для определения ионов свинца. Найдены оптимальные условия иммобилизации и комплексообразования.

Ключевые слова: иммобилизированный реагент, 4-амино-5-гидрокси-3-((е)-(4-нитрофенил) диазенил)-6-((е)-фенилдиазенил) нафталин-2,7-дисульфонат натрия, сорбционно-спектрофотометрические методы анализа, свинец, сточные воды.

Abstract: The article shows the possibility of using sodium 4-amino-5-hydroxy-3 - ((e) - (4-nitrophenyl) diazenyl) - 6 - ((e) -phenyldiazenyl) naphthalene-2,7-disulfonate, immobilized on polyacrylonitrile fiber PPD, as a reagent for the determination of lead ions. The optimal conditions for immobilization and complexation were found.

Keywords: immobilized organic, 4-amino-5-hydroxy-3 - ((e) - (4-nitrophenyl) diazenyl) - 6 - ((e) -phenyldiazenyl) naphthalene-2,7-disulfonate, sorption spectrophotometric methods of analysis, lead, waste water.

Introduction. Nowadays, one of the acute global problems of our era is the uncontrolled pollution of the environment caused by human factor and activities. Among them, contamination of natural waters is especially dangerous. The insufficiency of drinking water is becoming a key problem for the region of Central Asia, owing to its shortage of water resources. Fresh water supplies suitable for drinking in the rivers and lakes of Uzbekistan are very limited. Scientists are put forwarding the idea that ground and glacial waters serve as a global solution to this problem, however, these reserves have a significant tendency to accumulate toxic pollution. Thus, drinking water is becoming a truly “strategic resource of the 21st century”.

The aim of the work was to develop an express and sensitive technique for the sorption-spectrophotometric determination of lead using an organic reagent (OR) immobilized on a fibrous carrier of a series of diazoazo compounds sodium 4-amino-5-hydroxy-3 - ((e) - (4-nitrophenyl) diazenyl) - 6 - ((e) -phenyldiazenyl) naphthalene-2,7-disulfonate (ACh). Due to its selectivity, this reagent has found its application in the analysis of lead in the presence of many other metals.

This article shows the advantage of the sorption-spectrophotometric determination of lead (II) using an organic reagent immobilized on a polymer carrier in comparison with the photometric method.

Literature Review. In the study of which conducted by World Health Organization, the special attention are paid to the heavy toxic metals (cadmium, lead, mercury, arsenic, chromium, copper, zinc, etc.), which are assigned to the group of priority pollutants. Therefore, the problem of detecting and determining heavy metal ions in waters is especially acute. One of the widespread types of anthropogenic pollutants is the entry of HTM into the soil [1-4].

The actuality and importance of the problem raised in the work lies in the intake of ecotoxicants into the human body according to the scheme: soil - plant - man - environment [5]. Control of environmental pollution, which means the ability to reduce the technogenic impact on nature, inevitably sets the task of expanding the means and methods of comprehensive environmental monitoring [6]. In recent years, methods for the determination of elements with organic reagents immobilized on the solid phase have been intensively developed. Compared with photometry in solutions, sorption-spectrophotometric methods of analysis are more sensitive and selective [7, 8]. Lead is widespread in nature. It is found in many ores, galena, anglesite and kerrosite. It is widely used in batteries, cable sheaths, solder and radiation shielding [9]. Lead is widely used and applied in a wide variety of industries. All these are large-scale industries with large volumes of waste and emissions, both into the atmosphere and

into water. Due to the low MPC value (MPC for lead in drinking water is 30 $\mu\text{g/l}$), constant monitoring of the lead content in various environmental objects and in waters is required [1–2,7].

As analytical methods for the determination of lead in environmental objects, various optical methods are used: atomic absorption, spectrophotometric methods using organic reagents of various classes, among which diazo-reagents are the most famous [3-5]. Sorption-spectrophotometric methods for the determination of lead are few, there are few good organic reagents for lead [6]. Meanwhile, the advantages of specifically sorption-spectrophotometric methods, in terms of high sensitivity for the determination of various toxicants, suggest that the development of these methods for the determination of lead is most urgent. Among the new approaches to improving the analytical characteristics of luminescent reagents, one should note the immobilization of organic reagents on solid carriers, which makes it possible to combine concentration with simultaneous determination directly on a solid matrix [10–12].

Research Methodology. Reagents and equipment. A standard lead solution with a concentration of 1mg/ml was prepared by dissolving a high-purity metal in HCl and HNO₃ with special purity [13]. Buffer solutions with pH from 1 to 10 were prepared from salts and acids of “chemically pure” grade, according to the method presented in this work [14]. Working solutions of the organic reagent amido black were prepared by appropriate dilution of the initial standard metal solutions with bidistillate. We used freshly distilled and purified solvents and bidistillate, deionized water, previously checked for the absence of luminescence.

IR spectra of reagents, carriers, and immobilized ORs were recorded on a UR-10 spectrophotometer (Carl Zeiss, Jena), Analitrssystem 360 FT-IR (USA) in KBr, LiF tablets in the region of 500-4000 cm^{-1} .

To record the diffuse reflectance spectra from a solid surface and study the dependence of the reflectance (R), the function of the reflectance F (R) on various factors, an X-Rite recording spectrophotocolorimeter and a UV-ViS SPECORD 50 double-beam recording spectrophotometer were used.

Absorption spectra were measured on SF-46 and SPECORD 50 spectrophotometers and KFK-3 and KFK-2 photometers.

To measure pH, a METTLER TOLEDO pH meter was used, it was calibrated against standard buffer solutions in the medium of the solvent in which the determination was carried out. The pH values were used for buffer mixtures in an H₂O medium [14]. The solutions were pumped using a PP-2-15 peristaltic pump.

Reagents of chemically pure and pure for the analysis grade were used. Solutions of metal salts (0.1M) were prepared according to known methods by dissolving the corresponding nitrates or chlorides; dilutions were used to obtain solutions of the required concentration.

The organic reagent amido-black was prepared by dissolving 0.06165 g of the reagent in a 100 ml volumetric flask.

Various fibrous materials (polyacrylonitrile type) containing various functional groups have been tested as a solid phase. The sorbent was used in the form of disks with a diameter of 20 mm and weighing 30–40 mg in a wet state, for which the disks

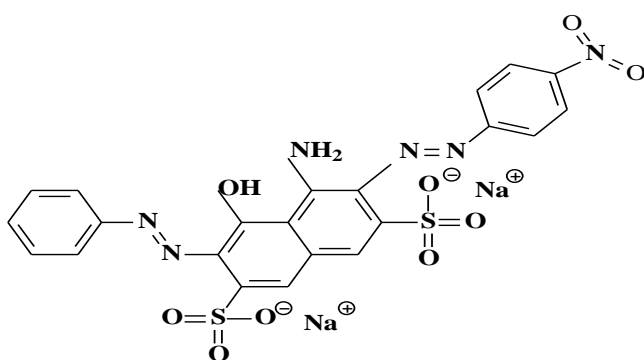
were kept in a 0.1 N solution of hydrochloric acid, washed with distilled water, and then stored in Petri dishes.

The analytical signal was taken as the difference between the diffuse reflectance coefficients (ΔR) measured at 610 nm of the disks after the sorption of the element from the control and analyzed solutions and the reaction with the reagent on the solid phase.

The study was carried out in static and dynamic modes. In a static mode, 10.0 ml of reagent solution was injected into 50.0 ml flasks, and the carrier disk was lowered therein and stirred for 5-8 minutes. Holding the carrier with a glass rod, the reagents were decanted, the immobilized carrier was washed with distilled water, and it was immersed in the analyzed solution. In the dynamic mode, the analyzed solution was passed through the immobilized disk at a rate of 10 ml/min.

The degree of retention of amido-black (R%) on the carrier was calculated by the formula: $R = 100 \cdot A/A_0$, where A is the optical density of the reagent after immobilization, A_0 is the optical density before immobilization.

Analysis And Results. The reagent amido-black (AB) is a representative of the class of diazo dyes, characterized by a low sensitivity of reaction with lead. The dye has a complex structure and the mechanism of the reaction of amido-black 10 V with metal ions is not fully understood. It is believed that when the dye interacts with metals, the formation of a mixed type of interaction is possible: ionic chemical bonding and physical adsorption.



Formula $C_{22}H_{14}N_6Na_2O_9S_2$

Molar mass 616,5 g/mol.

Reagent appearance:
dark brown powder.

Figure 1. The structural formula of the amido-black reagent.

The determination of lead is strongly interfered with by iron, aluminum, bismuth, lead and other metals, the interfering effect of which is eliminated by introducing masking substances and varying the acidity of the medium.

Fibrous materials modified with various anion-exchange groups were tested as a carrier for immobilization of amido-black. The greatest analytical effect was achieved during sorption on a fibrous carrier modified with hexamethylenediamine (PPD-1) with subsequent complexation on the solid phase, and it was found that on this type of carrier, AB is sufficiently firmly retained and therefore the PPD-1: AB (IMAB) system was selected for further studies.

The influence of concentration and immobilization time was studied in the range of $1 \cdot 10^{-6} - 1 \cdot 10^{-3}$ M solution of amido-black and 3-30 minutes, respectively (Table 1).

Table 1

Spectrophotometric characteristics of amido-black attached to PPD -1 sorbent

λ_R, nm	λ_{MeR}, nm	pH	Time, min	Concentration of the reagent on the carrier, M
490	610	6-7	7	$8,2 \cdot 10^{-5}$

The reaction of lead with AB on a solid sorbent is more contrasting than in a solution ($\Delta\lambda=120 \text{ nm}$).

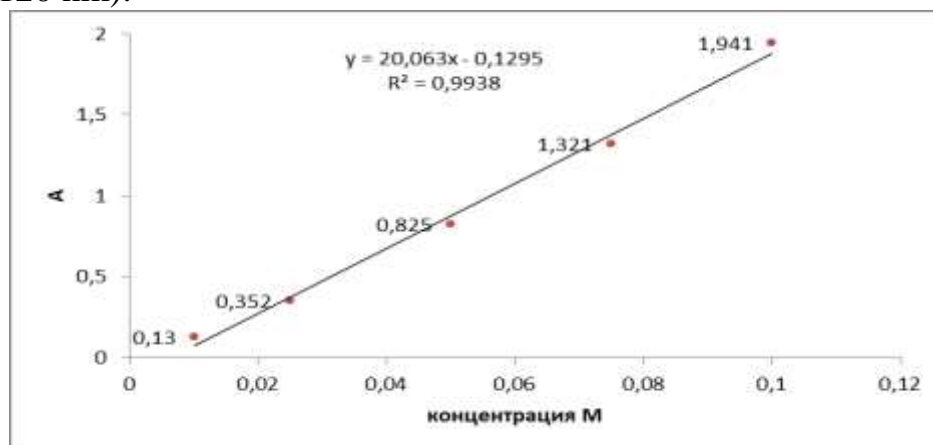


Figure 2. Calibration graph for the determination of lead ions with amido black.

It was found that Cd (II), Mn (II), Ni (II), Co (II), Zn (II), Mg (II) do not interfere with the determination of lead up to concentrations of 100 mg/l. The interfering effect of 50 mg/l on Fe (III), Bi (III), Al (III) is eliminated by introducing 0.1 M citric acid solution into the test solution. A method for the determination of lead in natural waters has been developed. The correctness of the developed technique was checked by the "introduced-found" method (Table 2). The duration of the analysis is 10-15 minutes.

Table 2

Results of determination of lead (II) in waters (n = 3, P = 0.95)

№ samples	Introduced lead, $\mu\text{g} / \text{l}$	Found lead, $\mu\text{g} / \text{l}$	S	Sr
1	2,00	$2,71 \pm 0,01$	0,07	0,026
2	4,00	$4,84 \pm 0,16$	0,11	0,023
3	6,00	$6,90 \pm 0,09$	0,06	0,009
4	5,00	$5,92 \pm 0,07$	0,05	0,008

The relative standard deviation does not exceed 0.33.

CONCLUSION

Determination of lead using immobilized amido black on fibrous materials makes it possible to selectively determine the element without elution, which increases the rapidity of the analysis and reduces the detection limit by an order of magnitude.

The stability of the analytical signal for a long time, the stability of the dye immobilized on the fiber layer, the mechanical strength of polymer fiber materials, the ease of immobilization of the dye, the contrast of color change, as well as the linearity



of metal concentration in solution allow the use of lead in the studied system for sorption-spectroscopic and visual-photometric detection in aqueous media.

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CHARACTERISTICS OF FIGURE CREATION IN JADID DRAMATURGY

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Annotatsiya - Ushbu maqolada jadid dramaturgiyasining otasi Mahmudxo'ja Behbudiy asos solgan yevropa usulidagi teatr hamda ushbu milliy teatrdan sahnalashtirilib, ommaga namoyish etilgan ilk spektakl xususida, uning zamondoshlari Abdurauf Fitrat, Abdulla Qodiriy va boshqa jadid dramaturgiyasi rivojiga hissa qo'shgan allomalar ijodiga alohida to'xtalib o'tilgan. Shu bilan birga jadid dramaturgiyasi asosida yaratilgan obrazlarning milliy teatr san'ati rivojlanishidagi o'rni o'ziga xos ahamiyatga ega ekanligi bugungi kunning dolzarb masalalaridan biridir.

Kalit so'zlar: teatr, drama, komediya, tragediya, dramaturgiya, p'esa, spektakl, aktyor, rejissor, xarakter.

Аннотация - Эта статья посвящена театру европейского стиля, основанному Махмудходжей Бехбуди, отцом джадидской драмы, и первому спектаклю, поставленному в Национальном театре, а также произведениям его современников Абдурауфа Фитрата, Абдуллы Кадири и других ученых, которые внесли свой вклад в развитие джадидской драмы. В то же время роль образов, созданных на основе современной драматургии, в развитии национального театрального искусства сегодня является одним из важнейших вопросов.

Ключевые слова: театр, драма, комедия, трагедия, драма, спектакль, актер, режиссер, персонаж.

Annotation - This article focuses on the European theater style founded by Makhmudhodja Bekhbudi, the father of Jadid dramaturgy, and first performances staged at the National theater as well as the works of his contemporaries such as Abdurauf Fitrat, Abdulla Kadiiri and other scholars who contributed to the development of above mentioned Jadid dramaturgy. At the same time, the role of the art of theatre created on the basis of the Jadid dramaturgy development is one of the most pressing issues today.

Keywords: theatre, drama, comedy, tragedy, drama, play, spectacle, actor, director, character.

Introduction. All types of art are means of calling a person to the purification of the soul, conveying the seeds of goodness to the souls through artistic images. On the other hand art of theatre plays a huge role in embodying national values in artistic images and passing them on to future generations. Because imagery character is its

main means of expression. In the 20th century, Mahmudhoja Behbudi's play **"Padarkush or uneducated child"** was the basis for the birth of a new direction in the field of dramaturgy, theatre and journalism in Turkestan. The organization and activity of the art of theatre in Uzbekistan is connected with the name of Mahmudhoja Bekhbudi.

Literature review. To understand the concept of a character, it is important to know its lexical meaning. Although there are various definitions of the term in scientific sources, both theoretically and practically, all definitions are based on meaning and logic. They will be compared below.

In the Explanatory Dictionaries the term "character" is briefly explained as follows: "Character" is a type of figure created in works of art[1., P.517]. Creation date, space, time, character, emotions have no significance in changing its characteristics. No matter when it was written, the characters in it are felt by the reader or the viewer through the artistic images that lived in the environment of that time.

Therefore, the issue of character creation has long been at the centre of interest to researchers. Whether it is in literature, philosophy, aesthetics, theatre, dance, music, fine arts or any other field it has not lost its importance till today.

In the National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan, the term "character" is defined as follows- Character, the artistic figure is an aesthetic category that characterizes reality only by assimilating and changing it artistically. Besides, any creatively recreated event in literal work is called character. Note that in this case, the phenomenon "recreation" is equivalent to the term character. In Arabic, art has the same meaning.

So, an image is an artistic representation of what exists in life - man, events, phenomena, all beings in nature, plants, animals and their actions. Reflection can be seen in all kinds of art.

For example, in his book "Literature theory" Khotam Umarov says that "Art (architecture, sculpture, painting, music, theatre, choreography, cinema, etc.) expresses life figuratively basing on the achievements of science (scientific thinking). Imagery is a universal tool that unites all forms of art, ensures their commonality and similarity"[3., P.28]. You can fully agree with this comment.

Research methodology. Questionnaires, analytical-comparative, historical, classification, complex approach analysis methods, as well as methods used in art criticism, were the main reference tools in covering the topic of this scientific article. In particular, in the study of the history of theatrical art, retrospective methods were used, and the artistic analysis of modern trends relied on the methods of observation, system-complex, deduction, induction of empirical-theoretical methods.

Analysis and results. The drama "Padarkush" was written by Makhmudkhodja Bekhbudi in 1911, published in 1913, and staged in 1914. Its first performance was shown to the public on the 15 of January 1914 in Samarkand. Public attention regarding the play was highlighted in the press. The press mentioned that the drama was staged in Samarkand for the first time on January 15, 1914. It says that more than three hundreds of spectators return as there were no sits.

The drama "Padarkush" was written at the beginning of the XX century and it was about the most important problems of Turkestan and expresses the fundamental political and social purposes of enlightenment. The drama is not only about the

negative impact of an uneducated child on the progress of society but also the author describes the attitude of the Jadids towards the social system and colonial oppression in Turkestan on the example of a rich and uneducated son. But uneducated, ignorant, unarmed people couldn't fight against colonists. To achieve their goals, Jadids first had to wake ordinary people and make them fight.

In 1919, in his book about "Literature of Turkic nations" A.Samaylovich pointed out the creative activity of Fitrat. Because Fitrat was one of the most productive writers of the 1920s. The enlighteners counted his staged works such as "Abulfayzxon", "Arslon", "Vosye qo'zg'oloni" (about Vasue revolt), "Chin sevish" (about true love), "Shaytonning tangriga isyoni" (about devils rebellion against God), "Hind ixtilolchilari" (about Indian dissidents), "Abo Muslim" "Ro'zalar", "Temur sag'anasi" (not fully preserved). As his tragedy "Abulfayzkhon" met all requirements of tragedy it was published in Moscow in 1924. This proves that he was a famous playwright of his time. The author's "Resurrection" was interpreted in accordance with the idea of atheism, which flourished in his time, and because the name of the famous Fitrat was taken from the hearts of intellectuals and published in the ideology of communist monopoly, it served the Soviet ideology for many years. The decision prompted him to create a symbolic drama, one that portrays Uzbek life as if it were happening in another country. Abdurauf Fitrat's 5-act play "Chin sevish" (True Love) was staged by the director of the Turon Theater M. Uygur. An article about the play "Chin sevish" was published in the 25 of November 1920 in "Ishtirokiyun" newspaper. The author of the article, M. Shermuhammadov, said, "Recently, the Uzbek stages have seen a great and beautiful play. I have to admit that I can't criticize him or his performance. But this time, the task of writing about it is up to me, I will write down my point of view, which is not very deep." [6]

The events of the play take place in India. Two young men fall in love with Zulayha, an educated girl from India. One of them was Nuriddinkhan, a pure-hearted, pure-hearted poet, and the other was Rakhmatullakhon, a malicious man who walked away from goodness. Zulaykha's father wants to give his daughter to Nuriddin, a helpless but virtuous young man, while his mother wants to give him to Rahmatullah, who is full but deceives people.

The girl loves a poetic and pure young man whose name is Nuriddin. Rahmatullah was one of the young men who managed to overthrow the fate of several girls before Zulayha. Rahmatullah used a lie to get rid of Nuriddin and caused him to be imprisoned by the British. He poisoned Nuriddin with the water he drank in prison. Coincidentally, the young poet does not drink this water. The work ends with Rahmatullah being shot by the British. Such an ending was about the ideology of that period.

The other Fitrat's play "Hind ixtilochilari" (Indian rioters) is one of the most famous masterpieces of that time. In a 1923 article in the Turkiston newspaper, Vadud Makhmud concludes that "Hind ixtilochilari" is one of the most important works in our literature. His work is full of perfect images, metaphors, and rhymes. Fitrat is an editor in our literature who describes the emotions of love well. In each of his works, these places of love are full of high meanings. There are so many types it's hard to say. "[7] This work was also staged by Mannon Uyghur.

Takhir Malik said "Although the tragedy "Abulfayzkhan", which was published in 1924 in Moscow, tells the story about representative of the Ashtarkhanid dynasty in the 18th century, it was in fact filled with the spirit of the oppressive period" The writer raises issues such as the throne and the king, the throne and justice, the throne and the destiny of population. The tragedy tells the story about oppression, injustice, and violence, the destruction of the country and the people: the idea that the fate of an oppressive king is ended tragic, and that only a just ruler can bring peace and happiness to the people and the country plays an important role. In this sense, the tragedy is deeply connected with the system which was resulted from genocide, violence that took place in the 20th century. Abulfayzkhan could reach the throne only through bloodshed and oppression and ruled it in this way. He reached the throne by killing his brother, Fakhad otalik (otalik is a nick name given to the dynasty) and his friends, because of which he is unable to sleep and has to live in fear."Abulfayzkhan" is valuable because it is the first tragedy in Uzbek dramaturgy.

Thus, Abdurauf Fitrat dramaturgy is valuable for its great contribution to the development of Uzbek art of theatre, and such an example of creativity should be the subject of special research.

At the age of nineteen Abdulla Kodiri also wrote a drama named "Baxtsiz Kuyov" (Unlucky groom 1915) in the new European style. The author later commented on the play as follows: "I did not even realize that I had written a theatrical book, "Baxtsiz kuyov" under the influence of "Padarkush" (written in 1911), published in 1913." [9].

Most of Jadids in the press such as Munavvar Kori, Bekhbudi, Mirmulla, Shermukhamedov, Gozi Yunus, Cholpon, Fitrat, made a public speech about the performances and try to give the public an idea about the nature and system of the art of theatre.

In the dramatic works written during this period, ignorance and illiteracy of the people were raised as the main topic, and the idea of science and enlightenment was promoted. Abdulla Qadiri's play "Baxtsiz kuyov" also reflects the consequences of superstition and ignorance in society. The play, taken from the life of a poor young man who played a big wedding, then went into debt and eventually committed suicide. it was published in 1915 in the newspaper Sadoi Turkiston and staged at the Turon Theater Studio. Although Abdulla Kadiri was not particularly interested in theatre in his further career, he did not ignore the issue of national literature and theatre and wrote articles as a person who was aware of all forms of literature

Abdulla Kadiri sees enduring traditions of jollification art and clowning as a social necessity to replace modern theatrical performances with the modern ones in the life of people. In his article "How is the theatre issue going" which was written in 1918 he writes "If for the young generation school is the main place for education, for elder people theatre is centre of pieces of knowledge". He was deeply aware that theatre takes a great responsibility such as educating the young generation. He also believes that every nation should have its theatre. Therefore, the art of theatre of that time solves prior problems and tasks by taking its age into account. In this respect, the development of theatre, first of all, feels the need for national and artistic qualities in dramas to become a force that can influence the minds of the people. Therefore, first of all, the

national spirit is looked for in the performances staged in its time, and the work of the theatre is analyzed from this point of view. Since the first theatrical troupes were made up of outsiders, it was only natural that the first steps should begin with imitation. However, literature fans are also worried like writers. They hope that the theatre will become a "literary school" in the national spirit and influence the minds of the people. That's why Kadiri criticizes theatrical performances of his time and openly discusses the deformation of the performances. The theatre is understood as a very easy task among Muslim youth, in a state of extreme chaos, theatrical scenes at schools are becoming a toy in the hands of the ignorant people[10]. We still see this as a matter of some theatre.

As you know, the genre of comedy and comedy is close to the work of the editor of the magazine "Mushtum". Comedy seems to be an extremely light genre for the outsider, but in reality, the hardest part is creating a comedy. In dramaturgy, writing a real funny story in the unity of form and content requires great skill from the author. As Kadiri puts it, "Comedy is not about laughing at what is right, but about laughing at its original condition, and when writing a drama, it is necessary to take the subject from a rotten part of our lives and thus put it on the scales of literature." [10.]. "Literary scales" means to know the requirements of the stage and drama from the creator.

In the practice of world theatre, two main types of comedy - case comedy and character comedy - are widely popular. In Qadiri's time, plays were written under the name of drama, opera, (musical drama) and comedy were criticized for not fully meeting the criteria of the genre. Kadiri's views on the comedy genre and the creation of character in it are still relevant.

Kadiri divides humour into three types – humour, satire and trick. "Elements such as humour, satire, rhetoric, description, allegory, interpretation of folk proverbs, and so on help to express these three types of humour. In his article, he mentions that for playwrights who write for the stage, the main factor of humour is "although there are several different ways of humour in the literature, the most important is the humour of the character." When the character of the figure in a comedy is found, a funny situation naturally occurs.

As a major part of the nation's culture, Jadid's dramaturgy overcame such difficulties and problems systematically and moved into the future. Between the 1920s and 1930s, the image of Jadid theatres took shape, with state-run theatres based on amateur troupes. These changes have led to the emergence of a new generation of young artists - playwrights, actors, directors - and their creative success. As a result, ideological changes took place in the theatrical repertoires. On the one hand, this is because local playwrights have a lot of experience, on the other hand, the tradition of staging and presenting the best examples of world drama has begun, and on the other hand, it is forced to adhere to ideological requirement. Jadids were denied by the government even though they were the only enlighteners who arose the idea of raising the nation to the level of developed nations by realizing that the national ideology of Jadids, playwrights did not fit into the ideology of that time.

The dramaturgy of the Jadids was further enhanced by the following staged works by world writers. Since 1920, the Uzbek theatre has staged performances such as "Xasis", "Ikki boyga bir malay", "Makr va muhabbat", "Iblis", "Revizor", "Malikai

Turandot", "Hamlet", "Othello" which made the fame of the national theatre famous and spread it to the world. After its foundation 15-20 years, the theatre has been awarded the title of "academic".

When the Jadid movement was deactivated, a new generation of playwrights began to appear. Komil Yashin, Uyg'un, M.Shaykhzoda, H.Olimdjon, Izzat Sulton, Abdulla Kakhhor, Shukhrat, S.Akhmad, Shukurullo, X.Mukhammad, A.Ibrokhimov, O'.Khoshimov, Sh.Xolmirzayev, Mashrab Boboyev and others created tragedies and dramas in the spirit of humanity and patriotism. Abdulla Kakhhor's novels such as "Shohi so'zana", "Tobutdan tovush", "Og'riq tishlar", "Ayajonlarim", Izzat Sulton's "Imon", Uyg'unning "Parvona", "Beruniy", "Qaltis hazil", O'lmas Umarbekov's "Qiyomat qarz" and Alisher Navoi's drama, co-written with the Sultan, has been hailed as a masterpiece of the Uzbek stages. Related genres and directions have been formed in art and particularly in the field of theatre. But the use of traditional forms and means was considered nationalism, archaism, naturalism, formalism and it was condemned.

Conclusion. To sum up, the founders of Jadid dramaturgy remained in their point of views, even in the most difficult circumstances, as they worked very hard to preserve the nation's spiritual, culture and identity. Thanks to their heroism the culture of the nation has been raised for almost centuries. Today, in the XXI century, we need to pay special attention to the following issues to develop theatrical art and solve its problems. First, organizing theatre clubs at schools and raising children's awareness of the complexity of the art of theatre, preserving the spirituality and values of the nation in today's technologically advanced age and passing it on to future generations. Second, it is advisable to invite specialists to organize and appoint leaders of the clubs. From the early ages of their childhood, growing up with an understanding of theatrical art, children later will have solid knowledge and skills in choosing their path, especially in stepping into theatrical art, such as directing, acting, dramaturgy. stepping into the fields that are the foundation of theatrical art with special love will be a means of ensuring the development of the field.

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